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WHC-94 /CONF.001/3bAdd.3
MARSEILLE, JUNE 1994
ORIGINAL : FRENCH

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

1972

BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

4-9 JULY 1994, PARIS - FRANCE

UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

FOLLOW UP OF THE CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE
CULTURAL
PROPERTIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

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"100 HISTORIC SITES" PROGRAMME

ALBANIA

BUTRINTI

C 570 - December 1992

1 - Precise location

- a) Country: Republic of Albania
- b) State, province or region: Saranda region
- c) Name of property: Butrinti

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner: State owned
- b) Legal status: The property is protected under the following orders:
- 1.- Statutory order n° 7874 of 23/9/1971 on the protection of cultural and historical monuments and particular natural possessions
 - 2 - Regulation for the protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments. 1/6/1972 by the Ministry of Education and Culture
- c) Administration: The Popular Council Executive Committee of the Saranda region

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

Butrinti, on the Ksamil peninsula, is located south of the town of Saranda and bordered on the west by the Ionian Sea, on the east by the Lake of Butrinti and on the south by the Vivar canal linking the Lake of Butrinti to the Ionian Sea. The ruins of the town are on a low hill at the southern end of the peninsula. Most of the Butrinti hill is composed of limestone rock formation. It is 400 m long, 200 m wide and is at its maximum height of 45 m at the eastern end. Nearly three quarters of the outskirts of the town are washed by the above mentioned waters and only a narrow strip of land links it to the hinterland.

Butrinti, which has kept its strategic worth for a long time, began to lose its importance as an inhabited centre around the end of the 14th century because of its transformation into marshland. The inhabitants were forced to leave the plain and settle in the hills.

Among its numerous monuments of different types and periods in a good state of conservation, Butrinti illustrates its century-old history and also serves as a model example for following the uninterrupted stages of evolution of a small town from prehistoric times to the late Middle Ages. Towards the 7th-6th century B.C., the top of the Butrinti hill was encircled by walls. Several fragments of large, rough stones have been found from which phases of later reconstructions can be distinguished, going back the 5th century B.C. and which are represented by a polygonal wall. At the end of the 3rd century B.C., the fortification was extended, occupying a surface area of 4 hectares. The walls of a width of 2.6 to 3.8 metres, which are built of hewn stone, have different types of dressings and stretch over a total length of 870 metres. They are in a good state of conservation.

In the early Middle Ages, 9th - 10th century, the outer wall of the town of Butrinti surrounded the flat land south of the ancient acropolis right up to the Vivar canal. Entire fragments of these

walls equipped with triangular towers have been conserved until today. At the time of the despot of Epirus, the ancient acropolis and outer wall was rebuilt. A fortress with a keep was built at the top of the hill.

During ancient times, the cultural centre of Butrinti developed on the southern face of the Acropolis hill. Initially, the stoa and the temple dedicated to Asclepius were there. Later, in the 3rd century B.C., a theatre and another temple was built there. The monuments making up the centre are worthy of attention because of the asymmetrical composition which, because of its well-studied distribution of volume, is in perfect harmony with nature. During the first centuries A.D., the centre did not suffer any radical change. At that time, the theatre stage and the temple further down were rebuilt according to the new requirements. The main public baths of the town were built here.

The theatre is the best conserved monument of the town. 23 tiers of its cavea remain. The tiers stand on rubble crossed by a series of walls laid out diagonally together with the supporting lateral walls, giving it a quadrangular planimetric form, unusual for theatres at the time.

The 31 engraved inscriptions on the theatre stones are seen as an important historical document and are particularly valuable. They date from the end of the 3rd century B.C. to the 2nd century B.C. and refer to the freeing of slaves.

The archaeological excavations carried out only in one part of the town have revealed several constructions from the Roman period. It is important to emphasize here, three monumental fountains (Nymphaeum), three public baths (thermal baths), the gymnasium, a large peristyle residence built in the 2nd century, the remains of a 7 km long aqueduct built in the period of Emperor Augustus etc... Among these monuments, one of the thermal baths and the gymnasium are decorated with mosaics.

Butrinti is particularly rich in Christian monuments from the paleo-Christian period. The most important are two basilicas and a baptistry. One of the basilicas is located on the Acropolis, the other in the lower town. The latter, called "The great Basilica", was built in the 5th-6th century and represents one of the rare monuments of this type which has come down to us today with almost all of its walls conserved. The baptistry, located in the lower town, represents one of the most beautifully built monuments of paleo-Christian architecture in the Mediterranean region.

The ruins of several churches remain from the late Byzantine period. A triangular fortress located on the south bank of the Vivar canal is of particular interest as one can see five periods of construction from the 14th to the 18th century.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

The ancient structures as well as those from later periods up to the 14th century in the ancient centre of Butrinti are, on the whole, stable. The structural elements such as, foundations, walls, columns, arches, stone structures, lime mortar bricks, damaged by earthquakes have been reinforced or completed in parts, in order to protect the whole construction from possible collapse. The restoration reinforcement work carried out after a study of the structural elements, the construction periods and the dressing characteristics, etc. have ensured a stable state of the ruins.

Taking into account the current scientific successes in work on the protection, study and restoration of the Butrinti monuments, two factors constituting possible dangers should be mentioned:

- 1 - The presence of a high level of underground water covering, to a considerable extent, the ruins of the administrative centre of the town.
- 2 - The overgrown vegetation in the area.

These two harmful factors, which can not be dealt with immediately, have considerably hindered archaeological excavation and restoration operations in this centre.

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or conservation

Institut for Cultural Monuments

Vlora Monuments Workshop

c) Historical background of the preservation or conservation

The restoration work has always included the reinforcement of the ruins discovered recently. The restoration work on the renovation of the ancient arches of the entrances to the town ("the lion's gate") was begun in 1961. Anastylosis work was carried out on the towers gate (1975), on the ancient wall near the "Skea" gate near the Agora of the town.

In 1976, restoration work was undertaken in the centre of the town and on the stage of the the Roman theatre. Restoration and reinforcement work is pursued on objects, from the centre to the Asclepius temple, to the temple located higher than the theatre. The remains belonging to the different periods of the town illustrate several error in their ancient architectonic treatment and add to our knowledge of all the monuments of ancient and medieval architecture excavated until now.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

Butrinti is conserved as an archaeological centre on the basis of legislation on the protection of monuments, including all the monuments partially or totally discovered or which have not yet been excavated.

Any intervention to alter the archaeological context, which is being increasingly enriched by the archaeological excavations underway, is prohibited in the archaeological centre of Butrinti. Work to drain the water harming the monuments, especially in the lower area of the centre near the Vivar canal, will considerably improve the state of the monument.

e) Management plans

The restoration work in the archaeological centre of Butrinti is carried out according to annual or five-year plans, always taking into account the present state and value of the monuments.

5 - Evaluation of the ICOMOS / May 91 - April 1992

In May 1991, the ICOMOS recommended that registration of this cultural property on the World Heritage list be postponed in order to check various definitions and different plans for its protection, namely the "large field of vision" in the buffer zone and the problem of water infiltration on the site.

This information was supplied by the Albanian government. The ICOMOS bureau studied it thoroughly and estimated that all the protection requirements have been met.

6 - UNESCO Follow up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE -

a - State of progress - October 1993

Maintenance work on the Butrinti site is regularly pursued on the initiative of the Institute of Archaeology - Albanian antiquities department, despite the lack of financial means and the departure of part of the personnel.

Archaeological excavations continue in collaboration with Greece in the Acropolis area and a programme for the publication of the old excavations is underway.

However, the means are largely insufficient; collaboration with the British School of Rome is envisaged.

