

**Approach to the Protection, Conservation and Nomination of
St. George's Fortified System (Grenada)**



TECHNICAL COOPERATION MISSION REPORT

Written for :
the Government of Grenada
in commission of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre
sponsored under the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust

by David Lesterhuis, consultant,

August 2004.

Report on a Technical Cooperation mission to Grenada

Approach to the Protection, Conservation and Nomination of the St George's Fortified System (Grenada) to UNESCO's World Heritage List

Introduction

From 25 February to 1 March 2002 a Preparatory Assistance mission to Grenada took place to identify sites for possible inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage list, to assist in the preparation of a Tentative List and to set-up a draft Nomination Dossier for the first property proposed for nomination. A second mission to Grenada was carried out on 20 and 21 February 2004 to discuss with the Grenada Authorities institutional and professional arrangements with regard to the preparation of a first nomination. The mission's findings were described in two mission reports¹.

During the second mission it was agreed to engage a consultant, within the framework of the Technical Cooperation under the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO and in close cooperation with the Permanent Delegation of Grenada to UNESCO and the Grenada National Commission for UNESCO, to assist the Grenada authorities in:

1. Assessing the state of conservation of St Georges and Fortifications proposed for World Heritage listing, put down in a series of maps and plans, and propose recommendations for improved protection, valuation and management;
2. Guiding a participatory process to establish an approach to World Heritage listing;
3. The assembly of a Draft Nomination Dossier, including outlines for the main chapters of the nomination according to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

The mission report consists of two parts: a brief account of findings and recommendations in particular with regard to the participatory process (item 2), and a second part relating to the assessment and assembly of a Draft Nomination Dossier (items 1 and 3).

Findings and Recommendations

State of Conservation of St Georges and Fortifications

1. After in-depth analyses, discussions and the preparation of the Draft Nomination Dossier (see second part of the Mission Report), it became clearer that some serious challenges exist with regard to the proposed nomination. The St. George's Fortified System consisted of eight military structures; two have disappeared, three have fallen to ruins and are partly built on private property and three forts have been preserved. The three remaining forts are the most significant military structures of the system, but especially Fort George, the flagship of a possible nomination, is under threat of development pressures. Directly adjacent to Fort George the new hospital complex of Grenada is being constructed. The first phase has recently been finished and currently preparations are underway to start with the second phase. Looking from Fort George westwards the roofscape of the hospital complex dominates the view, where it would have been excellent to have an unobstructed view over the Caribbean Sea as in historic times (photo 1). When looking from certain angles towards the promontory on which Fort George and the hospital are located, the hospital attracts all the attention, where one would want Fort George to be the dominant visual focal point (photo 2). The historical character of the fort itself is severely degraded by a range of unsympathetic later interventions. The ensemble of Fort Frederick (photo 3) and Fort Mathew (photo 4) is very appealing. Part of the charm of Fort Mathew stems from the ruinous character of the complex. It is not a pure example of a fort however : its design has been altered considerably from the end of the nineteenth century onwards to make it suitable to accommodate a mental institution. The adaptive reuse of Fort Mathew is emblematic for forts throughout the Caribbean that were abandoned from the nineteenth century onwards when hostilities between European nations came to an end and the Caribbean gradually lost its economic importance to the Europeans.

¹ Preparatory Assistance mission report, P. Green, J. Thorsell, C. Negrin, May 2003 and: Mission Report, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, R. van Oers, March 2004.



2. The second aspect of the consultant's brief, the participatory process, did not proceed according to plan. This was mainly due to the small number of meetings held and, to a lesser extent, the ineffective nature of the meetings.

The members of the NCAHC (Natural and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that acts in an advisory capacity to the government on all matters pertaining to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of Grenada), who were the Grenadian counterpart of the consultant during his stay, receive a stipend for their efforts. This stipend is based on monthly meetings, while in the consultant's workplan meetings were scheduled twice a week. Furthermore, all the members of the NCHAC, being principals of NGO's or senior officers of the Government of Grenada, are bound to tight schedules due to their other professional obligations. As a result of this it was agreed to meet once a week instead of the proposed twice a week meeting cycle in the consultant's workplan. It was not possible to use all the meetings to discuss the process of World Heritage listing: the first meeting only took place in the second week of the consultant's stay and was intended to provide a wider group of stakeholders with information about the process of World Heritage listing. Furthermore, one meeting was cancelled, one meeting was spent on discussing design proposals for properties in St. George's (the Committee also acts as an enhancement committee that reviews and comments on building applications), one meeting was used by one of the members to inform the NCHAC about the terms of reference of an EU-funded mission to gather data for a possible restoration of Forts Frederick, George and Mathew, while on another occasion none of the members showed up and the last meeting was used to present the findings of the consultant to the NCHAC and a larger group of stakeholders. In total three meetings have been held with regard to the process of World Heritage listing, which were only marginally productive as not all the members of the NCHAC were always present during the meetings. As a result of this a lot of time was spent on the explanation and reviewing of previous results.

3. During the consultant's stay it was not possible to contact decisionmakers and inform them of the process of World Heritage listing. This was probably due to the approach chosen: the decisionmakers were invited for meetings with a wider group of stakeholders initiated by a body that they were probably not very familiar with.
4. The assistance of the Grenada National Commission for UNESCO under the Prime Minister's Office was of major concern as no measures were taken prior to or during the consultant's stay to facilitate the mission. The poor results with regard to the setting-up of a participatory process are in part related to this lack of coordinated assistance on site.

Because the participatory process did not proceed according to plan the focus of the mission was shifted to the creation of impetus for the process of World Heritage listing from the community at large. With this regard a number of actions have been taken:

5. A Tentative List was prepared and presented to the Prime Minister, who signed the document after which it was sent to UNESCO's World Heritage Centre. The event was covered by the press secretary of the Prime Minister and published in local newspapers, the news and the website of the Government of Grenada. The Tentative List was approved and officially filed at the World Heritage Centre on 9 August 2004.
6. As a result, the chairman of the NCHAC and the consultant were invited to "To the Point", a popular live radio program, to inform the public at large about the relevance of and the achievements in the process of World Heritage listing.
7. Much progress has been made in the identification of the St George's Fortified System. Three forts are proposed as the core of the nomination of the St. George's Fortified System. The forts are captured in two core areas: the Fort George Core Area and the Richmond Hill Core Area, the northernmost part of

Richmond Hill where Fort Fredrick and Fort Mathew are located. Along both core areas a buffer zone has been defined to act as a form of protective mechanism within which controlled development will be allowed and monitored. In the buffer zones the ruins of two other forts are included along with the most important tangible remains of a wider garrison support network that was established in and around St. Georges and concentrated around the forts.

8. A start has been made with the compilation of a National Monuments List. After the identification by the NCHAC of potential monuments a cooperation with the Young Leaders of the Anglican High School was established to conduct surveys and document the selected objects. Based on the gathered material a final selection of monuments in and around St. George's will be made. The objectives of the cooperation are twofold : it aims to gather information on the cultural heritage of St George's in a relative short time span and in a cost-effective way, and it increases cultural awareness among young Grenadians through training and work. The project is sponsored by the private sector in Grenada and was covered by the Grenada Broadcasting Network (GBN) in the daily news on television
9. The consultant has prepared a presentation for the NCHAC that can be used to create impetus for the process. The presentation will be presented to a group of community stakeholders in the second half of August in Norton Hall, a community center in St. George's. On another occasion the presentation will be presented to decisionmakers, being Ministers and Permanent Secretaries. For this purpose a lobby will be started to target the Ministers and Permanent Secretaries individually. The presentation will be held by the chairman of the NCHAC.
10. Recommendations are included in the attached Draft Nomination Dossier that should be viewed upon as a guiding document that points out where specific action is needed in relation to the national protection, conservation and management of the St. George's Fortified System. When the gaps in the dossier are all filled, meaning that the site has been properly documented, protective measures are in place, adequate human and financial resources have been allocated to responsible agencies for the day-to-day management of the site and all levels of society are aware and supportive of a future World Heritage listing, the Government can decide to draft a Final Nomination dossier for submission to UNESCO in Paris.

The following documents are attached to the Technical Cooperation mission report in annexes:

- A. Draft Nomination Dossier for the St George's Fortified System.
- B. Workplan with the assembled recommendations of the draft Nomination Dossier and other necessary actions as formulated during stakeholder meetings, grouped under eight key issues. If elaborated upon this document could function as a framework for a management plan in which the key issues are presented through a linear linkage between aims, objectives and actions.
- C. Inventory of proposed objects for an inscription on the World Heritage List on a CARIMOS format ready for inscription on the National Monuments List of Grenada
- D. Overview of daily activities

Appendix A

Approach to the Protection, Conservation and Nomination of
St. George's Fortified System (Grenada)



DRAFT NOMINATION DOSSIER

Written for :
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1. Identification of the Property

- a. Country (and State Party if different)
- b. State, Province or Region
- c. Name of Property
- d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- e. Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone
- f. Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any

2. Justification for inscription

- a. Statement of significance
- b. Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)
- c. Authenticity/Integrity
- d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

3. Description

- a. Description of Property
- b. History and Development
- c. Form and date of most recent records of property
- d. Present state of conservation
- e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

4. Management

- a. Ownership
- b. Legal status
- c. Protective measures and means of implementing them
- d. Agency/agencies with management authority
- e. Level at which management is exercised
- f. Agreed plans related to property
- g. Sources and levels of finance
- h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques
- i. Visitor facilities and statistics
- j. Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed)
- k. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

5. Factors Affecting the Property

- a. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)
- b. Environmental Pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change)
- c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)
- d. Visitor/tourism pressures
- e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone
- f. Other

6. Monitoring

- a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation
- b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property
- c. Results of previous reporting exercises

7. Documentation

- a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film
- b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property
- c. Bibliography
- d. Address where inventory records and archives are held

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party

Note 1: *Sections for which the information needs to be provided or that serve as an explanation are marked in italic.*

Note 2: *Recommendations are marked in bold italic.*

Both sections need to be left out in the final draft of the Nomination Dossier

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1a. Country (and State Party if different)

Grenada.

1b. State, Province, or Region

St George

1c. Name of Property

St. George's Fortified System

1d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Fort George Area

Fort George: 12°02'60"N/ 61°45'20"W

Richmond Hill Area

Fort Frederick: 12°02'20"N/ 61°44'54"

Fort Mathew: 12°02'02"N/ 61°44'23"

1e. Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone

Map 01: Context

Map 02: St George's Fortified System - Core Areas and Buffer Zones

Map 03: Fort George Area - Core Area and Buffer Zone

Map 04: Richmond Hill Area - Core Area and Buffer Zone

1f. Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

Fort George Area

Core Area: 1.9 ha

Buffer Zone: 7.3 ha.

Richmond Hill Area

Core Area: 3.1 ha

Buffer Zone: 24.6 ha

Map 1

St George's Fortified System

context



Map 2

St George's Fortified System

Core Area and Buffer Zone

Core Area

Buffer Zone

Heritage Conservation Area

Fort George Area

Richmond Hill Area



Map 3

Fort George Area

Core Area and Buffer Zone

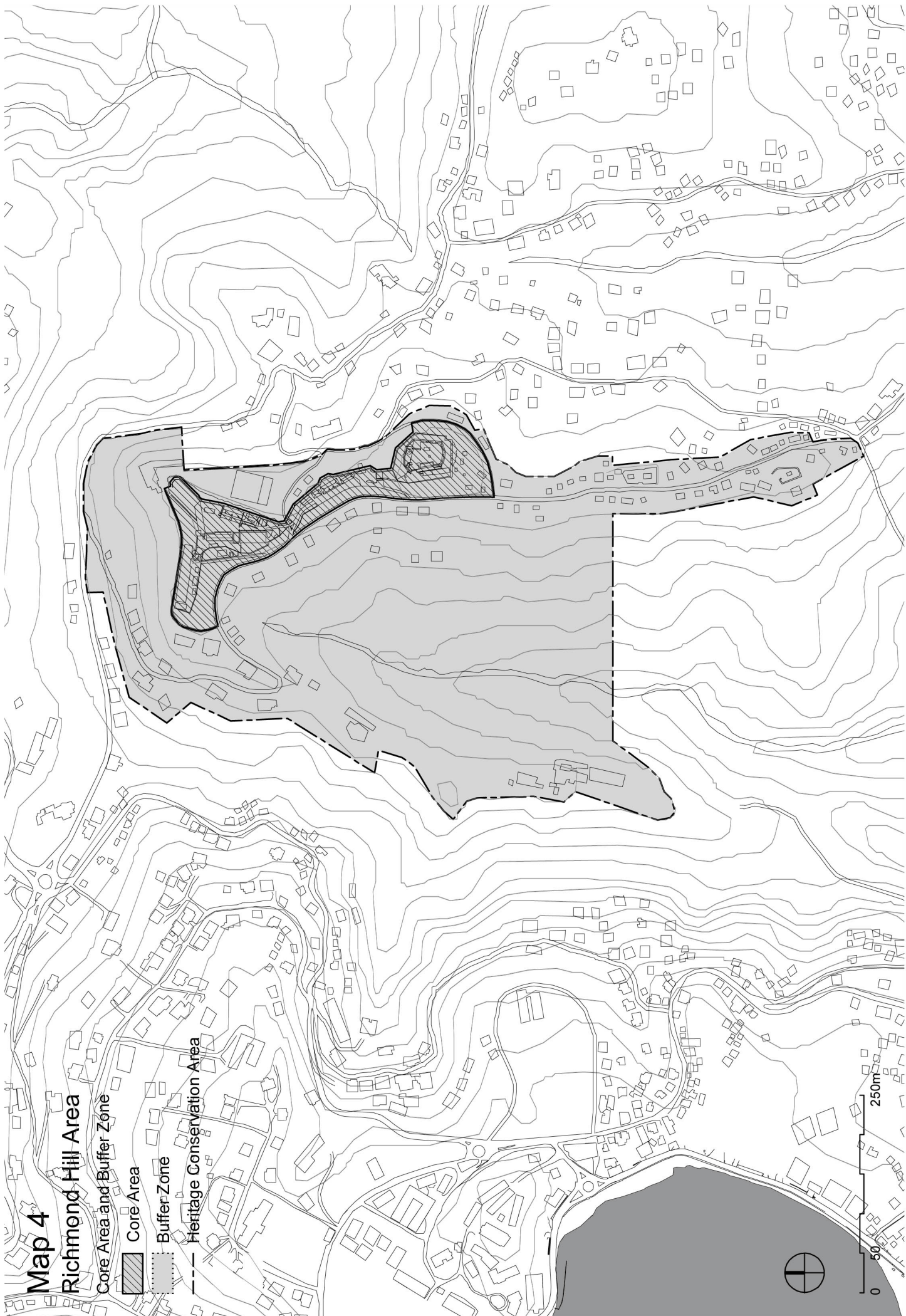
Core Area

Buffer Zone

Heritage Conservation Area



0 50 250m



Map 4

Richmond Hill Area

Core Area and Buffer Zone

Core Area

Buffer Zone

Heritage Conservation Area

0 50 250m

2. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

The various elements that together constitute the uniqueness in the setting, design and construction of the St George's Fortified System need to be described and explained. The aim is to nominate the St George's Fortified System on the base of its unique military heritage, that is the result of British and French standards adjusted to local circumstances and Creole craftsmanship and its spectacular setting on the ridges of the hills that enclose St. George's and its natural harbour. The specific character of the St George's Fortified System results from the combination of its setting, the interrelation between the forts, the military architecture and its influence on the social history of Grenada, all described below.

2a. Statement of significance

In the 1996 Cartagena Expert Meeting on "Fortificaciones del Caribe" four categories of fortifications were defined¹:

- Garrisons: strategic military facilities located on selected areas, not necessarily populated
- Military Forts: isolated forts designed for defense from attacks
- Fortified Cities: intramural cities
- Fortified Systems: military structures with the mission of defending populated areas

The fortifications around St. George's belong to the latter category. Other examples of Fortified Systems in the wider Caribbean identified in the 1996 Cartagena Expert Meeting were the Bahia de Cartagena in Columbia, La Habana in Cuba, Santiago in Cuba, Baracoa in Cuba, Willemstad in Curacao, Cap Haitian in Haiti and Kingston Harbour in Jamaica. The St. George's Fortified System is unique as it is the only example of a fortified system that reflects a combined British and French military heritage.

The St. George's Fortified System consisted of eight military structures. At the time of their establishment, the forts progressively incorporated the latest design concepts to facilitate advancing technological achievements of the period. The forts that have been preserved to the present day are the most significant military structures of the St. George's Fortified System and are an outstanding example of the development of French and British military engineering in the eighteenth century. This, together with the spectacular setting of the St. George's Fortified System on the ridges of the hillside slopes that enclose St. George's and its natural harbour like a giant amphitheatre, justifies the inscription of the St. George's Fortified System on the World Heritage List.

2b. Comparative analysis

In the 1996 Cartagena Expert Meeting St. George's in Grenada and Kingston Harbour in Jamaica were identified as the only Fortified Systems with a (partly) British background in the wider Caribbean. Eight forts surrounded St. George's in Grenada, and there were ten forts surrounding the Kingston Harbour in Jamaica. In 1692, four of the Kingston Harbour forts sunk into the sea as a result of an earthquake, three have fallen to ruins and three have been preserved. From the eight forts surrounding St. George's two have been destroyed by later developments, three have fallen to ruins while the three most significant military structures have been preserved. What sets the St George's Fortified System apart from the Kingston Harbour Fortified System is the mutual British and French military heritage present in the former and the spectacular setting of the St. George's Fortified System on the ridges of the hillside slopes that enclose St. George's and its natural harbour.

Recommendation 1: a more in depth Comparative Analysis could be conducted between the different Fortified Systems. The setting of the forts in the landscape should be one of the key elements for analysis as the scale and type of military design differ considerably.

2c. Authenticity/Integrity

The three forts that are nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List are an outstanding cross-section of French and British military engineering in the eighteenth century and meet the tests of authenticity in setting, design, material and workmanship.

Setting

The settings of the forts proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List have undergone adaptations to a varying degree. Of special note is the recent erection of telecommunication towers in and around the three forts. The antennas and the concrete structures that go along with them have an adverse effect on the appearance of the forts and their surroundings in general and their historical character in particular.

¹ 'Fortificaciones del Caribe', minutes of 1996 Cartagena Expert Meeting, several authors, p.56

- Richmond Hill area
The setting of Fort Mathew and Fort Frederick on Richmond Hill is virtually intact. The original military road network is modernized but is still in place, the stone wall connecting Fort Frederick and Fort Mathew is authentic while the Principal Guardroom behind the connecting wall has some modern structures added on either side of it and is modernised to a considerable extent. The lower lying former Parade Ground has maintained its open character and is now occupied by the tennis courts of the Richmond Hill Tennis Club.
- Fort George area
The setting of Fort George is affected in a negative way by the construction of the new General Hospital complex. The new General Hospital replaces the old one that has been destroyed by a fire. The decision to build a hospital complex on the same location as the old one is a missed opportunity both with regard to the provision of (urgent) health care to Grenadians and the development of the entire promontory surrounding Fort George as a public space that caters for leisure facilities for Grenadians and tourists alike.

Design²

The designs of the forts proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List have undergone adaptations to a varying degree. The design of Fort Frederick has hardly been altered over the years, while the plans of Fort Mathew and Fort George have been modified to a considerable extent.

