

**Chapter Eleven**

**Archaeology**

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## 11.1 Introduction

This chapter that deals with the subject of archaeology is a pioneering effort to come to grips with the problem of defining policy for archaeology site within the terms of an overall local master plan. The Antiquities Authority as a statutory body operates under the authority given to it by the Antiquities Law Of 1978, which allows it to approve or to object to plans within the areas of officially designated antiquities sites. Although this authority ostensibly allows the Antiquities Authority to implement its policies within the planning system concerning designated sites, in practice, due to the lack of overall planning, the situation is far from adequate.

Archaeological remnants are witness to the importance of Jerusalem all throughout history as a religious and political center. These remnants reflect ancient land uses, as well as ethnographic, religious, demographic, political and socio-economic changes. These remnants also had an influence on urban patterns. The importance of these items lies not only in their intrinsic value but also in their contribution to urban development, the patterns of building in the city as well as to its surroundings and the entire country. Part these findings have international importance not only national, regional or local. This importance gives Jerusalem its status as one of the most important cities in the world.

A major portion of this work is devoted to the Old City and its visual panorama. See Chapter 7 above.

Antiquity sites are to be dealt with **within the planning system and not alongside it**. In this chapter, special antiquity sites of the city are designated to which there will be a special relationship in the outline plan. The aim is to integrate these sites into the neighborhoods by utilizing and integrating them into the community.

We find it necessary also to remark on the role of archaeological research in the city and the importance of preserving this tradition as it exists, for generations to come.

### Goals

- Conservation and research of the cultural building heritage of Jerusalem at the highest level, with a proper balance between the needs for developing Jerusalem and the preservation of its antiquities and its special character.
- Ensuring that urban development will recognize and strengthen the special qualities and the special urban character that that are consequences of the existence of archaeological sites and historic zones in the city.
- Preservation of the architectural character of the old city and strengthening its status as a world heritage site.
- Preserving the character of the old city basin and the views to the old city from it (see chap.6 above)
- Bringing the public closer to the remnants of the past and their research.
- Preserving the archaeological reserves for the generations to come.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## 11.1.1 Archaeology in Jerusalem.

The archaeology of the city of Jerusalem can be divided into two geographical zones- The old city and its environs and the new city. In the first are located the historical Jerusalem and many key sites, and in the second are remnants of its rural and economic past.

Findings indicate that the city was settled even in chalcolithic times (4<sup>th</sup> century B.C), but the main foundation of the city was in the dense settlement on the city of David ridge in the Bronze period (The Canaanite period, 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.). It was in Jerusalem that monotheism developed that influenced the religious and cultural development of the entire world. The urban settlement gave rise to a rich archaeological pattern that had a decisive influence on the structure of the new city of Jerusalem. The fact that the city is a religious, cultural, transportation and political center follows from its history, and its archaeology is the physical expression of this history,

The development of the city in the Canaanite, Israelite, Hellenistic, Herodian, Roman, Byzantine, ancient Arab, Crusader, Ayoubian, Mameluke and Ottoman periods until this very day are reflected both in the remnants above ground and below. The continuous settlement of Jerusalem throughout the last 5000 years has brought about rich layers of archaeology, complex and deep in extensive areas of the historical city as well as parts of the urban margins (See Figure 1).

Around the city developed a structure of settlements that provided an agricultural and economic foundation for the city. In the rural margins are to be found the necropolis (graveyards) of Jerusalem throughout its ages, villages, farm houses, quarries, agricultural installations, terraces, all of which form a landscape of cultural importance that operates as a complete archaeological complex.

Archaeological research in Israel began in Jerusalem. From the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century scientific research was carried out in the city to record and describe the findings of the past. In 150 years of research there have been hundreds of archaeological excavations and a rich database and bibliography has been created concerning the glorious past of Jerusalem. For many periods there are many documents that accompany the archaeological findings. However in order to understand many periods in the history of Jerusalem, archaeology is the only witness.

Archaeology enriches the city as a focal point for many tourists and therefore plays an important role in the economy of the city, especially when the subject of Cultural Tourism is today an important sector of world tourism. Of no less importance is the creation of an archaeological reserve that preserves much of this heritage for generations to come and is the base for new and renewed research.

Due to the development of modern urbanism, which depends on mechanical labor methods, the archaeological remnants are now more than ever faced with the danger of physical damage. There is great importance to the documentation and

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

safeguarding these remnants while keeping a balance between the needs of developing Jerusalem and the preservation of its antiques and surroundings.

### **11.1.2 The Essence of Archaeological Preservation and the reasons for it.**

**Preservation is nothing but the activity whose aim is the preservation of cultural properties for the future.**

The aim of preservation is: To study, document, preserve and revitalize the important cultural values of the cultural properties with minimal intervention as far as possible. Preservation includes: Research, documentation, preventive actions, renovation and restoration.

The preservation of the cultural heritage is today recognized as a factor in environmental development. Sustainable development (see chapter 15) is based on perpetual change while respecting cultural heritage and integrating it into the present social, economic and tourist system. The aims of preservation are: Concern for extending the life of the material heritage and, if possible, to explain the historical and artistic messages without losing authenticity and meaning. Preservation is a cultural, artistic and technical activity based on human and scientific knowledge and systematic analysis.

The reasons for preservation:

There are many archaeological sites within the area of Jerusalem. Many of these sites bear witness to Jerusalem's past and development as one of the most important cities of the world. Some of these sites carry cultural and religious traditions while others carry artistic traditions. Many of these sites are of national and international importance. Hence the need for preserving and ensuring their existence for the future.

Archaeological sites are a limited resource, not amenable for renewal, and in many cases, extremely vulnerable to damage of different kinds. Therefore their proper care and maintenance is an essential means for ensuring their survival.

The major motives for preservation are:

- Preserving proofs and for continuing investigation of the past.
- Educational resource as a physical background for understanding history.
- Transferring treasures of the past to the future generations while recognizing the common ownership.
- Preservation of antiques as a source of pleasure.
- Striking roots in place and time, the feeling of belonging.

## 11.2 The Legal and Statutory System

### 11.2.1 The Laws and Conventions

#### **The Antiquities Law 1978 and the Antiquities Authority Law 1989**

According to the Antiquities Law, an “antiquity” is:

“Buildings or moveable property, made by human hands before the year 1700

A.D. including any additions that were made to the antiquity after this year”

“Zoological or botanical remnants from before the year 1300”

“Property that was made after the year 1700 and the Minister defined as an antiquity”

An “antiquity site” is:

“An area that includes antiquities that the director of antiquities... has so declared”.

According to section 29:

“In an antiquity site no person shall...build, pave, fill, ..change, repair, or dismantle an antiquity”

There are 2000 sites in Jerusalem which have been declared as antiquity sites, including the entire area of the old city.

It is to be noted that the choice of the year 1700 as the key date for the definition of an antiquity is an arbitrary act deriving from the Mandate Antiquities Ordinance. In reality, this definition is detrimental to the preservation of building heritage of later years such as the Ottoman buildings of Jerusalem (although these buildings are situated within declared areas such as the old city and as such are already protected). The Antiquities Authority is presently considering the possibility of changing the date in the law to 1840 A.D.

#### **Planning and Building Law 1965**

In the Planning and Building Law there are sections that refer to preservation in general and hence to preservation of archaeological sites in particular:

According to Section 61(3) of the law (in connection with outline plans), the goals of the plan are:

“Preservation of all buildings and objects of architectural, historical, **archaeological** importance...” and section 61(4), “ Preservation and development of places of importance in terms of nature or beauty”.

According to Section 69(5) of the law (in connection with detailed plans):

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

“Preservation of places, buildings and other objects of national, religious, historical, **archaeological**, scientific, or aesthetic importance.”

According to Section 76(A): “Regulations of the Fourth Appendix shall apply to the site preservation plan”.

The Forth Appendix to the plan states:

“Site” – Building or a group of building or any part thereof, including the immediate vicinity, which according to the planning institution is of historical, national, architectural or **archaeological** importance”.

14(A) – “If the site preservation committee is convinced that there is impending danger to the site...the committee, via the local authority engineer may demand from the owners to take maintenance action on the site”.

In various plans, the old city has been declared as a designated site for preservation. Ever since the first plan from the year 1918, there have been restrictions placed in the area around the old city. Detailed instructions are given in Plan (Ain Mem) 9 (See chapter 6 above).

The list of sites for preservation includes mainly “historical” sites, however only some of the antiquity sites declared in the outline plan as “special antiquity sites” are included in the list. The planning team recommends including all the special antiquity sites in the list.

### **National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Remembrance Sites Law 1992.**

Section 25 A of the above law states:

“When a plan that designates an area as a national park has been approved, no building or other action that, in the view of the parks authority, endangers the designation of the area as a national park, shall be taken within that area”.

