

Project: Defense Systems On The Mediterranean Coast
N° (ME8/AIDCO/2000/2095-11-)

**Part N°1: Executing The Master Plan Of
AL MARQAB CITTADEL – TARTUS – SYRIA**

THE MINIMAL CONTENTS OF THE MASTER PLAN OF AL MARQAB CITADEL

Tartous - Syria

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THE MINIMAL CONTENTS OF A MASTER PLAN of AL MARQAB Citadel			
Completed by: the Scientific Team of Al Marqab Project			
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1) DENOMINATION:

The Latin people called it by Maragat, Byzantin by Margathum and Margant then lastly the Arab by AL MARQAB Citadel.

2) ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

a) Administrative name of the object:

QAL'AT AL MARQAB.

b) Catalogue number and card:

To be create Later.

c) Legal land classification:

Protected monument.

d) Binding laws and regulations in force:

Antiquities protection law N^o 222 – 1963.

e) Name of the place or the area:

Banias.



f) Local owner body:

Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (D.G.A.M) Tartous Directorate.

g) Regional body to which it belongs:

Governorate of Tartous.

h) Owner of the property:

Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (D.G.A.M).

3) SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT:

Note: for more information about this item please refer to annex N° 8.

A) Communities or Associations with incidence on the monument:

Tourists, employee and villagers.

B) Local body to which it belongs:

Name:

Directorate of Antiquities in Tartous.

Area:

For the Citadel itself about 1 square kilo meters.

Population:

Farmers.

Local main activity :

Agricultures.

Existing services:

Telephone, electricity, roads.....etc.

Current use of the property and surroundings:

The Citadel itself used for visit, and the surrounding for agricultural purposes .

Significance of the property and environment:

The surrounding is a private area used for agricultural purposes, the citadel itself recognized by it's overlooking the sea shore.

Current significance of the property and environment:

Please refer to item N° 9.



C) Regional body to which it belongs:

in this paragraph we'll speak about the governorate of Tartous and the coastal basin in general.

Name:

Tartous as a part of the coastal basin .

Area:

Tartous governorate area is 1890 km², while the coastal basin is 4190 km² extends over 210km.

Population:

The basin population is approximately 1.895 million (2004), divided administrationally into the two governorates of Lattakia (population estimated at 1,065,000) and Tartous (population estimated at 830,000). The basin population accounts for some 11% of the national population together with a commensurate proportion of the national Wealth. Both are spread over nine cities, though dominate in Lattakia and Tartous. The regions high levels of agricultural communities and population growth, coupled with strong economic activity in the urban areas, are exerting increasing pressure on natural resources.

Main Cities and Towns:

The basin has two main cities:

- Lattakia, population estimated at 520,757, and;
- Tartous, population estimated at 159,405.

In addition to these a number of other community regions exist in the basin, including:

- Jableh - population 291,448
- Al-Hefeh - population 131,750
- Al-Qurdaha - population 121,045
- Baniyas - population 267,360
- Dreikish – population 102,600
- Sheikh Bader - population 78,345
- Safita - population 213,290

Total population living in main cities and community regions = 1,205 million. This would indicate a population of 0.690 million living in small rural establishments.

Population Distribution:

Average population density in the basin amounts to 452 persons per km², although this figures varies widely between rural and urban locations. Population is distributed within the basin at a ratio of roughly 2:1 rural to urban dwelling.

However the rural figures are dominated by the Tartous governorate, with a rural/urban division of approximately 75:25. As one might expect the situation is reversed (mainly as a result of Lattakia city) in the governorate of Lattakia. with a division of approximately 45:55.

Urban populations in the basin have been growing at a rate higher than the rural areas and than that of the national average, while rates of rural population growth are roughly commensurate to those in the rest of the country.

Table (1), below presents data for population distribution, manpower, and employment for the basin in 2004.

Table (1) Population Distribution and Employment in the Coastal Basin ('000 people)

		Population			Man-power		Labor force				
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Employed		Unemployed		
							Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
Lattakia	M	268	248	534	230	185	140	122	11	4	277
	F	288	243	531	231	185	36	94	6	2	138
Tartous	M	116	303	419	82	236	49	149	6	16	220
	F	117	394	411	85	231	13	42	6	9	70

Source: statistical Abstract (2004)

Lattakia city has grown considerably over the last decade with an increasing incidence of rural urban migration. The main determinants of migration of rural population to cities depends in general on socio-economic status, is the principle attracting factor to the city in most cases is in seeking higher employment income.

Other attracting factors, such as urban life style, or availability of services, tend to represent a more minor role.

Main local activity:

Agriculture and industrial and commercial.

Main Economic Activities

The main economic activities in basin include agriculture, industry, services, and to a lesser extent, fishing and tourism. Unemployment in the basin in 1991 was equal to just over 8% of the labor force, while unemployment in urban areas at just over 11% was higher than that in rural areas at just under 8%. Unemployment figures indicate a flow of people from rural to urban areas, together with the seasonal nature of agricultural employment.

- **Agriculture:**

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the basin. Agricultural land accounts for nearly 52% of the basin area, occupying a total of 218.000ha: 101.000 ha in the Lattakia governorate, and 117.000ha in the Tartous governorate.

- **Service Sector:**

The service sector is growing rapidly, and is now the second largest source of employment in the basin. Restructuring of this sector is now becoming apparent, Potential future growth areas include an orientation towards tourism, trade, personal services and finance.

Number of workers in the service sectors:



- Lattakia 67,395
- Tartous 115,650
- Basin Total 183,045
- **Industrial Sector:**

The third largest employer is industry. The coastal region contains many heavy industries of national importance, including the Tartous cement company, the Tartous oil terminal, the Lattakia oil refinery, and the basin's thermal power station.

In addition to these main plants, several smaller, though significant industries are located in Lattakia, including a wood panels factory, electric motor manufacture, textiles, gypsum suppliers, marble suppliers, and cigarette manufacture, and cotton processing.

Number of workers in the industrial sectors:

- Lattakia 28,940
- Tartous 28,422
- Basin Total 57,362
- **Fishing Industry**

Fishing and fish farming accounts for a relatively small proportion of the economic activity of the basin. Sea fishing activity resulted in catches of 1,950 tons in 1990, and 1,406 tons in 1991 with the same fleet. Inland resources amounted to 30-50 tons per year.

- **Tourism :**

The basin is endowed with numerous scenic views and panoramas, many archaeological sites, in addition to a promising coastline and diverse terrain.

As a result tourism is a fast growing sector in the coastal region. Development projects are being initiated throughout the coastline impinging on fragile environmental systems. In fact one of the major risks along the coastline is the uncontrolled development of tourism, and the increasing land occupation for urban settlements. More than 20 tourist 'towns' are planned, some of which are in environmentally sensitive areas, eg: Wadi Qandeel, Om-Al-toyour, and Arwad Island. Additional effects result from extensive sand excavation from the beaches for touristic and urban construction developments. The total number of tourist arrivals in the area was 239,000 for 1995, representing nearly 13% of the national total. Data indicate a substantial increase (>100% Lattakia and >200% in Tartous) in the amounts of international tourism to the region, together with a decrease in the number of Syrian and other Arab visitors over the period 1991-1995. Tourism facilities are distributed all along the coast. The following table (2), lists the total numbers tourists, tourism companies, hotels and restaurants by governorate.