- Fort Frederick :
The design of Fort Frederick is virtually intact. Interventions that have taken place on the upper level are the filling of a number of the embrasures along the perimeter and the construction in the 1950s of a stone, triple-arched building which has been described as a chapel. Centrally positioned on the upper level is a circle of tiles, dating from the same period as the chapel, which is the only remnant of a former fountain. Several concrete cisterns have been added to the lower enclosure to supply water to the local community.
 - Fort Mathew :
The design of Fort Mathew is changed considerable from the second half of the nineteenth century onwards when the fort was used as a mental institution. On top of the Grand Battery buildings have been added, while the encasemated chambers of the Grand Battery have been modified to allow for the accommodation of patients. Of the Officer Barracks only the walls of the encasemated ground floor have survived American air bombing in 1983. A subdivision of the encasemated ground floor dates from the use of the fort as a mental institution. The Soldier Barracks are to a large extent authentic although some alterations to the ground plan and the facades can be identified. A 20th century concrete addition connects the Soldier Barracks to the cistern next to it. Access to the East Spur is blocked by a cell block for mental patients. The cell block forms an enclosed airing court for mental patients with the walls that close the south- and west end of the parade, both not original military features. The West Spur is almost entirely occupied by the main block of the Richmond Hill Home for the Aged. The underground tunnel system has remained unaltered over the years.
- The adaptive reuse of Fort Mathew is emblematic for forts throughout the Caribbean that were abandoned from the nineteenth century onwards when hostilities between European nations came to an end and the Caribbean gradually lost its economic importance to the Europeans. The question then rises whether the interventions dating from the use of the fort as a mental hospital need to be considered as intrusions to the original design or part of the lifecycle of the fort and hence part of the nomination.*
- Fort George :
The integrity of the design of Fort George is degraded by a range of unsympathetic later interventions. However, as most of these interventions are reversible and have not caused the destruction of significant amounts of original fabric the authenticity of the design can still be considered intact.

² Description partly based on: Smith, Victor, “*Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick*”, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

Material

The material of most of the material used in the forts is authentic due to a lack of conservation efforts. There are some threats to the historic fabric however ; the lush vegetation in Grenada is one of them, others are theft of material, squatting and unthoughtfull maintenance.

- Vegetation :
The rapid growth of vegetation in Grenada has proved to pose a threat to the original fabric of the forts. A lack of means for proper maintenance allows the vegetation to take root in the mortar between the stones of the forts. The process ultimately leads to the destruction of (original) fabric, as can be witnessed to some extent at Fort George and Fort Mathew.
- Theft of materials :
Fort Frederick has been abandoned for a long time before it was restored ; during that time parts of the original tuff stone blocks have been taken away to serve construction purposes elsewhere.
- Squatting :
Fort Mathew has become vacant after the General Mental Home moved to the new asylum at Mt. Gay in 1987. Since that time the fort provides shelter for squatters; although not in large numbers and not permanently occupying the fort the squatters pose a threat as their presence increases the risks of fire and vandalism.
- Unthoughtful maintenance :
The maintenance of Fort George has over the years been executed in a manner unsympathetic to the historic features of the fort and sometimes even detrimental to its state of repair. An example of the latter is the use of a new mortar that due to its ingredients causes increased erosion of the tuff blocks that it is supposed to protect.

Workmanship

The authenticity of workmanship is evidenced by the neatly cut rectangular tuff blocks of the outer walls of the three forts. Other examples of the workmanship of the laymen who constructed the forts are the escarp walls with stone corbels, the slope of the terrepleins that provide a brake on the motion of guns recoiling back after firing and the encasemated chambers of Fort Mathew's Grand Battery.

Recommendation 2: Identify alternative sites and relocate the present telecommunication facilities.

Recommendation 3: Engage in a dialogue with the Grenada Police Force to investigate possibilities and identify alternative locations for relocation, in part or total. Set up a plan to reverse additions, where possible, and develop a restoration and maintenance plan.

Recommendation 4: Consider the interventions dating from the use of the fort as a mental hospital part of the lifecycle of the fort and hence a valuable part of the nomination.

Recommendation 5: Engage in a dialogue with the relevant Ministries to discuss the proceedings of the second phase of the new hospital complex. Consider construction on a different site. If that is not feasible give due consideration to the design of the complex in general and the roofscape in particular. The aim should be to design the building in such a fashion that it blends in the best possible way with the surrounding landscape and interfere as little as possible with the cultural-historic features of Fort George.

2d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

For the St George's Fortified System the proposed Cultural Property will fall under the category of groups of buildings: "groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science", rather than monuments (architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, etc.) or sites (works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view).

Such a group of buildings will be considered to be of outstanding universal value, which make them eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List, when the World Heritage Committee finds that it meets one or more of the criteria.

Among the 6 criteria summed up in the Operational Guidelines, Paragraph 24, criteria ii and iv are relevant for the St George's Fortified System:

- (a) (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, technology and town-planning; or*
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history; or*

Additionally, for inclusion the Proposed Property needs to:

- (b) (i) meet the test of authenticity in design, material, workmanship or setting and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components (the Committee stressed that reconstruction is only acceptable if it is carried out on the basis of complete and detailed documentation on the original and to no extent on conjecture).*
- (ii) have adequate legal and/or contractual and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural properties or cultural landscapes. The existence of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or a well-established contractual or traditional protection as well as of adequate management and/or planning control mechanisms is therefore essential and, as is clearly indicated in the following paragraph, must be stated clearly on the nomination form. Assurances of the effective implementation of these laws and/or contractual and/or traditional protection as well as of these management mechanisms are also expected. Furthermore, in order to preserve the integrity of cultural sites, particularly those open to large numbers of visitors, the State Party concerned should be able to provide evidence of suitable administrative arrangements to cover the management of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public.*

This Nomination is being presented under Cultural Criteria (ii) and (iv):

Cultural Criterion (ii): The St. George's Fortified System exhibits an important interchange of human values during the eighteenth century within the Caribbean region on the development of both French and British military structures, adjusted to local circumstances and built by slave labour. The achievements in military engineering facilitated the St. George's Harbour to become the port-of-call of the British convoy system and allowed for territorial control over and economic exploitation of Grenada by Europeans.

Cultural Criterion (iv): The St George's Fortified System is of outstanding universal value as it is a unique example of such a system with a mutual French and British background. The most significant forts of the system have been preserved and present today an outstanding insight in the prevailing design concepts of the 18th century in England and France. Its history is a typical illustration of the rise and fall of the Caribbean region as a centre of immense commercial value, while the forts also evoke memories of the recent period of Revolution in Grenada.

3. DESCRIPTION

3a. Description of Property

The island of Grenada forms part of the Windward Islands archipelago and is bounded by the Caribbean Sea on its westerly shores, with the Atlantic Ocean on its easterly shores, northerly by the islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and southerly by the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. Grenada is the most southern Windward Island approximately 161 km north of Venezuela. The island is divided into six Parishes. St George's is the capital of Grenada and is located on the southwest coast of the island. The St. George's Fortified System is situated on the ridges of the sloping spiral of hills that surround St. George's and its natural harbour, up to an elevation of approximately 220 m over a distance of 1,370 meters.

The St. George's Fortified System consisted originally of eight military structures and has evolved predominantly over the eighteenth century. The three most significant forts of the system have survived and are now proposed as the core of the nomination of the St. George's Fortified System. The forts are captured in two core areas: the Fort George Core Area and the Richmond Hill Core Area, the northernmost part of Richmond Hill where Fort Fredrick and Fort Mathew are located. Along both core areas a buffer zone has been defined to act as a form of protective mechanism within which controlled development will be maintained. In the buffer zones the ruins of two other forts are included along with the most important tangible remains of a wider garrison support network that was established in and around St. Georges and concentrated around the forts³ (see map 5).

The aim of this approach is to give recognition to the fact that the St. George's Fortified System was more than a number of interlinked military structures. The system consisted of a network of both military and non-military structures; especially the latter were inextricably linked to the town and sometimes had both military and civic functions. The non-military structures do not qualify for World Heritage nomination as they lack outstanding universal value – both individually and as a group. Hence it is proposed to declare both military and non-military structures as associated national monuments and register the three most significant of the military structures additionally as World Heritage Monuments.

Recommendation 6: develop a site marker that both depicts and describes the history of (locations of) the military structures of the St. George's Fortified System and the wider garrison support network. The site marker should be placed on all the locations that it indicates; map 5 can serve as a basis for such a marker.

Fort George Area

The Fort George Area is the nucleus from which the town of St. George's evolved and initiated the development of the St. George's Fortified System. The Fort George Core Area follows the boundary lines of the government property on which Fort George is located. The Fort George Buffer Zone covers the entire promontory on which Fort George is located and is further defined by a virtual boundary line that runs from the southernmost part of the Carenage to Mathew Street, from Mathew Street to Monckton Street and from Monckton Street to Young Street, where it encompasses the grounds of the Presbyterian Church. The extents of the Fort George Area are depicted on map 3.

World Heritage Monument: Fort George⁴

Fort George is arguably the flagship of the nomination as it is inextricably linked with the most significant periods of Grenada's history up to its contemporary period⁵. The fort currently houses the Police Headquarters and Police Training School.

It was built between 1706 and 1710 by the French upon an earlier battery on a promontory commanding a strategic view over the sea, the natural harbour and the direct hinterland where the town of St George's developed. Although the historical character of Fort George has diminished over the years due to a number of later additions its ground plan still embodies the theories and writings of Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban, chief military engineer under Louis XIV. Vauban's formalization of the methods of siegecraft, fortification and strategy in the seventeenth century exercised a profound influence on European military science throughout much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The essence of his theories was the construction of a polygon of a given number of curtain walls with, at the points of each angle, a projecting angular bastion. From the flanks of the latter, defensive fire could be directed to the curtain walls. In the case of Fort George this basic approach

³ See for an extensive description of the wider garrison support network: Jessamy, Michael, "Forts and Coastal Batteries of Grenada", Roland's Image, Grenada, 1998.

⁴ Description partly based on: Smith, Victor, "Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick", part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

⁵ The execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in October 1983 was carried out at Fort George

was elaborated upon with additional layers of defence in the form of a ravelin and a hornwork and an esplanade, both at a descending level from the core of the fort.

Richmond Hill Area

The forts on Richmond Hill concluded a strategy of defense for St. Georges that was based on “an understanding that the amphitheatre of hills which crowd in on the town were a serious vulnerability if seized by an enemy able to dominate the port with his artillery but provided a strong position of resistance, if pre-emptively occupied by defensive works”⁶. The Richmond Hill Core Area consists of two government-owned properties on which Fort Mathew and Fort Frederick are located. The grounds between Fort Mathew and Fort Frederick with the parapet wall and the raised road, both connecting the two forts, belong with the Principal Guard House and its adjacent buildings to the same property as Fort Frederick and hence are part of the Richmond Hill Core Area. The Buffer Zone encompasses the properties on both side of the Richmond Hill Main Road and include the ruins of Fort Adolphus and Fort Lucas and the grounds of Her Majesty’s Prison and the Richmond Hill Tennis Club. The extents of the Richmond Hill Area are depicted on map 4.

*World Heritage Monument: Fort Frederick*⁷

Fort Frederick is the most prominent of the forts of Richmond Hill due to its location on the highest point of the ridge of the mountain and its function as a last place of retreat, made tangible by the high parapet walls of the redoubt. It was the principal battery, which had the heaviest firepower on the island, mounting four thirty-two pounders. Its most prominent features are the two lines of defence : the lower enclosure at entrance level, defined by a stone wall of irregular shape but without bastions or other outward defense features, and a redoubt which form roughly follows the shape of the lower enclosure. There is a small tunnel system underlying the western part of the lower enclosure and an original rectangular battery platform on the southwestern side of the lower enclosure is now occupied by a telecommunication tower and related concrete structures. Fort Frederick played a role in the events of October 1983 and is now in use as a public space that attracts both Grenadian and foreign visitors.

*World Heritage Monument: Fort Mathew*⁸

Fort Mathew was the northernmost stronghold erected on Richmond Hill and the biggest fortification on Grenada. It has been used for its original purpose until the British withdrew their soldiers from the fort in 1854. The design of Fort Mathew has been altered considerably from the end of the nineteenth until 1987, when it was used as a mental institution. The fort has been vacant from 1987 onwards.

The outlines of the original ground plan of the fort can still be traced and are defined by the contour lines of the hill on which it is laid out. Its basic form has the shape of a tripod. One of the arms contained the main walled enclosure, annexed to which were two connected outworks, called the East and West Spurs, the two other arms of the tripod. The main walled enclosure held the most significant features of the fort : the Grand Battery , the barrack buildings, a cistern, the parade and an underground tunnel system connecting the Grand Battery to the barrack buildings. The encasemated Grand Battery, being the principal defensive feature of the fort, was directed to the mountain range to the east, as were most defenses on Richmond Hill. The fort was mistakenly bombed by United States jets in 1983 because of its close proximity to Fort Frederick, resulting in the death of some inmates and the ruining of the Officers' Quarters, one of the barrack buildings.

3b. History and Development

Throughout its history the geographic location of Grenada, its numerous safe natural anchorages and the climatic environment made the island an important interchange and a safe and strategic crossroad for settlement and embarkation in the Windward Caribbean islands.

The Tainos, an Amerindian people group, were the first inhabitants of Grenada from as early as the 1st century A. D. Later the Caribs also settled on the island. The Amerindian name for Grenada was “Camerhogue”. When Christopher Columbus sighted the island during his third voyage on August 15, 1498, he named the island “Concepción”. Although never settled by the Spanish, they named the island “Granada” in reference to Granada in Andalusia, Spain. The French called the island ‘La Grenade’. ‘Grenada’ is the British name for the island. For many years, there was Carib resistance to European settlement. The first group of Europeans who tried to colonize Grenada was the French in 1609. The second French attempt was made in 1639. Caribs’ Leap in Sauteurs, St. Patrick, was the site of a Carib resistance in 1650, which ended when over 40 Caribs cornered by

⁶ Smith, Victor, “*Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick*”, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

⁷ Description partly based on: Smith, Victor, “*Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick*”, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

⁸ Ibid

the French leapt to their death rather than surrender. On March 28, 1675, the Dutch made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Grenada from the French. France handed over the island to Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, however it captured it back in 1779. In 1783, the French handed the island back to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles. By 1795, the French inhabitants and the Africans on the island staged a resistance with the objectives to remove the British from Grenada and to set the slaves free. This resistance was lead by Julien (Julian) Fedon, an African who owned the coffee and cocoa plantation at Belvidere (Belvedere) in St. John. This resistance lasted fifteen months and Fedon was able to take control of at least ninety percent of the island including Carriacou. The only section of the island that Fedon was unable to control was St. George's, its immediate fortifications and an outpost at Calivigny Battery.

By 1806 St. George's and its Harbour were designated as the chief rendezvous for the merchant ships going to England under the convoy system and sailing under the protection of the British navy.

On August 1, 1834, the slaves in Grenada along with those in all the British Caribbean territories were given Emancipation. In 1877, Grenada became a Crown Colony until 1967 when the island gained control of its internal affairs as an Associated State in the British Commonwealth. Grenada achieved full Independence on February 1, 1974. By 1979, Maurice Bishop and his New Jewel Movement party seized power in Grenada, until 1983 when he and some of his aides were arrested and later executed at Fort George's by a faction within his party. A combined "rescue-mission" from the USA, Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean intervened to help establish a democratic government in Grenada by 1984.

War and trading therefore helped shape the history and cultural landscape of the Caribbean, and St. George's stands as one of the outstanding examples. The Grenada social history shows that it developed as a Creole Society. In addition to the Europeans, there were Africans in Grenada who were not only slaves who helped to build and man the fortifications and the towns, but also were freedmen as plantation owners, local militiamen and resistance leaders. It is this Creole society of Grenada that helped to fashion the cultural heritage, leaving behind the outstanding architecture and military heritage of St. George's and the overall cultural environment of Grenada. The socio-political and economic development of Grenada and its shaping of Caribbean and world history, are embodied within its cultural heritage.

History and development of the St George's Fortified System

Although Fort George is not the first fort that was constructed on Grenada it proved to be the starting point from which the system developed, occupying the successive heights that surround St George's. It was built between 1706 and 1710 by the French upon an earlier battery on a promontory commanding a strategic view over the sea, the natural harbour and the direct hinterland where the town of St George's developed. Fort George appeared to have been designed to withstand a close attack from land but was vulnerable to an attack from the nearby hills: "The situation is well chosen for the defense of the Harbour and Bay but as it is commanded by the surrounding Country could not long resist an Enemy on shore supplied with Artillery – There are particularly two heights each about five hundred yards distant which look immediately into the fort: One is called the Hospital Hill, the other which is on the opposite side of the Harbour is called Monckton Redoubts."⁹ Or, as Governor Macartney put it: "From the heights the very buckles on one's shoes could plainly be seen on the Parade".¹⁰ These insights instigated the development of additional fortifications on the hills surrounding Fort George (see map 6).

Monckton's Redoubt was constructed by the French on the promontory on the other side of St George's Harbour to defend the early settlement that existed on a sand ridge separating the St George's Harbour from the Lagoon. The redoubt had fallen in disrepair after the abandonment of the early settlement for St George's around 1700 but the constant threat of invasion and its strategic position made the need felt to strengthen the site: "Moncktons Redoubts has to be repaired and put in the best posture of defence, field works in this country will admit if to have a double row of palisades or a strong abbatiss round it and four guns mounted here – In case the enemy should attack on this side. A strong detachment to be posted here, and the most obstinate defence made as the possession of this height could not fail or proving fatal to the fort. A path to be cut to the sea for the detachment to retreat by in the last extremity and spike nails or other means prepared to destroy the guns. The strength of the forts would not be administered by the loss of the several guns proposed to be sacrificed but great

⁹ unknown author, "A Report of the Defenses, with a State of the Ordinance Department in the Island of Grenada, and such. Additions as appear necessary for the better security of that Colony – 4th June 1778", C0 101/22 (PRO) The National Archives, taken from Smith, Victor, "Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick", part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

¹⁰ C0 101/22 (PRO) The National Archives, quoted in Steele (2003), p86

caution should be used to secure this retreat of the different detachment as the number of troops is very inadequate to the defence of the fort”¹¹.

The fortification of Hospital Hill originated with the construction of the Queen’s Battery, first depicted on a map in 1763.¹² During the second half of the eighteenth century the position on Hospital Hill was extended and strengthened: “A battery en barbet for three six pounders with Palisades or an abballis before it to be established on the Hospital Hill on the North-west extremity of the rider – An entrenchment to be made from this battery along the north side of the ridge, hill its passes, the saddle above fifty or sixty yards in a direction – so as to gain this height – a small circular. Entrenchment on the summit immediately above the saddle to the Eastward – The idea is to defend this battery and these Entrenchments as long as it may be possible so as to secure the retreat of the troops into the Fort for which paths of communication will be necessary.” And additionally: “To build a small redoubt and mount two pieces of cannon on that part of Hospital Ridge that terminated in a Knoll, on which some tall trees are growing to defend another saddle by which the Ridge might be gained from out of the valley leading to Simmons’ pasture – To throw up other intrenchments upon a height above Mr. Lucas’s house to prevent the ridge being gained by was of the Villa, in case the enemy should land to the South or South East, and march across the country – The troops in those intrenchments, to retreat by the way of the redoubt last proposed, then to make a second stand and in case of being driven from thence to spike or otherwise destroy the guns. The most expeditious and effectual method will be running them on their carriages over the precipice towards the sea.”¹³

The strategic importance of the position was underscored in 1779 during the invasion of the French who seized British positions and guns on Hospital Hill, from which they were able to dominate Fort George and force the surrender of the British.