### **Holy Places Preservation Law 1967**

According to this law: “The Holy places shall be preserved against desecration and any other harm, and any other action that may prevent access by members of other faiths to places sacred to them or cause offence to their sensibilities towards these places”. Many antiquity sites in Jerusalem are protected by this law.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## **International Conventions**

In 2001 Israel ratified the “World Convention for the Preservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage 1972” of the UNESCO. Among its many sections, this convention encourages all signatory nations to adopt a policy that places cultural heritage in a place of honor in the life of a community and to integrate the preservation of this heritage into comprehensive planning (See Chapter 11.5 below). This ratification places is binding upon the governmental institutions to work according to this convention. The convention permits international listing of sites that have special universal importance. In this context, the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls has been designated as a World Heritage Site in 1981.

According to the “International Convention for the Preservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, Venice 1964”, there is great importance to the surrounding context of the monument. Therefore it is forbidden to move the monument or part of it. There are other conventions related to preservation such as “The Florence Convention 1981”, “The Hague Convention, 1986”, “The Nara Convention, 1995”, and so on.

These conventions have been adopted by professionals and serve as an ethical basis for the preservation of sites.

### **11.2.2 Authorities and Organizations**

There are many bodies involved in antiquity sites: From the Antiquities Authority with statutory responsibility, through other authorities and public bodies involved in administration and development, to bodies that are owners of the properties in which the archaeological remains are situated

#### **Antiquities Authority**

The Antiquities Authority is the institution responsible for preserving, excavating, investigating the antiquities of the State of Israel, and for preserving the finds and their dissemination.

The Jerusalem area: There is a designated authority for implementing the antiquities law including the routine supervision of the sites, approval of development plans in the antiquity sites and their supervision, monitoring of excavations for saving as well as initiated excavations by research institutions. This body represents the authority towards initiators and public bodies.

Area of Preservation: The area responsible for the preservation of antiquities and archaeological sites.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## **Government Authorities, Municipal Authorities and Public Companies.**

- Nature and National Parks Authority. Its functions: "To initiate and plan the setting up of national parks and to manage its affairs...". The area "Around the Walls of Jerusalem" and the area of Emek Tzurim (The Western slope of Mount Scopus) have been declared as national parks.
- Jerusalem Municipality
- The Government Tourist Company
- Kerem Kayement (Jewish National Fund)
- East Jerusalem Development Company
- The Western Wall Heritage Fund

## **Religious and Private Bodies**

- Churches and Monasteries
- The Muslim Wakf
- Jewish Religious Bodies
- Private bodies in whose area are located archaeological sites.

## **11.3 Preservation**

### **Geographical Framework: Division into Zones**

Concerning the preservation of **Building Culture Heritage** of Jerusalem, it is possible to speak of two different frameworks:

Preservation of the ancient area/space in which there is a continuity of building culture, and preservation of the archaeological sites that were uncovered in the expansion of built-up area during the last two hundred years or were annexed to this area.

The first framework has a general character and is intended to preserve the entire pattern including the historical "space" such as streets, squares etc. The second framework has the character of a local and particular nature (even if there is a framework that interconnects the different sites in the area).

In the old city of Jerusalem, the urban framework has been preserved from the Second Temple period and especially the Byzantine period. This framework includes roads, remains of shops, buildings etc. There are also remains from later periods such as residences, public buildings etc. This situation allows and demands preservation of the entire ancient pattern.

In the new city there are many sites dispersed in the new building space. The spatial context of part of these sites has been lost during the period of building. These sites should be preserved as integrated site in the new pattern.

Surrounding the old city is a space of two functions:

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

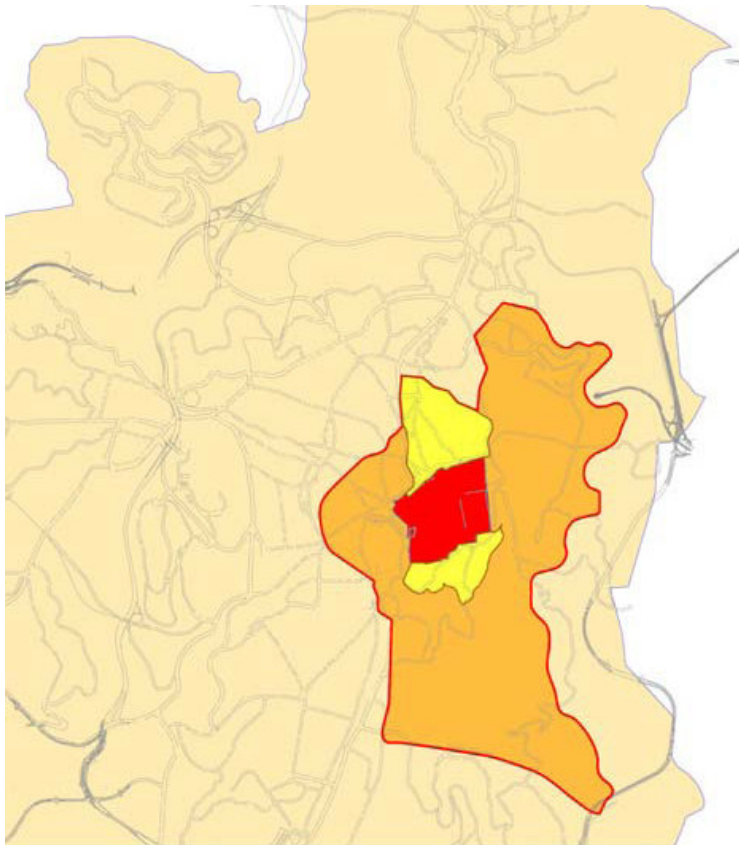
- A. A zone of “Integration”: Preserving the view and space of old, but also integrating within it the new building. Thus it is an intermediate zone between the old city and the new in terms of preservation character.
- B. A buffer zone that separates between the old and new city by preserving the old patterns and giving “glory” to the old city.

Accordingly, it is possible to divide the geographical framework into three spaces:

The Old City (see chapter 3)

The Historical Basin of the Old City (see chapter 6)

The New City (including the open space around the built-up area)



**Figure 1. Geographical Spaces**

**Legend:** Red-  
Yellow-  
Orange-  
Tan-

**Old City**  
**Ancient City**  
**Old City Basin**  
**New City**

## 11.3.1 The Old City

### **Preservation of the Old City: General**

The preserved historical patterns of Jerusalem can be seen in the different layers of which it is composed. The skeleton, which include the walls, the different quarters and the main streets, the urban pattern which includes buildings of different types, open spaces etc., building details such as building materials, flooring, roofs etc. This preservation enables us, and to a large requires us, to keep and preserve these elements which characterize ancient cities such as Jerusalem. Similarly, it is necessary to preserve the archaeological remains below the surface which are uncovered by excavations for building or laying down of infrastructure.

However, it is important to see to it that the urban system of the old city will be preserved as a living pattern in which people live their daily lives of commerce, culture, education etc.

The integrating of these factors requires balance planning and development that preserves building heritage in a developing city using special solutions to ensure laying out modern infrastructure within an ancient pattern.

The special character of Jerusalem, as a city sacred to three religions, demands special care due to the sensitivity towards the holy places.

Due to these reasons and others, there is a need for careful and close supervision of plans proposed for the old city compared to plans for other sites of the city.

### **Preservation in the Planning System**

In order to obtain a proper integration between preservation and development of the old city, the Jerusalem Municipality and the Antiquities Authority place great importance on defining comprehensive and detailed policies for the management of building resources and preservation of building heritage in this area. To this purpose, "The Detailed Plan for the Old City"<sup>1</sup> is being prepared. This plan will include detailed regulations concerning, among others, the following:

- monuments and antiquity parks: Building volumes and possible changes, styles and building details- different regulations for each and every site according to proximity and influence of the site.
- Buildings (residential, public and commercial): Definition of possible building volumes (infill). Guidelines for preservation of existing facades for

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<sup>1</sup> The Detailed plan is being prepared by Architect Mike Turner under the supervision of the Antiquities Authority.

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

- different areas, guidelines for design of new elevations for residences and public buildings according to zones and sub-zones in the old city.
- Open spaces: Development of open spaces according to different zones and different needs.

### **Management Plan:**

In order to define procedures for the submission of plans for different subjects for the old city, a management plan will be devised that will lay out detailed procedures, the various documents necessary and the various bodies responsible for issuing building permission for building of any kind in the old city. The relationship of the detailed plan to other plans will also be defined.