Conservation and restoration of the monuments had to be limited temporarily to minimum maintenance and to receive visitors who are particularly numerous due to the proximity of the Island of Corfu.

The natural site is just as exceptional as the cultural site.

It is located at the far south east end of the peninsula of Ksamil, bordered by the Ksamil lake to the east and the Vivar canal to the south: at high tide, sea water pours towards the lake and vice versa at low tide. The canal also served in part in ancient times as a harbour: the surrounding flat land was thus fertile; even today it is still a very agricultural area (citrus fruits).

This geographical location which makes Butrinti an ideal place for a harbour and agriculture, but it is also its handicap. The water level is a permanent problem. In the lower parts of the site, water constantly covers a certain number of remains (25 cms of water) all winter and sometimes the level only slightly goes down in summer (this is the case for the theatre, the thermal baths, the Esculape temple and all the christian buildings (particularly the baptistry).

This situation is a result of the collapse of the bank and the lack of drainage of the lagoon and canal. The general level of the coast has risen from 1.50 to 2 metres.

A study carried out by the Institute of Hydrology at the University of Tirana proposed the complete drainage of the site. But this would consequently lead to the destruction of the natural site, the aquatic vegetation, the fauna, the micro-system etc., indeed a very costly solution).

Furthermore, the cultural site can not be removed from its natural context from which it derived. Many remains still have to be discovered, particularly the main harbour of Butrinti; a choice of drainage zones can still not be made.

The pure drainage of the marshland is also not without major consequences: for example, the baptistry and its ornamental mosaic tiling covered by more than 25 cms of water would require conservation and protection measures beforehand in order to avoid their simple destruction when the water is drained (professional and financial human means to be evaluated: removal, coating, shelter, museum?).

b - Action plan proposed within the framework of the programme for coastal development of the Albanian coast / PAM - PNUE.

It is important, bearing in mind that all the historical coastal sites of Albania have been protected until now, and before setting up a programme for the touristic development of the coast etc..., to have a good knowledge of this heritage in order to manage it better. With regards to this knowledge of the site and its problems, archaeologists and researchers at the Archaeological Centre of Tirana are competent and are in permanent contact with the University and Academy of Sciences.

The immediate objective is to bring together experts who have had to study similar situations in order to define the management conditions of this area, UNESCO being closely associated with all activity.

The final goal sought is the creation of a natural and cultural archaeological park to emphasize protection faced with a possible, and desired, development of touristic infrastructures.

The work schedule accepted consists in organising an international team of experts, writing a technical and scientific report, proposing a conservation/restoration programme of the site, drawing up a project for the protection and management of the site.

This programme is planned for 1994/1995.

Recommendations

It is essential:

- to prepare a programme for the protection and management of Butrinti
- to set up a Committee of experts (archaeological and environmental)
- to draw up specific legislation for the site
- to have a report written by the Institute of Hydrology of Tirana.

OCTOBER 1993

FRANCE

ROMAN AND ROMANESQUE MONUMENTS OF ARLES C 164 - October 1981

I - Precise location

- a) Country: France
- b) State, province or region: Provence-Côte d'Azur Bouches-du-Rhône
- c) Name of property: Roman and Romanesque monuments of Arles

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner: State, collectivity, private
- b) Legal status: The amphitheatre, the columns in the Place du Forum, the remains of the Palace of Constantine, the Roman theatre, the Church of St. Trophime, the medieval buildings of the Abbey of Montmajour, the Church of St. Honorat and the Alyscamps cemetery have been listed as Historical Monuments since 1840. Furthermore, the old part of Arles is a safeguarded zone (Order of August 9, 1966 - statutory order of March 3, 1993).
- c) Administration responsible: Ministry of Culture and Communication
Direction du Patrimoine
3, rue de Valois
75042 PARIS CEDEX 01

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

The arena, the Roman theatre, the cryptoporticos, the Thermal baths of Constantine, various remains, the Alyscamps, the Church of St. Trophime, Abbey of Montmajour.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

The monuments of the town of Arles are in a satisfactory state of conservation and are the object of great care taken by the Regional Conservation of the Historical Monuments and the Municipality.

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or conservation

Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles
21/23, Bd du Roi René
13617 AIX EN PROVENCE

c) Historical background of the preservation or conservation

The main monuments of Arles were restored from the 19th century on.

The Church of St. Trophime has been under restoration since 1968.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

The monuments of Arles benefit from conservation means defined by the provisions of the law of December 31, 1913. Furthermore, the old part is protected under the law on safeguarded areas.

e) Management plans

- Safeguard and valorisation plan for the safeguarded area (order of August 9, 1966 - statutory order of March 3, 1993).

5 - Evaluation by ICOMOS - May 1981

No specific requirement.

6 - UNESCO Follow up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE -

a - State of progress - October 1991

The protection and valorisation plan for the safeguarded sector of Arles is in its final phase, applicable since 1985 (published) and opposable by third parties since July 1987.

With regards to safeguard measures, the Municipality now contributes directly to the work. A patronage campaign was initiated by the World Monuments Fund for the restoration of the primatial church and the St. Trophime cloister.

b - State of progress of conservation, restoration and valorisation work. October 1993.

Safeguard and valorisation plan for the protected sector of Arles

It was approved by statutory order of March 3, 1993. It consists of a presentation report, a polychrome map to a scale of 1/500, a regulation and annexes (reserved location, state-approved constraints, diagrams of existing water and water purification networks). Any work likely to modify the state of the buildings is subject to either a permit under the conditions and terms provided in the building permit, or a special permit relevant to the general legislation on urban planning, or a special permit for safeguarded sectors.

The Monuments:

The Alyscamps

- Great effort has been made on this edifice since 1982 by the State and the town. The work aimed to restore the roofing, façades, the crypt and the Chapel of Saint Genest.

- The edifice is still closed to the public; renovation of the interior has begun but has only concerned the crypt, the nave and the aisles. The chapels are next. Electric ducts have been installed. A project for electrical equipment has been submitted but not yet programmed. A preliminary study was carried out by the Head Architect of the Historical Monuments for the global valorisation of the interior.

It mainly concerns the restoration of the chapels and their decoration, affected by the humidity and deterioration of the materials. Research and probes have been carried out to reveal the remains of the painted decoration.

The Cryptoporticos:

- No work. Preliminary study submitted in July 1991.
 - As a result of persistent infiltration of these galleries and the disorder it creates, a system of drainage of the edifice has been proposed entailing protection of the vaults with lateral recuperation of the water into a drain and evacuation to the sewer.
- At the same time, improvements for receiving and the circulation of visitors could be made. An initial part should be achieved in 1994 linked to the renovation of the entrance to the Museon Arlaten with a view to creating a west access to the cryptoporticos.

Saint-Trophime

- A large restoration campaign of the Cathedral was undertaken in 1987. It concerns, essentially, the west facade and the restoration of the portal which is the most famous and most threatened part. The work has been programmed over six years. The last part is planned for 1994-1995.

The belfry of the church was restored in 1991. Probes have been carried out in the cloister.

- The extraordinary quality of the cloister, its state of presentation and deterioration urgently requires rapid intervention to avoid this heritage from disappearing. No programme is planned yet for its reinforcement and valorisation nor for the continuation of work on the facades, roofing and inside the church. It is planned from 1996 on once the west facade has been finished. A team of researcher from the World Monuments Fund are presently working alone on the cloister and are carrying out surveys and analyses, in collaboration with the research laboratory of the Historical Monuments.

There will be a continuous follow-up of the St. Trophime portal within the framework of a maintenance programme linked to protection against pollution. This pilot scheme has mobilised a team of European and American researchers and specialists since 1987 and has already provided the scientific community interested in these problems with a great deal of information linked to the air analysis centre which worked from 1990 to 1993 and the soot and dust analysis centre, for the current 1993/1994 programme.