The primary purpose of the fortifications on Richmond Hill was to control the hinterland of St George’s and prevent enemy attacks from the inlands. Although the fortifications were initiated by the French after their assault in 1779 most of the remains of the forts is of British origin.¹⁴ The British continued the work the French had started after Grenada was returned to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 and by the end of the eighteenth century four fortifications were constructed that occupied the entire ridgeline of Richmond. Fort Mathew was the northernmost stronghold, after which sequentially were Forts Frederick, Lucas and Adolphus. Forts Mathew and Frederick, the two most significant defenses, were joined by a parapet wall against close assault. Covered communication between the four forts was provided by the present day Richmond Hill Main Road.

The battery at Mount Cardigan was considered to be part of the defense system on Richmond Hill as well although it was constructed on a lower ridge between Richmond Hill and the Harbour and it was not designed to cover the hinterland but to control the harbour instead. It was constructed in the same period as the other fortifications.

After the construction of the forts on Richmond Hill the development of the St George’s Fortified System ended. In the course of the nineteenth century hostilities between European nations came to an end and the Caribbean gradually lost its economic importance to the Europeans, which led to the decline of the Caribbean region. Most of the forts fell in disrepair or were used for other purposes; the forts proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List have been preserved and are linked to Grenada’s social history up to its contemporary period.

¹¹ “A Return of the Works proposed and recommended to be immediately executed for the better defence of Fort Royal – 15th May 1778.” C0/101/21 (PRO), The National Archives, taken from Smith, Victor, “Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

¹² “Grenada. Plan of the Town and Harbour of FortRoyal, with a perspective view of the Fort , Queen’s Battery at the Hospital, and Mockton’s Redoute. Survey’d and plan’d 26 July, 1763, by Will Cockburn” CO 700/ Grenada 1, The National Archives

¹³ “A Return of the Works proposed and recommended to be immediately executed for the better defence of Fort Royal – 15th May 1778.” C0/101/21, The National Archives, taken from Smith, Victor, “Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

¹⁴ Smith, Victor, “Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”, p.70. part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004

3c. Form and date of most recent records of property

Inventory of documents kept at the Grenada National Museum:

- Physical Planning Unit, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, United Nations Development Programme, “*St. George’s Development Plan - Final Draft*”, 1991
- University of Florida, Organization of the Wider Caribbean on Monuments and Sites, Organisation of American States, “*St. George’s Grenada, Caribbean Monument*”, 1988
- Burr, Eugene E. “*Preservation Planning in Grenada – Historical and Architectural Documentation of St. George’s*”, 1989
- Caribbean School of Architecture, “*Study of St. George’s, Grenada*”, 1993
- Burr, Eugene E. “*Architectural Design Guidelines for St. George’s, Grenada, W.I.*” 1988

Inventory of documents kept at the library of the University of the West Indies:

- Hughes, Allister, “*The mystery of Grenada’s back to front forts*”, 1988
- Buisseret, David, “*A brief assessment of the chief military monuments of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua*”, 1972
- Buisseret, David, “*The Forts of St. George’s, a guide provided by the Grenada National Trust*”, 1972
- Groome, John R. “*Sedan Chair Porches: a detail of Georgian Architecture in St. George’s*” publication in the Caribbean Quarterly, vol. 10, 1964

Inventory of documents kept at Physical Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance:

- Physical Planning Unit, “*National Physical Development Plan Grenada-Carriacou- Petit Martinique*”, 2003
- Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, “*Grenada Building Guidelines*”, 1999
- Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, “*Grenada Building Code*”, 1999

Documents in the private collection of Michael Jessamy:

- several authors, “*Organisation of American States Multinational Project on Preservation and Use of the Cultural Heritage - Research work on the streets of St. George’s, names of places and their historical development, history of selected business places, oral research on Carriacou’s cultural heritage*”, no date
- Jessamy, Michael, “*St. George’s Grenada, W.I, Monument of the Caribbean, Picture Book 1700-2000, 300 years in the making*”, no date
- Jessamy, Michael, “*The case of St. George’s, Grenada*”, paper for the Grenada Conference on historical centres of the Caribbean, 2002
- Unknown author, “*Architectural Heritage of Grenada*”, publication by the Grenada National Museum

Documents in the private collection of Gleans Construction Company:

- Green, Patricia, “ *The Green Report* ”, 2003 *Include the official name of the document*

- Several authors, “*Preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortifications, Forts Mathew, Frederick and George*”, 2004 *Include here the name of the final draft of the document when it is finished*

Documents in the private collection of John Albanie:

- Historic Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service, “*Site Inspection Report Fort George – St. George’s, Grenada*”, 1998
- Portcullis Limited, “*A feasibility study and proposal for the economic development, preservation and sustainable operation of Fort George, Grenada*”, 1996

Recommendation 7: Documents on the natural and cultural heritage of Grenada are shattered among various private and public bodies. Appoint the Grenada National Archives as the repository for inventories, records and archives and provide it with a copy of all the documents that are being produced.

3d. Present state of conservation

See maps 7 – 24 for an extensive survey of the Proposed Cultural Property.

3e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

To be designed and provided

Map 5

St George's Fortified System

Military Structures

- A. Fort George
- B. Old Fort
- C. Monckton's Redoubt
- D. Mount Cardigan
- E. Fort Mathew
- F. Fort Frederick
- G. Fort Lucas
- H. Fort Adolphus

Garrison Support Network

- 01. Ordnance store
- 02. Commandants Quarters
- 03. Ordnance depot
- 04. Main Gaol
- 05. Drill yard
- 06. Governor's house
- 07. Bachelor's quarters
- 08. Parade Square
- 09. Treasurer's house
- 10. Ordnance wharves
- 11. Officers' barracks
- 12. Engineer's point
- 13. Guard station
- 14. Parade grounds
- 15. Officers' quarters
- 16. Officers' mess hall
- 17. Royal artillery guard house



0 100 500m

Map 6

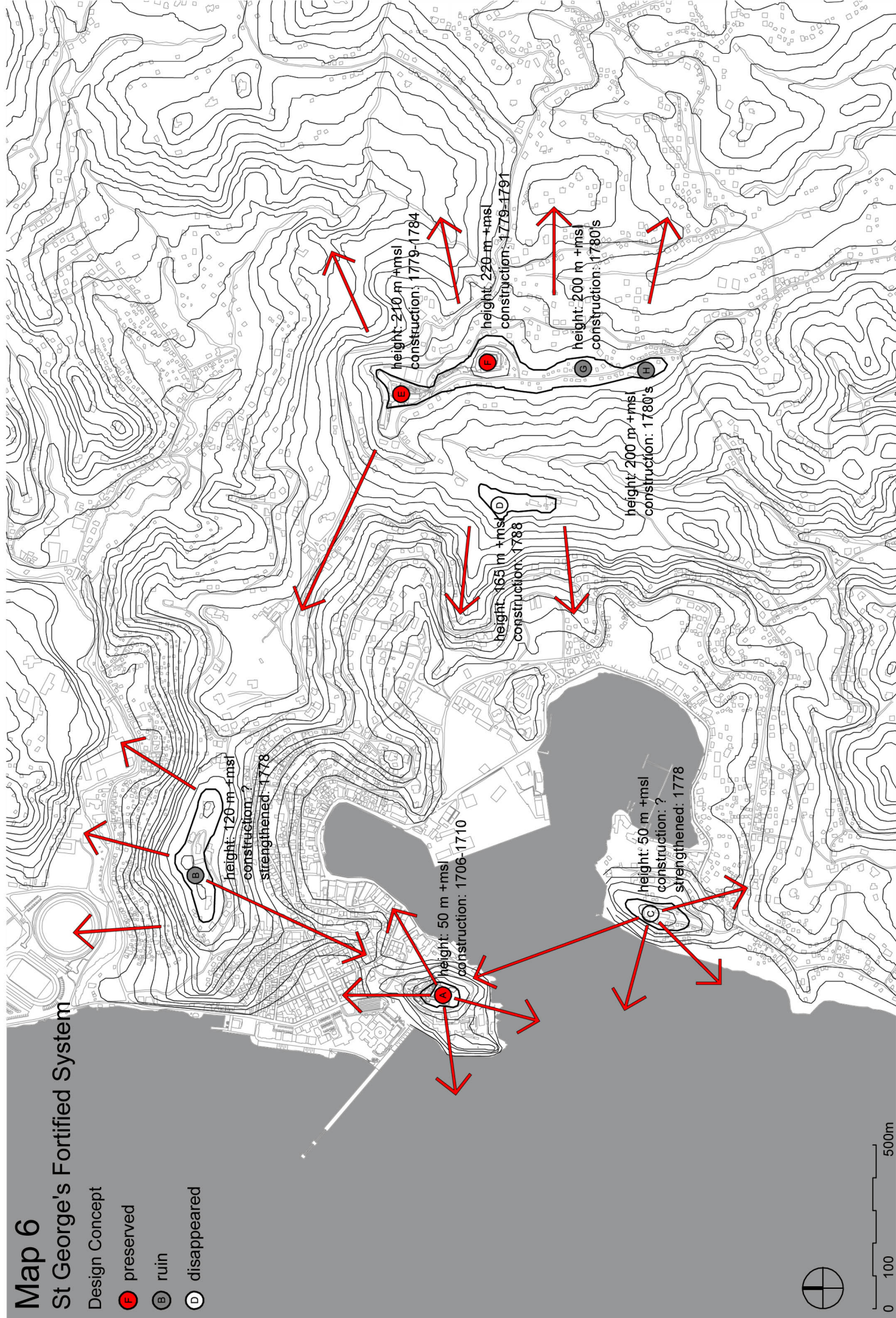
St George's Fortified System

Design Concept

F preserved

B ruin

D disappeared



0 100 500m

4. MANAGEMENT

4a. Ownership

The Core Areas proposed for inclusion on the World Heritage List are all in government ownership.

4b. Legal status

Currently the cultural heritage of Grenada enjoys no protection by law. The identification by the Natural and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (NCHAC) of structures, buildings and sites in and around St George's to be protected is an important first step in the protection of Grenada's cultural heritage. A cooperation with the Young Leaders of the Anglican High School has been established to conduct surveys and document the potential monuments. Based on the gathered material a final selection of monuments in and around St. George's will be made.

The objectives of the cooperation are twofold : it aims to gather information on the cultural heritage of St George's in a relative short time span and in a cost-effective way and it increases cultural awareness among young Grenadians through training and work. The project is sponsored by the private sector in Grenada.

Recommendation 8: For practical reasons the focus of the project has been on St. Georges and its direct surroundings. To come to a balanced National Monuments List it is necessary to gather data on the cultural heritage of the rest of Grenada as well; this can be done in the same way as the project on St. George's is done. The Buildings and Monuments Committee of the Grenada National Trust has already identified a list of potential monuments in Grenada that can be documented and assessed. When this is completed the National Monuments List can be given legal status under the appropriate Act and Gazetted as required by Grenadian Law.

Recommendation 9: In a later stage further cooperation with technical education institutions on Grenada need to be sought in order to conduct detailed technical surveys of selected monuments. The objectives of this cooperation will be the same as the objectives of the cooperation with the Anglican High School.

4c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

An overview of the legislation involving the protection, maintenance, (urban) conservation and management of the St George's fortified System should be provided

- National Trust Act (1967)
A monuments law and register, the National Trust Act empowers the National Trust, a body within the Ministry of Education, to select and preserve sites of national historic and cultural significance. No properties have been listed as protected monuments so far ; recently the Buildings and Monuments Committee of the National Trust has identified approximately 70 properties nationwide to be documented and listed as national heritage.

Physical Planning and Development Control Act 25 (2002)

In the Physical Planning and Development Control Act the Planning and Development Authority (PDA) is appointed as the national service for the identification, conservation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage of Grenada (section 40). The Natural and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (NCHAC) is the advisory body to the PDA with representatives from relevant ministries and NGO's. The Act contains broad provisions for the licensing and control of all activities, which may cause degradation of the natural and cultural heritage.

Recommendation 10: Make regulations to section 45 of the Physical Planning and Development Control Act to secure a budget (indication: 50.000 EC) and develop legislative incentives to acquire, restore or maintain important buildings, or to compensate private owners, after they have been selected for listing. Financial and legislative incentives are necessary to gain a broader communal support for conservation.

Recommendation 11: The above legislation partly runs concurrent with each other. Protective measures for the property should be coordinated to secure overall protection for the property.

- Heritage Conservation Areas
Section 46 of the Physical Planning and Development Control Act makes provisions for the designation of heritage conservation areas that protect historic sites against possible changes in physical or functional conditions harmful to the authenticity of the site. During the Technical Cooperation provided under the

Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO to Grenada in June and July 2004 the NCHAC has identified two Heritage Conservation Areas

Recommendation 12: Give the identified Heritage Conservation Areas legal status under the appropriate Act and publish them in the Gazette as required by Grenadian Law.

- Grenada Building Code, Grenada Building Guidelines
The Physical Planning Unit in cooperation with the OECS has in 1999 drawn up a building code and building guidelines in an attempt to set standards for the construction industry. Although the documents have no official status and are not directly related to the protection, maintenance, conservation or management of the potential World Heritage Site they are an important step in the streamlining of construction practices on Grenada.

Recommendation 13: Give the Grenada Building Code and the Grenada Building Guidelines legal status under the appropriate Act and publish them in the Gazette as required by Grenadian Law.

- National Physical Development Plan Grenada-Carriacou- Petit Martinique
The National Physical Development Plan Grenada-Carriacou- Petit Martinique is developed in 2003 by the Physical Planning Unit. It is a strategic planning document for the three-island state with a limited focus on the conservation of cultural heritage.

4d. Agency / agencies with management authority

1. The Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
 - The Cultural and Natural Heritage Division
2. Ministry of Education
 - Grenada National Trust
3. Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Social Security, Gender, and Family Affairs
4. Ministry of Finance, Industry, Trade and Planning
 - Planning and Development Authority (PDA)
 - NCHAC (Advisory body to the PDA)
5. Ministry of Communications, Works and Public Utilities
6. The Prime Minister's Ministry

Recommendation 14: Bring the management of the St. George's Fortified System under one body with decision making power, financial autonomy and accountability. It should consist of representatives of relevant ministries, NGO's and other involved stakeholders. This management body should work in close cooperation with the NCHAC and the PDA.

4e. Level at which management is exercised

Under supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries:
The Cultural and Natural Heritage Division
Mr. Michael Jessamy
Ministerial Complex,
St. George's
Grenada (West Indies)

See Recommendation 14

***4f. Agreed plans related to property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)
To be designed and provided***

4g. Sources and levels of finance

To be provided

annual budget of the following institutions:

- 1. Grenada National Trust*
- 2. Planning and Development Authority and the NCHAC allocated to (conservation) planning*
- 3. The Cultural and Natural Heritage Division*

4h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

Training is available through the CARIFORUM/European Union Caribbean Region Cultural Tourism Programme and some Grenadian nationals have benefited from this. Local expertise in both the public and private sectors exists in Grenada to work in the area of developing conservation and management techniques. Additionally, expertise is also available to Grenada from the Wider Caribbean region.

4i. Visitor facilities and statistics

To be provided

4j. Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed)

To be designed and provided

4k. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance).

To be provided

5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

5a. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

The Proposed Cultural Property is both internally and externally threatened by development pressures. Fort George is in use by the Grenada Police Force and to adapt to their needs new structures of little architectural value have been added to the site in the last decennia. Although most of the interventions are a consequence of the continuity of the original function of the fort and are reversible the relatively new structures affect the overall appearance of the fort in a negative way.

Directly adjacent to Fort George the new hospital complex of Grenada is being constructed. The first phase has recently been finished and currently preparations are being taken to start with the second phase. When looking from certain angles towards the promontory on which Fort George and the hospital are located the hospital attracts all the attention, where Fort George should be the dominant visual focal point. Looking from Fort George westwards the roofscape of the hospital complex dominates the view, where an unobstructed view over the Caribbean Sea would be desirable.

Next to the promontory on which Fort George is located a new cruise terminal is being constructed. Although not directly affecting views from or to the fort, the foreseen increase in cruise ship visitors can have an impact on the Proposed Cultural Property (see 5d).

The locations of the forts on high points surrounding St George's have proved to be attractive sites for the erection of telecommunication towers. As a result over the last few years a number of these visually disturbing towers have been constructed on or in the direct surroundings of the Proposed Cultural Property.

Recommendation 15: These are just a few examples of the general lack of coordination in planning. In order to integrate planning efforts it is recommended to draw up a development plan for the greater St. George's urban area. In 1991 such a plan has been designed and although it is outdated and has never been approved it is a sound basis for elaboration and updating.

5b. Environmental Pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change)

The climate and geology of Grenada facilitates a rapid growth of vegetation. When combined with a lack of maintenance vegetation can take root very easily - in the case of the forts proposed for inscription in the mortar between the stones of the forts. The process ultimately leads to the destruction of (original) fabric. Corrosion from proximity to the sea is an environmental pressure that affects Fort George to some extent.

The historic area of St. George's suffers to some extent from pollution as a result of traffic congestion and the open sewage system in town.

Recommendation 16: Allocate funding for the clearance of vegetation from the forts proposed for inscription. Fort Frederick is well maintained but Fort Mathew and George lack maintenance programs.

5c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Although a large body of the traditional architecture consists of buildings with brick and stone exterior walls fires pose a considerable threat. Fires have not caused major damage to the forts proposed for inscription but have destroyed significant parts in and adjacent to the buffer zone around Fort George recently.

Grenada is located south of the so-called hurricane belt. Severe storms have inflicted considerable damage over the years but only once in the recorded history of Grenada a true hurricane has struck the island: in 1955 hurricane Janet devastated Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

Kick-'em-Jenny, the only active volcano in Grenada, is situated approximately halfway between Grenada and Carriacou. Kick-'em-Jenny is highly active and is constantly monitored by the Seismic Research Center of the University of the West Indies. Although the submarine volcano does not pose an immediate threat to Proposed Cultural Property there is an exclusion zone around it, forbidden to air and sea traffic.

The office of Disaster Preparedness is located adjacent to Fort Fredrick. Mr. Michael Jessamy was trained in a Caribbean region Risk Preparedness training seminar for cultural heritage property conducted by ICCROM in Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic in the year 2000.

5d. Visitor/tourism pressures

The cruise terminal that is currently under construction allows for a significant increase in the number of cruise visitors to Grenada. The impact hereof on Grenada in general and the Proposed Cultural Property in particular has not been assessed.

Recommendation 17: Conduct a ‘visitor impact assessment’, focussing on the socio-economical costs and benefits of the cruise ship terminal to Grenada in general and the town and parish of St George’s in particular. A visitor impact assessment will provide essential data for future planning documents such as a site management plan for the Proposed Cultural Property and a development plan for the greater urban area of St George’s.

5e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

To be provided

5f. Other.

Not relevant.

6. MONITORING

[See the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, WHC.02/2, July 2002, Chapter II: Reactive Monitoring and Periodic Reporting, p.21-25]

6a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

See maps 7 – 24 for an extensive survey of the Proposed Cultural Property.

As part of the Technical Cooperation provided under the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO to Grenada in June and July 2004 thorough inventories of the historic district of St George's and the forts proposed for inscription have been undertaken. In the inventories the cultural-historic significance, the functional use and the state of conservation of the public space and building stock present is established. These inventories will function as a reference point to keep track of physical and functional changes in the Proposed Cultural Property and surrounding areas.