### **Professional Body:**

An associative professional body will be formed composed of representatives from the Jerusalem local committee and the Antiquities Authority for the purpose of dealing with applications for building permits and for providing solutions as necessary. This body will also create the connection between the authorities and the public so as to shorten the procedures for planning, licensing and providing solutions to planning problems.

### **Sites, Buildings and Open Space**

Religious centers, monuments, and underground archaeological sites.

#### **Major religious sites**

The major religious sites are: The Temple Mount, Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the Western Wall. In all three of these areas whose borders will be exactly delineated in a detailed plan, no changes will be undertaken except for special cases for the preservation of the sites themselves or changes necessary for adapting the site to daily life. Furthermore, the immediate surrounding and the buffer zone will also be defined together with the zone of influence of each site (see below)

#### **Monuments and Antiquity Sites**

Monuments and antiquity parks will be designated for preservation and delineated in a detailed plan. This plan will also include the possible changes in these places. Also, the immediate surrounding, the buffer zone and area of influence for every site will be indicated.

#### **Underground Archaeology**

Beyond the preservation of the sites themselves, it is important to preserve the surroundings of these sites. This surrounding can be divided in principle into three areas:

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

- A. The immediate surrounding: An open space that is considered or serves as an integral part of the site. For example, the entrance area or open spaces between different parts of the site. In this area and change or development will be done only for:
  1. The physical preservation of the site.
  2. Presentation: Signs, modern presentational methods etc.
  3. Arrangement of visits to the site.
- B. Buffer zone: Area that connects the site to the built-up surroundings. Such as squares, roads, openings etc. The purpose of this area is the creation of a separation between the surroundings of the site and the site itself. Thus “emphasizing” the site and preventing its disappearance or hiding by the adjoining building, and also to create an gradual passage between two different elements, the site and its surroundings, and thus to avoid alienation between them.
- C. The Influence zone: The built-up area adjacent to the buffer zone of the site or to the site itself, which influences the site physically, functionally or visually; buildings that enable views to the site, buildings capable of disrupting view to the site if additional floors are permitted, buildings that may influence the site due to creation of a micro-climate or other environmental nuisance etc. For every discussion on a change in the buildings included in the influence zone, the effect on the site will have to be taken into account.

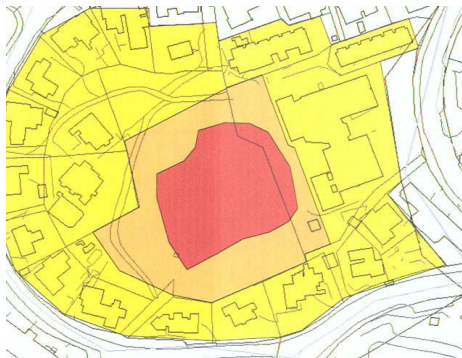
## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000



“The Broad Wall”: Site surroundings



“The Broad Wall”: Buffer zone



General Schematic: (Rogem Ganim Site example).

Red- site surroundings  
Orange- buffer zone  
Yellow- influence zone



“The Broad Wall”: The Influence zone

**Figure 2. Division (in principle) of an archaeological site for preservation.**

### **Buildings for Residence and Public Use.**

The entire old city has been designated as an antiquities site and consequently the antiquities law also applies to buildings built after the year 1700. All the buildings can be grouped into different categories according to their importance as: socio-religious, historical, artistic-architectural, and remembrance value. Within a “survey of precincts” that was carried out in the detailed plan for the old city, the classification of buildings according to these categories has begun. Detailed instructions will be given concerning the scope of preservation and the permitted and forbidden changes in every building (see chapter 3.3.1 above).

## **Open Spaces and the Open Space.**

Open spaces: Roads, squares, public grounds etc. are an integral part of the building heritage of the city both because of the defined buildings as well as in themselves, and are an independent architectural historical creation. The preservation of open spaces as a historical value is no less important than the preservation of buildings in the city.

Beyond this, because of the congested living quarters in the old city, the preservation of open spaces is of great importance even without their historical function, as part of environmental quality and as a basic urban need.

### **11.3.2 The “New” city.**

#### **Preservation of archaeological sites in the new city: General- Definition of Values.**

Up until today, the Antiquities Authority has refrained from evaluating one site in comparison with another. In view of a new approach that sees the integration of archaeological sites in the management planning of the city as the only path to contribute both to the preservation of sites as well as to the development of the city, the Antiquities Authority has begun to evaluate special sites in the area of Jerusalem according to criteria that have long been accepted in many countries. This classification has produced a group of sites (special antiquities sites) that have received high grades and are outstanding among the entire collection of designated sites in the city. This group of sites will receive an additional degree of protection (at the statutory level) above and beyond that received from the antiquities law.

The criteria that was chosen for evaluation are:

- A site of archaeological (scientific) value.
- A site of historical value
- A site of religious or cultural value
- A site of special architectural/technological value
- A site that represents a period.
- A site of special landscape value
- A rare site
- A site of high survival ability.
- A site whose value derives from being a part of a larger group.
- A site with high level of vulnerability.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## **Preservation versus Development**

Due to the different needs of the city it is impossible to show all the archaeological sites as they are, exposed to the public eye.

The key question in every intention to develop is: What is the proper balance between the needs of development and the needs for preservation, and how to preserve this balance? Thus, it is of great importance to identify the major sites that are to be exhibited to the public on site (in situ), and are capable of being protected by means of coverings or other methods.

The key to proper planning in a city with so many archaeological sites is to have the needs of preservation to be taken into account as early as possible in the planning process. The different needs can be met and conflicts resolved as soon as the cooperation between the planner and the authority responsible for preservation becomes closer and takes place earlier. As a rule, planning should take place with an integrative view of all bodies.

## **Preservation of sites and their surroundings.**

As stated, the key problem of preservation of sites in the urban pattern is the finding of a correct balance between the needs of development and the values of preservation. The classification of sites was meant to provide an answer to this question. As a rule, it is possible to speak of two principal ways for the preservation of sites: A. Preservation of the site in situ and developing it for public visits. B. The covering of the site and monitoring.

It is important for sites of high value to be preserved open to the eyes of the public, to be developed for tourist visits or recreation and to be maintained continuously.

## **Special Antiquity Sites**

In the municipal area of Jerusalem, the Antiquities Authority has carried out an evaluation of sites among about two thousand sites designated by the antiquities Law 1978. Out of these sites, those of extra high values, according to criteria described above, were identified. These sites, about 120 in number, are considered to be appropriate for special protection and for presentation for public visits.

For these sites, a card system was devised as part of the outline plan that included much data for every site. The data base includes geographical/statutory data, description of the site and its findings, analysis of the site and its surroundings, description of its physical state, presentation of the aforementioned criteria for the site, conclusions and recommendations for action, photographs, plans and bibliographic references. This site card catalog has been published as part of the outline plan, as an additional document in the interim reports of the survey phase

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

(report No. 4C), and will be appended to the card catalog for preservation of the City Engineer's department in the Jerusalem Municipality (See Chapter 11.6 below).

### **Sites not included in the Special Sites.**

These sites, in case of a clear need for new building or additions to building in its area only, will be given protection via detailed documentation, by covering and by preservation below ground level. All building in the area of the sites that are covered will have special instructions concerning the laying of foundations, asphalt or any other building so that the remains of the site that have been covered will not be damaged. It must be emphasized that the fact that these sites have not been included in the list of special sites does not permit their destruction, but must be understood as defining them to be antiquity sites that have to be preserved not by turning them into an archaeological site open to visits in situ. The destruction of the site will be permitted only in exceptional cases. Furthermore, the inclusion or non-inclusion of an archaeological site in a plan does not detract from its historical status that derives from the antiquities law 1978 and does not absolve from the demand for maintaining the site and its surroundings.

It must be mentioned that following upon new discoveries it is possible that further sites will be added to the list of special sites.

### **Sites defined as Special Sites**

All over the world, it has been recognized for many years that the preservation of sites, monuments and archaeological findings in situ is of great importance. The reason for this comes from the understanding that the findings are valued not only for themselves but also for the context in which they are located. Hence the preservation of the value of the findings includes the preservation of the connections to its surroundings. This preservation is therefore possible only by preserving them in their original location. The sites defined as special sites will remain exposed in their original sites.

