Guidelines for the Protection of Monuments and Sites

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Guidelines for the Protection of Monuments and Sites

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appreciation to all parties who have assisted
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a reality.

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Guyana's natural sites of beauty, places and objects of historic interest or of national importance, and its built heritage, make up a precious and valuable inheritance which requires conservation, preservation and enhancement. In an effort to enhance and enforce the preservation and protection of Guyana's heritage sites, the National Trust of Guyana, which was established with the passing of the National Trust Act, No. 7 of 1972 (Revised 2012), prepared these guidelines for heritage preservation in Guyana, in keeping with established international standards and conventions.

The National Trust Act (Chapter 20:03 of the Laws of Guyana) was established "to make provision for the preservation of monuments, sites, places and objects of historic interest or national importance." The Act defines a monument as including "any building, structure, object or other work of man or of nature whether above or below the surface of the land or the floor of the sea within the territorial waters of Guyana and any site, cave or excavation" (Section 2). A national monument is defined as "any monument declared to be a national monument under section 15" (Section 2) "on account of the historic, architectural or archaeological interest attaching to it or its national importance." (Section 15).

These guidelines replaces the former 'Brief Guidelines for Historic Districts in Georgetown' and, like the former guidelines, supplements the Greater Georgetown Development Plan of Central Housing and Planning Authority in which sections of the city of Georgetown in particular are designated Conservation Zones, namely, (1) Kingston Conservation Area; (2) Avenue of the Republic and Main Street Conservation Area; (3) Brickdam Conservation Area and (4) Bourda Conservation Area. It must be noted however, that there are other towns including the historic New Amsterdam, Anna Regina and Linden that also contain important heritage structures warranting preservation.

National Monuments are the vested responsibility of the National Trust and are gazetted as such after approval by Cabinet. At present there are nine gazetted National Monuments. The National

Trust of Guyana has also compiled a monument register or list of buildings, sites and artefacts of special architectural, historic, artistic, archaeological interest and importance to Guyana's heritage. This list is a work in progress as information continues to be shared with the Trust from various local authorities and stakeholders.

The 'Guidelines for the Protection of Monuments and Sites' is therefore intended to provide technical guidance on carrying out rehabilitation and/or restoration works on monuments within historic areas in a community, town or the city for property owners, managers or developers. It is also intended to provide guidance on the procedures for listing monuments, chance finds/discoveries and the handling of artefacts whether in a museum context or otherwise.

The National Trust advocates that guidance be sought before undertaking rehabilitation or restoration works on National Monuments, other designated monuments, or on historic properties. The Act states that "any person who disturbs, removes, undermines, defaces or in any manner damages or interferes with any national monument or anything therein or thereupon otherwise than in accordance with the written permission of the National Trust shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine and in those proceedings the court may, in addition, order him to pay such sum as the court thinks just for the purpose of repairing or restoring the monument (Section 17). As such the agency hopes that every effort will be made to comply with the established legislation (National Trust Act) and these guidelines in the preservation of the nation's monuments.

Part 1: Guidelines for Preservation of Historic Structures

1.1 Definition of key terms:

Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Choosing to preserve a historic building is less extensive than rehabilitation, this is mainly on the assumption that the building materials and character-defining features are essentially unharmed; and that more of the historic fabric has survived and remained unchanged over time. In simpler terminology, the goal of preservation is retention of the building's existing form, features and detailing.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. In Rehabilitation, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained, however, an assumption is made prior to work that the existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. Rehabilitation replaces extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials. Of the four treatments (preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction), only rehabilitation includes an opportunity to make possible an efficient contemporary use through alterations and additions.

Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. Whereas restoration provides guidance on restoring or re-creating building features reconstruction re-create an entire non-surviving building with new materials. Much like restoration, the goal is to make the building appear as it did at a particular and most significant time in its history.

1.2 Guidelines for Preservation

- The historic character of a property should be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property should always be avoided.

- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features should be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the historic property should be preserved.

- The existing condition of historic features should be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed (rehabilitation, restoration, etc.). Where deteriorated materials require repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures must be undertaken.