6b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

To be provided

***Recommendation 18:** Within the body responsible for the management of the St. George's Fortified System a full-time professional should be installed as Site Manager. The day-to-day activities of the site manager will include monitoring the above-mentioned processes, while at the same time provide information and technical advise to monument owners, other stakeholders and the general public.*

6c. Results of previous reporting exercises.

Not relevant

Map 7

Fort George Area

cultural-historic significance



significant



neutral



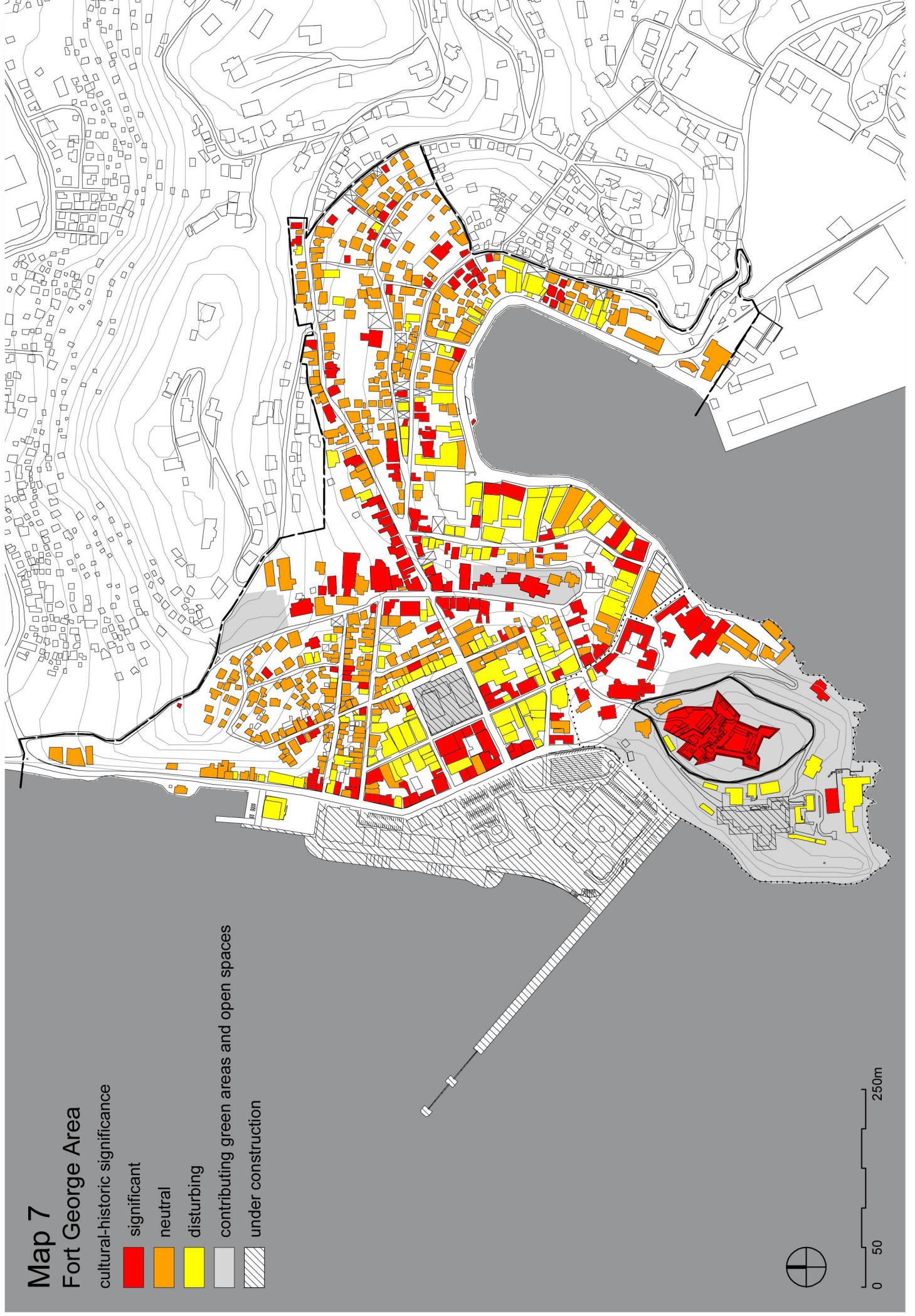
disturbing



contributing green areas and open spaces

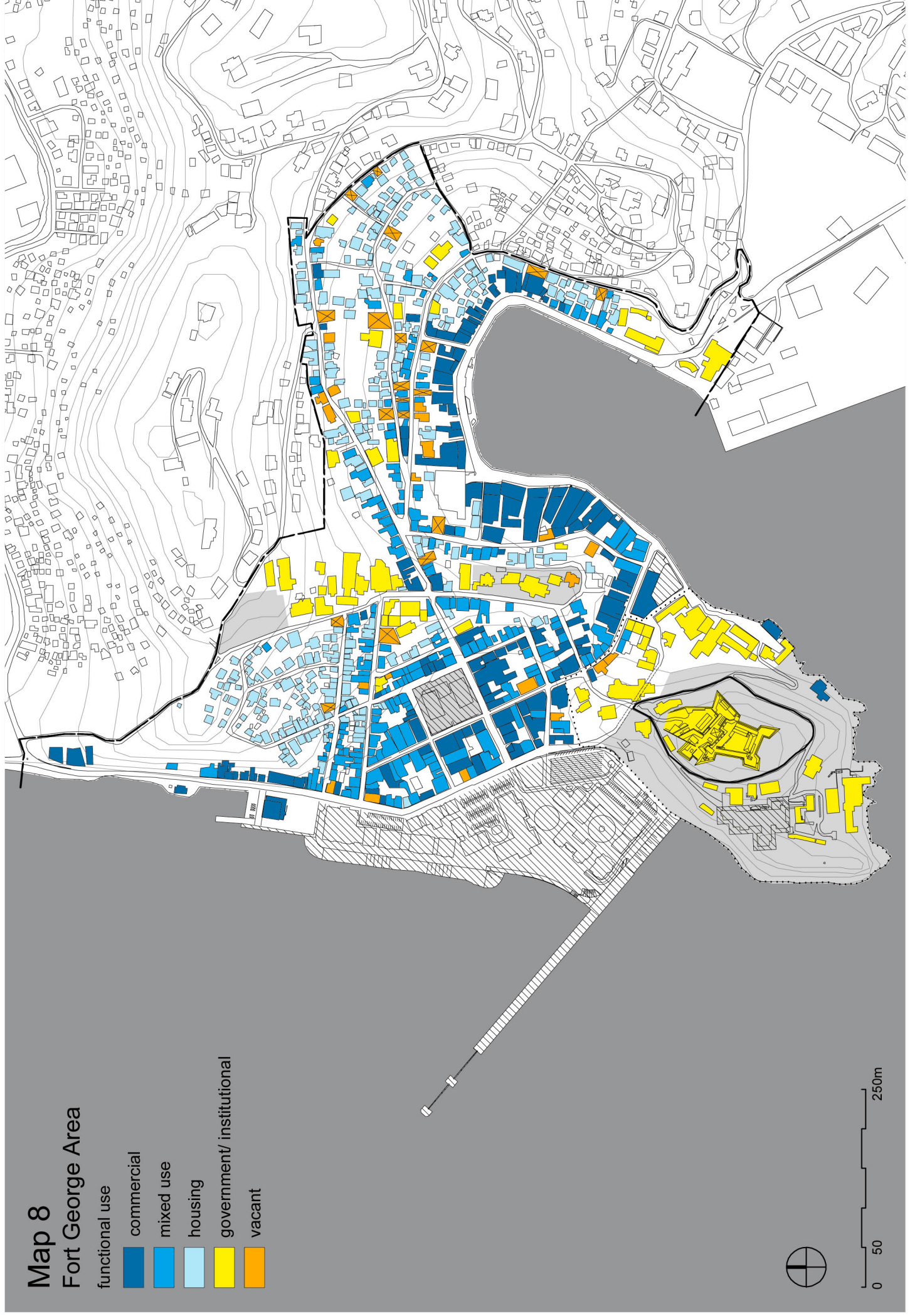


under construction



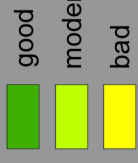
Map 8 Fort George Area

- functional use
- commercial
 - mixed use
 - housing
 - government/ institutional
 - vacant