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Table 1: List of Special Antiquity Sites.<sup>2</sup>**

1	Mount Atara	41	Joseph's Tomb	81	City of David
2	Mount Adassa (North)	42	Herod's cave	82	Silwan village tombs
3	Ras e-tawil	43	Tzahal square	83	The Ophel
4	Mount Adassa (south)	44	Sultan's Pool	84	Remains along the south Wall
5	Pisgat Zeev (Bnei Betcha)	45	Hinnom shoulder	85	Ein Kerem, St.John
6	Zimri stream	46	Russian Compound	86	EinKerem, Visitation monastery
7	Dir Razali	47	Mameluke fortress	87	Ein Kerem, traditional agriculture
8	Ras Abu Maaruf	48	Monastery of the Cross	88	Ein Kerem, the well
9	Mount Kaabul	49	Kommemiyut, mameluke building	89	Road No.4
10	Tel el Ful	50	Mount Ein Tut	90	Bet Safafa, El Burj
11	Tel el Ful, the farm	51	Kfar Shaul, olive press	91	Bet Safafa, olive press
12	Shuafat, el Knisa	52	Givat Habroshim	92	Minhat/Malcha
13	Mount elRas (North)	53	Mount Harat	93	Sharfat
14	Ramot Forest	54	Mitzpe kerem	94	Mount elRas (South)
15	Givat Shapira, fortress	55	Lower aqueduct	95	Zoological gardens, Nahal Rafaim
16	Um el Amad cave	56	Upper aqueduct	96	Ein Laban
17	Eshkolot cave	57	Aqueduct, tunnel	97	Ein Haniya
18	Sanhedria	58	Nahal Etzel tombs	98	Rogem Ganim
19	Mount Masana	59	Mount Zion	99	Rejem Atia
20	Nahal zofim, trad. Agriculture	60	David's tomb, Hall of the last supper	100	Rejem el Barish
21	Mount el Krum	61	The Essene gate	101	Ein Yael
22	Mount el Burj	62	St.Peter in Galicanto	102	Nahal Rafaim, trad. Agriculture
23	Mount Halilia	63	Gai Ben Hinnom	103	Sorek Ridge
24	Mount Bet Kika	64	Hakel Dama	104	Mount Bet Arza
25	Alona	65	Dir Abu Tur	105	Gilo
26	Mount Ein Telem	66	The Third Wall	106	Gilo, olive press

<sup>2</sup> These sites are presented in Appendix 3 of the outline plan.

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

27	Emek Haarazim	67	Hagan Tomb	107	Gilo, colombrium
28	Lifta	68	The Bird Floor	108	Nahal Gilo, trad. Agriculture
29	Maale Romaim Rd.	69	Shimon the Just,tomb	109	Ramat Rahel
30	Maale Romaim,fortress	70	Tomb of the Kings	110	Cathysma
31	Motza,crusader bldg.	71	Mount of Olives	111	Mt.Um Tuba
32	Mt.Scopus,cave	72	Nahal Kidron, gravestones	112	Mt.Zaakuka
33	Niconor Tomb	73	Gethsemane	113	Mar Elias
34	Mt.Scopus,east	74	Mary's tomb and Gethsemane cave	114	Givat Haarba
35	Mt.Scopus, monastery	75	Elauneh Church	115	Givat Hamatos
36	Nebi Akarshe, kamria	76	Dominus Flavit	116	Mt.el Kat
37	Congress Center	77	Tomb of the Prophets	117	Har Homa
38	Mamila Pool	78	Church of the Ascension	118	Dir el Amud
39	Mamila Tombs	79	Pagi House	119	Mt.Mazmoriah
40	Mamila, bath house	80	Russian Church	120	Mt.Luka

### **Classification of sites by surroundings.**

1. Sites covered with a building.
2. Sites uncovered within a closed compound.
3. Sites located within open spaces in the heart of an urban complex.
4. Sites located at margin of urban complex.
5. Sites in open spaces and traditional agricultural sites.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000



**Fig.4 Ein Yael**



**Fig.3 Room of Last Supper**



**Fig. 6 Har Arza**



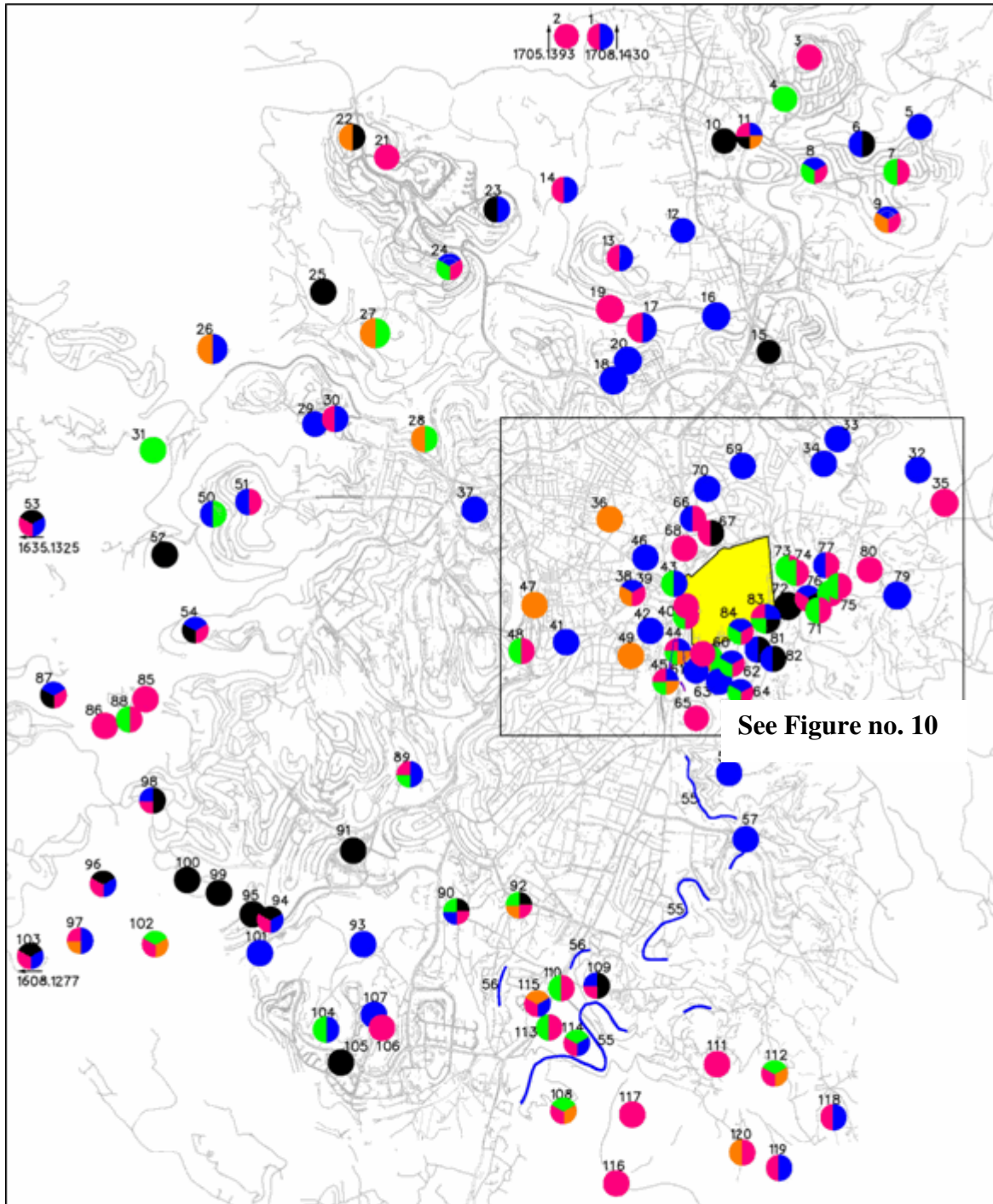
**Fig.5 Dir Ghazale, Pisgat Zeev**



**Fig.7 Emek Haarazim**

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Fig.8 Special Antiquity Sites Classified by Archaeological Period**