1.3 Guidelines for Rehabilitation

- A property should be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property should be avoided.

- Each property is recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Creating a false sense of historical development through changes and alterations, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties should not be executed.

- Changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the deteriorated material requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, the actual materials. Replacement of missing features can be substantiated by historic records and documentation of the property.

- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials should not be used.

- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures should be undertaken.

- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction should not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work should be differentiated from the old in some way, and be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

- New additions or new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unaffected.

1.4 Guidelines for Restoration

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.

- Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period should not be undertaken.

- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

- Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods of the property should be carefully documented prior to their alteration or removal.

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period should be preserved.

- Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired

rather than replaced. Should there be a need for replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, the actual materials.

- Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentation and physical evidence. A false sense of history should not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other historic properties, or by combining features that never existed all together historically.

- Designs that were never executed historically should not be constructed.

1.5 Guidelines for Reconstruction

- Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentation and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.

- Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.

- Reconstruction should be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentation or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.

- A reconstruction should be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

Part 2: Guidelines for New Construction in Historic Districts

In general, new structures should be harmonious in form, material, siting and scale with the established district character.

2.1 Building Orientation:

- New structures should appear similar in mass and scale with historic buildings in the area.

- Align the façade of the building with the established setbacks for the area.

2.2 Building Form and Scale:

- Where new building façades will be wider than those found traditionally, subdivide the surface into portions similar in scale to historic districts by varying set-backs, roof forms and materials.

- Use building forms that match those used historically.

2.3 Materials:

- Use building materials (wherever possible) that are similar to those employed historically for all major surfaces.

- Materials for roofs should be similar in appearance to those used historically.

- New materials may be used if their appearances are similar to those of the historic building materials.

2.4 Finishes:

- Use colours (preferably pastel) that are compatible to the other structures in the historic district.

2.5 Entrances:

- Orient entrances in a manner similar to established patterns in the district.

Part 3: Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Interiors

- Retain and preserve floor plans and interior spaces that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the size, configuration, proportion, and relationship of rooms and corridors. The relationship of features to spaces and the spaces themselves such as lobbies, reception halls, entrance halls, double parlors, theaters, auditoriums, and important industrial or commercial spaces.

- Put service functions required by the building's new use, such as bathrooms, mechanical equipment, and office machines, in secondary spaces.

- Avoid subdividing spaces that are characteristic of a building type or style or that are directly associated with specific persons or patterns of events. The insertion of new additional floors should be considered only when they will not damage or destroy the structural system or obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining spaces, features, or finishes.

- If rooms have already been subdivided through an earlier insensitive renovation, consider removing the partitions and restoring the room to its original proportions and size.

- Avoid making new cuts in floors and ceilings where such cuts would change character-defining spaces and the historic configuration of such spaces.

- Avoid installing dropped ceilings below ornamental ceilings or in rooms where high ceilings are part of the building's character.

- Retain and preserve interior features and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This might include columns, doors, cornices, baseboards, paneling, light fixtures, hardware, flooring, plaster, paint, and finishes such as stenciling, marbleizing, and other decorative materials.

- Retain stairs in their historic configuration and location. If a second means of egress is required, consider constructing new stairs in secondary spaces.

- Retain and preserve visible features of early mechanical systems that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, such as vents, fans, plumbing fixtures, lights, among others.

- If new air conditioning, lighting and plumbing systems are installed, they should be done in a way that does not destroy character-defining spaces, features and finishes. Ducts, pipes, and wiring should be installed as inconspicuously as possible.

- Avoid removing paint and plaster/render from traditionally finished surfaces, to expose masonry and wood. Repairing deteriorated plasterwork/render is encouraged. If the plaster/render is too deteriorated to save, and the walls and ceilings are not highly ornamented, gypsum board may be an acceptable replacement material. The use of paint colors appropriate to the period of the building's construction is encouraged.

- Avoid harsh cleaning agents that can change the appearance of wood and other surfaces.

Part 4: Guidelines for Site Design

4.1. Set Backs:

- Maintain the pattern and alignment of buildings and structures established by the traditional setbacks from the street/road.

4.2 Entrance Orientation:

- Maintain the traditional design vocabulary used for defining building entrances.

