

I C A H M 2 0 1 2 A N N U A L M E E T I N G

Cuzco, Peru

November 27-30, 2012



ICOMOS ICAHM
International Committee
on Archaeological
Heritage Management

Info at a glance

The Conference will begin at 9 am on November 27th in the beautiful Auditorium of the *Municipalidad del Cuzco*, located on the Plaza Regocijo. The Plaza Regocijo is just a block from the Plaza de Armas in the heart of the historic district. Please explore this brochure for more information about Cuzco and its surroundings.

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention on its 40th Anniversary

The International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management is holding its Annual Meeting in Cuzco, Peru this year to explore the consequences of UNESCO's World Heritage Convention 40 years on. Specifically, the meeting will explore a host of issues from local claims to cultural heritage to the impact of cultural tourism and war on archaeological sites.

Keynote Speakers

Mayor Econ.
Luis Arturo
Florez García
Mayor of Cuzco

Dr. Nuria Sanz

Dr. Helaine
Silverman

Dr. Germán
Zaecenarro
Madueño
Rector of Nat'l U

Dr. Ruth Shady

Jonathan
Tourtellot

Gustavo Araoz
President of
ICOMOS

Dr. Douglas
Comer and
Dr. Willem
Willems

Co-Presidents of
ICAHM



Photo by Caitlin Earley



Everything Travel

The following is just a selection of insider tips. Travel sites and guidebooks can provide a more complete picture. **HAPPY TOURS** travel agency (<http://www.happytours-peru.com/tours@happyperu.com>) can help with any travel needs.

Getting there

Cuzco is accessible by a beautiful 1-hour plane ride from Lima, the capital of Peru. A few airlines to look into include Star Peru and LAN Airlines.

From the airport to Cuzco

From the airport, it takes about 15 minutes by taxi to reach the city center. Official taxis inside the airport charge about US\$8 for this ride.

Be aware that there are no meters in the taxis and that prices are fixed so get the quote before you get in. Within Cuzco itself, taxis cost about US\$2.50-3.00.

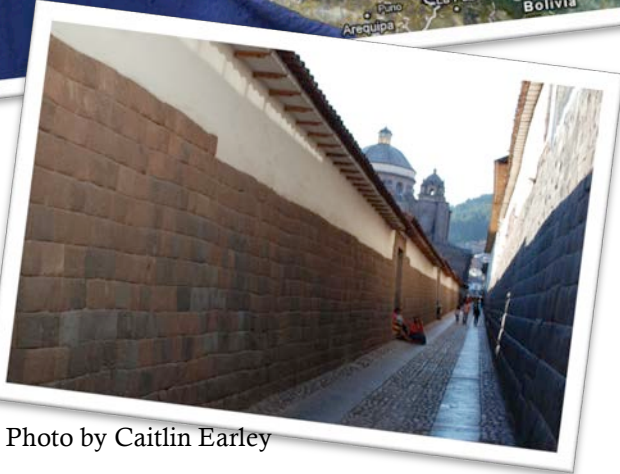


Photo by Caitlin Earley

Staying There

There are hotels at every price range in Cuzco, beginning at around US\$40 a night. Attendees can look at tripadvisor.com or contact Happy Tours to find a good place to stay.

Food

Peruvian cuisine is one of the world's unknown treasures. A feast for the palette! Restaurants on or near the Plaza de Armas are excellent, and its close proximity to the conference hall makes it an easy option. In addition, restaurants on the Calle Pampa del Castillo serve a "menu del día" that are both cheap and delicious. Also check out the San Blas neighborhood, whose winding streets are home to a dazzling array of atmospheric and delicious local eateries.



Photo by James Doyle



Photo by Melanie Kingsley



Photos by James Doyle



The Ins and Outs of Cuzco

Cuzco is a modern town of more than 370,000 people and serves as the capital of the Cuzco Region. Cuzco is a tourist city with all necessary facilities for an incredible visit.