Map 9 Fort George Area

state of conservation



Map 10

Richmond Hill Area

cultural-historic significance



significant



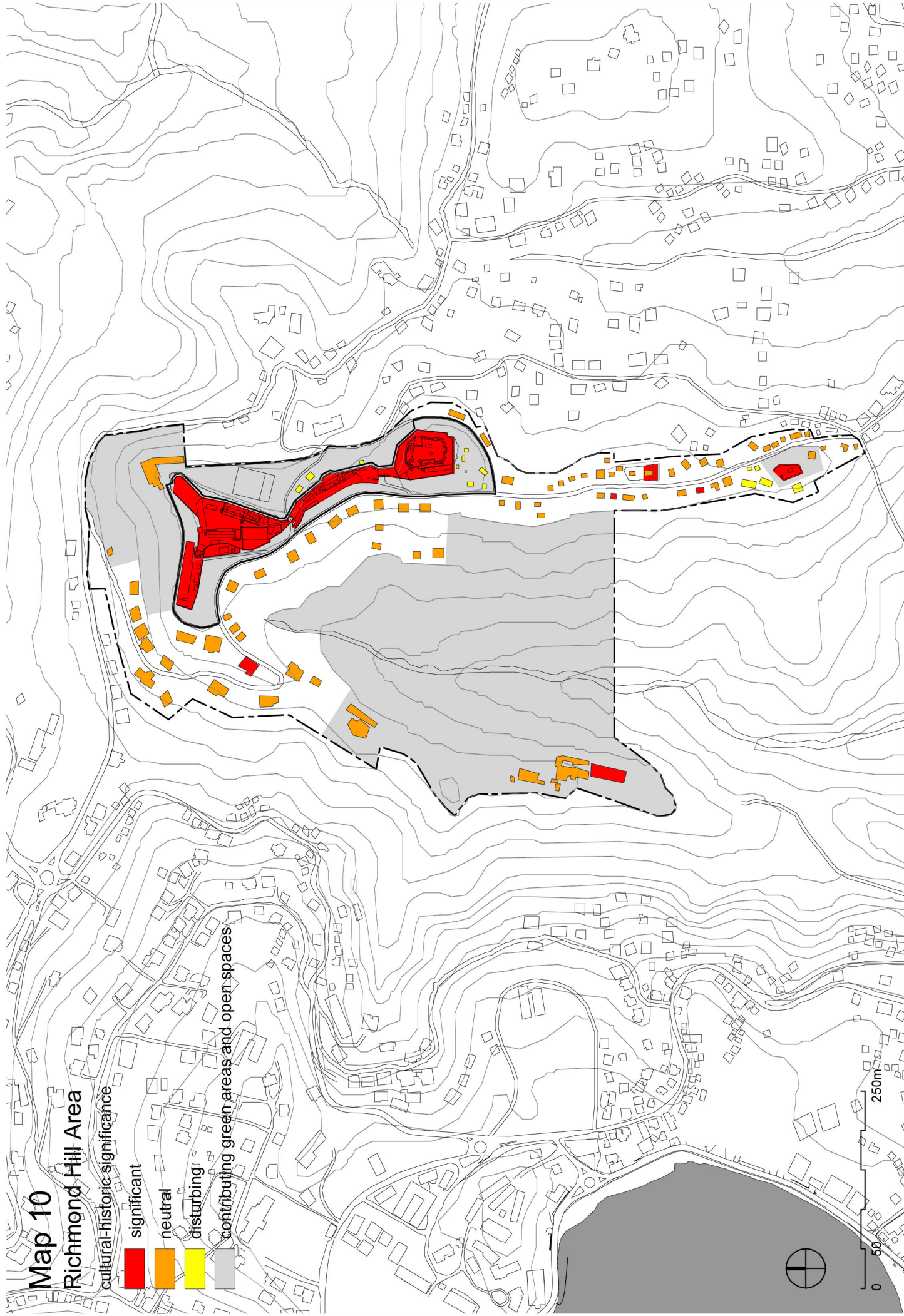
neutral



disturbing



contributing green areas and open spaces



Map 11

Richmond Hill Area

functional use



commercial



mixed-use



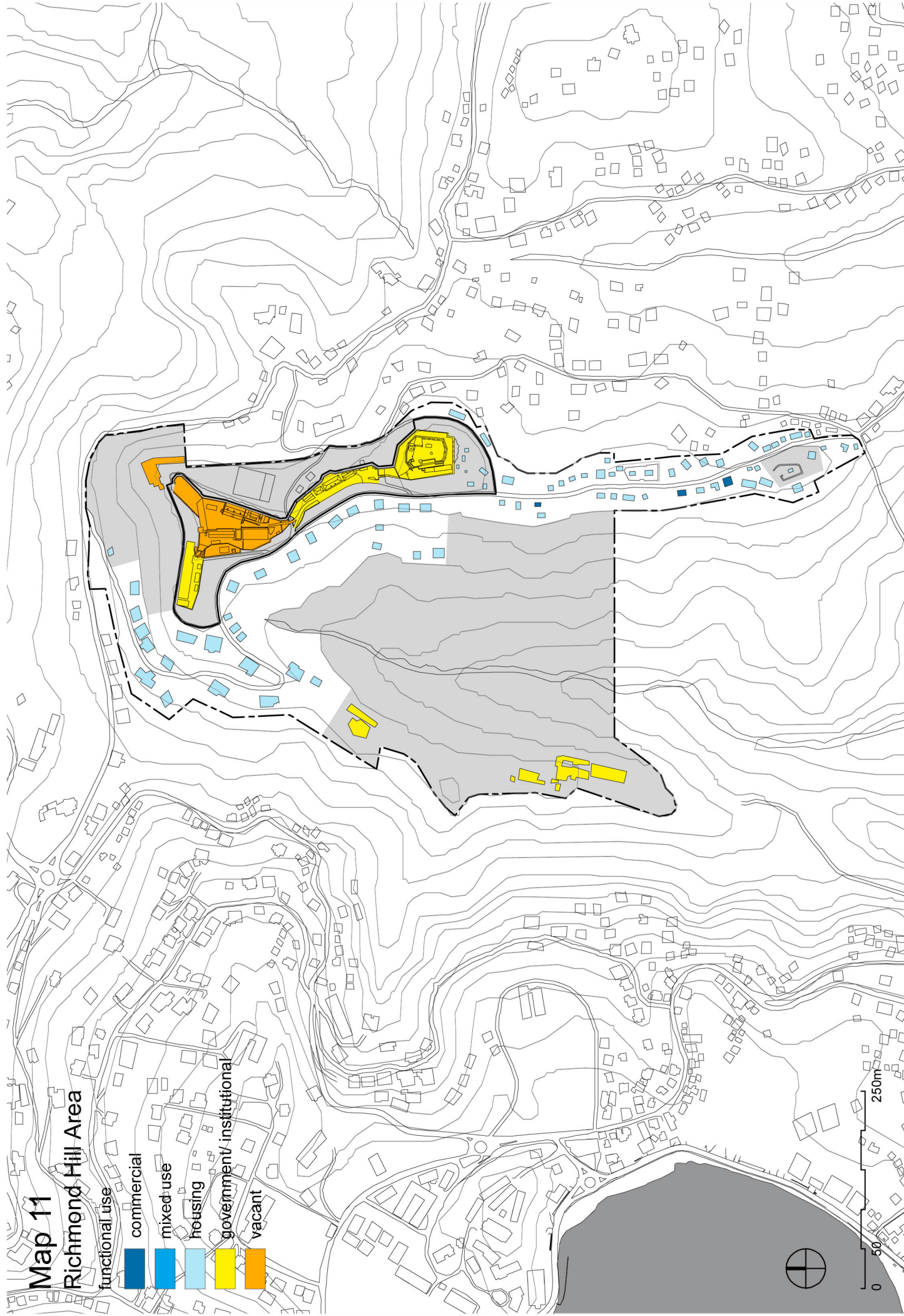
housing



government/institutional



vacant



Map 12

Richmond Hill Area

state of conservation



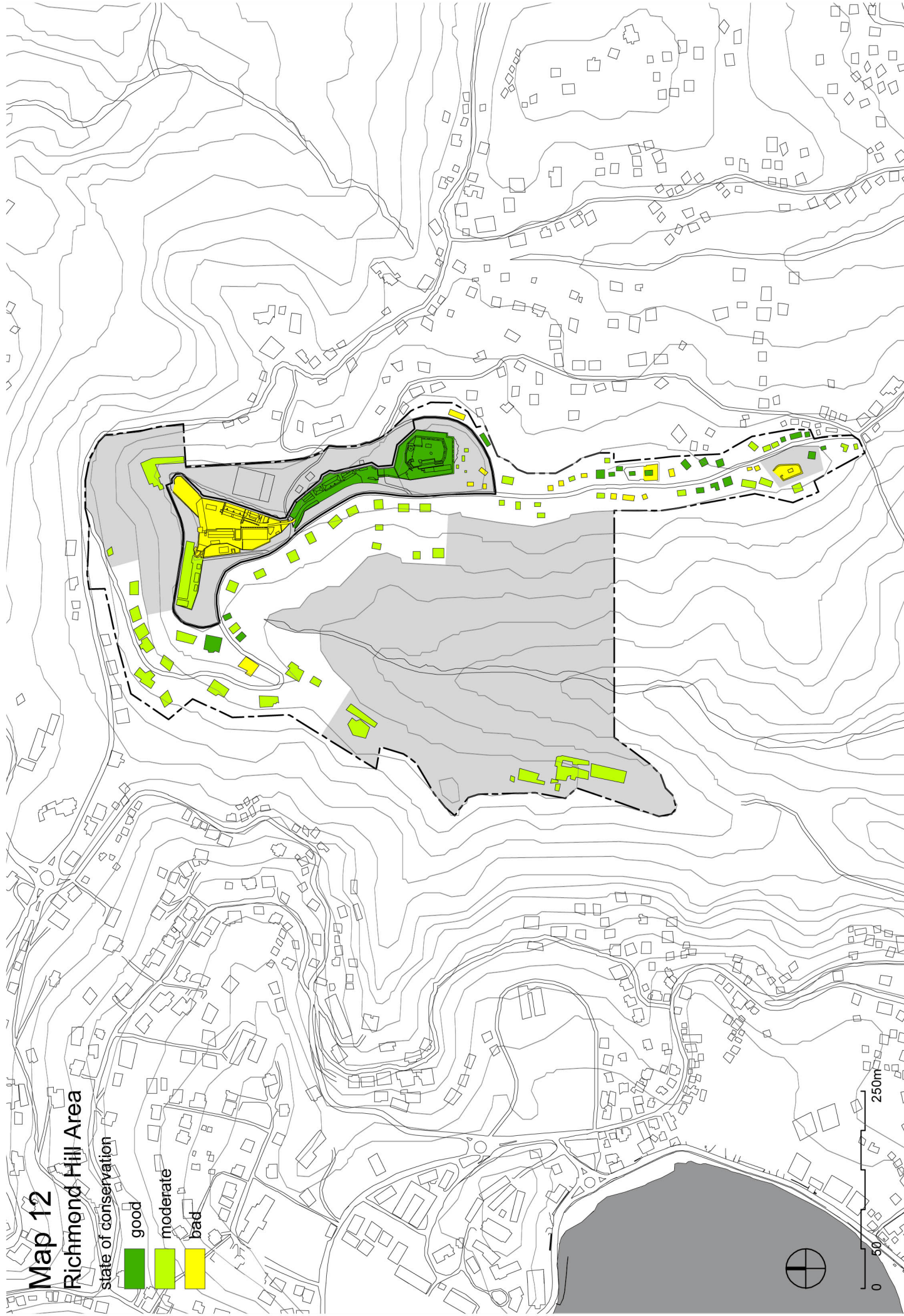
good



moderate



bad



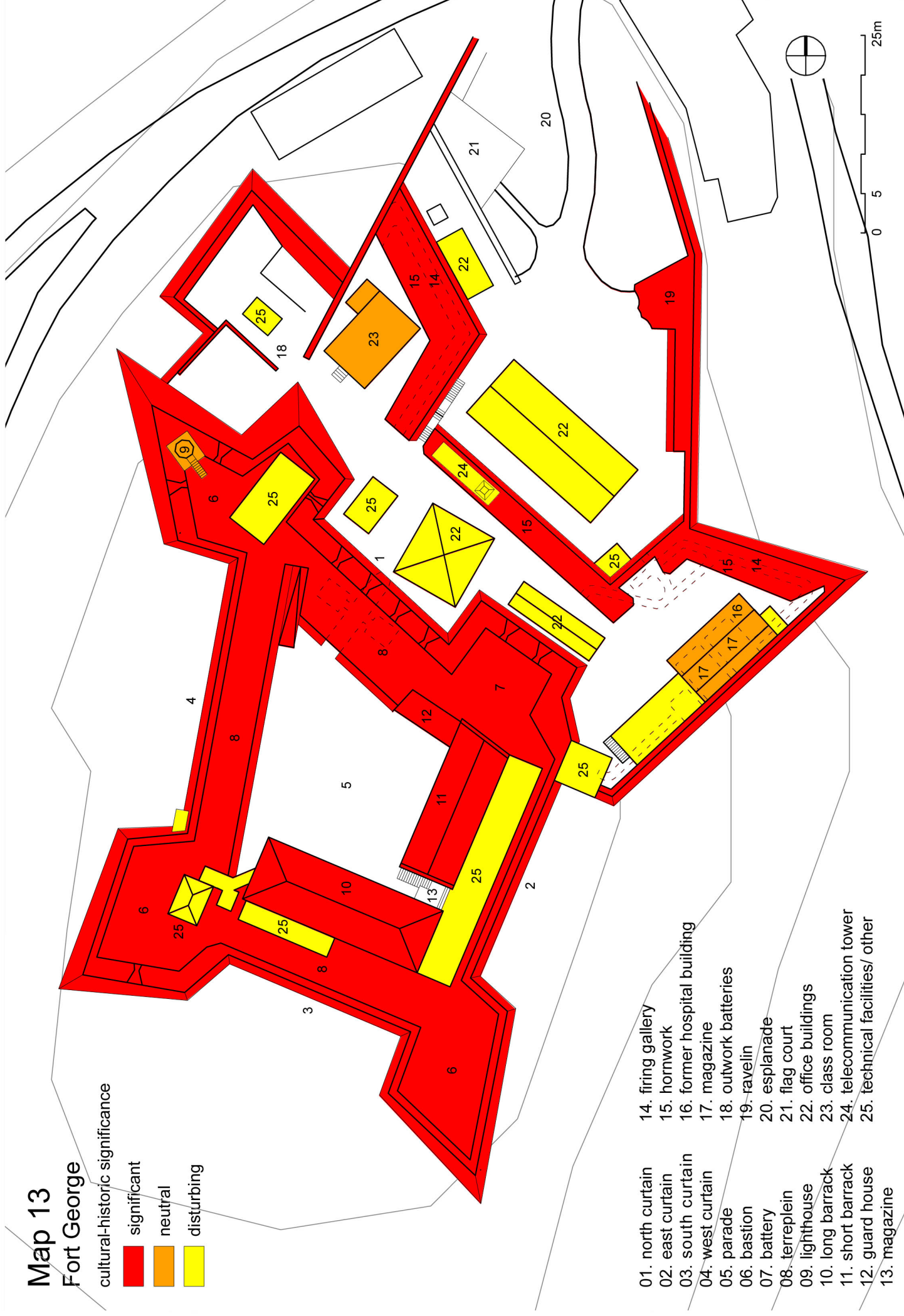
Map 13

Fort George

cultural-historic significance

- significant
- neutral
- disturbing

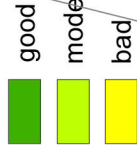
- 01. north curtain
- 02. east curtain
- 03. south curtain
- 04. west curtain
- 05. parade
- 06. bastion
- 07. battery
- 08. terreplein
- 09. lighthouse
- 10. long barrack
- 11. short barrack
- 12. guard house
- 13. magazine
- 14. firing gallery
- 15. hornwork
- 16. former hospital building
- 17. magazine
- 18. outwork batteries
- 19. ravelin
- 20. esplanade
- 21. flag court
- 22. office buildings
- 23. class room
- 24. telecommunication tower
- 25. technical facilities/ other



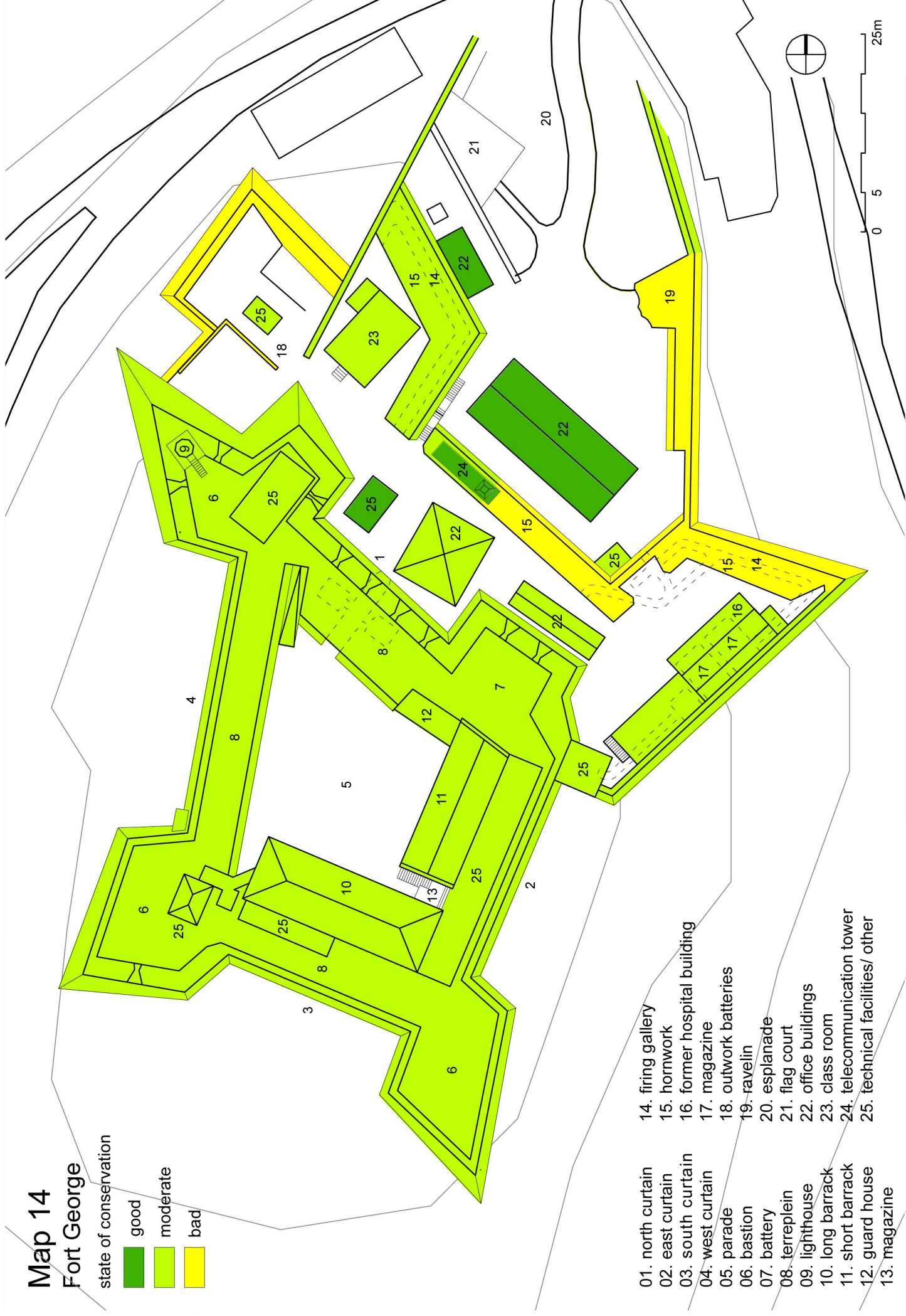
Map 14

Fort George

state of conservation



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01. north curtain | 14. firing gallery |
| 02. east curtain | 15. hornwork |
| 03. south curtain | 16. former hospital building |
| 04. west curtain | 17. magazine |
| 05. parade | 18. outwork batteries |
| 06. bastion | 19. ravelin |
| 07. battery | 20. esplanade |
| 08. terreplein | 21. flag court |
| 09. lighthouse | 22. office buildings |
| 10. long barrack | 23. class room |
| 11. short barrack | 24. telecommunication tower |
| 12. guard house | 25. technical facilities/ other |
| 13. magazine | |



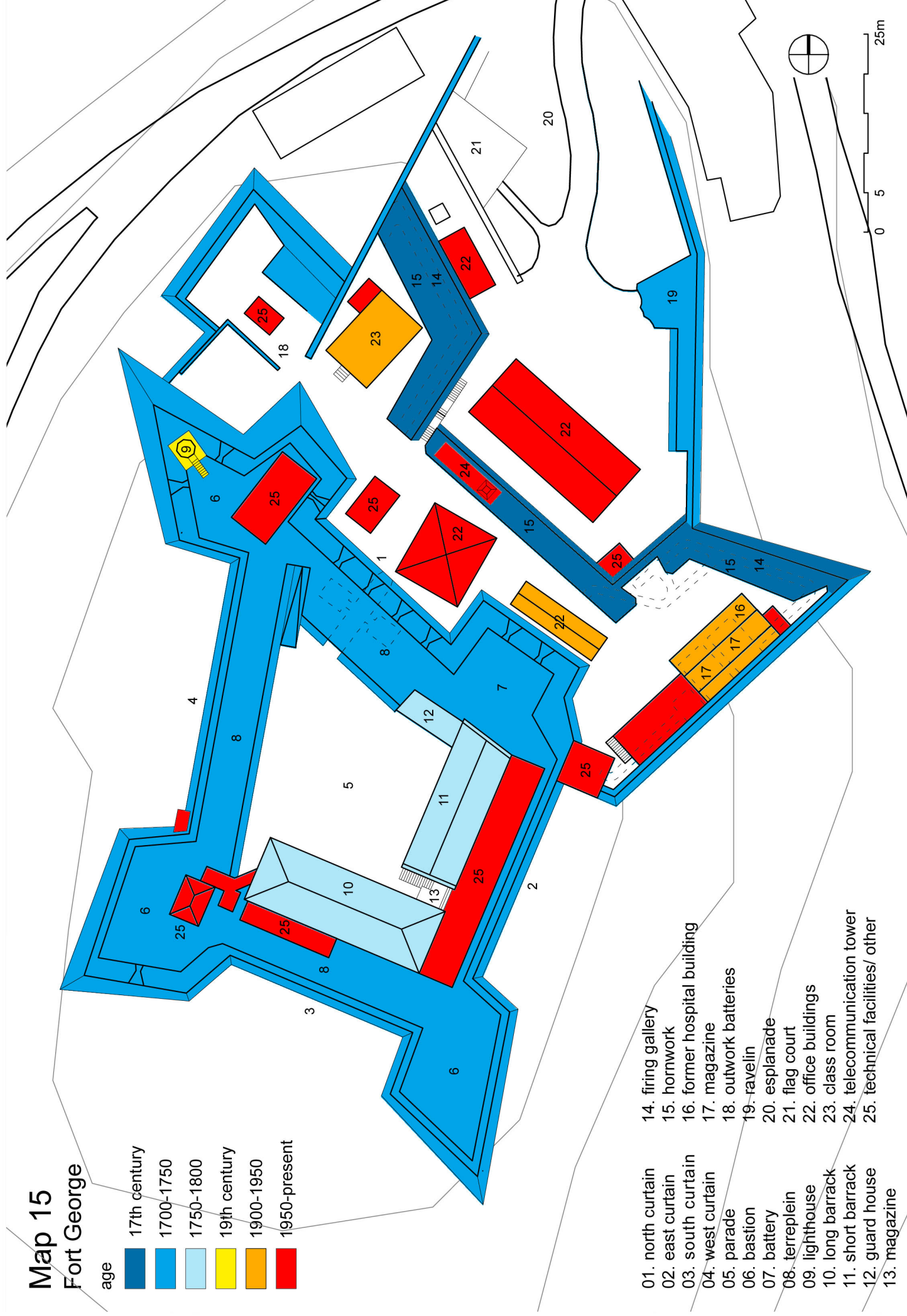
Map 15

Fort George

age

- 17th century
- 1700-1750
- 1750-1800
- 19th century
- 1900-1950
- 1950-present

- 01. north curtain
- 02. east curtain
- 03. south curtain
- 04. west curtain
- 05. parade
- 06. bastion
- 07. battery
- 08. terreplein
- 09. lighthouse
- 10. long barrack
- 11. short barrack
- 12. guard house
- 13. magazine
- 14. firing gallery
- 15. hornwork
- 16. former hospital building
- 17. magazine
- 18. outwork batteries
- 19. ravelin
- 20. esplanade
- 21. flag court
- 22. office buildings
- 23. class room
- 24. telecommunication tower
- 25. technical facilities/ other



Map 16

Fort George

restoration scheme

maintenance

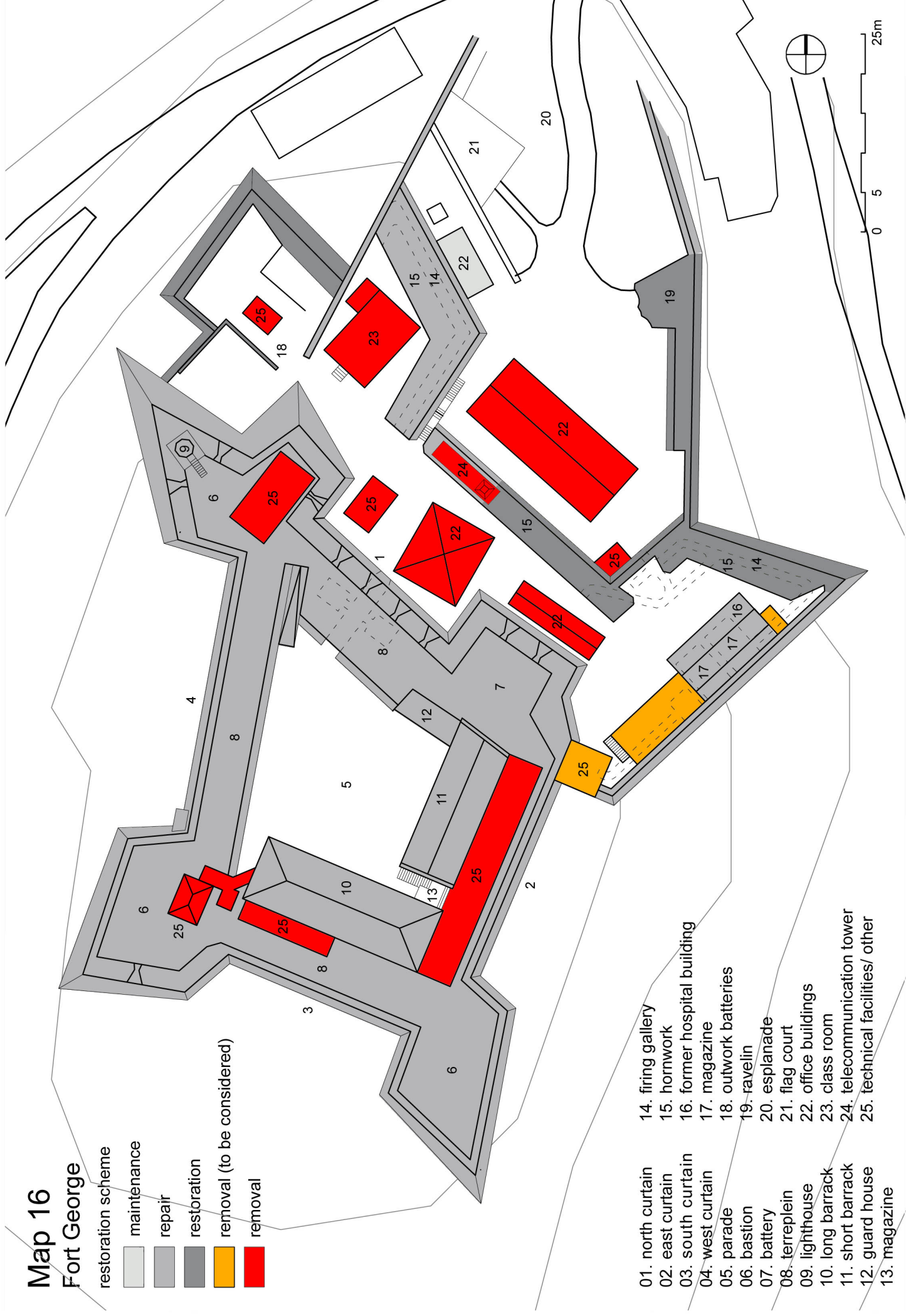
repair

restoration

removal (to be considered)

removal

- 01. north curtain
- 02. east curtain
- 03. south curtain
- 04. west curtain
- 05. parade
- 06. bastion
- 07. battery
- 08. terreplein
- 09. lighthouse
- 10. long barrack
- 11. short barrack
- 12. guard house
- 13. magazine
- 14. firing gallery
- 15. hornwork
- 16. former hospital building
- 17. magazine
- 18. outwork batteries
- 19. ravelin
- 20. esplanade
- 21. flag court
- 22. office buildings
- 23. class room
- 24. telecommunication tower
- 25. technical facilities/ other