Old City



Ancient Arab-Crusader



Mameluke-Ottoman



Bronze-Iron-Persian



Hellenist- Roman

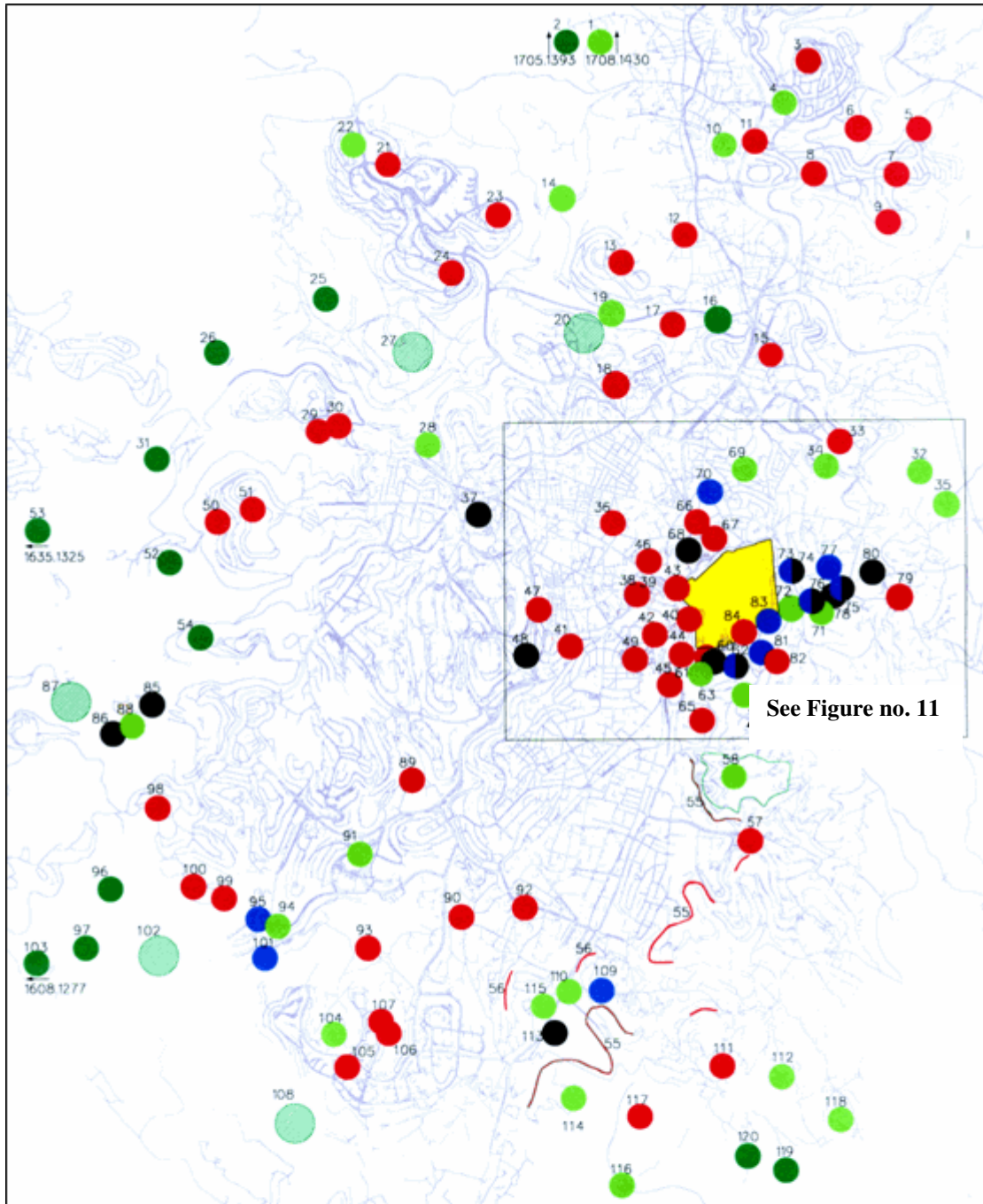


Byzantine



# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Fig.9 Special Antiquity Sites- Classified by Surroundings**



Site located in open space in core of urban center



Uncovered site in closed precinct



Covered site in existing covered building



Site located at margins of urban pattern



Site in open space



Traditional Agriculture site

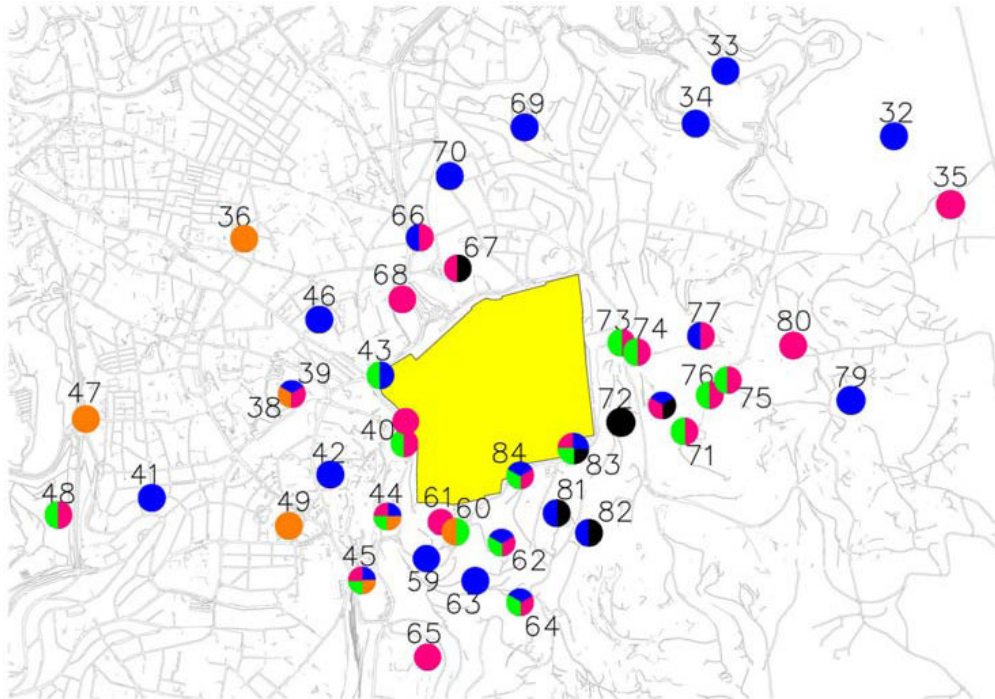


Old City



## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

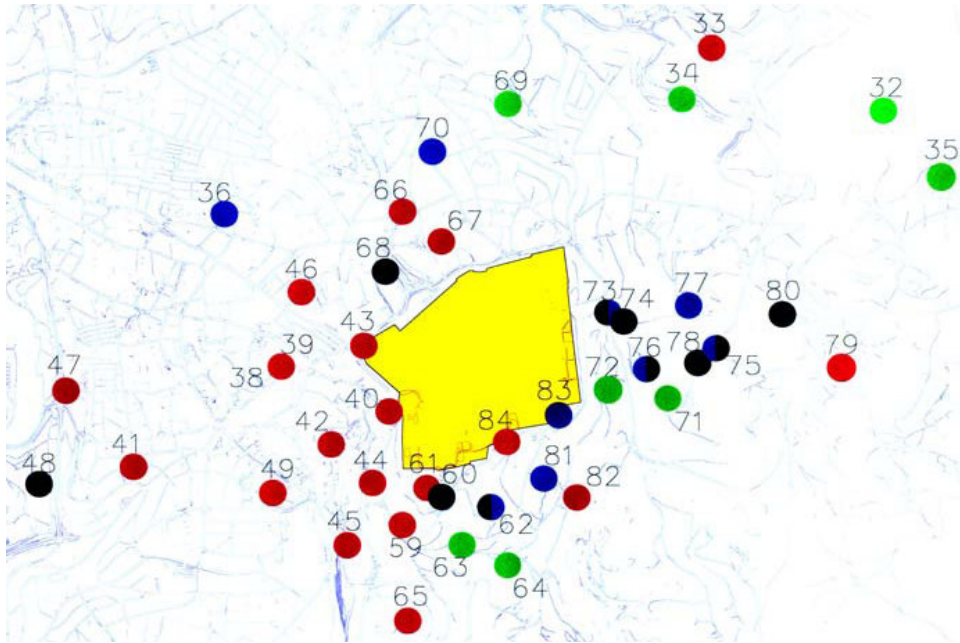
**Fig. 10 Special Antiquity Sites in the Old City and Surroundings-  
classified according to archaeological period.**



**Legend:** Green...Ancient Arab, Crusader  
Orange.....Mameluke, Ottoman  
Black...Bronze-Iron-Persian  
Blue.....Hellenistic-Roman  
Red...Byzantine

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Fig.11 Special Antiquity Sites in the Old City and surroundings.  
Enlarged Map**



**Legend:** Red.....Situating in open space in heart of urban pattern  
Blue.....Uncovered within closed precinct  
Black....Covered with building  
Lt.Green..Situating at margins of urban space  
Dark Green...Situating in open space

### 11.3.3 Preservation of Antiquity Sites

#### Physical preservation of the Findings.

In most of the cases, it is found that the remnants are in a precarious state, both in terms of the complex (walls, house etc.) as well as in themselves (disintegrating material). Beyond the deterioration and instability that follows from the long time that has past, there is often a negative effect from the very act of exposing the remnants to the open air and effects of climate. Therefore the preservation of the site calls first of all for a series of actions to stop the deterioration/disintegration of the site according to proper planning. These actions are undertaken by the Antiquities Authority or under its supervision. In a large portion of the special

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

antiquity sites such actions are undertaken. In some, these actions were critical. In others, it was necessary to do some reconstruction (at a minimal level) as part of the preservation effort. This description is characteristic of sites located in public open spaces in the heart of an urbanized area, or at the margins of an urban area.