The Thermal Baths

- In 1987, the east zone of the Caldarium was awarded protection in order to drain the water from the vestiges of a swimming bath.
 - A preliminary study was submitted in December 1989 for the reinforcement of the only existing medieval wall, presently protected by spurs.
- The work proposed consists in going over the foundations with micropiles and reinforcing the higher parts.
- The programme of this work has not yet been established. The wall remains without any props.

Abbey of Montmajour

- Some intervention in the last fifteen years has enabled problems of reinforcement, enclosure of equipment and reception of visitors to be solved. The last part of the work was completed in 1991 (restoration of the roofing of the Church of St. Benoit). At the same time, the Monastery of St. Maur, whose structures were hidden under tens of square metres of ruin and rubble, was cleared.

- The State is continuing its policy of valorizing, reinforcing and reusing the whole Abbey. One part of the work on the Monastery of St. Maur to drain the water from the higher parts and to improve the visitors' entrance on the ground floor, is planned for 1994.

A preliminary study, submitted in 1986, was necessary to meet the requirements of maintenance and exploitation of the edifice. No programme has been planned for the Chapel of Ste. Croix and the Monastery of St. Pierre.

The work on the visitors' reception area in the Monastery of St. Maur will concern the two lower levels.

Amphitheatre

- One part of the work has been undertaken for the restoration of row 45 as a prototype. It was completed in 1992 after a series of hazards which caused a delay, but the planned programme still has to be achieved, only the facade has been completed.

- There is a programme for the study of the amphitheatre to ensure the reinforcement, drainage, valorisation of this edifice.

The Church of Saint-Blaise

A Romanesque construction in a state of abandon. Work is to be planned for the removal of the fig trees and vegetation which have turned the roofing into a garden.

The Ramparts

The ancient rampart poses serious problems of stability in the area adjoining the Church of the Major where collapse is feared as a result of the overgrown trees which have pushed in that stonework itself at the edge of the garden. A preliminary study has been made for reinforcing these remains.

Church of the Frères Prêcheurs - (Notre Dame de Confort)

This Gothic building which is not mentioned in the registration proposal as a world heritage, is better known since the archaeological surveys carried out in 1990-1991 enabled the Greek and Roman remains of major interest to be cleared. The setting up of an archaeological crypt is planned but not yet programmed. A preliminary study for the reinforcement and conservation of the crypt was made in 1992.

Commanderie de Malte (Former Hôtel Sainte-Luce)

This 16th century building is very near the Thermal baths and stands on ancient remains revealed during excavations between 1980/1990. Very rare remains from the early Middle Ages were cleared. This is not visible today as the underground part has to be opened up, access, lighting etc.. A preliminary study has been made. The programme still has to be defined.

The Roman Theatre

No study. No programme, but a definite need with regards the flooring.

Recommendations:

A special mention for the considerable effort made by the State and the Municipality for work undertaken with very convincing results for the protection and conservation of monuments.

GREECE

OLD TOWN AND THE HERAION OF SAMOS C 595 - December 1992

I - Precise location

- a) Country : Greece
- b) State, province or region : Province of Samos. The Island of Samos is located in the E. Aegean
- c) Name of the property: Pythagoreion : the old town was called Samos the modern village was known by the name of Tigani, and since 1955, Pythagoreion.
Heraion : the inhabitants called the sanctuary and the surrounding area "Kolona".

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner : Greek Republic
Ministry of Culture, 14 Aristeidou - 10186 Athens
- b) Legal status : Pythagoreion and the surrounding area was declared an archaeological site (with a protection zone of 500 m around the fortified walls of the old town) protected by the following laws :
- 1- law 5351/32 concerning antiquities
 - 2- law 408/18.9-63 Government Gazette
 - 3- la loi 598/30.8.84 Government Gazette
- Heraion was declared an archeological site, with a 2 km protected zone around the sanctuary wall, according to the following laws:
- 1- law 5351/32 concerning antiquities
 - 2- law 635/30.9.69 Government Gazette
- c) Administration responsible: Greek Republic - Ministry of Culture
Ephorie de Préhistoire et Antiquités classiques
10 Epameinonde - 10 555 Athens, Greece

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

The old town of Samos was founded close to the well-protected port of Samos which is located between the Kastro hill and the Ambalos mountain, on the northeast coast of the island, opposite the coast of Asia Minor. To the west, north and east there exists, still in a good state, a part of the fortification from the Archaic era to the Hellenistic era. The port of Samos was the most important of ancient times. The artificial warehouses, a large part of which still exist and may be seen under the modern jetty, represent one of the most successful constructions of the 6th century B.C. To the west, near the port, a part of the Byzantine fortification remains, with towers and a system of rainwater drainage. On the Kastro hill, there still remains a Roman villa, part of which was transformed very early into a Christian basilica, in the 5th century. The archaeological excavations have revealed a great part of the road network, the aqueducts, the

drains, public buildings, Aphrodite's sanctuary, the Artemision (6th century BC), the Demeter sanctuary, the Agora, the Roman baths, the Gymnasium, the Palaestra, the stadium, as well as a certain number of Hellenic houses with beautiful mosaics on the floor. To the southwest of the town, a part of two early Christian basilicas still exist.

The Eupalinos tunnel, 1040 m long, provided water for the town. It was built in the 6th century BC by the engineer Eupalinos from Megara and is one of the most important technical masterpieces.

The ancient cemeteries from the geometric periods up to the Christian era were discovered to the west and north of the town.

The town was linked to Heraion by the Holy Way, a part of which has been uncovered.

In the sanctuary area, it is possible to see the vestiges of a large temple of Hera, its altar, the temples of different divinities, stoas, bases statues of saints, as well as vestiges of basilicas from the 5th century B.C. located on the ancient temple of Hera.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

The monuments on Samos have important static problems due to the landscape and the corrosion of the building materials. The other reasons for the deterioration of the monuments are the humidity and the sea.

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or conservation

Ministry of Culture
Administration of Restoration - Conservation
14 Aristeidou - 10 186 Athens

c) Historical background of the preservation or conservation

It may be said that no real work has been undertaken to preserve or restore the monuments, apart from simple interventions, that is to say, the covering of mosaics, but there is continual research for methods adapted to the conservation and the restoration of the monuments.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

The work of conservation/restoration is financed by the Minister of Culture and the related Programmes are submitted for approval to the central Archeological Council.

e) Management plans

The future projects are:

- 1- Creation of an archaeological museum at Pythagoreion
- 2- Conservation and covering of the mosaic floors of all the public buildings and villas.
- 3- Fixing and restoration the Lycurgne Logothetis Castle.
- 4- Conservation of the Monuments of Heraion
- 5- Conservation/restoration of the first Christian cemetery
- 6- Creation of the archaeological park of Pythagoreion, including the zone of the Eupalinos tunnel, the Roman aqueduct, the villas, the public buildings, the Artemision, the Thesmophoreion, the sanctuary of Kubelê, the Nymphaion, the theatre, the Agora and the cemeteries.
- 7- The excavation and development of the area of gymnastic installations (stadium, Palestra, gymnasium)
- 8- Support for the roof and the walls of the Eupalinos Tunnel.

5 - Evaluation ICOMOS

Mention:

As with all the sites along the coast, it is permanently threatened by the conditions of the natural environment and it is important that the archaeological museum project and the conservation activities associated with it, be organised rapidly. The Greek government should also supply guarantees concerning the introduction of measures for the protection of the natural environment of the site.