4.3 Landscaping:

Locate plantings in traditional areas of the site:

- Along fences
- Walks
- Fountains and porch areas

4.4 Fences:

- Keep traditional fence lines where they existed.
- Preserve historic fences in their original location.

4.5 Pavings:

- Where historic paving materials exist in the area, the developer/ contractor should consider using similar materials for new paving.
- Preserve historic paving materials in their original location.

4.6 Parking Lots:

- Plan parking lots to be subdivided into small components so that the visual effect of large paved areas is reduced.
- Provide planting buffers at the edges of parking lots.
- Include islands of planting in the interior of parking lots.
- Side or rear locations are preferred for parking facilities.

4.7 Signage:

- Signs must be subordinate to the architecture and overall character throughout the district.
- No moveable or portable signs are allowed in any location of the historic district.
- Position flush mounted signs so that they fit within architectural features and do not extend beyond the outer edges of the buildings of the front.
- Avoid obscuring ornament and detail.
- Locate projecting signs along the first level of the façade (positions near to the building entrance are encouraged).
- Where several businesses share a building, coordinate the signs (align several signs, or group them into a single panel using similar forms or backgrounds for the signs to visually bond them together).
- Locate pole-mounted signs in landscaped areas.
- Sign materials should be made compatible with the building materials in the historic district.

Part 5: Guidelines for Painting

- The traditional crafts of painting have seen a great many changes over the past three centuries. Before ready-mixed paints became available it was necessary for painters to mix the colour that they desired. It is well worth the effort to ensure that any job, undertaken in the painting of a new structure or the repainting of a structure, is done well as the benefits are there to see for a long time.

- It is not only important to prepare properly. One must also use the correct materials. Good quality materials always give better results, which outweigh their extra cost.

5.1 Selection of Paints and Coatings

- Developments in technology have enhanced the type of paints in recent years. There are restrictions that prohibit the manufacture and use of products that contain toxic substances such as lead and zinc carbonate.

- Alkyd paints: today have largely replaced lead containing linseed oil paints. They dry faster than oil paint, with a thinner film.

- Oil paints: are diluted with mineral spirits or turpentine, which cause them to dry very slowly.

- Acrylic paints: have a water based finish and a matee finish and they dry much faster. However they must be applied over clean wood, the grain filled and well sanded.

- Enamel paints: use oil based varnishes and cellulose as a medium for application. They dry fast and the finish is glossy.

- Floor Paints: these coatings are formulated with hard, water and alkali-resistant vehicles such as epoxy and phenolic modified alkyds, varnishes, or chlorinated rubber.

- Texture Paints: sand-finish or rough coatings are generally low-cost items designed for applications of considerable thickness to ceilings or walls to produce a total matte finish.

- Aerosol Paints: these coatings are pressure-packed in aerosol cans. In addition to regular paint solvents, they require substantial quantities of highly volatile liquids called propellants. Although the paints applied from aerosol cans are ideal for limited use, they do not offer the performance capabilities of conventionally applied coatings.

5.2 Primers:

- For metal surfaces: these should be used before the application of paints to the surface of the metal to ensure compatibility and protection of the surface. Alkyd rust inhibitive primers contain pigments such as iron oxide, zinc oxide and zinc phosphate. These primers are suitable for painted surfaces cleaned by hand tools. At least two coats of primer should be applied followed by alkyd enamel finish coats.

- High performance coatings, such as zinc rich primers containing zinc dust and modern epoxy coatings can be used to provide longer lasting protection. These coatings require highly cleaned surfaces and special application procedures, which can be difficult to achieve in the field on large buildings, but are most effective on those parts, which have been removed to specified locations for cleaning.

- For masonry or woodwork: latex and other water-based primers are recommended as primers.

- A key factor to take into account in the selection of coatings is the variety of conditions on existing and new materials of the building. One primer may be needed for the surface with existing paint, another for new materials and another for chemically and blasted clean materials; all three followed by compatible finish coats.