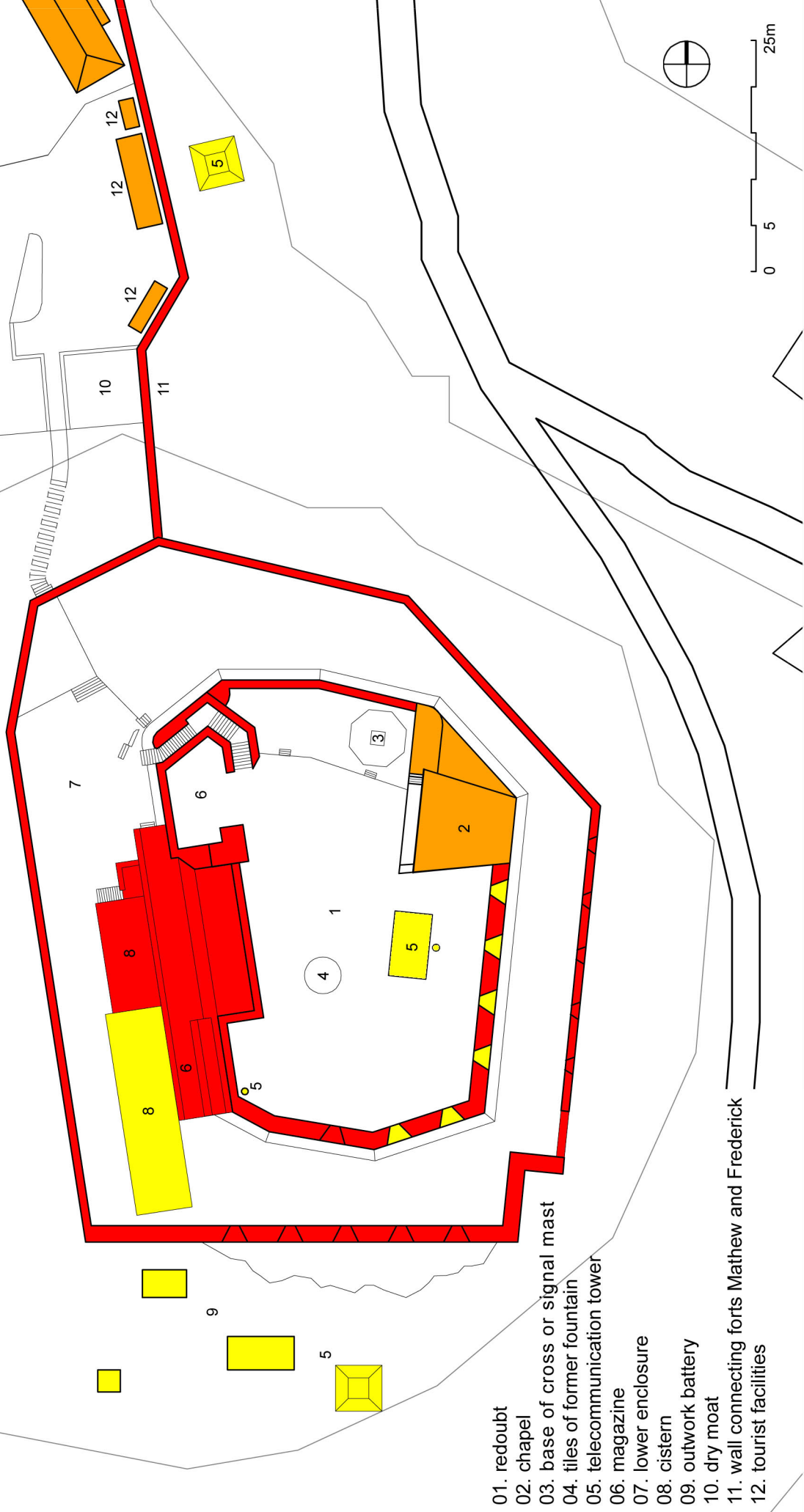


Map 17

Fort Frederick

cultural-historic significance

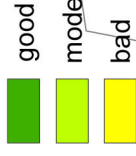
- significant
- neutral
- disturbing



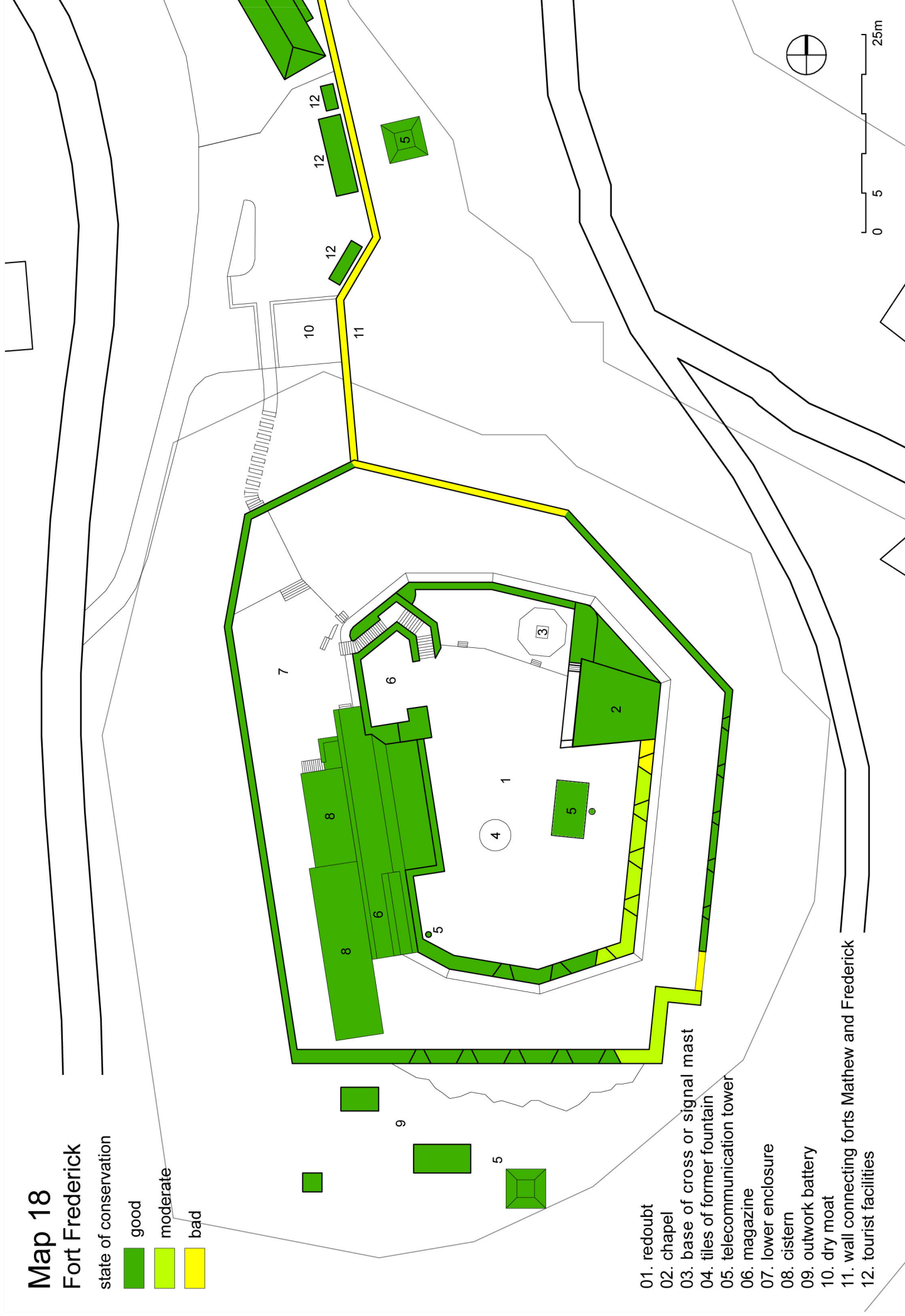
Map 18

Fort Frederick

state of conservation



- 01. redoubt
- 02. chapel
- 03. base of cross or signal mast
- 04. tiles of former fountain
- 05. telecommunication tower
- 06. magazine
- 07. lower enclosure
- 08. cistern
- 09. outwork battery
- 10. dry moat
- 11. wall connecting forts Mathew and Frederick
- 12. tourist facilities



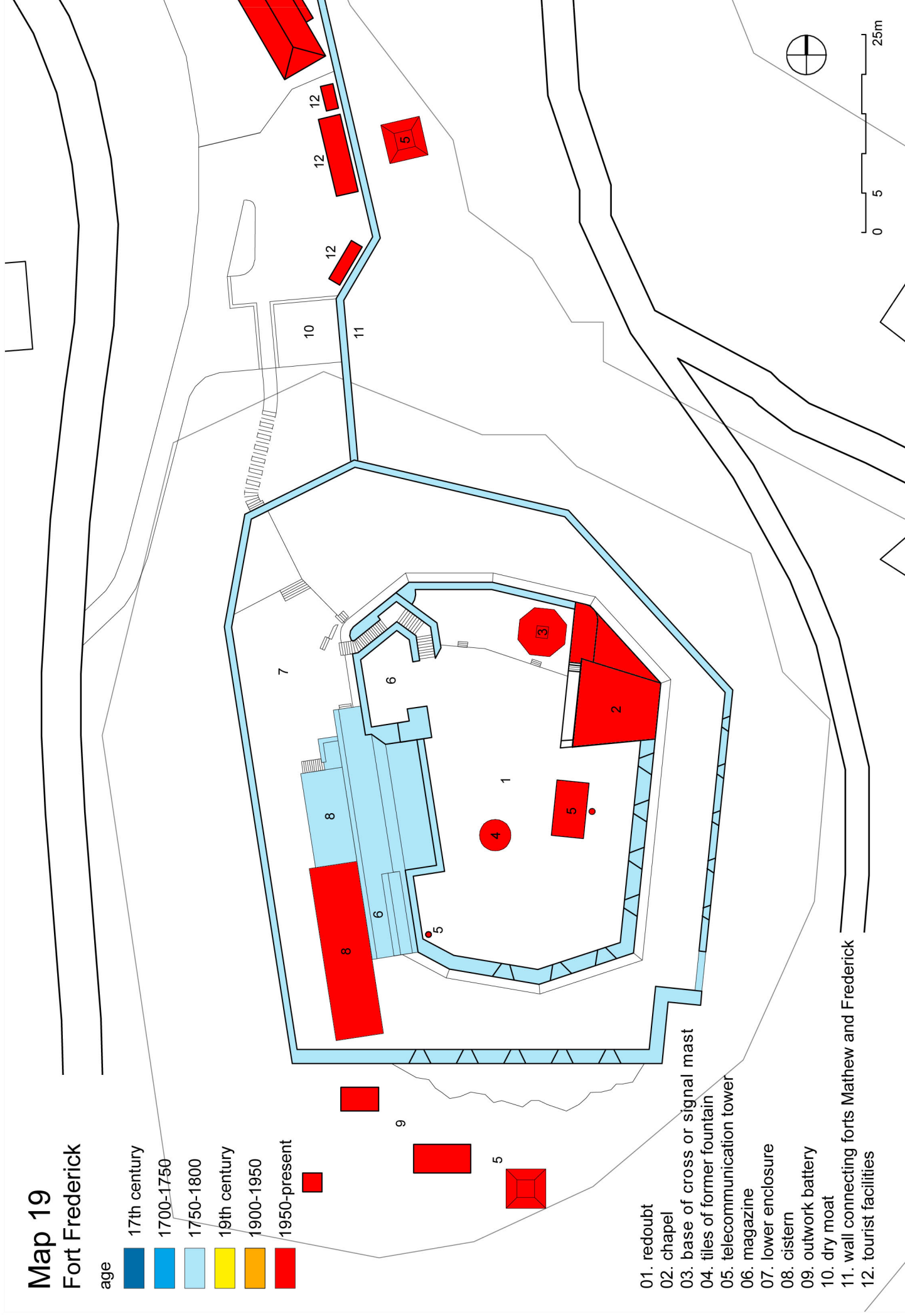
Map 19

Fort Frederick

age

- 17th century
- 1700-1750
- 1750-1800
- 19th century
- 1900-1950
- 1950-present

- 01. redoubt
- 02. chapel
- 03. base of cross or signal mast
- 04. tiles of former fountain
- 05. telecommunication tower
- 06. magazine
- 07. lower enclosure
- 08. cistern
- 09. outwork battery
- 10. dry moat
- 11. wall connecting forts Mathew and Frederick
- 12. tourist facilities



Map 20

Fort Frederick

restoration scheme

■ maintenance

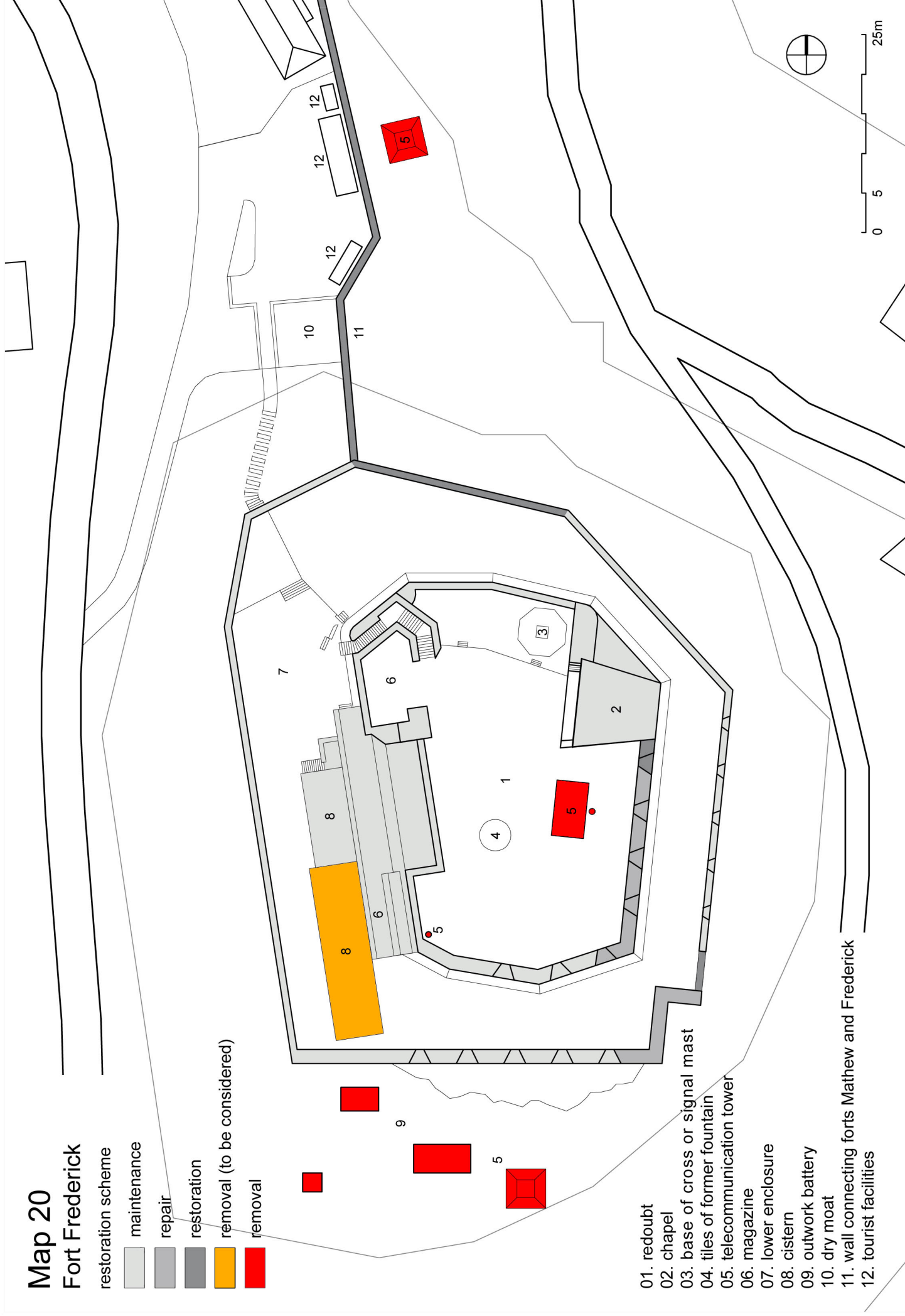
■ repair

■ restoration

■ removal (to be considered)

■ removal

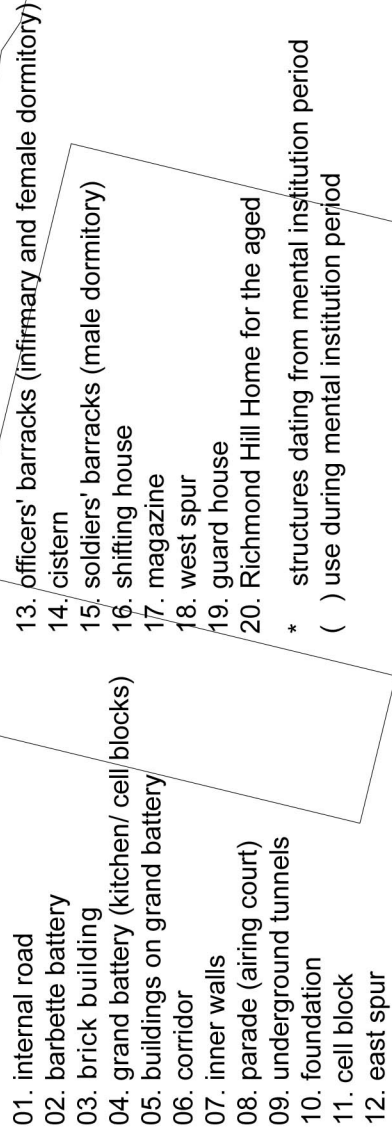
01. redoubt
02. chapel
03. base of cross or signal mast
04. tiles of former fountain
05. telecommunication tower
06. magazine
07. lower enclosure
08. cistern
09. outwork battery
10. dry moat
11. wall connecting forts Mathew and Frederick
12. tourist facilities



0 5 25m

Fort Mathew

significant
neutral
disturbing



Map 22

Fort Mathew

state of conservation



Map 23

Fort Mathew

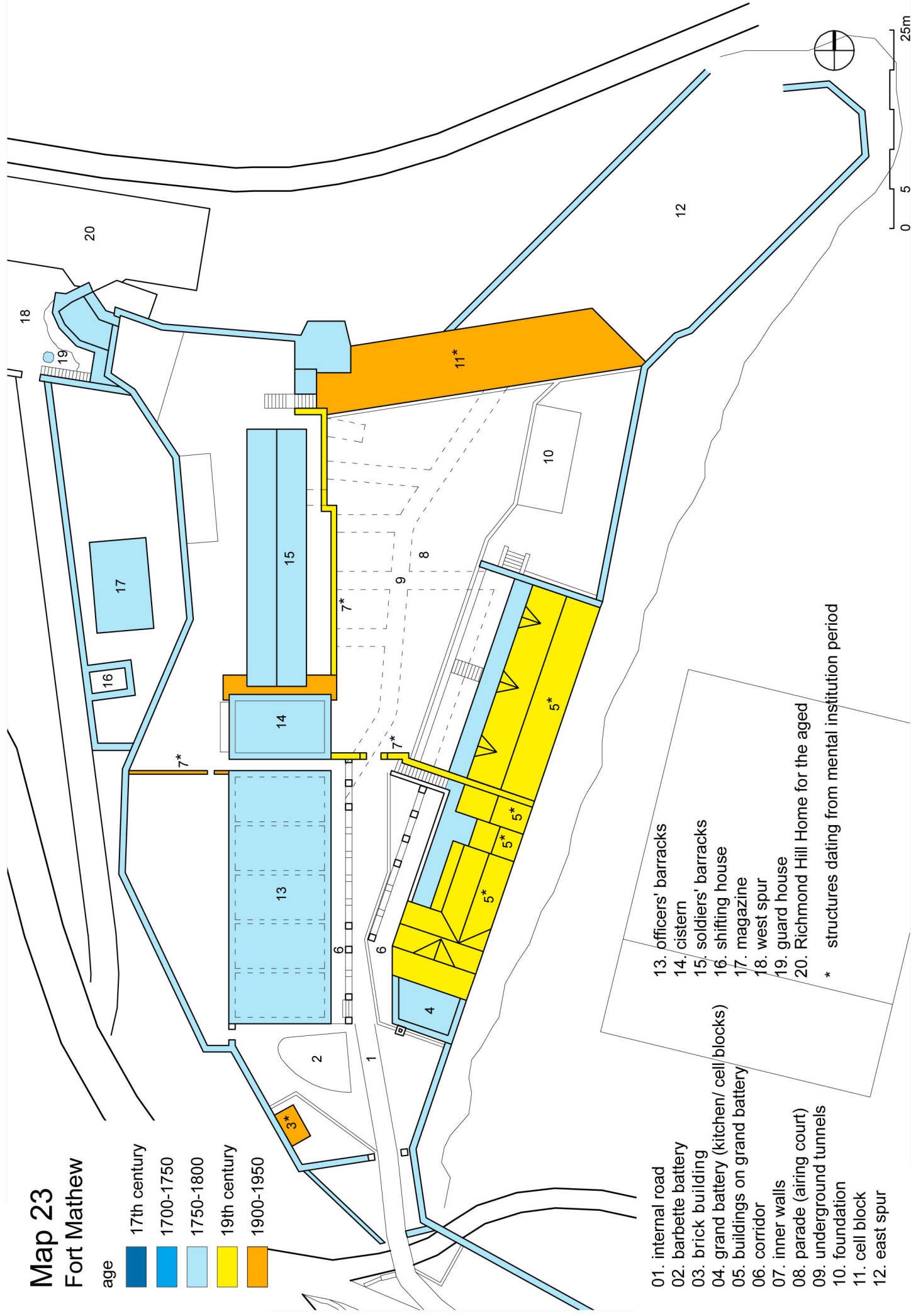
age

- 17th century
- 1700-1750
- 1750-1800
- 19th century
- 1900-1950

- 01. internal road
- 02. barbette battery
- 03. brick building
- 04. grand battery (kitchen/ cell blocks)
- 05. buildings on grand battery
- 06. corridor
- 07. inner walls
- 08. parade (airing court)
- 09. underground tunnels
- 10. foundation
- 11. cell block
- 12. east spur