Table (2), Tourist Numbers and Facilities in the Coastal Basin, 1991 and 1995:

Lattakia			Tartous		
Number of Tourists					
Arab	Syrian	International	Arab	Syrian	International
16,799 (23,836)	100,213 (143,523)	26,169 (7,578)	7,667 (7,306)	45,221 (54,314)	9,996 (2,794)
Nights Spent			Nights Spent		
30,618	151,115	39,426	12,654	72,703	

(31,441)	(243,972)	(19,273)	(13,634)	(83,930)	(4,093)
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Number of Tourism Companies

Class A: 3

Class B: IS

Number of Lattakia	Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Restaurants
5 2	star	1327	-
4 3	star	218	4
3 3	star	118	7
2 11	star	344	42
1 32	star	494	31

Number of Tartous	Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Restaurants
4 3	star	216	
3 star			1
2 10	star	223	31
1 16	star	267	4

Existing services:

All the civilization services, also, The Coastal Basin is extremely well connected in terms of transport infrastructure, by road, rail, air and sea, and is active in the import and export of industrial and economic goods and services, particularly in the cities of Lattakia and Tartous.

Current use of the property and surroundings:

Agricultural & tourist purposes.

Significance of the property in its further proximities:

Developing it's tourist domain.

Expectations of the property in its further proximities

Same as above.

4) GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT- URBAN AREA

Note: for more information about this item please refer to annex N° 8.

a) Geographic location:

6KM south east of Barias, at 35 KM north of Tartus, on the way from Tripoli to Lattakia, also, here we'll describe the geography of the coastal basin in general.



GEOGRAPHY:

The Coastal Basin is located in the north west of Syria, stretching between Turkey in the North and the Lebanon to the south, and ranging from a latitude of 34 53' and 35 31', and a longitude of 35 46' and 35 52'. The region occupies an area of approximately 4,200km² (UNEP 1994) comprising three main topographical systems extending from the coast inland. These are as follows:

- coastal plains - leveled land, though gradually inclining over an altitude of 0-100 meters;
- hilly regions - inclining over an altitude of 100-400 meters; and,
mountain regions - sharp inclines, ranging over an altitude of 44-1,350 meters.
- mountain regions - sharp inclines, ranging over an altitude of 44-1,350 meters.

b) Coordinates

for the citadel itself

Φ : 35° 09' 03" N , λ : 35° 56' 58" E , height 380 m.

c) Geographic features:

geological: volcanic mountain of Basalt. Climate: sea coast.

Climate and Rainfall: Climate is Mediterranean, and is dominantly humid and sub-tropical.

Annual temperatures range between 12.50c 19.50c, supported by relatively mild winters(8-150c) and humid summer months (15-230c). The topographical nature of the area gives rise to high levels of rainfall, as one might expect. Average annual levels of precipitation increase from 850mm in the coastal plains, to 1.000mm in the hilly region, to over 1500mm in the mountains. Prevailing winds are warm and west and south westerly, varying over speeds of 1-5ms⁻¹ in the winter, and 2.8 - 3.7ms⁻¹ in the summer months.

Land Degradation: The soil of the coastal region is characterized by its high quantities of red and brown crumusol Mediterranean soils, in addition to a dispersal of alluvial sediment patches. The following table gives a classification of soils (in thousand hectares) for each of the coastal governorates.

Table (3) Proportional Distribution of Soil:

Soil type	Lattakia	Tartous
Red Mediterranean crumusol	184	188
Alluvial sediments	22	1

Soil Erosion:

Agricultural expansion has necessitated the felling of large areas of forest land. Reduced tree cover has in turn led to problems of over grazing and land fires. Such activities, coupled with the relatively large rainfall levels in the coastal basin, have rendered it highly susceptible to soil erosion. The problem has now become so acute that approximately 75% of the basin is susceptible to this phenomena to varying levels of degree, with rainfall in the basin becoming the main limiting factor to soil availability.

Erosion studies have divided the coastal region into four zones depending on their susceptibility to erosion.

Table (4)

Zone 1: Weak Erosion (3t/ha/yr) Covers the large plain south of Lattakia rising to an altitude of 100m.	Zone 2: Medium Erosion (30-60t/ha/yr) North of Lattakia rising to an altitude of 100m.	Zone 3: strong Erosion (50-100t/ha/yr) Mountain regions over an altitude of 100-1,500m.	Zone 4: Severe Erosion 100-200t/ha/yr) North east of attakia, ranging from 100 to 600m.
Total zone area is approximately 90,000 ha	Total zone area is approximately 50,000ha	Total zone area approximately 330,000 ha	Total zone area approximately 32,000ha

d) Biological features

Forest cover: Approximately 75% of the total forest area in the basin is concentrated in Lattakia governorate, covering more than one third of its area. Forests are generally located in the highlands of the region, concentrated on the hill slopes at altitudes of approximately 6000m



above sea level and higher, and ruining parallel to the coastline. The dominant tree species is *pinus brutia*.

Plants and animal species of international, national and local importance: Wildlife is scarce in the coastal basin, having been influenced by the presence and development of human activities. However, species present include fox, boar, hyena, in addition to deer and wild goat. The coastal basin falls within the north-south route of many migratory bird species, yet there is a noticeable lack of predatory birds.

Protected area (area, no. of visitors, characteristics):

1- *Abies cilicia* and *Cedrus* protected area:

It is located in the northern part of the Coastal Ranges, nearby Slonfeh town. Its area is 1350 hec. Its height ranges between 1100-1562m. It is situated on a hard limestone rocks mixed with Dolomite rocks.

The botanical biodiversity:

In addition to *Abies cilicia* and *Cedrus libani*, there are the following species:

Ostrya carpinifolia

Carpinus Orientalis

Juniiperus drupacea

Quercus libani

Cotoneaster mumularia

Sorbus torminalis

Fraxinus ormus

Acer monspessulamm

In addition to many species which are in danger of extinction like:

Quercus cederum

Rhamnus catharica

Acer hyrcanum *Paeonia mascula*

Atropa belladonna

Arenaria cassia

Saponaria bargylia

There are also some wild origins of productive trees and many herbicide species. The zoological biodiversity:

There are animals belong to the following ranks:

1- Mammalia

2- Reptilia

3- Birds

4- Artropoda

There is an endeavor to restore the *Ursus arctos Syriacus* to its original habitat in this area.

Main Risk:

Over logging in order to construct tourist plants .

The proposed frame for protection:

Natural environmental protected area with scientific characters without using its natural



resources.

Aim of Protection:

- Protecting the zoological and botanical species.
- Increasing the public awareness about the environmental problems.
- Making use of it in the tourism.

The expected cost: 800.000\$ in the first four years, then 100.000\$ as an annual cost for 20 years.