6 - UNESCO Follow-up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE-

a - State of progress -

The modern town was built on the ancient town of Samos which was very rich and extensive in ancient times (much more than the present village). However, the present village is developing rapidly for reasons of tourism, and the suburbs of the village which were fields full of ancient ruins are becoming urbanised. In theory, there exists a protection zone of 500 metres around the monuments. In practice, it is not applied: example of the Asterias Hotel close to the Aqueduct which uses this argument to promote its establishment.

The small local team from the Ephoria has to contend with increasing demands for construction, carry out surveys to prove the existence of ruins without being able to carry out the excavations completely due to a lack of staff. Since 1982 there have been 70 sites to excavate.

In 1992 the team was reinforced. The Ministry of Culture tried systematically to buy the archaeological sites especially those in the area between the Eupalinos Tunnel and the sea.

It is necessary to create a museum at Pythagorion. The storerooms on the present premises are at saturation point and they contain some extraordinary pieces. A large site has been bought by the Ministry of Culture to build the Museum, but unfortunately it is extremely rich in archaeological vestiges and requires considerable programmed excavation.

The Eupalinos Tunnel has been under construction since 1986 with a cleaning programme of the infrastructures. Access along the whole length has been re-established after the scientific research work and the installation of safety bars placed over the hydraulic canalisation.

b - State of progress of conservation, restoration and valorisation -

The materials used in the Heraion are fine crystallised white marble, soft limestone (sometimes marly) travertine and peridotite. The Thermal baths also have brick and the Eupalinos Tunnel is built in sedimentary and metamorphic rock. Signs of deterioration from the sea on the Tunnel walls and the two other ruins have been noticed

The ground around the Pythagorion and the Thermal baths has been considerably modified where wells have been dug, and near Heraion where the airport has been built on the edge of the site. The planes taking off has caused extremely disastrous vibrations to the equilibrium of the structures, particularly as the increase of charter flights is ever-growing.

Restoration work on the Thermal baths was carried out in 1979 by the German Archeological Institute of Athens (architect: W. Martini).

The Heraion has not yet had any important work done on it. The main monument of the site, the Great Temple of Hera has been included in the European Commission's programme for a structural (columns), geotechnical (foundations), stone conservation (local marble which splits into broken and scabby plaques) and environmental (extension of airport) study. This work is under the responsibility of the Regional Archaeological Department of the Cyclades and Samos (archaeologist: Ph. Zaphiropoulou) and the Stone Conservation Centre of the Ministry of Culture (chemical engineer: N. Beloyannis) with the assistance of the German Archaeological Institute of Athens (architect: H. Kienast).

The work on the Eupalinos Tunnel for the preservation of the monument and security of the visitors have been carried out by the Regional Archaeological Department of the Cyclades and Somos (architect: G. Lachanidis) and the German Archaeological Institute of Athens (architect: M. Jantzen). The project of a new ring road below the Tunnel seems to have been abandoned. The new proposal issued by the State departments, and after consultation with the

Archaeological Council, has been located behind the mountain, beyond the north exit of the Tunnel and linked to the road serving the main town.
A project of an archaeological park for Pythagorion is presently being studied.

Recommendations:

Because of the danger of increased air traffic at the airport on the island of Samos, it is necessary to find a more appropriate site for considerable tourist development.

The importance of archaeological evidence discovered requires the extension and improvement of places for the conservation of works of art and various materials taken from archaeological excavations.

The continuation of construction in the Pythagorion area should be halted (Hotel Asterias) in accordance with the law on antiquities and the protected zone around the monuments and the most recent extensions dismantled.

JULY 1992 - JUNE and DECEMBER 1993

GREECE

DELOS

C 530 - December 1990

I - Precise location

- a) Country: Greece
- b) State, province or region: Cyclades
- c) Name of the property: Island of Delos

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner: The Greek Republic
Ministry of Culture, 14 Aristeidou - 10186 Athens
- b) Legal status: The island has been declared an archaeological site under the protection of Law n° 5351/32 on Antiquities
- c) Responsible authority: The Greek Republic - Ministry of Culture
21ème Ephorie de Préhistoire et Antiquités classiques
10 Epameinonde - 10 555 Athens, Greece

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

Delos must always give rise to some astonishment through the contrast it invites between the greatness of its fame and the smallness of its area. The island is no more than a rocky ridge of gneiss and granite, about 5 km long from north to south and some 1300 m. wide. The only dominating feature is Mt. Cynthus, which rises about the middle of the island. The coasts are rocky and mainly steep. To the north-west is a deep indentation, the harbour of Skardana ; to the north-east is a creek, good anchorage in fine weather. But the only shelter against the fury of the north wind is found on the western side, where the Sacred harbour of ancient days was protected by a mole. Contiguous to this harbour southwards was the Commercial harbour and further south, the bay of Phourni. All these harbours were used by the ancients ; but the Commercial harbour became the most important focus of trade. Towards the end of the second century B.C. it was lined with shops and warehouses, a small part of which has been excavated. Behind these warehouses, on the slopes below Mt Cynthus lie the remains of town proper. A small part of the ancient city has been so far but even that cannot fail to impress and move the visitor who has the unique experience of an ancient town with its roads, shops and houses, many of which have two or more storeys and are decorated with statues, wallpainting and superb mosaic floors.

Besides the Sacred harbour, in a little plain, lies the sacred precinct of Apollo containing the three temples of Artemis, dating from Mycenaean to Hellenistic times, the three temples of Apollo dating from the sixth to the fourth cent. B.C., the Thesmophorion, dedicated to Demeter and Kore, many altars and public buildings, porticos, treasuries and vistically hundreds of dedicatory monuments which were offered to Apollo either by rich individuals or towns.

North of the precinct are the archaic Lions dedication of the Naxians, the Agora of the Italians, the Sacred Lake and stretching towards the harbour of Skardana have been excavated some of the guilt-houses of the richest marchants in the palmy days of the second and the first centuries B.C.

Abutting on a hill behind the town proper is the theater an impressive creation of the end of 4th cent. B.C. with unique features. Between this hill and the steeper slope of Cynthus runs a gorge, which is the only watercourse on the island and doubtless the ancient and famous Inopus. Ascending from this gorge up the mount of Cynthus, one passes the temples of the Syrian and Egyptian Gods aligned on their rocky terrace, then ascends to the Grotto, which once seemed to be the most venerable and mysterious shrine upon the island. From the Grotto an ancient may ascent to the summit of Mt. Cynthus, where have been discovered remains of circular hut-dwellings of the third millennium B.C. as well as the temples of Zeus and Athene.

From the summit of Cynthus one contemplates all but the northern extremity of the island; precinct, harbour and town are revealed as in plan. Only a narrow channel separates the island westwards from ancient Rheneia, where part of the Delian nekropolis has been discovered. In the intervening channel are set two rocks, both known by the name of Rheumatiari, "the channel islands"; the bigger of the two rocks was called by the ancients the Isle of Hekate.

To the west, far behind Rheneia, rises the island of Syros. Northwards is Tenos. North-east lies Mykonos and to the south, appearing now near, lie the islands of Paros and Naxos.

To the north-east of the island, past the temple of the Archegetes and the imposing ruins of the Gymnasium lies the ancient Stadium and the Quarter of the Stadium which has some characteristics not found in the other residential areas. Close to the sea of the oldest known synagogues in Greece identified by inscriptions found there, which is evidence of the existence of a prosperous Jewish community in Delos from the mid-second century B.C.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

There are 3 main factors for the deterioration of the monuments on Delos: the strong north wind, humidity and the sea. Other minor factors, such as plants and rabbits, should be added to these. The results of these actions combined are very visible. Several monuments have static problems, the frescos are dissolving into powder, salt is accumulating on the mosaics to the point of covering them, the surface of the marble is turning into lime. The dry walls, which are not protected by the initial lime layer, exposed to wind and rain, are gradually disintegrating.