- 13. officers' barracks
- 14. cistern
- 15. soldiers' barracks
- 16. shifting house
- 17. magazine
- 18. west spur
- 19. guard house
- 20. Richmond Hill Home for the aged

* structures dating from mental institution period

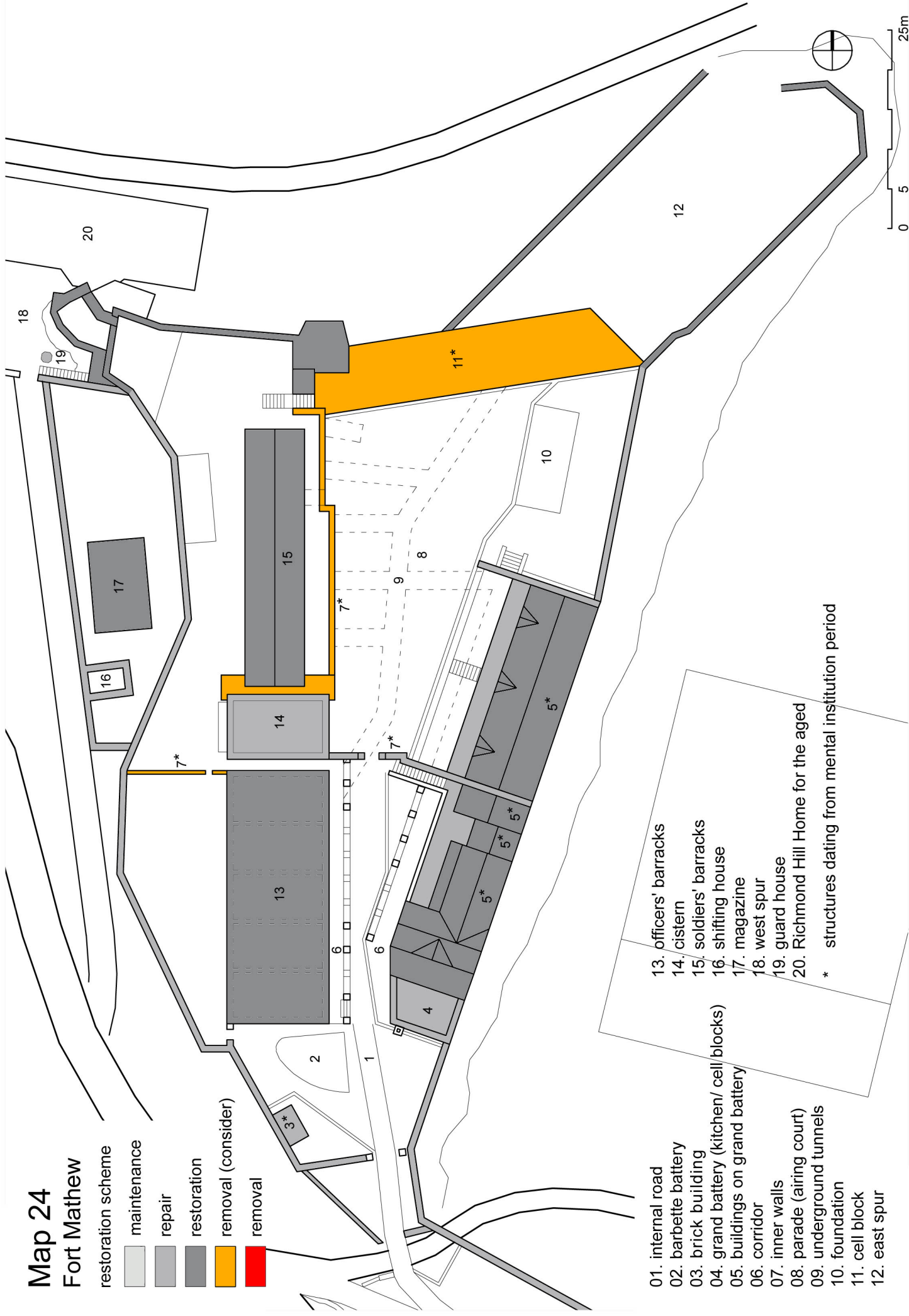


Map 24

Fort Mathew

restoration scheme

- maintenance
- repair
- restoration
- removal (consider)
- removal



- 01. internal road
- 02. barrette battery
- 03. brick building
- 04. grand battery (kitchen/ cell blocks)
- 05. buildings on grand battery
- 06. corridor
- 07. inner walls
- 08. parade (airing court)
- 09. underground tunnels
- 10. foundation
- 11. cell block
- 12. east spur

- 13. officers' barracks
- 14. cistern
- 15. soldiers' barracks
- 16. shifting house
- 17. magazine
- 18. west spur
- 19. guard house
- 20. Richmond Hill Home for the aged

* structures dating from mental institution period

7. DOCUMENTATION

7a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film

Slides and photographs must be attached.

7b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

To be designed and included in the Nomination Dossier

7c. Bibliography¹⁵

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¹⁵ The Bibliography is compiled with the kind help of Beverly A. Steele from the University of the West Indies

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7d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

To be provided

See Recommendation 6

8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

The dossier should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

Appendix B

St George's Fortified System: workplan for an approach to World Heritage listing

Aim:

-Safeguard the unique cultural heritage of the St. George's Fortified System for present and future generations

Key Issues:

- Create Cultural Awareness & Education
- Future Developments
- Sustainable Tourism and Site Management
- Data & Research
- Maintenance and Repair
- Policy Context (revision of Act 25)
- World Heritage and the World Heritage Convention

Preliminary Action Plan

	ACTION	TERM	FUNDING
<i>Create cultural awareness & Education</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media exposure 2. Promotion material: colouring book (6-10)? 3. Field visit (12-16)? 4. GBN: Nancy McGuire (?-?) 5. Communal consultation: inform public at large (papers) in general and owners/ occupiers in particular 6. Develop (PowerPoint) presentation 		
<i>Future Developments</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Control squatting: monitoring and incentives 8. Development plan for Greater St. George's urban area 9. Devise design guidelines for Greater St. George's urban area? (part of development plan; act 25, first schedule part 2) 10. Landscaping of heritage conservation areas 		
<i>Sustainable Tourism and Site Management</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Identify stakeholders to create input for management plan (subcommittee NCHAC) 12. Establish subcommittee and appoint project manager for drafting of management plan for WH Sites. 13. Preparation of management plan 14. Prepare tourism marketing strategy 		

<p><i>Data & Research</i></p> <p>15. Annual report Ministry of Tourism (last 5 years – trends)</p> <p>16. CARIMOS based inventory?</p> <p>17. Collect Bibliography> Beverly Steel?</p> <p>18. Create database of owners/occupiers around the forts (Cadastral Surveys)</p> <p>19. Create database of main stakeholders</p> <p>20. Historical data on forts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pictures - Plans - Written records <p>21. Conduct Research: ongoing. Short term: make arrangements for archaeological surveys > team of Victor Smith?</p> <p>22. Research on prison</p> <p>23. Research on tunnel system Old Fort</p> <p><i>Maintenance and Repair</i></p> <p>24. Provide every owner of a monument with a management and maintenance directory (ongoing record of the significance and state of conservation of property)</p> <p>25. Monitor the condition of monuments, put in place inspection regimes and propose programs of repair and maintenance as necessary</p> <p>26. Conduct Surveys to establish the present state of conservation of the forts</p> <p>27. Create resources for conservation: develop professional and craft skills, establish continuity in supply and demand of materials with consequential reduction in unit costs, and reduction or elimination of the ‘conservation deficit’</p> <p><i>Policy Context (revision of Act 25)</i></p> <p>28. (13) Physical plan for Greater St. George’s urban area/ development plans for HCA</p> <p>29. (41) Enlarge terms of reference NCAHC> see St Lucia Report</p> <p>30. (41) Make provisions for the installation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an executive committee for WH-matters - a subcommittee for drafting of management plan for WH Sites <p>31. (42) Adopt either Numa Rais or CARIMOS inventory as National Monument’s List</p> <p>32. (42) Include forts on National Monument’s List</p> <p>33. (25) Traffic impact assessment is integral part of an environmental impact assessm.</p> <p>34. Requirement for archaeological research on historic sites before (re)development</p>			
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<p><i>World Heritage Site and the World Heritage Convention</i></p> <p>35. Adopt TL</p> <p>36. NCHAC = a.i. focal point for WH-matters</p> <p>37. Establish boundaries and settings of the World Heritage Site</p> <p>38. (draft) Nomination Dossier</p> <p>39. Contact St. Vincent Government about a possible transboundary nomination of the Grenadines</p>			

Abbreviations:

CARIMOS: Organization of the Wider Caribbean on Monuments and Sites

HCA: Heritage Conservation Area

NCAHC: Natural and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee

TL: Tentative List

WH: World Heritage


Appendix C

NAME	
Fort George NAME OF PROPERTY:	
LOCATION	IDENTIFICATION
COUNTRY / TERRITORY: Grenada, W.I.	OTHER NAME (S): Fort Louis / Fort Royale / Fort Rupert
STATE / PROVINCE: St. George's	REGIONAL CODE: (CARIMOS use only)
MUNICIPALITY / COUNTY: -	NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE: M001
CITY / TOWN: St. George's	COMPLEX / DISTRICT: (CARIMOS use only)
DISTRICT / QUARTER / AREA: -	TYPE OF PROPERTY: <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object
STREET / NUMBER: -	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (start – finish): 1706 – 1710 with later additions (1779/ 1950 – present)
	PERIOD (century): 18 th century
	ARCHITECT / BUILDER: M. de Caillus
ICONOGRAPHY: (Attach)	LEGAL ASPECTS
DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED PHOTO See folder CARIMOS\ pics	OWNERSHIP: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
	LEGAL HERITAGE STATUS: -
	DESIGNATION LEVEL: <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Worldwide


PREDOMINANT MATERIAL	STATE OF CONSERVATION	SIGNIFICANCE
FAÇADES: varies	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE (Architecture / Social History / Archaeology / Science / Ethnic Heritage / Religion or other): Architecture/ Social History / Military History
EXTERIOR WALLS: varies	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	LEVEL: <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> International
INTERIOR WALLS: varies	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	PERSONAGES: Maurice Bishop
FLOORS: varies	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	PERIODS: Fort George is interlinked with all the periods of Grenada's history
ROOF: varies	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	EVENTS: execution of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop
FORMAL FEATURES	PRINCIPAL USE	
PREDOMINANT STYLE: -	ORIGINAL USE: Military base	
INTEGRITY LEVEL: <input type="checkbox"/> Whole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mutilated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin <input type="checkbox"/> Disappeared N° OF STORIES: varies	OTHER USE: -	
ALTERATION LEVEL: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Little <input type="checkbox"/> Very <input type="checkbox"/> Totally MAXIMUM HEIGHT (M):		
LOT AREA (M²): 17.534 m2 TOTAL BUILT AREA (M²): 6.650 m2	CURRENT USE: Police headquarters	
HISTORIC DATA (Attach, around 250 words) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (Attach, around 250 words) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED	

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
LATITUDE NORTH: 12°02'60"	UTM ZONE: -
LONGITUDE WEST: 61°45'20"	UTM NORTH: -
ALTITUDE: 50 m + msl	UTM EAST: -
SURVEYOR / RESEARCHER: DL DATE: (D/M/Y) 16 July 2004	AGENCY / ORGANIZATION: NCHAC
VISITOR'S INFORMATION	See folder CARIMOS\ data for historic data, physical description, bibliographical references and additional information
ACCESSIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> None	
VISITING HOURS:	
FACILITIES:	
WEB PAGE: -	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: (Attach)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Attach)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED	<input type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED


MULTIMEDIA: Describe attachments: photographs, architectural plans, drawings, ...			
ICONOGRAPHY	DRAWING, PICTURE	MAP, PLAN	MAP, PLAN
PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD	PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD	PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD	PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD

ID: NAME OF PROPERTY/ NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE: Fort George/ M001	
HISTORIC DATA: <p>Fort George is inextricably linked with the most significant periods of Grenada's history up to its contemporary period. The fort currently houses the Police Headquarters and Police Training School. It was built between 1706 and 1710 by the French upon an earlier battery on a promontory commanding a strategic view over the sea, the natural harbour and the direct hinterland where the town of St George's developed. Although the historical character of Fort George has diminished over the years due to a number of later additions squattered over the compound its ground plan still embodies the theories and writings of Sebastien LePrestre de Vauban, chief military engineer under Louis XIV. Vauban's formalization of the methods of siegecraft, fortification and strategy in the seventeenth century exercised a profound influence on European military science throughout much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The essence of his theories was the construction of a polygon of a given number of curtain walls with, at the points of each angle, a projecting angular bastion. From the flanks of the latter, defensive fire could be directed to the curtain walls. In the case of Fort George this basic approach was elaborated upon with additional layers of defence in the form of a ravelin and a hornwork and an esplanade, both at a descending level from the core of the fort.</p>	
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: <p>See: Smith, Victor, <i>“Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004 for an extensive description of the property</p>	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: <p>Buisseret, David, <i>“A brief assessment of the chief military monuments of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua”</i>, 1972</p> <p>Jessamy, Michael, <i>“Forts and Coastal Batteries of Grenada”</i>, Roland's Image, Grenada, 1998</p> <p>Historic Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service, <i>“Site Inspection Report Fort George – St. George's, Grenada”</i>, 1998</p> <p>Portcullis Limited, <i>“A feasibility study and proposal for the economic development, preservation and sustainable operation of Fort George, Grenada”</i>, 1996</p> <p>Smith, Victor, <i>“Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004</p>	
ICONOGRAPHY: 	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NAME											
Fort Frederick NAME OF PROPERTY:											
LOCATION					IDENTIFICATION						
COUNTRY / TERRITORY:					OTHER NAME (S):						
Grenada, W.I.					Prince Fredrick Redoubt						
STATE / PROVINCE:					REGIONAL CODE: (CARIMOS use only)						
St. George's											
MUNICIPALITY / COUNTY:					NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE:						
-					M002						
CITY / TOWN:					COMPLEX / DISTRICT:				(CARIMOS use only)		
St. George's											
DISTRICT / QUARTER / AREA:					TYPE OF PROPERTY:		DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (start – finish):				
-					<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		1779 - 1791				
STREET / NUMBER:					-		PERIOD (century):				
-					-		18 th century				
							ARCHITECT / BUILDER:				
							Capt. W. Johnson				
ICONOGRAPHY: (Attach)					LEGAL ASPECTS						
DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED PHOTO					OWNERSHIP:		LEGAL HERITAGE STATUS:				
See folder CARIMOS\ pics					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed		-				
					DESIGNATION LEVEL:						
					<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Worldwide						
PREDOMINANT MATERIAL			STATE OF CONSERVATION			SIGNIFICANCE					
FAÇADES:			varies			AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE (Architecture / Social History / Archaeology / Science / Ethnic Heritage / Religion or other):					
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			Architecture/ Social History / Military History					
EXTERIOR WALLS:			varies			LEVEL					
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> International					
INTERIOR WALLS:			varies			PERSONAGES:					
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			-					
FLOORS:			varies			PERIODS:					
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			revolution					
ROOF:			varies			EVENTS:					
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			-					
FORMAL FEATURES					PRINCIPAL USE						
PREDOMINANT STYLE:					ORIGINAL USE:						
-					Military base						
INTEGRITY LEVEL:		Whole		Mutilated	Ruin	Disappeared	N° OF STORIES:				
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	varies				
ALTERATION LEVEL:		None		Little	Very	Totally	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (M):				
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
LOT AREA (M²):					TOTAL BUILT AREA (M²):		CURRENT USE:				
15.360 m2					3.980 m2		Tourist site				
HISTORIC DATA (Attach, around 250 words)					PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (Attach, around 250 words)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED						
CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES					ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD						
LATITUDE NORTH:		12°02'20"			UTM ZONE:		SURVEYOR / RESEARCHER:		DATE: (D/M/Y)		
					-		DL		16 July 2004		
LONGITUDE WEST:		61°44'54"			UTM NORTH:		AGENCY / ORGANIZATION:		NCHAC		
					-						
ALTITUDE:		220 m + msl			UTM EAST:						
					-						
VISITOR'S INFORMATION					See folder CARIMOS\ data for historic data, physical description, bibliographical references and additional information						
ACCESSIBILITY:		Public								Restricted	None
		<input type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VISITING HOURS:											
FACILITIES:											
WEB PAGE:											
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: (Attach)					ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Attach)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED					<input type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED						
MULTIMEDIA: Describe attachments: photographs, architectural plans, drawings, ...											
ICONOGRAPHY		DRAWING, PICTURE			MAP, PLAN			MAP, PLAN			
PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD		PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD			PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD			PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD			

<p>ID:</p> <p>Fort Frederick/ M002</p> <p><small>NAME OF PROPERTY/ NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE:</small></p>	
<p>HISTORIC DATA:</p> <p>Fort Frederick is the most prominent of the forts of Richmond Hill due to its location on the highest point of the ridge of the mountain and its function as a last place of retreat, made tangible by the high parapet walls of the redoubt. It was the principal battery, which had the heaviest firepower on the island, mounting four thirty-two pounders. Its most prominent features are the two lines of defence : the lower enclosure at entrance level, defined by a stone wall of irregular shape but without bastions or other outward defense features, and a redoubt which form roughly follows the shape of the lower enclosure. There is a small tunnel system underlying the western part of the lower enclosure and an original rectangular battery platform on the southwestern side of the lower enclosure is now occupied by a telecommunication tower and related concrete structures. Fort Frederick played a role in the events of October 1983 and is now in use as a public space that attracts both Grenadian and foreign visitors.</p>	
<p>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>See: Smith, Victor, <i>“Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004 for an extensive description of the property</p>	
<p>BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:</p> <p>Buisseret, David, <i>“A brief assessment of the chief military monuments of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua”</i>, 1972</p> <p>Jessamy, Michael, <i>“Forts and Coastal Batteries of Grenada”</i>, Roland's Image, Grenada, 1998</p> <p>Smith, Victor, <i>“Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick”</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004</p>	
<p>ICONOGRAPHY:</p> 	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p>