2- Al-Frounloq:

It is located in A-Bayer Region (47 km far from the north of Lattakia). This forest belongs to the government. Its height ranges between 550 and 620m with wet climate,, 1200mm rainfall, and lowest heat degree about 5-60c . This forest has the matures and perfect ecological system in Syria with a condition of stable balance with media in spite of the tourist pressure and deliberated destruction .

The soils resulted from rare green volcanic rocks increase the variety of botanical species in the area .

There are also species which are in danger of extinction .

The main trees are Pinus brutia and Q. cerris subsp. Pseudocerris .

The proposed frame for protection: scientific.

3- Om-Al-toyour:

It is located in the north of lattakia (30 km). The length of seashore is 12km. The region in the south is sandy where there is Om-AL_toyour village (the No. of its population is 2000 person).

Then the region converts to be rocky until Raas Al-Baseit in the north. The plants here are distinctive of the Mediterranean degraded forest. There are no human activities and no tourist and agriculture investments.

The continental shelf of Om-Al-l'oyour belongs biodimatically to the semi-hot wet stage , and from a forest point of view to the thermal Mediterranean botanical stage. This stage is dominated by compound forest. The main trees are Ceratonia siliqua, Pistacia lentiscus, Olea oleaster europaea, Var. The main risk is the increasing of tourist pressure on the beach.

The proposed frame for protection: scientific + Man and Biosphere .

4- Karah- Douran :

It is located northern of Kasab town at the Syrian-Turkish borders within a valley existing between two mountains with height about 1000m. These ranges are characterized by severe relief. The inclinations exceed 50% in some places, that is why the estimated area reaches 1250hec. The mother rocks of the site are hard Limestone. The rainfall ranges between 900 and 1200mm . At the height 500-600m there are Ouercus caliprinos and its similarities . There are also Cupressus sempervirence at the level 100-550m and some of pinus brutia on the northern sides of the mountain. In addition to all of that there are a lot of Larrus nobilis, Ceratonia siliqua, and Rhus coriaria.

Two small villages exist in the region with a number of population for each one (600-1000 person).

The proposed frame for protection : Man and Biodiversity + wild life protected area

e) Land classification (in the sense of town planning regulations):

the surrounding area is a rustic houses of one or two stories and Banyas town a building of many stories.

f) Urban characteristics of the area:

protected.

g) Communications at a regional level:

Tel, Fax, Satellite.

Transport Connections:

The following tables denote transport connections by road, rail, air, and sea, respectively.

Road Connections in the Governorates of Lattakia and Tartous:

Region/Type of Road	Asphalt	Paved	Leveled	Total
Lattakia	2.549	198	-	2747
Tartous	2.098	690	115	2.897

Rail:

Lattakia and Tartous are connected to the national rail network. Lattakia is connected by a north-eastern line to Aleppo, and Lattakia by a south-eastern line through the river valleys to Homs. There is also a new rail line along the coast connecting both Lattakia and Tartous. Table below presents the distance of the rail network for this region, 1995.

Rail Link	Distance (Km)	Guage
Lattakia-Aleppo-Al Kamishli	1,017	standard line
Homs-Al-Akkari-Tartous	91	standard line
Tartous-Lattakia	131	standard line

Air:

The coastal basin contains one airport which is located in Lattakia. This is however called Bassel-Al. Asad airport. Table 1.3 gives airport traffic for the period 1995.

Table of Air traffic at Bassel-Al. Asad Airport, 1995:

Freight			Number of Passengers			Number of Planes
Unloaded	Loaded	Departure	Arrival	Transit	Total	
3	21	3.00	2.647	8.806	14.453	214

Ports:

The coastal basin, as one might expect, plays host to Syria's four ports, with the main harbors of the region situated in Lattakia and Tartous, with additional harbors in Baniyas and Arwad. Lattakia and Tartous harbors are responsible for the majority of international shipments of food

produce and passengers, with Banias mainly importing and exporting white and black oil derivatives. The port at Arwad has no commercial operations and serves mainly as a local fishery and service amenity.

Table present Movement of Goods and Passengers by Sea, 1995

Ports	Passenger		Goods (000 tons)		Number of Ships
	Departure	Arrival	Loading	Unloading	
Lattakia	1.690	2.779	502	2.004	1.220
Banias	/	/	/	/	/
Tartous	4.242	4.655	1.396	2.455	1.394
Arwad	/	/	/	/	270
Total	5.932	7.434	1.898	4.459	2.884

Vehicles:

Vehicles in the basin average at around 15 years old and run predominantly on either diesel or leaded petrol. The total number of vehicles in the basin is just under 55,000. This figure is divided as follows:

h) Access:

For the surrounding of the citadel, please see the general plan and the map below show the main roads in Syria.



5) HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Note: for more information about this item please refer to the historical study report accompanied with the relevant photos through a separate CD.

a) Dating:

The origins of the fortress of Marqab (Margat) date back to the 11th century, when the Arabs built the original fortifications around 1062.

Shortly after, in 1104, a Byzantine expeditionary force, led by admiral Cantacuzene, took it.

Later it was regained by the Arabs, until it was conquered in 1117-18 by the Crusaders (with Tancred, prince of Galilee and regent of Antioch), being incorporated into the Principality of Antioch. The fortress fell into the hands of the Mazzoirs, one of the most powerful families of the Principality of Antioch.

Around 1186 it was bought by the Order of the Knights Hospitaller for an annual amount of 2,200 Besants, which was still being paid to their inheritors in 1269.

On acquiring the fortress of Marqab, the Hospitalers took over the control and defense of the southern sector of the Principality of Antioch, and also of the northern sector of the county of Tripoli against the sect of the Assassins and the Arabs. Four more castles depended on Marqab: Cademois, Laicas, Malaicas and Bokeibas.

A year after the Hospitalers had taken control of Marqab, the Crusaders underwent a crushing defeat at Hattin, the consequence of which was the conquest by Saladin's troops of the main Crusaders' fortresses in Syria: Sahyun, Bourzey and Shoghr-Bakas, and the fall of Jerusalem into the hands of the Muslims.

Marqab was one of the few fortresses which remained in Christian hands. The Hospitalers made it headquarters of the Order until 1191, when it was transferred to Acre.

From Marqab they carried out many forays against the neighbouring tribes, which caused the Moorish governor of Aleppo to send an army to take the fortress in 1205. Although badly damaged, Marqab was able to withstand the attack.

Over the following decades, the Hospitalers continued to use Le Krak du Désert and Marqab as bases for their incursions against Homs, Hama in order to ensure the payment of taxes from these towns.

Isaac Comnenus of Cyprus was imprisoned in Marqab after Richard the Lionheart of England captured Cyprus during the third Crusade. The bishop of Valenia also used Marqab as his headquarters until 1240.

In 1242 the Grand Master Pierre de Vieille-Bride went to Marqab in person to lead operations against Aleppo.

In 1261 the Sultan Baybars began to capture the Christian territories with yearly incursions, and in 1269-70 he tried on two occasions to attack Marqab, but had to withdraw on account of the weather conditions.





In 1271 Le Krak du Désert fell and the possessions of the Hospitalers were limited to the immediate surroundings of Marqab.