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or conservation

Ministry of Culture, Department of Restoration and Conservation
14, Aristidou Street, 10186 Athens

c) Historical background of the preservation or conservation

The main reason why the Delos monuments are in rather a bad state is because very little was done for their preservation after their excavation. Important houses were covered to protect mainly the frescos and mosaics, but they have been damaged. The last few years, the Ephoria has tried to maintain continual, discrete, documented conservation, but its means are limited in comparison with the extent of the archaeological site and the reduction of personnel.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

Conservation is financed by the Ministry of Culture. It has tried reversible methods and materials for which research continues. Restoration plans have been submitted to the Central Archaeological Council for approval.

e) Management plans

The development programme for the site plans to build a large, new museum planned outside the archaeological area, the improvement of comfort on the island by installing electricity to encourage the personnel to settle on this desert island and to preserve the monuments better.

5 - Evaluation ICOMOS

Mention:

The ICOMOS, sensitive to the beauty of the Delian landscape, has recommended to the Greek authorities that they ensure a policy of control of tourism in such a fragile site, threatened by over-frequented, and of the principle of guided tours thus excluding any overnight stays on the island which should be entirely protected, and to be thankful for the absence of a heavy hotel infrastructure.

The recommendation also concerns the global protection of the Rhenea, Little Rhevmatiari and Great Rhevmatiari sites, indissolubly linked to the history of Delos.

6 - UNESCO Follow up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE-

a - State of progress -

The main factors of deterioration of the monuments on Delos are the strong north wind, the humidity and the sea. Even if there is no major problem of static, there is, on the other hand, a problem of the conservation of frescos and the salt on the mosaics and marble. Furthermore, the walls whose layer of mortar is disappearing, are exposed to the rain and wind and are also disappearing. The monuments of Delos are in a bad state of conservation because although excavations have been carried out for more than a century, little provision has been made for their conservation until recently.

Protection and conservation has been reinforced since 1984 by the action taken by the Regional Archaeological Department of the Cyclades (director/archaeologist: Ph. Zaphiropoulou, P. Hadjidakis, archaeologist). It ensures the conservation and restoration of the whole site with the assistance, for the conservation of the mosaics, of the restorer D. Chryssopoulos, for the conservation of wall paintings, of the restorer I. Tsenghi, both at the Department of Conservation at the Ministry of Culture, for the study of stone, of the chemical engineer N. Beloyannis from the Stone Conservation Centre in Athens, and the restorer S. Dascalakis of the Regional Archaeological Department of the Cyclades.

Certain houses have, within the framework of these measures, been covered with a roofing destined to protect the mosaics and frescos (Hermes and Trident houses). Moulds of statues have been made to substitute the originals sheltered in the museum on the site.

This work is financed by the Ministry of Culture.

The Ecole Française d'Athènes stopped the excavation programme in 1989 in order to devote itself to studying the finds in view of publications and has taken on the restoration of an edifice in the Apollo sanctuary.

b - State of progress of conservation, restoration and valorisation -

The materials of the site are marble (mainly from Naxos), hard and soft limestone, granit/granodiorite, gneiss, calcareous tufa. Only granit and gneiss come from the island.

In the 1950s, reinforced concrete supports were built on the Hermes house. Following the corrosion of the reinforcement, work was carried out between 1984 and 1988 to repair the collapsing walls, the cracks and columns.

However, the corrosion of the reinforcements continues to progress.

Conservation of the mosaics and wall paintings was undertaken and the site was drained.

The stone conservation work began in Delos in 1988.

The restoration work of the site is underway on the House of the Lake where the reservoir has been excavated and enabled columns and lips of wells to be returned to their place, and on the

House of Actors with elements of architecture on the first floor being assembled and returned to their place by anastylosis (the painted panels which decorate it have been taken down to be exhibited in the museum).

Other buildings, whose restoration is now old, need renewed action, with the removal of the former, deteriorated or in the process of deteriorating, restoration (1925), such as the reinforced concrete in the Monument of the Posidoniasts. In this monument, a systematic operation of removal-relaying the floors "in situ" is underway. The principle is, after systematically taking out each stone of the floors, to remove them, coat them and put them back in their place.

- Important restoration work has been completed in 1990 on the Minoa Fountain, whose central column was removed thus enabling the architecture and the function of the monument to be understood.

- Regular maintenance, clearing and cleaning work is done, but the permanent Ephoria team there is still very limited. It has to simultaneously participate in restoration, maintenance work and even excavations as was the case in July 1991 when electricity was installed on the island. On this occasion, excavation of the trenches dug for the installation, led to inevitable discoveries (a way bordered by a tavern and dwelling), which needed management and supervision, thus temporarily abandoning the restoration in progress in the House of the Lake.

- Supervision of the site (5 hectares) and the Museum on the site is carried out by very few personnel. Now, in the season, May to October, there are approximately a thousand tourists a day who come from 10:00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (boat arrival and departure times). Scenes of lack of respect for the ruins are frequent (walking on the walls, unbalancing statues, pillaging the mosaics, frescos and marble) and unstoppable with so few personnel. A certain number of houses, located slightly at a distance from the Museum, are closed to the public, the caretakers being unavailable to come and open them up.

- A complete file on the restoration has been published by Ph. Zaphiropoulou, in 1991 (Archaeological Society Library, Athen, n° 114 with photographs).

- With regards to building plans, the World Heritage report mentioned a project of a large museum more to the east of the site. Requests for precise details by UNESCO have led to determining a more specific location and to excavations in the form of probes under the responsibility of Ph. Zaphiropoulou. The probes have revealed that this land is practically void of occupation and could be suitable for this large museum project with restoration workshops, studies, reserves, storage and satisfactory exhibition space, the present museum being quite insufficient.

However, financing is lacking and the project has been suspended.

Despite protection under the Law on Antiquities, the Municipality of Mykonos has to organise a competition for allocating pastures on the island of Delos.

Work will, from now on, be managed by the new Committee of Delos with such priority objectives as the transport of the lions to a sheltered location, the restoration of the theatre, the reinforcement of the House of Granite and Hercules grotto.

Recommendations:

Because of the importance of the site of Delos, it is essential to increase the personnel of the team responsible for the conservation, maintenance, protection and management of the whole island.

The permanent work carried out on the archaeological collections in the present museum constitutes a good prefiguration for the future great archaeological museum of Delos.

The anticipated allocation by the Mykonos Municipality of land on Delos for pasture is in contradiction with a good protection of the archaeological site. The UNESCO should express its indignation.

JULY - OCTOBER 1991 - MAY 1994

ITALY

PIAZZA DEL DUOMO AT PISA C 395 - December 1987

I - Precise location

- a) Country : Italy
- b) State, province or region : Italian Republic - Tuscany - Pisa
- c) Name of property : Piazza del Duomo (Piazza dei Miracoli, Place of Miracles)

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner: - Oeuvre de la Primaziale Pisana, Piazza del Duomo, Pisa
- Municipality of Pisa, Mungarno Gambacorti, 1 Pisa
- b) Legal status: Legal entity in public law governed by the law n° 1089 of 1/6/1939. Accessible to public.
- c) Administration responsible: Oeuvre de la Primaziale Pisana - Municipality of Pisa

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

The Piazza del Duomo comprises the cathedral church of Santa Maria Assunta, the Baptistry, the Belfry (or Leaning Tower) la Campo Santo Monumentale, the building of the former hospital (today the site of the Sinopea Museum).