NAME										
NAME OF PROPERTY:										
Fort Mathew										
LOCATION					IDENTIFICATION					
COUNTRY / TERRITORY:					OTHER NAME (S):					
Grenada, W.I.					-					
STATE / PROVINCE:					REGIONAL CODE: (CARIMOS use only)					
St. George's										
MUNICIPALITY / COUNTY:					NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE:					
-					M003					
CITY / TOWN:					COMPLEX / DISTRICT:					
-					(CARIMOS use only)					
DISTRICT / QUARTER / AREA:					TYPE OF PROPERTY:					
Richmond Hill					<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object					
STREET / NUMBER:					DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (start – finish):					
-					1779 – 1784 with later additions (1880 - 1987)					
					PERIOD (century):					
					18 th century					
					ARCHITECT / BUILDER:					
					Capt. W. Johnson					
ICONOGRAPHY: (Attach)					LEGAL ASPECTS					
DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED PHOTO					OWNERSHIP:					
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed					
					LEGAL HERITAGE STATUS:					
					-					
					DESIGNATION LEVEL:					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Worldwide					
PREDOMINANT MATERIAL			STATE OF CONSERVATION			SIGNIFICANCE				
FAÇADES:			varies			AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE (Architecture / Social History / Archaeology / Science / Ethnic Heritage / Religion or other):				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bad			Architecture/ Social History/ Military History				
EXTERIOR WALLS:			varies			LEVEL				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> International				
INTERIOR WALLS:			varies			PERSONAGES:				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			-				
FLOORS:			varies			PERIODS:				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			succession wars, revolution				
ROOF:			varies			EVENTS:				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Bad			-				
FORMAL FEATURES						PRINCIPAL USE				
PREDOMINANT STYLE:						ORIGINAL USE:				
-						Military base				
INTEGRITY LEVEL:		Whole	Mutilated	Ruin	Disappeared	N° OF STORIES:				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	varies				
ALTERATION LEVEL:		None	Little	Very	Totally	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (M):				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
LOT AREA (M²):		15.180 m2			TOTAL BUILT AREA (M²):		8.390 m2			
HISTORIC DATA (Attach, around 250 words)						PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (Attach, around 250 words)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED				
CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES						ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD				
LATITUDE NORTH:			UTM ZONE:			SURVEYOR / RESEARCHER:		DATE: (D/M/Y)		
12°02'02"			-			DL		16 July 2004		
LONGITUDE WEST:			UTM NORTH:			AGENCY / ORGANIZATION:				
61°44'23"			-			NCHAC				
ALTITUDE:			UTM EAST:							
210 m + msl			-							
VISITOR'S INFORMATION						See folder CARIMOS\ data for historic data, physical description, bibliographical references and additional information				
ACCESSIBILITY:		Public	Restricted	None						
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
VISITING HOURS:		-								
FACILITIES:		-								
WEB PAGE:		-								
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: (Attach)						ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Attach)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED						<input type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED				
MULTIMEDIA: Describe attachments: photographs, architectural plans, drawings, ...										
ICONOGRAPHY		DRAWING, PICTURE			MAP, PLAN			MAP, PLAN		
PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD		PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD			PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD			PICTURE, VIDEO, RECORD		

ID:	
NAME OF PROPERTY/ NATIONAL HERITAGE CODE:	
Fort Mathew/ M003	
HISTORIC DATA:	
<p>Fort Mathew was the northernmost stronghold erected on Richmond Hill and the biggest fortification on Grenada. It has been used for its original purpose until the British withdrew their soldiers from the fort in 1854. The design of Fort Mathew has been altered considerably from the end of the nineteenth until 1987, when it was used as a mental institution. The fort has been vacant from 1987 onwards.</p> <p>The outlines of the original ground plan of the fort can still be traced and are defined by the contour lines of the hill on which it is laid out. Its basic form has the shape of a tripod. One of the arms contained the main walled enclosure, annexed to which were two connected outworks, called the East and West Spurs, the two other arms of the tripod. The main walled enclosure held the most significant features of the fort : the Grand Battery , the barrack buildings, a cistern, the parade and an underground tunnel system connecting the Grand Battery to the barrack buildings. The encasemated Grand Battery, being the principal defensive feature of the fort, was directed to the mountain range to the east, as were most defenses on Richmond Hill. The fort was mistakenly bombed by United States jets in 1983 because of its close proximity to Fort Frederick, resulting in the death of some inmates and the ruining of the Officers' Quarters, one of the barrack buildings.</p>	
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:	
<p>See: Smith, Victor, <i>"Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick"</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004 for an extensive description of the property</p>	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:	
<p>Buisseret, David, <i>"A brief assessment of the chief military monuments of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua"</i>, 1972</p> <p>Jessamy, Michael, <i>"Forts and Coastal Batteries of Grenada"</i>, Roland's Image, Grenada, 1998</p> <p>Smith, Victor, <i>"Technical Report on Forts, George, Mathew and Frederick"</i>, part of the preliminary historic database for the revalorization of historical fortification, 2004</p>	
ICONOGRAPHY:	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
	

Appendix D

Diary Technical Cooperation Mission to Grenada

WEEK 23
Tuesday 1 June 1. Arrival at Grenada 17:00. Picked up by Josephine Walters, UNESCO secretary in Grenada. Stay in Siesta Hotel.
Wednesday 2 June 2. 8:30 Picked up by Josephine Walters, visit to apartment in Church Street (possible other location to stay) and drop off at Physical Planning Unit 3. 9:45 Picked up by Michael Jessamy to go to introduction meeting in Ministerial Complex. Due to miscommunications meeting isn't on. No arrangements for new meeting have been made. Move from Siesta Hotel to apartment on Church Street, pick up cooking utensils for apartment with Michael Jessamy 4. 13:30 -16:00 Site visit to Fort George, Fort Frederick and Fort Matthew with Michael Jessamy
Thursday 3 June 5. 8:00 – 16:00 Getting installed, obtain digital maps on the greater St. George's urban area, obtain data related to spatial developments on Grenada
Friday 4 June 6. 8:00 – 16:00 obtain digital maps on the greater St. George's urban area, obtain data related to spatial developments on Grenada, obtain data from Grenada National Museum with Michael Jessamy 7. Make contact with Josephine Walters about scheduling of meetings
Saturday 5 June 8. 9:30 – 12:00 Meeting with John Albanie, Chairman of the National Heritage Trust At 'The Tower'
Sunday 6 June 9. 8:00 – 12:00 Survey of St George's
WEEK 24
Monday 7 June 1. 8:00 – 9:30 Get adapter for laptop (110 plug, 220 contact) . Make contact with Josephine Walters to schedule a meeting to try to pull things off. Get in contact with Michael Jessamy. Is on holidays for the construction of his house until 12 July!
Tuesday 8 June 2. Josephine Walters can't come to meeting (ill). I want to start off! Josephine will arrange place; first for Friday 11 June, than for Monday 14 June. Too late. I want a meeting scheduled on Wednesday 9 June as we're loosing precious time. Although not all the stakeholders may be able to attend due to the short term at least we're getting started. 3. As Josephine Walters is not aware of who exactly are the main stakeholders Cecil Frederick, head of PPU, orders secretary of PPU to call on the presidents of influential firms, heads of relevant governmental departments and NCHAC. Paula Garraway, secretary of PPU, pulls the whole thing off by spending half a day on making phone calls.
Wednesday 9 June 4. Meeting scheduled at 10:00. Some people are waiting in the wrong place due to last minute rescheduling of conference rooms. At 10:20 everyone's in: about 20 people are attending. Good number considering the short term. Agreed upon is that the NCHAC is the appropriate body to pull the process during consultant's stay and afterwards. Once a month the achievements of the NCHAC are presented to the larger group of stakeholders to present our achievements and get feedback and comments. 5. Expansion of mandate/ review of terms of reference of NCHAC is needed. Action for Josephine Walters. 6. After closure of the meeting (13:00) members of the NCHAC remain to make arrangements for the process the following weeks. Back at PPU around 14:30. Make contact with UNESCO to inform about the slow progress and lack of organization.
Thursday 10 June <i>Corpus Christi, Public Holiday</i> 7. 8:00 – 12:00 Draft of revised workplan for meetings in the following weeks

Friday 11 June 8. Draft of revised workplan for meetings in the following weeks 9. Preparation of TL 10. Calling around
Saturday 12 June 11. 8:00 – 12:00 Survey of St George's
Sunday 13 June 12. 8:00 – 12:00 Preparation of TL
WEEK 25
Monday 14 June 1. 8:00 – 12:00 Meeting and site visit with Michael Jessamy: discussion of consultant's workplan of 08-05-04, visit of Old Fort, Richmond Hill (Fort Lucas and Adolphus) and Bunker Ground 2. Preparation of TL/ meeting 15-06 3. Calling around
Tuesday 15 June 4. Preparation of TL/ meeting 15-06 5. Meeting scheduled at 13:00. 5 people show up: 2 stakeholders, 1 representative of UNESCO Secretariat, 1 representative of Min of Works and consultant. At 13:35, after meeting has been cancelled, three members of NCAHC appear, 1 has given notice about coming late (Cecil Frederick) 6. Calling around
Wednesday 16 June 7. Reaction on minutes and Act 25 8. Calling around
Thursday 17 June 9. Calling around 10. 10:00 Meeting with NCHAC
Friday 18 June 11. Calling around 12. 10:00 – 12:00 Meeting with Michael Mason (planning technologist in Lands and Surveys Unit of Min. of AFLF)
Saturday 19 June 13. 8:00 – 12:00 Survey of St George's
Sunday 20 June 14. 16:00: Grenada vs USA (soccer)
WEEK 26
Monday 21 June 1. 10:00 Meeting NCHAC with RBTT Bank (discuss new construction of bank on expense of demolition of monument) 2. 11:30 Prepare presentation for 28.06 stakeholder meeting 3. Calling around
Tuesday 22 June 4. Prepare 24.06 NCHAC meeting 5. 11:00 – 12:00 Meeting with Asquith Duncan, Board of Tourism 6. 14:00 – 16:00 Meeting with Michael Mason (planning technologist in Lands and Surveys Unit of Min. of AFLF)
Wednesday 23 June 7. 9:00 Logo for NCHAC 8. 10:00 Prepare presentation for 28.06 stakeholder meeting
Thursday 24 June 9. 10:00 meeting with NCHAC 10. 11:00 – 13:30 site visit with NCHAC
Friday 25 June 11. 5:30 – 14:00 Meeting and site visit with John Albanie, Chairman of the National Heritage Trust
Saturday 26 June 12. 8:00 – 12:00 Update of draft nomination dossier
Sunday 27 June 13. 8:00 – 12:00 Update of draft nomination dossier

WEEK 27
Monday 28 June 1. 10:00 main stakeholders meeting cancelled due to lack of results 2. Update of draft nomination dossier 3. 17:00 – 19:30 dinner meeting with Carlyle Glean and Victor Smith.
Tuesday 29 June 4. Calling around 5. 9:30 – 11:00 Site visit Fort George, Old Fort and Fort Matthew and Frederick with Carlyle Glean and Victor Smith 6. Update of draft nomination dossier 7. Afternoon off to pick up Sylvana and Joshua at 17:00
Wednesday 30 June 8. Calling around 9. 9:30 – 11:00 Meeting with Beverly Steel (University of the West Indies) and library visit 10. Production of maps 11. 17:30 – 19:00 tWRF forum: presentation of a vision on the development of St George's
Thursday 1 July 12. Calling around 13. Production of maps 14. 17:30 – 19:00 meeting with John Albanie and Numa Rais on 'way forward'. John Albanie stresses his concern about the restoration project and draws attention to Portcullis report on Fort George (vice- president of Portcullis Grenada)
Friday 2 July 15. 10:00 -12:30 NCHAC meeting with Victor Smith, Reg Murphy, Alicia Oxley ('Gleane Team'). Informatory meeting; no discussion on actions to be undertaken or establishment of framework 16. Production of maps
Saturday 3 July 17. 8:00 – 12:00 Production of maps
Sunday 4 July 18. 8:00 – 12:00 Production of maps
WEEK 28
Monday 5 July 1. Calling around 2. 10:00 – 10:30 Meeting with Cadastral Surveys to obtain information on legal boundaries. Excellent support from Mr. Harford 3. Production of maps
Tuesday 6 July 4. Calling around 5. 10:00 – 10:30 / 15:30 – 16:00 Meeting with Cadastral Surveys to obtain information on legal boundaries. Excellent support from Mr. Harford 6. 11:30 -12:30 meeting with Gloria Payne Banfield – political background to restoration project EU/ Portcullis and request for assistance from Buildings and Monuments Committee of Grenada National Trust with regard to monuments survey to be conducted by Anglican High School Young Leaders 7. 13:00 – 15:00 meeting with Judy Thomas and Anglican High School Young Leaders about monuments survey
Wednesday 7 July 8. Calling around 9. 10:00 site visit with Cecil Frederick and Victor Smith to Her Majesty's Prison. Tour from former general who was involved in the execution of Maurice Bishop. Extensive knowledge; mix up some dates and events? 10. 12:00 survey of Fort Matthew
Thursday 8 July 11. Calling around 12. 10:00 – 11:00 demonstration against new Courts Building by tWRF. Due to demonstration no meeting with NCHAC 13. Production of maps

Friday 9 July 14. Calling around (a.o. to Nancy Mc Guire, PM Press Secretary) 15. 09:00 Meeting with Mrs. Sylvestre (National Archives) 16. 14:00 Meeting with Judy Thomas (teacher Anglican High School)
Saturday 10 July 17. 8:00 -12:00 Survey of fort Matthew and Frederick fort Frederick
Sunday 11 July 18. 08:00 – 10:00 production of maps 19. 10:00 – 12:00 survey of Fort Frederick
WEEK 29
Monday 12 July 1. Calling around 2. Production of maps 3. Letter to PM about presentation of TL – personally delivered at 15:55 to PM secretary (Miss Radix) due to visit of PM to Jamaica. PM back on Monday 19 July
Tuesday 13 July 4. Calling around (a.o. to Mrs. Radix – PM secretary) 5. Preparation of Monuments survey/ fill in CARIMOS format for Forts 6. <i>After work: visit to Petit Bacaye</i>
Wednesday 14 July 7. Calling around 8. Preparation of Monuments survey/ fill in CARIMOS format for Forts
Thursday 15 July 9. 10:00 – 12:00 meeting with NCHAC. Although only UNESCO matters are on the agenda the whole meeting is spend on reviewing minutes of previous meeting 10. Calling around 11. Preparation of Monuments survey/ fill in CARIMOS format for Forts 12. 20:00 – 21:00 meeting with Victor Smith
Friday 16 July 13. Preparation of Monuments survey 14. Send out invitations for event at GG's Mansion 15. 16:00 meeting with Michelle Slinger of T.M. Williamson Consulting Architects to discuss Monuments survey. Critical: only first step in a process; no framework established – joint initiative of NCHAC and Grenada Board of Architects (GBA)? 16. Michelle Slinger offers help; will give the Young Leaders a tour through town on Tuesday 20 July. 17. Depature of Victor Smith
Saturday 17 July 18. 8:00 – 12:00 Preparation of Monuments survey: production of maps; arranging pictures
Sunday 18 July 8:00 – 12:00 Preparation of Monuments survey: production of maps; arranging pictures
WEEK 30
Monday 19 July 1. Preparation of Monuments survey 2. 13:00 welcome at Governor General's Mansion with Anglican High school Young Leaders, Judy Thomas (teacher), Cecil Frederick and Gloria Payne Banfield
Tuesday 20 July 3. 8:30 – 9:30 meeting with Trevor Bullen COCOA – high-standard architecture; regional natural materials, use of colour, great settings and integration of art in architecture 4. 9:30 -12:30 meeting with Sherma Stevenson (education) at First Caribbean International Bank – arranging payment from UNESCO for stay 5. Preparation of maps – HCA, Core Areas and Buffer Zones for WH Site 6. 14:00 meeting with Michelle Slinger and Anglican High School Young Leaders before their tour through town. Michelle Slinger intends to walk around and pay a more in depth attention to several particular buildings in different area's of town. 7. 14:30 meeting with Mr. Sylvestre, National Archives. Scanning of historic maps 8. Calling around 9. 16:30 meeting with Sherma Stevenson

Wednesday 21 July 10. Preparation of maps – HCA, Core Areas and Buffer Zones for WH Site 11. Calling around: Mrs James GIS about media not showing up on Monday at the GG. Excuses; letter addressed to director instead of her – end up on desk without being read. 12. Makes up by sending a press release to all the newspapers in Grenada 13. 11:00 Call by Nancy Mc Guire: meeting with PM on Tuesday 27 July 8:00 to present Tentative List and discuss related matters. 14. List of people to invite for presentation handed over to secretary
Thursday 22 July 15. NCHAC: No show up! No cancellations received 16. Calling around 17. 15:00 Two students of Anglican High School pass by for additional information. Go to Tout Bagay (restaurant across the street) for a drink and further explanation 18. Mention is made on the news about monuments survey 19. Preparation of Presentation
Friday 23 July 20. Calling around 21. Invitations only sent out now! 22. Prepare draft version of letter to accompany Tentative List and send it to Nancy Mc Guire 23. Preparation of Presentation
Saturday 24 July 24. Off
Sunday 25 July 25. 8:00 – 12:00 Preparation of Presentation 26. 21:00 – 23:00 Adjustments to Tentative List
WEEK 31
Monday 26 July 1. 9:00 – 10:00 Meeting with Gordon De Lamothe and Cecil Frederick to prepare for meeting with PM 2. Preparation of Tentative List: last adjustments + front cover 3. Contact with Nancy Mc Guire: ask for name Director General (later misspelled; Koichior instead of Koichiro) Nancy sends Code of Arms + flag of Grenada: unable to download. Scan letterhead instead. Excellent support from Mrs. Mc Guire
Tuesday 27 July 4. 8:00 – 8:30 Meeting with PM with Cecil Frederick and Gordon De Lamothe – presentation of Tentative List. Raise number of issues: need for project manager, stipend for members NCHAC, contact Government of Saint Vincent 5. 8:30 – 10:00 Pictures Old Fort from garden Mr. Godwin Brathwaite 6. Calling around: check with Min of Education on reservation for conference room 7. 10:00 – 23:00 Preparation of Presentation
Wednesday 28 July 8. 9:00 -10:00 Live broadcasting from GBN (radio) 9. 10:00 – 12:00 Stakeholder presentation in Min. of Education Conference Room
Thursday 29 July 10. Cleaning up
Friday 30 July 11. 15:00 review results with Anglican High School Young Leaders
Saturday 31 July 12. Off
Sunday 1 August 13. Off
WEEK 32
Monday 2 August <i>Emancipation Day</i>
Tuesday 3 August 14. Goodbye at PPU. 15. Visit and lunch at Belmont Estate 16. Departure at 18:00.