On 17th April 1285, the army of the Mameluke Sultan Qalaun besieged the fortress again, undermining it to such an extent that the very Tower of Homage was about to fall down. The Hospitalers handed over the fortress and they were allowed to leave the castle to freedom.

b) Historical plans:

please refer to Annex N^o5.

c) List of existing documents regarding the monument or the site:

Please see item N^o 6 (HISTORIOGRAPHY).

d) Developers or builders of the building throughout History:

included in Annex N^o5.

e) Importance or political relevance, since the monument's erection and evolution:

Castle on the Syrian coast near the small harbour town of Baniyas, situated on the summit of a rocky spur which juts close to the sea. The extensive fortified site consists of a strong inner citadel and a more spacious outer fortress - probably densely inhabited at one time - enclosed by a partially double perimeter wall interspersed with numerous towers of varying size and shape. The inner citadel, a roughly triangular castle with a double ring of walls, lies at the southern tip of the site and is separated from the outer fortress by a wide fosse. The outer walls are only reinforced by isolated semicircular and rectangular bastions.

They culminate in the south in some 13th-century outworks, built after the Arab conquest as a substitute for earlier defences which had been destroyed. The outer walls of the citadel are an extension of those of the outer fortress. The core of the citadel, a stoutly constructed circular tower with a diameter of approximately 72 feet, also faces south. This tower is adjoined on two sides by multi-storeyed buildings containing large vaulted halls. In the centre of the citadel stands a largish chapel which divides it into two courtyards of unequal size. Grouped round the larger northern courtyard are magazines and stables. Access to the whole fortress is through a stout gate-tower in the west face of the outer perimeter wall and from there through a forecourt into the main gatehouse, which comprises a succession of chambers.

The fortifications are comparatively well preserved because the village which existed within the outer fortress until the 19th century was abandoned; but the castle, which dates from several different periods, has yet to be systematically surveyed and investigated.

f) Role or functions throughout History:

fortress, garrison, barracks, residence for soldiers and inhabitants, and lastly historical site for visit.

g) Links between the property and other surrounding buildings (strong or weak):

up today still weak.



h) Relevant facts related to the monument

please refer to Annex N^o5.

i) Consolidation interventions, re-strengthening or restoration carried out

please refer to the historical report.

6) HISTORIOGRAPHY:

Extrait des historiens arabes des croisades, publiés par M.Reinaud.

Histoire des croisades, par Michaud,t.VII

Hiéroclés; synecde,os i,perii orientqlis.t II

Oriens christiquus, par Michel Lequien cod.dipl.t.I. N^o 4&3.

M.de vogÜé , les églises de Terre Sainte.

Mas-latrie, Hist.de Chypre, T.I.

Familles d'outre-mer.

Cont. de Guillqu,e deTyr, liv. xxxv.Ch.xxvi.

Laurent, Peregrinatores medii avi quatur.

La Syrie Antique, Paris 1931, par Dussaud, Deshamps et Saereg.

ÉTUOE sur LES MONUMENTS de L'ARCHITECTURE MILITAIR DES CROISÈS EN SYRIE ET DANS L'ILE DE CHYPER ,Par G.REY 1871.

Casteles of the Grusaders, par Wolfgang MÜller- Wiener 1966.

Enc.Isi.III ,par (E.Honigmann 1936).

V.Ber chem-Fatio, Vouage I.

Enlavt, Monuments II.

Comte Chandon de Briailles, Lignages d'outremer les Seigneurs de Margat, in Syria 25, 1946 & 1948.

Fedden-Thomson, passim and,

Lawrenee, T.e. cru sader castels, Immel Publishing, London, 1992.

7) ARCHITECTURAL STUDY – FORMAL :

7.1 Planimetric survey:

Note: for the results of this item please refer to Annex N^o1 contain all the drawings executed and Annex N^o8 for the architectural description.

The Topographical Survey:

The topographical team through three groups, of two specialists for each one, were distributed in the site to install **firstly** the net of the Bench Marks (the reference points) and to start with the survey of the general plan, the external and internal facades, the monuments plans and sections and whole the fortress, by using three laser total stations and two laser meters. **Secondly**; the processing of the collected data from the site through the utilization of the compatible soft ware (SDR), and it's very important here to mentioned that we established a studio nearby the site for this purpose to be close to the site in the case of any verifying needed.

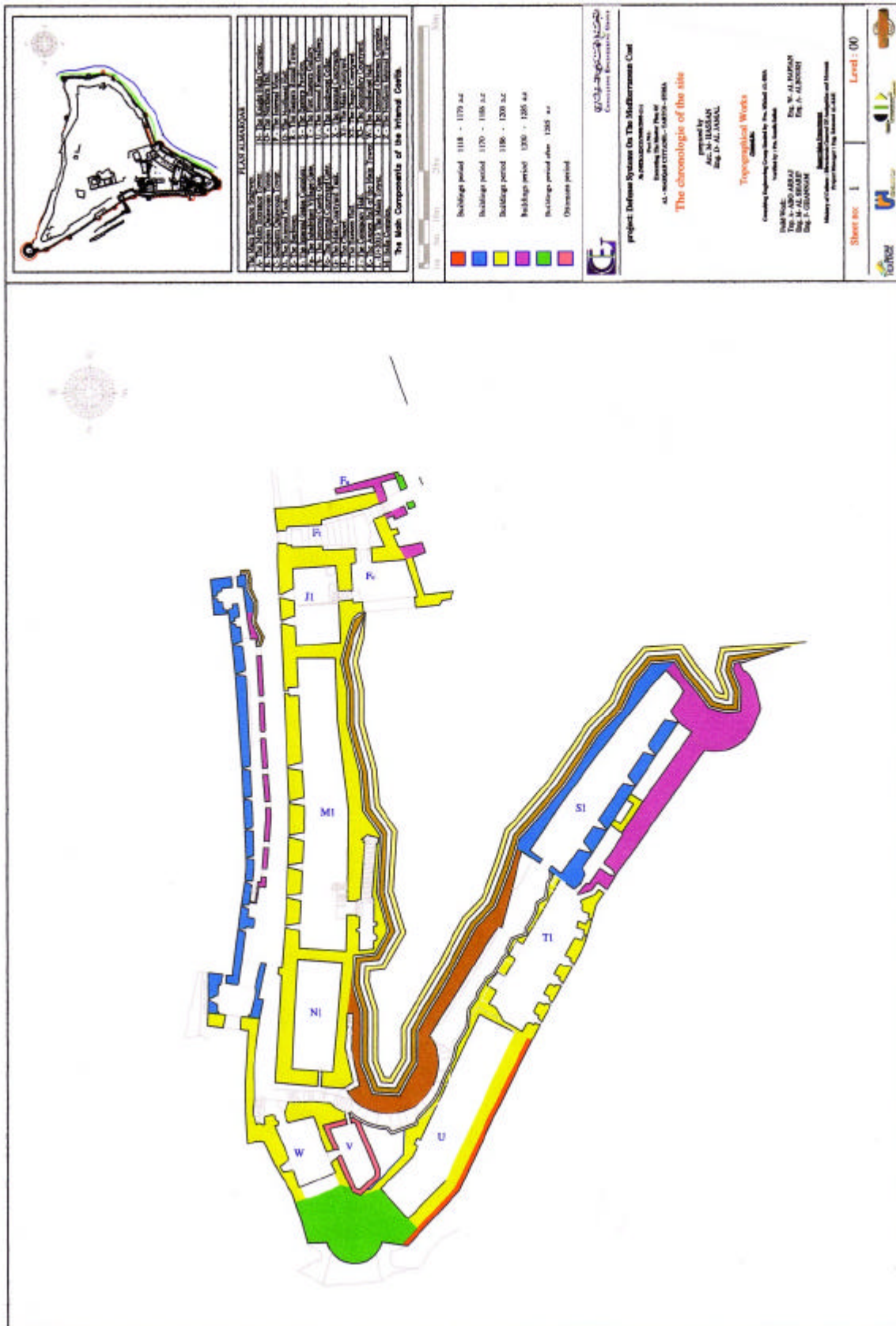
The requested details in this job were as follow:

- I- The survey should attack the outlines of the monuments and the fortification as a general view and it should be remarks all the changes in the plans or elevations at any level.
- II- All the frames of the opening of the monuments shall be documented stone by stone (doors, windows, arcs, arrow slits, brattices....etc).
- III- For the four monuments, which requested to be studded in details, we mentioned through the survey all the deterioration and changing aspects, as: cracks, plaster, missing of stones, restoration works, missing of mortars....etc.
- IV- A photographing and video covering were executed during the survey job with draft drawings to be accompanied the output data of this task.
- V- All the necessary data belonging to the another activities were mentioned in the topographical output (the geophysical sections, the rocks layers...etc).
- VI- The output data of this job shall be present in both form (software with the relevant photos and foliar copy for the plans, sections and elevation with the suitable scales).

7.2 Evolution or Stratigraphic analysis:

In addition to the following chronologic plans pleas refer to Annexes N^o4&5







7.3 Functional analysis:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the historical study report and the architectural study report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annexes N^o4-5&9).

7.4 Structural analysis:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to Slope and structures study using numerical modeling approach report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o6).

7.5 Construction analysis:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the Survey of the ecologic factors which have effect on the construction materials at Al Marqab castle and ways of their manipulation (Pathologic cases report) accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o7).

7.6 Analysis of Materials:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the materials building report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o3).

7.7 Pathological analysis

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the Survey of the ecologic factors which have effect on the construction materials at Al Marqab castle and ways of their manipulation (Pathologic cases) report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o7).

7.7.1 Materials state of preservation:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the Survey of the ecologic factors which have effect on the construction materials at Al Marqab castle and ways of their manipulation (Pathologic cases) report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o7).

7.7.2 Structural Problems:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the Structural Problems report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annexes N^o6&7).

7.7.3 Recording several causes of decay:

Note: for the information about this item please refer to the Survey of the ecologic factors which have effect on the construction materials at Al Marqab castle and ways of their manipulation (Pathologic cases) report accompanied with the relevant photos (Annex N^o7).

7.7.4 First holistic assessment of the state of preservation and designation of further investigation, if necessary:

There are many cases of decay and deterioration needed to quick intervention we drown the strategy treatment for it.

8) RESEARCH WORKS ON SITE:

Note: for the information about this item please accept all the reports accompanied with the



relevant photos as research works.

8. 1 Experimental ground sections to investigate archaeological evidence:

Note: for more information about this item please refer to (Annex N^o4).

8.2 Experimental ground sections to investigate problems related to foundations:

Note: for more information about this item please refer to (Annex N^o2).

8.3 Monitoring structural problems to evaluate their static or dynamic condition:

By using total station laser we monitored several points for some dangers cases and we'll keep in watching its.

8.4 Evaluation of the mechanical properties of masonries:

Note: for more information about this item please refer to (Annexes N^o3&7).

9-DIAGNOSIS:

9-1 Defining & classifying detected values:

The castle holds several values. **First**, it represents an important example of the medieval Defensives system on the Syrian coast, this reflected not only by being the largest and most dramatic remains but also by its history erected over a period dated From the 12th and 13th century.

it is reflect the developments in the castle's construction quality and architecture style during the crusaders military period.

This appears through its location which is linked by a neck of land to a larger hill to the South, this potentially vulnerable approach being defended by a rock-cut reservoir to discourage mining.

Marget plan which is basically a huge but narrow triangle, the sharp end pointing south where the line of the narrow ridge which joins it to the Jebel Ansariye is partly interrupted by an artificial ditch.

The castle itself is divided into two areas consisting by the castle and the fortified town, divided by a ditch and wall. The outer walls are only reinforced by isolated semicircular and rectangular bastions.

We can note the band of white marble running around the upper part of the outer wall of its elevations. This typically Arab or rather Mameluke stylistic flourish (stark white on black) carries an Arabic inscription dating from Qala'ûn's reconstruction of the S defenses.

Otherwise the castle of Margat is remarkable for its use of superimposed halls, linked by a maze of often unlit staircase within the wall in addition to hydraulic development system for supplying water inside the castle which was enough to provide water during the siege for more than 6 months. Most probably served as storerooms, barracks and stables. Above them is an extensive roof terrace, perhaps intended for stone-throwing siege machines of the type which defended Margat in 1285.

In the eyes of William Oldenburg who described it as follows: A huge and very strong castle, defended by a double wall and protected by several towers. It stands on a high mountain..... Every night four knights of the hospital and 28 soldiers keep guard there..... The provisions stored there are sufficient for five years.

Second, the historical values of the castle, which we can define it as follows:

In 1062. Arab sources record the building of a castle by a chieftain of the mountain tribe's resident in the district.

1104. The place is briefly occupied by Byzantine troops commanded by John Cantacuzenus during the struggle for Lattakia. Thereafter (according to Arab sources) it is restored to Arab possession.

1116—18. After protracted negotiations, the lord of Margat, Ibn Muhriz, cedes the castle to Roger, Prince of Antioch, in exchange for another estate. Roger gives Margat in fee to the Mansoer family.

1157, 1170 and 1186. Earthquakes wreck the castle, necessitating repairs which prove too much for the Mansoers' resources. Then the castle is sanded over to the Hospitallers in return for annual revenue of 2000 gold Bezants, payable to the last owner, Bertrand de Margat.

1188. Saladin passes very close to Margat through Northern Syria but does not attack it, presumably because its new masters have carried out prompt and extensive repairs.

1204—5. The castle is besieged by the Sultan of Aleppo, al-Malik Zâhir Gâzî, who destroys a few of the towers in the perimeter wall. (The Hospitallers use Margat as a base for their frequent raids on Arab-held territory.)

1269—71. Renewed Arab attacks.

The fall of the neighboring castle of Krak (1275) compels the knights of Margat to give up part of their lands to undertake not to carry out any more work on the castle.

1285. The castle is besieged by an army under sultan Qala'ûn.

The castle remained one of the country's primal strongholds in the 14th-15th centuries, when it served as a place of detention for deposed governors. Minor alterations were carried out so as to accommodate the small Turkish garrison which was stationed there in more recent times.