In sites which are religious areas, the remnants are usually integrated into new building. In sites located within buildings or similar structures, the situation is often much better due to the lessened exposure to the climate conditions, or worse, under conditions of high humidity or saltiness.

### **Preservation and New Building**

As a rule, reconstruction has to be avoided. Reconstruction may be used as part of the work necessary for the physical preservation of the site, or for presentation and clarification as further didactic needs. Even so, this has to be done in a controlled manner that does not injure the original to which is added and does not exceed the borders of the knowledge of the original site. All the allowed and forbidden activities are governed by international conventions that demand control over planning. This control is exercised by the antiquities authority.

It should be noted that in some of the sites which also serve as places of ritual (churches etc.) there have been, from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and during the 20<sup>th</sup>, activities of new building on the remnants itself. This approach to site preservation is not accepted today.

### **Preservation of the Site Surroundings**

Sites in the heart of urban precincts and at the margins of urban areas:

In every site in the heart of urban areas or at the margins, it is necessary to preserve a buffer zone around the site and to disallow building in this zone not connected to the site. This zone is meant for the preservation of the site as far as possible within its original spatial context, as well as to prevent building that will strangle the site or disguise it from the eyes of the public or make access difficult. In most of the special sites such a buffer zone in effect exists and is designated in the outline plan as “public open space”, and there is great importance in preserving the area in this fashion. The buffer zone should be planted and maintained as any public open space situated within an urban precinct.

Sites in open spaces and traditional agriculture sites:

Most of the large and un-built open spaces in Jerusalem, such as some of the valleys, city margins etc., include archaeological sites. These sites for a large part belonged to the agricultural hinterland of Jerusalem that provided for its needs throughout history. These sites are built as complexes that include farm houses, animal enclosures, agricultural installations (presses, mills), shelters, springs, agricultural terraces. These installations have remained due to their preservation as “open space” and the recognition of them as complexes. If each had to be

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

evaluated as part of the drive for development, they would have undoubtedly been rejected as “lacking value” and would have disappeared. Hence it is important to preserve these traditional landscapes. In this connection it must be mentioned that there is international recognition for what is termed “Cultural Landscape”, i.e., recognition of the importance of open spaces that have been transformed due to human intervention and incorporated historical, aesthetic and social value. The definition of the borders of traditional agriculture sites has been coordinated with the policy for open spaces in this report.

Sites located within closed precincts:

In these sites, usually a buffer zone is included within the site itself (for example, the churches on the Mount of Olives) or used as a graveyard surrounding the site. There should be correct and controlled preservation in these sites as in any other.

Sites located within buildings:

As a rule, it should be avoided as much as possible to build new buildings in the area of an antiquity site such that the findings will end up within the building space. Findings which are located entirely within buildings (such as the Mercaz Hacongressim, site no.37) lose their original spatial context entirely.

Under conditions of a lack of choice, the design of the building should be such that provides as much information as possible as to the original spatial context of the site.

### 11.3.4 Building

#### **Building in the site surroundings**

**Preservation of the view to and from the site-** In some of the sites there is great importance attached to the preservation of the views to the site and from it. This importance derives from the fact that the site forms part of a complex (for example, the ancient mounds of stones in the western city) or landscape that form part of the historical “narrative” of the site. Often, due to the historical importance of the site, it should be preserved as a landmark and thus able to be seen from afar (for example, Tel-el-Ful or Nebi Samuel). In these cases, new building that will disturb the view to the site or from it should be avoided. Hence new building or addition to buildings in the areas that could impact on the antiquity sites should be coordinated with the responsible authorities so that the new building will not harm the site or its appearance.

**Integration of the Site into the adjacent new building-** In case of limited open space around the site, and permission to build close to the site, the site should be integrated into the new design, so that it will not become a “foreign object” or “wound” in the new building pattern. The building should take the site into consideration in connection with location of masses, building heights, and movement patterns.

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Influence Analysis-** The correct way to avoid physical or visual damage to the site as a result of near by building is to analyze the influence of the building on the appearance of the site or the view from the site. This analysis should be carried out at an early stage in the planning process.

**Planning and Building in Open Spaces-** For the planning of new building areas (the thickening of neighborhoods or new neighborhoods in the western city), an archaeological survey should be carried out in the proposed area. If archaeological findings are unearthed, the antiquities authority will date them according to criteria detailed in section 11.3.2, and will decide either to cover them or to develop the site as a site open to the public. If the site is found to be suitable for opening to the public, a necessary open space around the site to serve as a buffer zone will be taken into account. Furthermore, all building in the adjacent areas to the buffer zone will take into account as much as possible, the volumes, openings, movement and public spaces of the site in its design. It goes without saying that in these cases also the planning will be carried out in coordination with the responsible authorities so that the new building will not harm the site or its appearance.

### 11.4 Maintenance, Development and Public Participation

#### 11.4.1 Essential Conditions for Achievement of Goals

##### **Existing Conditions**

The preservation of sites and their surroundings, as described in section 10.3 is a prerequisite that ensures the physical existence of the site in its spatial context (as far as feasible). However developing the site, ensuring continuous maintenance and community/public involvement are also essential conditions for the “success” of the site, and for achieving the goals that were defined at the beginning of this chapter. Many sites, even though preservation actions were performed in them, have remained dilapidated and neglected due to the lack of these conditions.

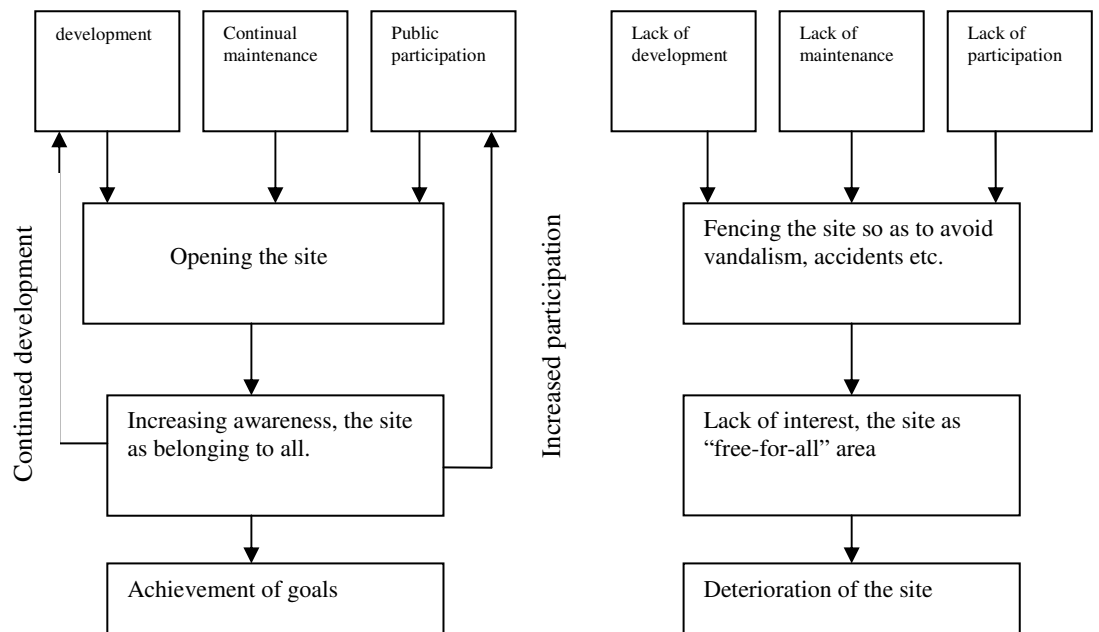
Most of the sites in the heart of urban precincts or at the margins (see Fig.2) have been fenced so as to avoid vandalism as well as safety from accidents due to open wells, crevasses etc. The fencing that is ostensibly for the preservation of the site leaves the site “beyond the border” and subsequently becomes seen as a free-for-all area. Thus, following upon this attitude, the site only becomes more damaged as it becomes a focus for garbage dumping, vandalism and even crime.

##### **The Policy of “Opening the Sites to the Public”**

The correct policy (recommended by the planning team) is the **opening of the sites to the public**. However, this desire is tempered by the need for continual maintenance and the avoiding of nuisances. The opening of the site is also dependent on creating an interest in the site among the community/public, by developing and arranging it for visits and making it more “attractive” to the public for visits. After the site is opened, the participation of the public will increase, the

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

need for maintenance as far as vandalism is concerned, will lessen, and the demand for further developing and organizing for visits will increase, and so on. The following diagrams illustrate to existing and desired situations.