The place also comprises the part of the precinct wall that surrounds the town to the north and west. The plan of the Cathedral is in the form of a latin cross ; there are five naves, but the apse only follows the principal ; a transept with three naves, a cupola of oval section; the facade is characterised by the set of four galleried loggias which open behind fine columns. On the lower floor, it is possible to see three bronze doors on the facade with one on the side.

Inside, there are paintings on panels and canvas, sculptures in stone, bronze and wood, religious ornaments in textiles and metals.

The Baptistry was designed on a circular plane with a décor which resembles that of the Cathedral. There are stone sculptures inside.

The Leaning Tower is cylindrical, lined with galleried loggias on the pattern of the cathedral; it has a marked inclination to the south east .

The Campo Santo is rectangular in shape with blind arcades to the exterior and quadriform bays to the interior; it contains detached frescoes and sculptures in stone.

The Sinopea Museum, quadrilateral in terra cotta and stone contains some "sinopea" of the frescoes of the Campo Santo.

Ramparts in stone from the medieval period, with two doors and a tower known as the Lamb's Tower.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

Cathedral : corrosion of the stones and the marble of the exterior walls; corrosion and alteration of the bronze doors.

Baptistry : Corrosion of the stone and marble of the outer walls as well as the bronze sculpture situated at the apex of the cupola.

Leaning Tower : slow yet progressive increase in the inclination of the tower in relation to the vertical axis.

Campo Santo : corrosion and alteration of the exterior sculptures, of the marble on the walls and the architectural sculptures in the quadriform interior bays. The frescoes are also to be found in an advanced state of deterioration (they were removed after the fire in 1944 and placed on supports)

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or conservation

Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, Soprintendenza
Beni A.A.S for the towns of Pisa, Livorno, Lucca et Massa carrara (Lungarno Pacinotti, 46
Pisa)

c) Historical background of the preservation or conservation

Cathedral : after the fire at the end of the 16th century, the wooden ceiling painted in gold leaf needed to be rebuilt, the walls were dressed with painted wallcoverings, the pulpit as well as other sepulchral monuments were also built.

During the 19th century several sculpted decorative elements were replaced.

Leaning Tower: reinforcement work of the foundations after the Second World War.

Campo Santo : after the bombing and the fire in 1944, the beamed roof was replaced, the frescoes and the sinopia were removed and replaced on supports. A part of the sinopea have been restored since 1970. A certain amount of restoration appears necessary on the already removed frescoes. An urgent revision of the architectural structure as well as the sculpted decorations is also called for, since these latter have been moved and altered on several occasions.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

As with all monuments and works of historic or artistic interest belonging to private or public institutions.

e) Management plans

No document submitted.

5 - Evaluation of the I'COMOS - December 1986

No specific request

6 - UNESCO Follow up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE -

a - State of progress - October 1993

At the same time as the collapse of the Tower of Pavia in 1988, the Italian Government nominated a Technical and Scientific Committee to evaluate the degree of safety of the Tower of Pisa. The latter recommended that it be closed to visitors (February 1990). A legal provision took effect on 30th November 1990 (law n° 260) to enable all the necessary measures to be taken to enable the monument to be safeguarded. On this basis, in February 1991, an international committee was created by the Council of Ministers, and given a mandate to decide and act.

Activity of the Committee

The Committee firstly initiated a series of surveys, measurements and studies aimed at integrating the information already available.

As far as the subsoil was concerned, tests were carried out and are still underway to determine the physical and mechanical features of the soil, using highly refined techniques such as, for example, the characteristics of the electro-osmosis of the clays (*in situ* measurements of the permeability, study of the regulation of the water table, surveys investigating depths of up to 100 metres below the surface).

As regards the structure of the Tower, a programme of continuous monitoring was initiated.

The first theme for the research concerned archaeological type surveys of the zone in close proximity to the Tower. As a result of this approach, the importance of the archaeological layer on the site and up to 2.50 metres in depth was discovered.

The presence of superimposed structures from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, up to the Middle Ages was confirmed in an area of marshland where a church, an Archbishop's palace and a baptistry were built. After the creation of the present monumental complex and from the second half of the 14th century until modern times, the whole area has been redeveloped on several occasions.

Other than the archaeological surveys, studies of the archives were undertaken aimed at providing a comprehensive collection of historical information : the subject of the research concerned the personalities of the architects who designed the monument, the work techniques used by the stone masons, the construction procedures and types of scaffolding and gangways for the workers, as well as the systems for the transport and lifting of the materials as the height of the Tower gradually increased.

Research was also undertaken on the monument for evidence of attempts to reinforce it, or any substitution or restoration works and their exact period, especially as far as the framework of the loggias (capitals, columns) were concerned.

Simultaneously, an aerial photogrammetric survey of the site was carried out which recorded the relief of the terrain and that of the roofs of the buildings as well as infra red aerial photos for an inspection of the archaeological sub stratum.

Then a survey of the Tower was carried out using direct as well as photogrammetric methods to provide all the numeric and graphic data concerning the geometry and the configuration of the building.

This considerable effort of research has contributed to a large degree to the definition of the state of conservation of the various parts by highlighting the alterations to the structure (the context of deformation or cracking), the materials used (stones, mortar, etc.) and the finishing layers as well as their interrelation.

All this information enabled a simulation of the various hypotheses of the structural evolution to be made.

At the same time, after an initial study of the initial existing documentation, the Committee made an initial series of calculations and analyses of the state of tension and deformation existing in the sub stratum and in the Tower itself. It was at this moment that it appeared necessary to carry out a programme of stabilisation of the foundation area so as to ensure the overall safety of the construction, in order to reduce the risks of further degradation and ensure that more permanent solutions be studied in the best possible conditions.

Firstly, a verification was made to ensure that the restoration was not destructive and was reversible, and that the methods and techniques adopted were acceptable and tested according to article 10 of the Charter of Venice.

The Committee considered it indispensable to initiate safeguard measures with extreme urgency and carry out a study of the possibility of bracing the most dangerous sections using steel cables protected with plastic sheaths. This intervention was defined and approved by the Committee at the beginning of 1991 but not carried out until the Spring of 1992.

The study of this intervention necessitated the development of a sophisticated finite element numeric model of the Tower substratum, on which the analyses and simulations of the different interventions examined were carried out. This led to the definition and approval of an intervention which consisted in placing on the foundations to the north side, a weight of several hundred tons (as much as 700 tons) composed of lead bars.

For the permanent solution, the Committee chose the solution consisting in reducing by around one half of a degree (1/2) the angle of inclination of the Tower, with such a diminution reducing to acceptable values the maximum loads on the walls and thus likely to halt the deformations in the subsoil.

Also under evaluation is a system of regulation of the deep water tables which may protect all the monuments on the *Piazza del Duomo* from the effects of the pumping off of water from the deep wells used for irrigation, industry as well as for drinking water throughout the plain of Pisa.

The permanent restoration project will indicate the technical solutions likely to eliminate the causes of the physical degradation of the stone facing of the Tower and parts of the galleries (capitals, columns, small consoles etc.). The objective is also the conservation of the "natural patina", produced by the natural weathering process but eliminating signs of degradation caused by non natural or accidental events. The preventive measures as well as the technical standards for the permanent upkeep and protection according to article 4 of the Charter of Venice should be prescribed. Similarly, solutions to the problems of the conservation of the external marble elements and especially the rare original sculpted elements and those that have been replaced in recent centuries have yet to be decided upon.

b - State of progress of the work of conservation, restoration and valorisation - June 1994

The photogrammetric survey of the *Piazza Del Duomo* was undertaken on the basis of the technical specifications drawn up by the nominated expert in May 1991. The company I G N France International was chosen in September 1991. The work was carried out in May-June 1992 followed by the creation of the numeric model. However, the transmission for the development of a graphic programme for each floor would appear not to have been carried out. The operation of overloading the outer northern face of the Tower has been successfully completed.