The south face is undermined and bombarded, and the south outer tower (known as le Tour de l'Espérance or Tour de l'Eperon) collapses. Confronted by the threat of further sapping, the knights surrender in return for a guarantee of the conduct.

The Arabs deliberate as to whether the castle should be dismantled or rebuilt. In view of its important strategic position, rebuilding is started under Emir Saif ad-din Balabân at-Tabbâhî.

Third, landscape value for the site is a unique cultural landscape which remains almost the same since the time it was built, nowadays it is created by little of human intervention (agriculture, villages).

9-2 Defining & classifying causes of deterioration:

Due to the castle location nearby the Margat village, it is felt that there are no foreseeable dangers from natural phenomenon. In terms of tectonic potential, the castle experiences in the past several amount of earthquakes activity, today the outer towers and the inner curtain wall show evidence of seismic damage represented by cracks and chinking specially in the inner S tower and the E passage, and destruction in some parts resulting from past wars & invasions.

As for construction problems we can see various problems in the foundations of the outer curtain wall which is menacing to destroy associated with natural weathering (erosion) especially in the inner curtain, as well as pollution from big industrial constructions (thermo-station) + household heating + inland transport, Weather factors due to warmness which leads a dryness in the part stuck to the land and the latter in turn generates salinity. Change in humidity which leads to migration of salts (repetition), Effect of rains, winds which lead to cracks and tumefaction, sea steaming, destruction resulting from growth of plants & trees, Impairment due to renovations,

The castle suffer of destruction due to human neglect, intrusion stones from the castle premises were plundered for building housings on the castle itself.



9-3 Possibilities of adaptation, use and target groups:

A part from the castle important as a historic monument, Marget castle has great culture and symbolic value for the local community and constitutes a major economic resource for tourism. Re-use of the castle therefore had to respond to a variety to concerns: it needed to meet the constrains imposed by architectural conservation; it needed to enhance and promote the cultural values of living (and evolving) culture; it needed to contribute to the economic opportunities for the resident of the village; it needed to generate sufficient income to sustain its operation and maintenance costs. Accordingly, the main uses selected for the castle were those of a museum and cultural facilities, though the castle is expected to act as a focal point for research on local traditions.

For this purpose several cultural facilities will be installed, and it will be necessary to create viable circuits for visitors with special function can be held in the castle's courtyard for traditional music and similar events. The other rooms can serve as showrooms and workshop facilities. The re-use of the small village within the castle is also useful to convert it as a resident area for tourist. We can introduce some facilities like ticket office, small coffee house, and exhibition for local arts, crafts, with library and study rooms, internet coffee and opening serves for audio-visual presentation.

The castle will become a new and vibrant focus for cultural activities and a major landmark of the area, in this case we can promote and regulate the use of all site areas and provide those services necessary to meet the basic needs the site visitors and necessary for resource protection, or facilities required for visitor enjoyment of the site. The visitor and management facilities provided by the site and its Concessionaires will be harmonious with site resources, compatible with natural processes, aesthetically pleasing, functional, energy and water-efficient, Cost effective, universally designed and as welcoming as possible to visitors from all parts of the world (cultural tourism sector, research groups).

Site facilities and operations will demonstrate the environmental importance by incorporating sustainable practices to location, Planning, Design and construction. The suppliers for these actions can be the European Union projects, DGAMS, University, social groups, local community, Social cultural groups including the land owners through the master plan proposals.

10) PROPOSALS:

10.1 Conservation works:

Planning of the necessary interventions for the repair and consolidation of materials and structures

Note: This item concerning the restoration project which is in term of preparation.

10.2 Adaptation to new use :

Designation of the necessary modifications and additions for its adaptation to new use

Note: for full information in this filed pleas refer to Annex N^o9

10.3 Conservation priorities – Stages:

The priorities will be presented as short, medium and long term objectives:

1- The short term objectives :

These objectives will be achieved in the next three years if possible, and will include the very urgent cases and well also include the national and the euromed projects for this year

After the survey had been accomplished to define the structural problems

These short terms objectives are:

1. interventions in the eastern pavilion within the euromed project
2. Interventions in the external curtains of the castle within the national project

These interventions are:

- a- Attaching the two sides of the cracks and fissures using stainless steel bars and injecting the cracks and fissures using special mortar(this mortar will be formed according to the results of the tests held on the traditional mortars taken from the same site)
 - b- Injecting the gaps formed in the rocky cliff under the curtain foot using either mortar or special kind of concrete
3. rebuilding the collapse parts of the curtains which excessively affect the stability of the curtains and the defensive towers
 - a- Attaching the two sides of the cracks and fissures in the towers(7), (10)&(11) using stainless steel bars and injecting the cracks and fissures using special mortar(this mortar will be formed according to the results of the tests held on the traditional mortars taken from the same site)
 - b- Filling the gaps in the tower (15) between the walls and the tower.
 4. Removing the concrete slab located on the top roof of the main tower to decrease the weights centered on the roof and specially near the collapsed and cracked parts
 5. 5- Locating and rehabilitating the drainage in the castle to prevent water from damaging the structural elements
 6. Reassessing the structural statues of the buildings in the castle yearly and updating the medium term objectives according to it
 7. preparing an emergency plans and strategies in case of unexpected problems
 8. And circumstances (earthquakes

2- The medium term objectives:

These objectives will be achieved within seven years if possible

These objectives are:

- 1- Completing and finishing the short term objectives which had not been done yet.
- 2- Stabilizing the slop beneath the knight tower according to the recommendations of the international expert report
- 3- Stabilizing the slop beneath the qualawoun tower according to the recommendations of the international expert report ,
- 4- and redressing the rocky cliff near calawoun tower,
- 5- Rebuilding the collapsed part of eastern wall in the east north hall –Q-
- 6- Rebuilding the collapsed part of the structural elements which are not as important as the ones mentioned in the short term objectives.
- 7- Reassessing the structural statues of the buildings in the castle yearly and updating the long term objectives according to it.
- 8- Developing the emergency strategies according to the variables
- 9- Developing the knowledge and experiences of the teams and the individuals dealing with restoration works
- 10- Updating the techniques which are used in the restoration works to be able to optimize the results and to achieve more proper restoration

- 11- Defining the objective that had not been accomplished to be taken in consecration in updating the long term objectives
- 12- Updating the long term objectives ,

3- The long term objectives:

These objectives will be achieved within ten years if possible

- 1- Completing and finishing the medium term objectives which had not been done within the seven years.
- 2- Reassessing the structural status of the buildings and the curtains of the castle .

10.4 Actions:

no available information.

10.5 Valuation in economic terms:

The conservation of the site is being important to the local community. Local people take pride in the site, and should have involved in its conservation and enhancement for decades. It is residential community, which accepts the responsibilities of living and working near an important historical site. It should been allowed to grow and develop, providing housing, jobs, and a social infrastructure to meet the demands of the modern community.

Also, the site needs a wider active strategy with a single goal, to preserve the castle and the village by mobilizing the local community to become aware of the area with rich historic qualities it is living nearby. More sophisticated planning and greater control are necessary to achieve this interior balance and a better functioning social network. Commercial activities must be controlled; living condition should be improved through tourism and agriculture. Enhancing activities should be compatible with the area's historic qualities and environmental conditions. Also, more intensive conservation efforts must be undertaken in places of special significance.