5.3 Paint Removal:

When there is extensive failure of the protective coating and or when heavy corrosion exists the rust and most of or all of the paint must be removed to prepare the surfaces for the new protective coat of paint. The techniques available range from physical processes such as:

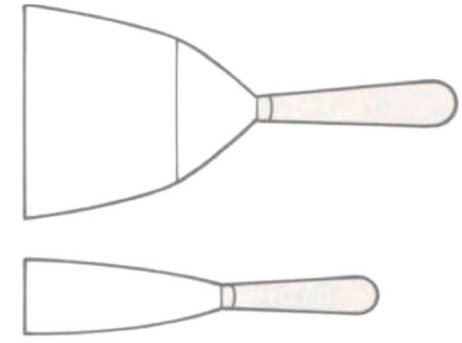
- Wire brushing
- Grit blasting
- Chemical methods
- Scraping

The selection of an appropriate technique depends on how much paint failure and corrosion has occurred, the fineness of the surface, detailing and the type of new protective coating to be applied.

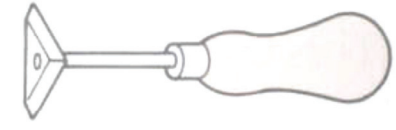
Before selecting a process, test panels should be prepared on the iron to be cleaned to determine the relative effectiveness of these techniques. In addition, a microscopic analysis of samples of the historic paint sequencing is recommended. This is referred to as paint seriation analysis.

This will identify the historic paint colours and other conditions, such as whether the paint was matte or gloss and whether additions were added to formularise a specific texture for the appearance of the metal. The cleaning process will expose the additional coating, defects, cracks and corrosion that have not been obvious before.

Hand scraping, chipping and wire brushing are the most common and least expensive methods of removing paint and rust. However they do not remove all corrosion or paint as effectively as other methods. Both wide and narrow, rigid stripping and flexible bladed knives can be used in this process.



Paint scrapers are very useful for shaving dry paint-runs off newly painted surfaces and removing large amounts of build-up paint from wood, metal and masonry.



Shave hooks (small triangular or heart shaped blades) can also be used for stripping paints from mouldings.

Low pressure grit blasting is often the most effective method to removing excessive paint build-up or substantial corrosion.

Sand blasting is fast, thorough and economical and it allows the iron to be cleaned in place. The aggregate can be iron slag or sand, copper slag should not be used, as there is the danger for an electrolytic reaction. Some sharpness in the aggregate is beneficial as it gives the surface that will result in better paint adhesion. The use of very sharp or high aggregate and or high excessively high pressure should not be used. Adjacent materials must be protected to prevent damage. There is however one negative effect to this method that of airborne dust.

Chemical rust removal, by acid pickling is an effective method of removing rust from iron elements, including the decorative spandrels, plates and cornices that can be easily removed and taken to locations

where they are submerged in containers of dilute phosphoric or sulphuric acid. This method does not damage the surface of the iron, providing that the iron is neutralised to pH 7 after cleaning.

If not thoroughly neutralised, residual traces of cleaning compounds on the surface of the iron can cause paint failures in the future. Though there is need for the cleaning of the surface area old paint that is tightly adhered may be left on the surface if it is compatible with the proposed coating. The retention of old paints also preserves the historic paint sequence of the building and avoids the hazards of old lead paint.

Following any of these measures of cleaning and paint removal, the newly cleaned iron must be painted immediately with a corrosion inhibiting primer before new rust begins to form.