The tie bars to the first two floors have been placed in position.

However, the Committee, which has been renewed twice, reaches the end of its mandate on 30th June 1994 and the financing planned by the Italian administration is much delayed in its attribution.

Recommendations :

The operation of the graphic programme for each floor of the Tower should be completed after the photographs, the restitution, radioscopy and geometric description and prior to the creation of the numeric model, since the final document planned is indispensable as a guide to the future decisions of the work to be carried out.

SENEGAL

ISLAND of GOREE
C 26 - September 1978

I - Precise location

- a) Country : Senegal
b) State, province or region : Cap-Vert region
c) Name of property : Island of Gorée

2 - Legal data

- a) Owner : State of Senegal
b) Legal status: Property listed as a historical monument
Order n° 012 771 of 17 November 1975
Order n° 006876 of 18 August 1991
c) Administration responsible: Town of Dakar under the authority of the Governor of the Cap-Vert Region

3 - Identification

a) Description and inventory

The island comprises 9 sectors (and 2 sub-sectors) with similar surface areas which form coherent units.

These sectors generally have differing features with regards to topography, the siting of the buildings and the scale of the open spaces.

1- The Palace sector : This is the central area of the island to which all paths lead.

2- North battery sector : The northern tip of the island. It is constituted by the Fort and its esplanade .

3 - Castel sector : Southern tip of the island. It constitutes a basalt plateau and has fortifications and reservoirs. This area is the counterpart of the former in relation to its central area and provides the highpoint of the island.

4 - Antilles sector : The area with the oldest buildings on the island (with 5), on the cadastral register it is the most dense. The heart of this area is off centre and contains the Church of Saint-Charles and its square.

5 - Jardin d'Orange sector : It comprises an enormous garden surrounded by houses which are often attached.

6 - Boufflers sector : Sparsely inhabited area, in a more advanced state of ruin, yet more recent. Characterised by the presence of the oldest mosque in Senegal

7 - Marine sector : It consists of former naval buildings (1864) which has led to somewhat uncontrolled development and the absence of a cadastral register for housing. Opening onto the sea, it remains isolated from the island traffic system.

8 - Compagnie sector : Built on the site of the Saint-François fort, this district has a dense cadastral register and provides access to the eastern and western shores of the island. A great deal of restoration work was carried out before registration.

9 - Les Fontaines sector : This district is situated on the northern flank of the Castel, whose topography is a very steep slope running north-east. The original cadastral register, which was very dense, has been drastically modified by military buildings. Overall, the buildings in this sector have been described as very rundown.

10 - 11 - Les Boucaniers and Rampants sub-sectors : These sub-sectors comprise quays built on the entrenchments (plan of 1723). The buildings lining these quays are attached to one another.

4 - State of preservation / conservation

a) Diagnosis

The operational listing of the buildings on the island enables them to be categorised into three groups:

a) - The buildings to be conserved with little or no intervention:

The restoration (or instructions to restore) by their owner should cover:

- the nature or the state of the painting on the walls and woodwork
- the nature or the state of the rendering on the facades exposed to the sea
- the elimination or the embellishment of certain roofing, in fibro-cement, galvanised steel or reinforced concrete slabs
- the restoration of balconies consisting only of their joists and consoles (absence of guard rails and floors).

b) - The buildings to be restored for their architectural interest :

Operationally, three phases have been determined.

1.- List of the buildings of historical monument type (drawn up by M. A. Grégoire - May 1974): North battery, Slave market, West battery, house of Mère Javouhey, the small mosque, Saint-Charles Borromée Church, former Faidherbe school, house on the corner of Boufflers/Malavois, dwelling Rue de la Compagnie, slave house, the IFAN museum, the Castel (to be refitted).

2.- List of public buildings of historical and architectural interest (drawn up by M. A. Grégoire - May 1974): The IFAN building (marine biology), police station. The public nature of these constructions should enable the government, on whom they depend, to take responsibility for the restoration.

3.- Five blocks of buildings of architectural interest should benefit from encouragement for their restoration as a result of tourist and residential interest.

c) - The buildings in ruins or infill to be demolished :

Those buildings whose state of deterioration requires reconstruction rather than restoration and are of little architectural interest, are recommended for demolition. This is also the case for recent elements of infill.

b) Agent responsible for the preservation or the conservation

- Ministry of Culture - Directorate of Historical and Ethnographic Heritage
- Ministry of Town Planning and Housing - Bureau for the Architecture of Historic Monuments (presently attached to the Directorate of Town Planning and Architecture).

c) Historical background of the preservation or the conservation

The Island of Gorée occupies a special place in Senegalese cultural heritage, both as a vestige of the confrontation of two different civilisations and as a witness of a human experience unprecedented in the history of peoples.

Furthermore, beyond this historical aspect, the Island of Gorée itself represents an architectural complex worthy of interest whose conservation is one of the priorities of the Senegalese Heritage protection programme. In fact, most of the buildings on Gorée dating from the 18th century, have been subjected to climatic contrasts, which in the tropics assume another dimension.

A UNESCO mission led by M. C. DESCAMPS carried out in December 1969/January 1970 for the preservation and valorisation of the national heritage of Senegal, recommended conservatory measures and development on the Island of Gorée. It enabled an inventory of the historic buildings on the island to be prepared and measures for their presentation and reutilization to be proposed. In consultation with the Senegalese authorities concerned, an overall evaluation of the cost of the works was proposed (UNESCO - M. A. GREGOIRE - 1974).

In the context of tourist development projects initiated by the World Bank, the Senegalese government asked UNESCO to undertake a study covering the preservation and the valorisation of the Island of Gorée as a cultural element of the Tourism Development Plan. (M. JP. FRAPOLLI - Master Plan director for the renovation of the Island of Gorée, M. CLER - legal and financial aspect of the renovation programme for the Island of Gorée - 1975).

The first results obtained were the recording on the inventory of all the historic monuments on the Island of Gorée in 1974 and 1975.

As a continuation of the foregoing works, a new UNESCO mission had as objective to participate in the feasibility study of the rehabilitation of the Island of Gorée, to contribute to the drawing up of the programme guidelines for the conservation and restoration of the traditional architecture, town planning and cultural activity, to monitor the application of standards likely to guarantee the historic and aesthetic authenticity of Gorée (M. M. PARENT - 1977)

In the Spring of 1978, a bureau of expert advisors was established for three months on Gorée (M. PA. LABLAUDE) in preparation for the two year mission of expert evaluation organised for the preparation of a plan to safeguard the Island of Gorée. This was to contain the graphic or written documents defining the guidelines and directives to be respected during the rehabilitation of the natural site of Gorée.

Very soon afterwards, the Island of Gorée was added to the World Heritage list.

d) Means of preservation or conservation

Listed as a historical monument by Order n° 012-771 of 17 November 1975 and Order n° 006876 of 18 August 1991.

e) Management plans

An order covering the reorganisation of the National Committee for the safeguard of Gorée. This Committee, chaired by the Minister of Culture and Communication is responsible, in collaboration with UNESCO, for initiating, planning and following up all the operations within the context of the safeguard and restoration of the Island of Gorée.

5 - Evaluation of the ICOMOS

No evaluation

6 - UNESCO Follow up / 100 Historic Sites - PAM-PNUE -

a - State of progress -

The Director General of UNESCO launched the campaign for the safeguard of the Island of Gorée on 22nd December 1980.