All the above could be reflected as follows:

1. Plan new activities for the site, taking into consideration the application of legislative regulations and laws that already exist and respect the privacy of the local community in the surrounding area.
2. Implementation or development of training programmes for all concerned executive parties.
3. Enhancing the physical fabric and the urban environment through the upgrading of urban services.
4. Production of an efficient manual explaining and giving instructions concerning the rules and regulations to be followed for rehabilitation and conservation intervention on the castle, and improved maintenance practices.
5. Conservation of individually listed specific monuments or elements (Burj al Sabi).

The identification of the intervention area will be as follows:

The pole area will delimit to include the areas with cultural value (Marget castle), outside this zone, individual spot will be earmarked as places of special interest and development (Marget village by using it as a commodity for tourism-related facilities, and the surrounding landscape by sustained economic polices that make agricultural activities more competitive with respect to tourism). The impact area will extend to outside the contiguous area to include the coastal zone.

The changes will affect the region and its people, with the opening of the castle for foreign visitors, various costs components of the price of visit can be distinguished include entrance fee, transport costs, accomodation within tha castle, buying traditional crafts from the site.

The indirect effect will be through the time involved in travelling to and from the site this means the increase of the receipts for the Syrian tourism operating sector, and time spent there, obtaining informations, or how to get to the site will enhance the local transportation agencies, restaurants, cafes and the suppliers, using the internet. The induced effect will be on a regional level, the influx of foreign money will change the local occupation and employment patterns in radical ways and agriculture-related earnings will give way to income generated from the increasing tourist trade. Conditions will be changed from subsistence agriculture to a vibrant cash economy which, though still predominantly agricultural, owes its dynamism to international tourism. Also the restoration projects will require specifically skilled workers and locally produced materials etc ... and that is mean offer new job oppertunities.

The following bodies will have the resposibilty for managing the site.

National government	
Ministry of culture/DGAM/ Co-ordinate unit	Co-ordinate approach to the management of the site.
Banyias Municipality	Conserving infrastructures in the surrounding area.
Agriculture dept., Tartus	Forward planning policies for future. Improving the environment. Responsible for the agriculture in the landscape.
Local electricity dept., Tartus	Forward execute electricity net.
Local tourist dept., Tartus	Touristic investment.
local conservation committee in Tartus.	Preserving the site and development control.
Local transport dept., Tartus	Development proposals alongside from the transport of the site.
Local Media dept., Tartus	Promtion.
Local communication dept., Tartus	Provide needed information.
Ministry of education	Raise level of stydents awarness for site value. Development the educational materials.
Local community	
Political and economic groups at different levels: landowners, land users, tourist operators and hotel owners.	Provide commuinty support in the preservation, enhacement and promotion of the site. Raise level of public awarness for site value.
Scientific and conservation community (university of Lattakia).	Carrying studies and researches.
International Agencies	
European Union	Direct funding for conservation projects.

UNESCO	Providing equipments.
ICCROM	Raise level of public awarness for site value. Provide needed studies in management plan.
Forieng embassys	Direct funding for conservation projects.
Hospital Knights & fane knights organizations.	Providing historical military archive.

Determination of economic valuation

In order to increase the economic impact of tourism activity for the inhabitants of Marget site and its surrounding area, priority has to be given to the problems of protecting, conserving and taking advantage of the cultural heritage for tourism, since it is presently jeopardized in the site, as throughout Syria. The DGAM has a prominent role to play to implement actions in the cultural and historical sites in order to improve their presentation and to increase their carrying capacities.

But, even if tourism activity were already rapidly and strongly increasing in the coastal area, the local population, would be reaping few benefits from it, because of the way in which tourism activity is carried out. The leading operators are established in Damascus or in Aleppo and are not concerned with problems relating to the impact of tourism activity on the Marget site. The only way to totally modify the present situation will be to reach a true diversification of the proposed tourism products, so that tourists coming to the site will not come only for a one-day visit but will stay for longer periods. To make progress in this direction, the government will need to play a key role particularly through discussions with in-coming tour operators. And will need to closely coordinate its intervention with the actions implemented by DGAM with regard to the improvement of cultural sites.

The success of this kind of policy is also dependent on the decisions made by private operators, particularly with respect to future investment in new tourism products. The existing Chambers of Tourism should certainly constitute an efficient tool when the tourism product diversification will be implemented.

This policy also requires significant funding from both the private and public sectors. The European Union, could possible finance part of the necessary public investment, at least for improvement of cultural monuments. Other funds, either from international aid or from national sources, will need to be found in order to implement the proposed programme.

11) STRATEGIC PLAN:

Assessment of the present situation:

The standard of presentation of the site is poor. There is no site plan, marketing of significant locations, visitor trails, site leaflets, booklets, and audio-visual presentation and visitor information. Inappropriate use poses a potential threat to the sites. DGAM looks favorably upon upgrading of visitors facilities, but there is presently no unit within the ministry, which is responsible for the visitor presentation at the site.

Some of the main weakness that characterizes the sectors is:

- Poor presentation of the site.
- Inadequate international marketing and promotion of the site as a cultural tourist destination.
- Lack of public sector capability to deal with marketing and cultural site presentation.

The site faces many difficulties as elsewhere economic, real estate and legal and planning problems, lack of awareness of local community for maintaining the site, neglecting the maintenance landscape, ownership pattern.

The importance of the site can be better understood when we consider the economic benefits, which may be derived from active tourism. The new approaches must take into account the whole economic system of the site by making use of cultural aspects of marketing and by integrating the different economic sectors (culture, tourism, etc...) that are an integrating part for the achievement of best results, the rise in the employment opportunities and the recovery of local income. The plan should be carried out bearing in mind the rules applying to sustainable development based on specific actions in the lagging peripheral of the area where a correct control of the culture-related activities may become a source for the site and development opportunities.

In this case, without the local community's participation no much can be achieved. The site promotion and rehabilitation can only be met with the efficient involvement of its local community. Therefore, an awareness campaign at local level should be promoted. This could be achieved awareness. Some examples of similar treated cases can be presented as well.

This action to mobilize the public opinion through information and education can be carried out with governmental as well as private recourses.

Criteria and condition assessment

The overall strategy for the project is contained several stages:

Short term (18 months)

1. Establish the site co-ordination unit.
2. Project documentation (survey GIS, architecture, structural).
3. Excavation and researching, historical studies.
4. Structural, physical and chemical analysis.
5. Social research.
6. Restoration and conservation.
7. Marketing studies.
8. Urban and environmental studies.
9. Evaluation (visitor questionnaire etc...).
10. Establish a community based programme.
11. Understanding and agreed upon the issues through training and education.
12. prepare the architecture competition documents for the rehabilitation of the accomodate village within the castle.

Mid term (3 years)

1. Researching.
2. Implementation of marketing plan.
3. Implementation of the rehabilitation of the accomodate village within the castle.
4. Providing services.
5. Involving the local community.
6. Maintain and increase public awarness through notification, consultation, participation and involvement.
7. Evaluation (visitor questionnaire etc...).
8. Preparing the next stage.