For local currency, ATMs are readily available, particularly on Avenida el Sol and around Plaza de Armas, and accept most international bankcards. Just take care to use ones that look well maintained and, preferably, attached to a bank.

Cuzco is home to a dazzling array of cultural attractions. Take the time to walk around and see its standing Inca walls, great Spanish Colonial architecture, Baroque churches, and traditional neighborhoods. Visit the *Catedral* and *Iglesia de la*

Compañia de Jesús on the Plaza de Armas. Enjoy the excellent museums such as the *Museo Inka*, *Museo de Arte Precolombino* (a branch of the *Museo Larco* in Lima), *Museo de Arte Religioso*, *Museo Histórico Regional*, *Museo de la Coca*, *Museo de Hilario Mendivil* (Mendivil is a local ceramicist whose tall-necked figures are known around the world), and others. Do not miss *Qorikancha* (the Inca Sun Temple) over which the Spaniards built the Santo Domingo Church.

A bracing, steep walk or short taxi ride will take you to four great Inka sites above the city: *Sacsayhuaman*, *Kenko*, *Tambo Machay*, and *Puca Pucara*—ideal for a morning or afternoon 2 hour excursion.

Altitude

Cuzco is at an elevation of 3,400 m

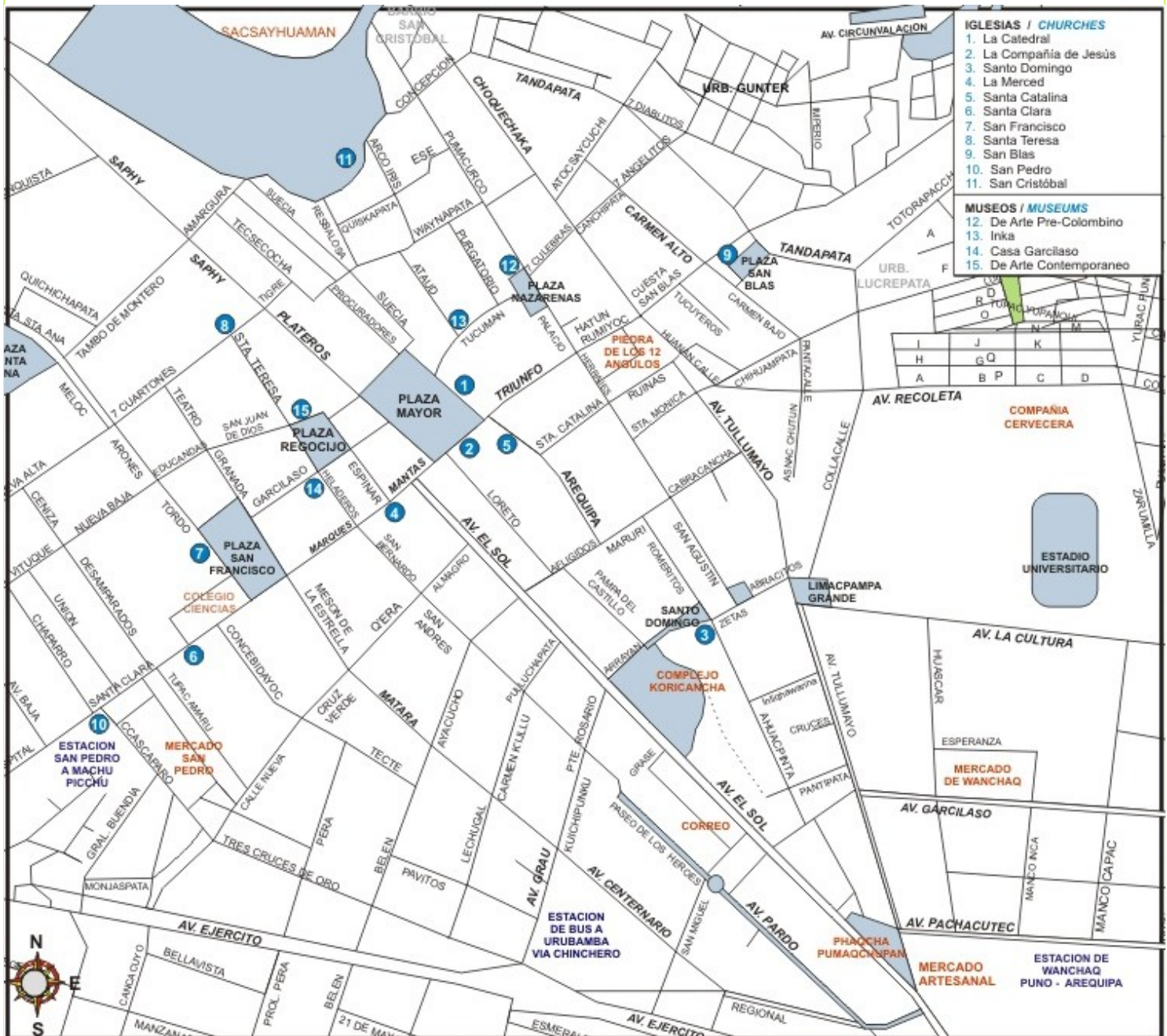
Attendees may wish to take **Diammox** or **Acetazolamide** for a couple of days before arriving in Cuzco to alleviate possible effects of elevation. Consult your physician for a prescription.