At the end of 1981, a UNESCO mission, intended to supervise the studies and work concerning the Island of Gorée, drew up a list of operations to be undertaken (M. PA. LABLAUDE). Two associated experts participated in the progress of the programme on site. End of the mission of the designated expert of the World Bank project (M. M. VAN DER MEERSCHEN). A request for technical cooperation was made to the Convention by the Senegalese government. It concerned mainly the availability of an architect for two years so as to accelerate the study of the renovation documents for each building in Gorée retained in the list of properties having priority of restoration.

In March 1983, the "Master Plan for the Safeguard of the Island of Gorée - Plan of action for the safeguard of the most representative architectural heritage" was presented in its final form at the initiative of the Bureau for the Architecture of Historic Monuments (B A M H) of the Ministry of Town Planning, Housing and the Environment. It was a plan of action with project data sheets for nine buildings to which was added the Maison Jules BASSE.

At the beginning of 1993, a UNESCO mission was given the responsibility for :

- making a revision of the Plan for the safeguard of the Island of Gorée, taking into account the gaps in and the perverse effects of the initial Plan so as to harmonise the different functions of the island (cultural, social and tourist).

- studying the implementation of an approach which would enable the population of the island to be involved effectively in the restoration effort and give them access to the support and assistance funds.

The report, once drawn up, (M. P. MAKAMBILA) centred on the social aspects and only mentions succinctly the state of progress of the Plan of Action covering the ten buildings to be restored under the aegis of international aid. It takes up the proposals made during the Regional Development Committee meeting of 1992.

b - State of progress of the work of conservation, restoration, valorisation -

On 13th December 1991, the National Committee for the Safeguard of Gorée took the decision to propose to the government of the Dakar Region, a session of the Regional Development Committee for the Safeguard of Gorée. The main points of the meeting were "State of Affairs and Perspectives of the Plan of Action". The meeting, which took place on 22nd February 1992, formulated recommendations adopted for the promotion of the island in the cultural, socio-economic and tourist domains. As regards the main buildings to be restored as part of the contractual list attached to the demand for inclusion on the World Heritage list, the situation is as follows :

1) Properties of the State. A certain number of buildings belonging to the State have already been subjected to certain work :

- The Maison du Soudan, restored, thanks to Senegalo-German financing, the headquarters of the Institute for the Development of Democracy in Africa (IDDA).

- The Université des Mutants restored by the French Navy

- The batteries on the beach : a public promenade has been built on the roof terrace of the restaurants, with a craft market. The Harbour Master's building has also been renovated.

- The Maison Cinquez or Diouga Dieng has been structurally restored with a plan to install a Son et Lumière.

- The house referred to as the Maison des Esclaves has been restored by Gorée-Fraternité, a subsidiary of the Fondation France-Libertés.

- The Maison Victoria Albis is used as the head offices of the Fondation pour le Mémorial Gorée-Almadies. The architect of the BAMH and the Museum of Woman have offices here.

- The Faidherbe school or Maison de Cathy Louette, bought by the Order of Malta which set up its headquarters there, has been rehabilitated with the help of Italy and fitted out as a

dispensary-maternity home and handed over to the Congregation des Soeurs du Saint-Coeur de Marie (a Senegalese congregation founded on Gorée 1858).

- the Maison Lacombe, renovated by the French Navy which transformed it into a Maison du Marin.

- the mosque

- the fountains and sanitary facilities, renovated by the AGETIP,

A special mention should be made of the two museums managed by the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire Sheik Anta Diop (IFAN CAD)

- the History Museum, formerly installed in the Maison Victoria Albis (since 1954), was attributed the Fort d'Estrée, which until 1972 was an annex of the civil prison of Dakar. Inaugurated on 3rd March 1989, its rooms have been in constant reorganisation so that it satisfies the current museographic conceptions better. This work has been carried out with the assistance of the British Embassy which is also financing the printing of a guide of Gorée and the Museum in English and French versions.

- The Museum of the Sea, in the building referred to as the Maison de la Compagnie des Indes, is undergoing total interior renovation thanks to financing from the EEC. The enrichment of the collections comprises contributions of documents and objects currently being made by the European countries who were present on Gorée at one moment or another of its history (Portugal, Netherlands, Great Britain and France). This operation, undertaken thanks to the support of the Embassies of these four countries, should enable the organisation of an exhibition in 1994 for the 550th anniversary of the discovery of Gorée.

With the same aim, a campaign of archeological excavations, never previously undertaken on Gorée, is being prepared. Three sites have been planned : place de l'Europe, in front of the Commissariat de Police and opposite the church. Two missions of the Groupe de Recherche d'Archéologie Navale (GRAN) carried out in 1988 enabled at least three shipwrecks to be identified in the depths immediately surrounding Gorée. One of them would seem to be that of a slave-carrying vessel from the end of the 17th century.

Other public buildings which are part of the plan have a less well-established occupancy status, more particularly :

- the former Ecole Normale William Ponty planned as a residence to be renovated for the 19 families living there.

- the Pavillon des Soeurs planned as an area for artists' studios

- the Ecole des Soeurs, planned as a cultural facility

- the Military Hospital

- the Palais Roume or Relais de l'Espadon which could be transformed into a hotel complex

- the open air theatre

- the building located in Rue Saint-Germain/corner of Boufflers which has been envisaged as a youth club

- the various vestiges situated on the Castel which should be developed without the construction of new buildings

Proposals have been made for the use of these buildings once they have been restored : accomodation, shops, crafts, artists' studios, etc. But no definite decision has yet been taken by the appropriate Ministry .

In tandem with the work carried out on the buildings, the streets have been repaved, the waste and surface water networks have been cleaned and a pumping station has been built by the AGETIP and the Communauté Urbaine de Dakar.

2) Private property : A number of houses have been restored by their owners. The priority remains for the houses de Mère Javouhey, Basse, in Rue des Batteries (threatened by the sea) to be restored. The two problems that this renovation presents is that the majority of the houses are jointly owned and the owners do not have the means necessary to carry out the work.

Recommendations :

The actions having priority are mainly those demanded by the Regional Development Committee. They concern :

- the development and the diversification of the activities of the Université des Mutants with the Ministry of Culture.
- the creation of a Museum of the Environment with the IFAN
- the opening of studios of Gorée for the benefit of artists with the Ministry of Culture/AIFESPAC
- the protection of the shoreline and resanding of the beaches .
- the repair of the drainage system .
- the cleaning and embellishment of the site.
- the reinforcement of the public lighting network.
- an increase in the open spaces
- the continuation of repaving the streets.
- the development of the hotel potential with respect to the specificity and integrity of the site with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. For its part, the Ministry of Culture has reaffirmed its opposition to the implantation on the site of large hotel projects.
- technical assistance to the Goréens and the supervision of the training sites with the help of the Bureau of Architecture for Historic Monuments (BAMH)
- the training of guides with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment/Union des Goréens.
- the commissioning of the incinerator which is ready for operation .
- the accomodation for civil servants working on the Island with the Directorate for the Management of the State constructed Heritage
- the problems of State-owned property with the State Land Office .
- the reinforcement of the police force with the Ministry of the Interior.
- the organisation of the craft sector with the Ministry of Industry and Crafts.
- the revalorisation of public buildings with the Senegalese government and outside partners .
- the possibility of access to bank loans for Goréens.

It is also appropriate to proceed urgently with :

- the dismantling of the scaffolding erected in 1992 on the occasion of a "son et lumière" on the beach of Gorée and still in place today.
- better monitoring of the restoration undertaken by non-resident owners and particularly a halt in the painting carried out recently using oil-based/plastic/acrylic paints on buildings that bear witness to the history of Gorée. A re-examination of the Register of Prescriptions and Recommendations should be carried out in light of the results obtained up until now.

MAY 1994