Long term (min10 years)

1. Rehabilitation of the site and accomplishing the excavation works.
2. Inform stakeholders about issues (ideas and opinions related with the site).
3. Share the vision of the site.
4. Evaluation.

Heritage investment & development phases:

Immediate Actions (within1 year)

Objective N^o1 (Improving the potential of the cultural site)

Improvement of the presentation of the site;
 Prohibition of car and bus traffic near the castle
 Beautification of the Marget village.
 Enhancing the agricultural product in the landscape.
 Enforcement of the existing regulation concerning tour guides;
 Training courses for employees of the local branches.
 Publishing of new documents about Marget castle for tourist use;

Objective N^o2 (Diversifying tourism products)

Definition of main potential tourism products in Marget site and corresponding target markets;
 Adoption of a set of incentive measures in order to attract investors for new travel agencies and transport units in the area;
 Adoption of a set of incentive measures in order to attract investors for new, adequate accommodation units;
 Construction of access roads to the tourism site included within the new products;
 Organization of horse riding on the basis of small specialized units;
 Organization of several music and dance festivals.

Short-term Actions (between 2 and 5 years)

Objective (Improving the potential of the cultural site)

Complete protection of the main site of Marget castle
 Setting up of information boards all along the footpaths for tourist visits;
 Improvement of the presentation of the main site according to their historical interest;
 Setting up of a tourist centre in the village with all the needed facilities and services;

One of the objectives of the development strategy is to noticeably increase the economic impact of tourism activity for local populations through product diversification. Some investments will be required in the site in order to create new products: improvements in infrastructure, development of capabilities for managing inclusive tours, construction and management of adequate accommodation, setting up conditions for having qualified staff, creating various attractions for tourists, etc.

The project will include a step by step circulation of information on the methodology; the quality



protocols for tourism services; the target markets, and also for the improving of tourism services and laying the grounds for an offer that may generate sustainable development and act as reliable local income multiplier, strategies will be suggested to the public decision – makers for the development in cultural sphere – result integration in the regional development programs etc...

To enable the implementation of the rehabilitation project necessary financial resources have to be secured so as to make maximum use of all available possibilities (public, private, business funds, agencies, etc.) explored should be possibilities to tax relief measures and other forms of economic activities.

Administration, legal and promotional measures should be implemented to encourage the participation of interested sectors in revitalization the site. It is expected that these will instill confidence in potential investors and boots the economic infrastructure.

Incentives may take two forms- direct grants, or tax relief.

This master plan will guide decisions will be taken in the site and to avoid ignore it in practice we must do the following:

- Full participation of varied interests (public, private) within the site in development of the master plan.
- Faithful and consistent adherence to the master plan in the face of development review applications.
- Incorporation within the master plan of clearly delineated conservation plans, clarifying buffer zone, and the nature needed for treatment.

The aims of the master plan are to:

1. Protect the castle and its landscape from unsuitable development.
2. Integrate the cultural heritage as an active and compatible element to the social and economic context of the region.
3. Relocate in new areas all functions that are incompatible with historic fabric.
4. Provide the site with all standards and services that are necessary for their present and future use.
5. Provide a framework for manage the buffer zone around the castle.

To ensure the effective of this strategy we require broad public support that could be done by developing internal structure aligned with the particular services they deliver and co ordinate conservation activities and goals among departments.

Indeed, in the long run recognizing conservation as a legitimate civic objective, it may be more useful to promote appropriate "attitudes" within other departments, as means of creating a climate in which conservation practices become every-day habits.

The site will not carry its function in isolation. Its working population must buttress daily by the influx stockholders. Transport, housing, tourism, employment, municipality, antiquity etc... all must be integrated on a local, regional and national basis to insure adequacy of supply of the site. This means that the government policy should support heritage conservation.

Within the internal structure of the site, which concerned with conservation plan and responsible for heritage programme should have planning personnel. The conservation team must include and integrate the constructions of individuals from a variety disciplines.

To ensure the effective of this unit it should characterized by the following:

- Representatives from a variety of the researcher and investigation disciplines working together.
- A team approach to decision-making and programme planning in which the various

disciplines contribute equally in choosing directions.

Through interpretation and education programs to the human resources will instill an understanding appreciation and enjoyment of the significance of its cultural resources.

Owner ship of the properties within the site area is varied. The castle itself is public owned, but the buffer zone area is privately owned.

The system of statutory control operates under the municipality of Banyias and the DGAM

Issues, Objectives of the management plan:

ISSUE	OBJECTIVE
Protection and Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enhanced status of the site. • Seek the co-operation of other agencies • In accordance with current regulations, Ministry of local Administration and Environment will be required to support planning applications where necessary. • Undertake an overall condition survey to provide the basis for a Conservation Plan for the site and as the basis for future maintenance programmes. • Restoration work will continue to be carried out sympathetically and to a high standard and design guidance provided. • Undertake a photographic survey of buildings and land.
The Economic and Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a balance between economic and other users. • Resist the further encroachment of business uses into the residential areas. • Create a job opportunity.
The Community and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a sustainable Tourism Strategy for Marqab in consultation with the local community and tourism agencies. • Promote the castle as an independent visitor destination, and also as part of wider visitor attractions within the region and on a national basis. • Wherever possible, provide and upgrade visitor facilities, but only where it can be shown that the proposals will not detract from the authenticity of the castle and will not have a detrimental effect upon the quality of life of the residents of the village and surrounding area. • Develop visitor 'gateways' into the castle to help manage visitor movement and focus on information points. • Undertake an Environmental Capacity study of the site and its key properties.

Information and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Information and tourist Centre. • Develop and design of information panels. • Providing public access to the village and of acquiring a residential property within the castle to act as a 'museum of life' in the village during the three periods of the castle. • Creating a permanent exhibition space within the castle to describe its origins. • Execute the castle's Web Site. • Promote and undertake well-documented research into the historical, social, economic and other aspects to develop a better understanding of its significance. • Maintain and improve links with local schools, colleges and universities. • Provide a Study Centre at the site, which could hold information electronically and make it available on CD ROM. • Use GIS system.
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Executive Panel as a decision -making body to guide the management and development of the site. • Designate staff to co-ordinate and manage the Site. • Develop the co-ordinate unit within the site.

12) BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Note: please see item number 6.

13) ANNEXES:

Note: all the annexes mentioned below will be presented through series separate reports.

Annex N^o1:

The Topographical Survey Documents.

Annex N^o2:

The Geological, The Geophysical and geotechnical Reports.

Annex N^o3:

The materials building report .

Annex N^o4:

Arch-archaeological Reports.

Annex N^o5:

The architectural description and The Historical Study reports.



Annex N^o6:

The structural analysis reports .

Annex N^o7:

The Pathologic report .

Annex N^o8:

Social and geographical environment illustrations.

Annex N^o9:

Presentation of the visit tracks (loops) and the development adaptation for the new use.

**Prepared by: scientific team of the Syrian partner.
May, 2006.**