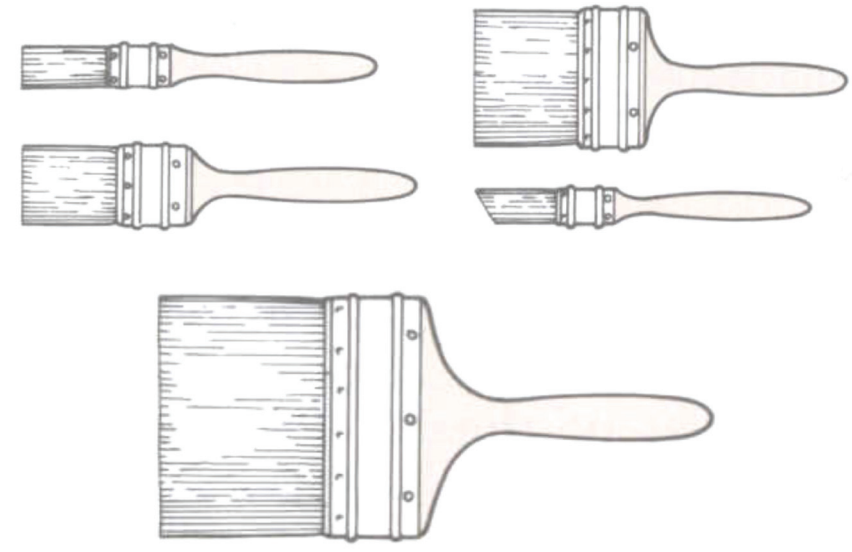
This time period varies from minutes to hours depending on environmental conditions. If priming is delayed, any surface rust that has formed should be cleaned with a clean wire brush just before priming, because rust prevents good bonding between the primer and the iron, thus preventing the primer from completely filling the pores of the metal.

5.4 Application Methods

Brushing is a traditional method and the most effective technique for the application of paint. It provides good contact between the paint and the iron, as well as the effective filling of cracks, pits and other blemishes in the metal.

Selection of Brushes: at least three sizes of brushes are needed:

- A 75mm (3 inch) brush for wide flat areas;
- A 50mm (2 inch) brush for skirting boards or panels;
- A 25mm (1 inch) angled brush for narrow areas.



Sample of Brushes

The use of spray guns to apply paint is economical but does not always produce uniform coverage. For best results; skilled operators should use airless sprayers. To cover fine detailing and reach recesses, spaying of the primer coat, used in conjunction with brushing, may be effective. Rollers should never be used, as they will not produce the desired effect, except in the case of large flat surfaces to accommodate this tool.

The finish that is applied to the structure in the final phase gives the piece an aesthetic and technical quality that is required in a professional job.

Part 6: Discovery of Artefacts and Heritage Items

Archaeological artefacts are unique and irreplaceable pieces and it is very important that they are properly handled especially if they are unearthed accidentally during a construction project. Artefacts are prized pieces because of its physical nature (the value of the object itself) and also the information they provide on where, how, who, and when people lived in the past. Activities such as road construction,

land clearing, and excavation are all examples of activities that may adversely affect archaeological deposits.

6.1 Archeological finds

If you believe that you may have encountered any archaeological materials during construction, especially in a known archeological or heritage site, stop work in the area and follow these simple procedure:

- All construction activity in the vicinity of the remains is to cease immediately.
- The find location should be recorded, and all remains be left in place.
- Make contact with the relevant authorities regarding the next steps to be followed. The excavation of artefacts should only be done by professionals who have been trained in proper, systematic excavation techniques.

6.2 Removal of Archeological finds

If for some reason you need to remove any artefact(s) unearthed, these simple steps can be followed:

- All finds should be treated as if they are fragile, even if they do not appear that way.
- If an artefact breaks during unearthing or is in pieces, make an effort to collect all the detached or broken pieces.
- Ideally, artefacts should be handled or moved one at a time, do not stack them on top of each other to move them.
- Always pick up an artefact using both hands to provide full support, do not push, pull or slide it in any way.

- Ensure you have a clear place to set artefacts down, the space should be clean and free from food, beverages and instruments such as pens, tools, keys, or any objects that may damage them in any way.
- If necessary, lightly pad the surface to reduce the risk of objects sliding or rolling off and to protect them from abrasions.
- Make contact with the relevant authorities regarding the next steps to be followed.

Part 7: Caring for Historic Artefacts

7.1 Transporting and Handling

- Generally, objects should be handled as little as possible as the oil, acids and salts in human skin will cause damage to any artefact over time. Minimize the length of time for handling, but rather be organised and prepared for dealing with the object.
- Objects must only be moved, handled, or accessed by trained personnel, or under the supervision of trained staff. Employees must also comply with established guidelines to eliminate any potential damage.
- All items to be moved will be assessed to ensure the appropriate resources and arrangements are in place to minimize risk to both the item and staff member(s). Also each item should be evaluated individually before they are handled, packaged or transported in order to determine whether they are stable enough to withstand the activity.
- Collection must be handled with appropriate equipment such as gloves, containers, cushions, trolleys, and with sufficient staff to mitigate any risk from mishandling.