If you prefer the natural route, take *Mate de Coca*. Suggested by local guides and those in the know, *mate de coca* is an herbal tea made from the leaves of the coca plant. It is available in all hotel lobbies and in cafes.



Photo by James Doyle

Map of the City of Cuzco



Traveling among the Inca

Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu is one of the greatest UNESCO World Heritage sites and the destination for most tourists traveling through Cuzco. Built by the Inca in the 15th century, it is accessible by a spectacular 2 to 3 hour train ride (either departing from Cuzco or from the Sacred Valley, depending on your plans). **Happy Tours** can help you with train tickets or go on-line (www.perurail.com/en/).

If you wish to stay longer, you can take a two- to four-day hike of the Inca Trail starting from the Urubamba valley along the ancient Inca roads.



Photo by Helaine Silverman



Photo by Caitlin Earley



Photo by Caitlin Earley

The Sacred Valley

The Río Urubamba valley, popularly known as the Sacred Valley, lies 15 km north of Cuzco. Scattered with Inka sites and beautiful Andean villages, attendees may wish to explore the star attractions of the valley, the sites of Pisac and Ollantaytambo.

If you have more time to explore...

Visit the Sacred Valley and Machu Picchu

Enter the Sacred Valley through the traditional town of *Chincheros*, famed for its weaving. You can watch the indigenous young girls and women demonstrate and explain their craft in both English and Spanish. Chincheros was a major Inka site, whose expansive stone terracing can still be seen. There is also a beautiful colonial church in its plaza, well worth a visit.

After Chincheros, continue your explorations at the site of *Pisac*. Lying 33 km northeast of Cuzco, Pisac consists of a colonial village sitting on the banks of Urubamba River and an Inka fortress perched on the mountain above. To get to these ruins, you can either hike 4 km up a steep, but spectacular trail starting in the colonial town, or you can hire a taxi from near the bridge into town to get you there (price is about \$20 one way or \$25 with waiting time if you ask the cabbie to wait). It's well worth the trip since Pisac has some of the most impressive agricultural terracing sweeping the mountains around it. If you go to Pisac, you can also visit its well known craft market—official market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

If you have extra time, you will be fascinated by the salineras (salt flats) of *Maras*, exploited since Inka times; the gourmet salt is now used in Lima's finest restaurants (available for sale at the gift shop).