**Desired Situation**

**Existing Situation**

## 11.4.2 Maintenance

Sites in open spaces in the heart of urban precincts and in the margins:

Traditional agricultural sites: As stated above, most of these sites are neglected, fenced and detached from their spatial context. Continuous maintenance should be instituted in all the special antiquity sites. Incorporating the special antiquity sites into the list of sites for preservation will permit the insistence on the part of the property owners to carry out maintenance operations (based on section 14 of the 4<sup>th</sup> appendix to the planning and building law). For every site, there will be prepared, at the responsibility of the owners a "maintenance file" that details the different actions necessary for execution and the dates planned for execution.

For some of the sites that are included in religious precincts or other closed precincts, the maintenance actions are carried out by the bodies responsible for their operation.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## 11.4.3 Developing and utilizing the Site

### **Developing the site.**

In addition to the actions necessary for the preservation of the site, it is of great importance to prepare the site for visits. Lack of such preparation harms the goals of the preservation in themselves: The lack of public interest either from the lack of proper conditions for visits or from lack of knowledge of the site or even of its existence. "Development" means both preparing the physical conditions for convenient visits (pathways, access systems, drainage etc.) as well as clarification of the physical, historical and architectural contents of the site, minimal reconstruction for didactic purposes (see section 11.3.3 above), use of modern presentation methods such as models, advanced audio-visual aids, sculptures etc. The documentation of the site should be carried out as an early stage in any planning.

There is great importance in developing sites for public visits as entire complexes. In other words, by creating connections between different sites around historical events, beliefs, periods or routes (in geographical terms). As examples one could mention the pilgrimage to the Temple in the three festivals (belief), the Crusader presence in Jerusalem (period), the Churches along the route from Jerusalem to Bethlehem (routes).

### **Utilization of the Site**

In some of the archaeological sites, there is the possibility of developing the site so that in addition to the presentation of the archaeological remnants it can also serve of other uses. The usual use in general, is the utilization of the spaces of the ancient buildings for presentation of the site's findings as a museum, such as the Omayyad Building in the Ophel archaeological site, the tunnels of the Western Wall etc, or museum presentations in parallel to the site itself such as the site in Ramat Rachel and the City of David. Other uses of the building spaces: Commercial (For example, the Cardo), renting out to a public institution and so on. All these can be carried out as long as there is no harm done to the physical or visual qualities of the site, the new use is beneficial to the site or for its understanding, and there is no obstacle to public access to the site. The integration of open sites (uncovered) with sports installations or other activities in the open spaces is also dependent on the needs of preservation of the site and the presentation and animation of the archaeological findings in parallel with the new use.

It should be clear that any use of the archaeological site is conditional upon receiving proper permits from the antiquities authority according to the antiquities law 1978.

## LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

### 11.4.4 Public Participation and the “Rogem Ganim Model”

#### **“Place” as focus of interest and identification.**

Place is a focus of interest and identification (The Oxford Geographical Dictionary defines the term “place” as an identified location of human values). For example, the Fortress of David is identified with the symbol for the city of Jerusalem. This symbol awakens identification with the place as “our city”. Identification with place can occur at the national, urban or local scale. In the past, most of humanity lived in places where the environment was created in an organic process, layer by layer. Today, most of us live in identical neighborhoods with no identity of a common physical past, with no special architecture or focal point for identifying with place. An archaeological site in which remnants of the past are interred can serve as such a focus. A well cared for antiquities site, adopted by the community, can add value to place, value which is repaid to the community.

#### **Public Participation**

The exposure to the public, recognition of the site and the identification of the public with it- these are some of the main goals of preservation itself. Therefore, community activities in the site should be encouraged as far as possible, while defending the site from damage and from deterioration as consequence of the these activities. These activities can include visits, tours, participation in excavations during the excavation periods, involvement in planning the development of the site and the actual execution of planning under the guidelines for preservation of the antiquities authority.

#### **The Bodies**

The bodies which may be involved in operating the site may include: The Nature Protection Society, Community Centers (Matnasim), Neighborhood Centers, schools, youth movements, touring clubs, private community bodies, religious groups etc. Besides operating the site, these bodies can contribute greatly to all that concerns education and environmental consciousness. Without this consciousness any initiative for action will not stand the test of time.

#### **The Rogem Ganim Model**

A good example of community involvement has started and is taking place in a site called “Rogem Ganim” (Site No.98) in the neighborhood of Ir Ganim. The involvement of the urban kibbutz that is active in this neighborhood has brought about the integration of the children of the neighborhood in the excavations of the site, promoting the development of the site and even starting excavations under the supervision of the antiquities authority. There is no doubt that these activities have contributed both to the site as well as the community and has created neighborhood pride and identity with the site. The site has become a neighborhood focal point, the community contributes its resources to the site and the site contributes its value as place for the community. This kind of involvement of the community must be seen as a model for positive and fruitful action.

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## 11.4.5 Archaeological Reserves

An archaeological site is an expendable resource. As stated above, accelerated development brings about much damage to archaeological sites. Another source of destruction of archaeological sites, perhaps surprisingly, is archaeological excavations. The archaeologist intentionally removes layers of archaeological findings in order to understand the site. This is a one time operation and often only a proper archaeological recording is all that is left after the process. During 150 years of research in Jerusalem there have been 970 archaeological excavations. If this pace is kept up, there will not be any unexcavated sites left in Jerusalem in a generation's time. The responsibility falls upon society and the archaeological community to see to it that this scarce resource will not be exhausted in about 2000 years, and to ensure the existence of unexcavated sites for future research using less destructive methods. There has to be created an archaeological reserve of sites chosen to remain unexcavated and to avoid development in these sites that could prevent their excavation in the future.

## 11.5 World Heritage Sites

"The Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls" was suggested as a World Heritage Site by the Kingdom of Jordan and so adopted in 1981. It was agreed upon that there would be no connection between the designation of the site and the inter-national problems which impinge on the sovereign status of Jerusalem.

The city was chosen according to criterion no.2, as a site that demonstrates development over a long period of time in terms of human values, architecture, art etc., according to criterion no.3, as a site that bears unique witness to cultural traditions (alive or extinct), and also according to criterion no.6, as a site connected to living traditions, ideas and arts of universal value. In the year 2000, the Israeli Committee for World Heritage proposed Jerusalem as a candidate in the Tentative List together with other sites. The new proposal enlarges the site to include Mount Zion, and further defines buffer zones as required by the convention (In the original Jordanian proposal there were no buffer zones proposed). In the wake of the adoption of the convention by the state in 2002, the state of Israel and the Jerusalem city fathers are bound to protect the physical status of the old city for the coming generations, and to ensure that the new developments in the city will not be detrimental to the old city itself and to the landscape views to and from it.

In summary, it should also be noted that the city was declared an "endangered site" by UNESCO in 1982, following upon the policy of "accelerated urban development, negative tourism impacts and lack of maintenance".

The different goals that were presented and the different activities that were described herein concerning both the preservation of the sites and their surroundings as well as other necessary activities, were intended to ensure the continued existence of the sites and their integration into a developing city.


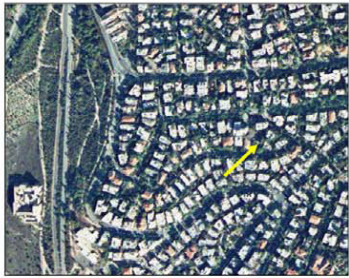
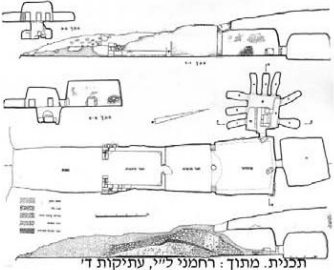
# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## 11.6 Survey of the Special Archaeological Sites

Report 4A that was prepared as part of the outline plan includes a detailed card catalog of 120 special sites. An example of the card system is shown below:

 <p>ירושלים</p>	<p>נספח ארכיאולוגי מספר אתר <b>41</b></p>	<p>ירושלים - תכנית מתאר מקומית</p> <p><b>קבר יסון</b></p>  <p>רשות העתיקות</p>
	<p>נ.צ.: 17019.13120      גוש: 30025</p> <p>הכרזת האתר: י- 4318 עמ' 13.7.95 4030      IAA: 2821/0</p> <p>רחוב: אלפסי 10.</p> <p>תאור כללי: קבר מפואר מתקופת בית חשמונאי</p> <p>הקשר סביבתי: אתר בשצ"פ בלב המרקם האורבני.</p>	
<p><b>שמות אחרים:</b> אין</p>		
<p><b>יעוד המקום:</b> גן ארכיאולוגי פתוח.</p> <p><b>בעלות:</b> עיריית ירושלים.</p> <p><b>מפעיל המקום:</b> אין</p> <p><b>שימוש כיום:</b> תיירות</p>		
<p><b>גודל:</b> קטן מאוד. פחות מ- ½ דונם.</p> <p><b>חפירות:</b> רחמני ליי 1956, 1961 נווה יי 1968.</p> <p><b>ניצפות:</b> נמוכה.</p> <p><b>תיצפות:</b> גבוהה.</p>		
<p><b>תאור הממצאים:</b></p> <p>מערכת קבורה החצובה בסלע במדרון. בחזית המערכת: חצרות מבוא. מערכת הקבורה: המערכת בנויה במתכונת של שלושה חדרים: חדר מבוא (פרוזדור) שנחצב בסלע וטויה. מעל חדר זה בנויה פירמידה (כיום משוחזרת). מחדר זה ניתן לעבור לשני חדרים: חדר הקבורה, שבקרקעיתו בור מרכזי ושמונה כוכים בדפנותיו. החדר השני שימש לליקוט עצמות.</p> <p>חצרות: חצר חיצונה, שבמפתחה נבנה שער כניסה קשתי. דלת שסובבה על ציר נפתחה אל חצר פנימית שבה ניצבה חזית הקבר: עמוד דורי במרכז, ולצידו שתי אמנות מוזהוה.</p> <p>על קירות הקבר נמצאו חרותות וציורים של ספינה, מנורות, איל וגביע. כתובת ארמית שתוכנה קינה לאדם בשם יסון (שעל שמו קרוי האתר), מלמדת על זהות הנקבר: ראש משפחה מעשירי ירושלים בימי מלכות חשמונאי. הפירמידה, קשת הכניסה והקירות החיצוניים שוחזרו בשנות ה- 60 של המאה ה- 20.</p>		
<p><b>תקופות:</b> חשמונאית</p> <p><b>רמת השתמרות:</b> בינונית.</p> <p><b>ממצא מיוחד:</b> ציורי הקיר.</p> <p><b>פוטנציאל לחפירה עתידית:</b> 5, 4, 3, 2, 1</p>		
<p><b>מידע נוסף:</b></p> <p>ציורי הקיר רשומים הפחם, וכולם נעשו באותו חומר וכל הנראה גם ע"י אותה יד.</p> <p>ציור של שלוש אניות מופיע על הקיר המערבי של הפרוזדור. מעל הקיר הצפוני של הפרוזדור מצוייר איל רובץ, ועל הקיר המזרחי קיימת חריתה בצורת מנורת שבעת הקנים. על הקיר המערבי של החצר הפנימית מצוירת כף תמר.</p>		
		

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

 <p>ירושלים מספר אתר <b>41</b></p>	<p>ירושלים - תכנית מתאר מקומית</p> <p><b>קבר יסון</b></p> <p>רשות העתיקות</p>	<p>נספח ארכיאולוגי</p> <p><b>Jason's Tomb</b></p>																				
	<p><b>יחס אתר-סביבה:</b></p> <p>האתר ממוקם בלב אזור מגורים ומוקף בינה שפותחה סביבו. לא קיימת כל הכוונה לאתר, לא מכיוון רח' אלפסי ולא מרח' בן מימון. השילוט הקיים- מינימלי. הכניסה לאתר (מכיוון רח' אלפסי) "נעלמת" היות והיא זהה לכניסות למבני המגורים שמסביב.</p> <p><b>נגישות:</b> גבוהה מאוד. ניתן להגיע ברכב עד לאתר. מבנה הקבר מגודר.</p>																					
<p><b>שימור:</b></p> <p>מלבד המערה עצמה, עמוד הכניסה ומספר חלקי קירות, כל שאר האלמנטים שוחזרו בשנות ה-60 של המאה ה-20.</p> <p><b>מצב השתמרות:</b> מצב ציורי הקיר גרוע ביותר. באתר בוצעו עבודות שימור (1994) שכללו בעיקר חיזוק הטיח המקורי. קיימת תכנית לשימור ציורי הקיר, חיזוק ואיטום תקרת הקבר וניקוי חזויות, עבודות אלו מתוכננות להיעשות בעתיד.</p> <p><b>טכנולוגיות:</b> אבן גיר גוויל וגזית, טיח המורכב מ: חול, חצץ וקירמיקה.</p>																						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ערך ארכיאולוגי מיוחד</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ערך היסטורי</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ערך דתי-תרבותי</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ערך אדריכלי/טכני</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>מייצג תקופה</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ערך נופי</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>נדירות</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>רמת השתמרות</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>מקבץ</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>פגיעות</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך ארכיאולוגי מיוחד	<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך היסטורי	<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך דתי-תרבותי	<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך אדריכלי/טכני	<input type="checkbox"/>	מייצג תקופה	<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך נופי	<input type="checkbox"/>	נדירות	<input type="checkbox"/>	רמת השתמרות	<input type="checkbox"/>	מקבץ	<input type="checkbox"/>	פגיעות	<p><b>מסקנות:</b></p> <p>האתר חשוב ביותר, הן כחלק ממבני הקבורה מהתקופה החשמונאית סביב ירושלים, והן ביחס לציורי הקיר שנתגלו בו. הגן סביב האתר משמש כירצועת הגנה לאתר.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>יש לטפל בציורי הקיר על פי המלצות תחום שימור של רע"ת.</li> <li>יש לדאוג לתחזוקה שוטפת במקום וכן לתקינות קבועה של הסורג.</li> <li>מומלץ להסדיר כניסה בעלת "נוכחות" רבה יותר לאתר, מכיוון רח' אלפסי.</li> <li>מומלץ להתקין שילוט מודרני באתר, ושילוט הכוונה בסמוך לאתר.</li> </ol> <p><b>היחס לאתרים נוספים בסביבה הקרובה:</b></p> <p>קיים קשר תרבותי (קבורה) לאתר 'מערת הורדוס' (42), 'כתף הינוס' (45), 'ובית הקברות ממילאי' (39) ו'נבי עקשה - קמריה' (36).</p> <p><b>ייתכנות תיירותית:</b> גבוהה, ברמה עירונית.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך ארכיאולוגי מיוחד																					
<input type="checkbox"/>	ערך היסטורי																					
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<input type="checkbox"/>	פגיעות																					
 <p>תכנית. מתוך: רחמני ליי, עתיקות ד'</p>	<p><b>ביבליוגרפיה:</b></p> <p>סקר ירושלים (102) אתר 379. קלונר ע', קברים וקבורה בימי בית שני, עמ' 101 (23-3) הועדה לקביעת גני עתיקות ב-ים עמ' 33 אתר 13. רחמני ליי, עתיקות ד' תיק שימור מס. 12 תחום שימור, רע"ת.</p>																					
<p><b>ממלא הנתונים:</b></p> <p>שחר פוני - אדריכל יוחנן (גיון) זליגמן - ארכיאולוג</p> <p><b>תאריך עדכון:</b> חורף 2002</p>																						

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000



ירושלים  
נספח ארכיאולוגי  
מספר אתר

41

## Jason's Tomb

ירושלים - תכנית מתאר מקומית



קבר יסון

רשות העתיקות



שילוט בכניסה לאתר.



מפולת אבנים בחצר הפנימית, בזמן החפירה.  
מתוך: עתיקות ד'



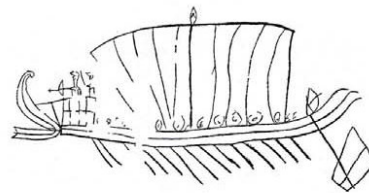
הגן סביב הקבר- מבט מכיוון רח' בן מימון



מראה האתר מכיוון רח' אלפסי



שרידי ציור אניית קרב. (קיץ 1999).



ציור אניית קרב (שחזור) מתוך: רחמני ליי, עתיקות ד'

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

## Appendix: Translation of Card format.

### Local Outline Plan- Jerusalem

### Archaeological Appendix

Site No...

Site Map



Coordinates.....

Declaration date...

Address....

General description....

Environmental context....

Other names...

Land Use designation...

Ownership...

Operator of site...

Present use...

Size...

Excavations...

Visibility...

Xxx

Description of findings...

Site Photograph

Period...

Level of preservation...

Special findings...

Potential for later excavations...



Extra data...

# LOCAL OUTLINE PLAN JERUSALEM 2000

**Aerial photograph**



**Site-surroundings relationship....**

**Accessibility...**

**Preservation...**

**Conclusions**

- Special archaeological value
- Historical value
- Cultural-religious value
- Architectural-Technological value
- Representative of period
- Landscape value
- Rareness
- Level of preservation
- complex
- vulnerability

**Bibliography**

**Data inserted by..... Date of update....**

**Sketches**

**Photographs.**