- At all times care must be exercise to avoid any damage or loss, hence staff must be professional in their conduct and do not ever 'clown' around.

- Personnel handling an object should remove all accessories such as watches, rings or any other jewelry or wear that can scratch or chip the surface of an artefact.

- Damage to any object in the course of handling or transport will be documented through a formal incident report for future referencing.

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7.2 Displaying of Artefacts

- Appropriate supports, materials and techniques will be used for collection items on display. Archival quality materials should be used for exhibit mounts and supports where possible and appropriate.

- Do not use adhesive or any sticky substance to mount or to display an artefact. Original parts of the object such as straps, hooks, clamps, etc. should at no time be used to support or suspend the weight of the object.

- Careful planning should be exercised when allocating the display position of the artefact. Placing exhibits close to windows, doors and other major openings should be avoided.

- Display conditions and duration for which the object is to be displayed will be governed by the conservation needs of the item.

7.3 Storing of Artefacts

- As far as possible, materials used for storing and packaging collections must be stable, non-reactive, and of archival quality. Packaging materials for objects or specimens should also be chemically stable and free from acids or additives.

- Storage areas such as cabinets and shelves should be chemically stable and strong enough to support the weight and dimensions of the collection being housed.

- Objects should not be stored along exterior walls. This is where temperature and relative humidity fluctuations mostly occur and can have harmful effects on the collection.
- Objects should be protected as far as possible from unnecessary handling and potential risks for damage.

- Items should be not be stored directly on the floor and at least 12 inches above the ground, dust covers should be used where necessary and ample support given to fragile objects.

Part 8: Listing of Monuments

Under the National Trust Act, "monument" includes any building, structure, object or other work of man or of nature whether above or below the surface of the land or the floor of the sea within the territorial waters of Guyana and any site, cave or excavation.

8.1 Monuments Lists

Monuments which have been declared National Monuments are scheduled on a separate list, the National Monuments List while a Provisional Monuments List contains monuments that are not gazetted but may eventually be designated. Together, the two lists constitute the National Trust's Register.

Listing a building, site or property on the National Trust's Monuments Register as a National Monument or as a Provisional Monument provides a measure of protection and ensures that it is safeguarded for both the present and future generations. Generally, monuments listed on the Register are at least 50 years old. Those which are less than 50 years must be of exceptional interest to be considered eligible for listing.

8.2 Listing Process

The National Trust continuously adds monuments to its Register from which a few, depending on importance, may be selected as Provisional Monuments for subsequent designation as National Monuments.

8.3 The Register:

Anyone can nominate a monument to the Register:

- This must be done in writing and take into account some general criteria considerations for selection. These general criteria considerations recognize any building, structure, object or site that has architectural, archaeological, historic, artistic, natural interest, national importance or beauty.

- The nomination is then further investigated by the National Trust and a detailed, official submission is presented to the Board of the Trust for consideration.

- The Board may decide to accept, reject or defer the nomination until further investigations are carried out. The decision will be issued no later than 90 days after the receipt of the original submission.

- During the time the proposed nomination is being reviewed, the property owners, occupiers and local officials are notified of the intent to nominate and are invited to comment and, in the case of owners, to object or concur with the nomination.

- If no objection is raised by the owner and the Trust rules that the property nominated satisfies the criteria for listing, then that property is entered on the Register with possibility of subsequent designation.

8.4 National Monuments:

- Monuments on the Register which are deemed to be of national importance, may be selected for designation (gazetting) as National Monuments. After the gazetting process, these National Monuments become the property of and vested in the National Trust [section 15. (1), (2)].

It is important to highlight once again that any person who disturbs, removes, undermines, defaces or in any manner damages or interferes with any national monument or anything therein or thereupon otherwise than in accordance with the written permission of the National Trust shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine and in those proceedings the court may, in addition, or him/her to pay such sum as the court thinks just for the purpose of repairing or restoring the monument [section 17].

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Youth and Sport
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