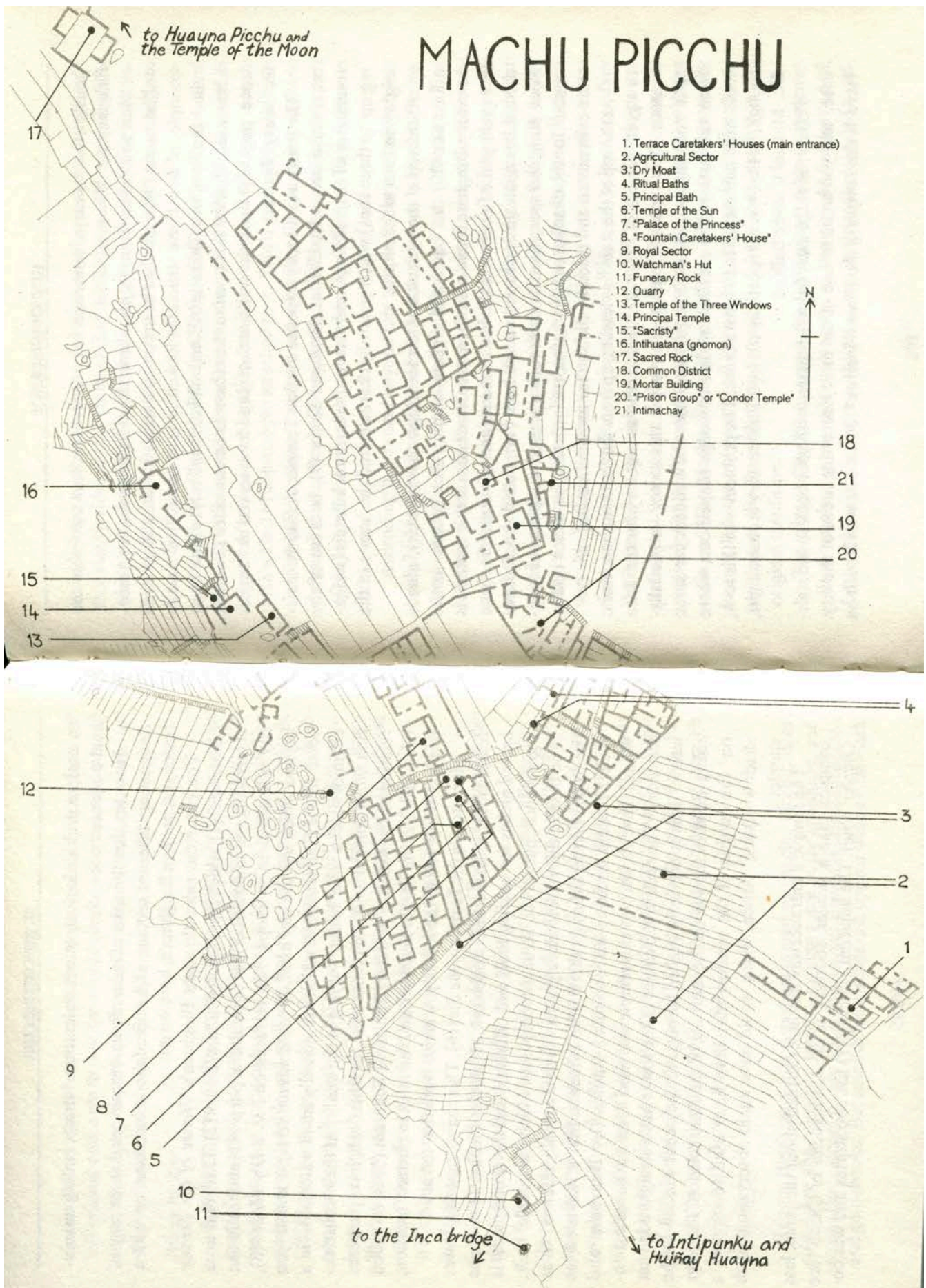
Photo by Helaine Silverman



Photo by Helaine Silverman

Then visit *Moray*, home to an Inka agricultural experimental station created centuries ago in geological sinkholes.

Your trip through the Sacred Valley moves to *Ollantaytambo*. The dramatic Inka site ascends a hillside, while the town below is the only remaining example of Inka city planning. Water still runs through town in Inca-constructed canals. Ollantaytambo is a lovely place to stay overnight on your way to Machu Picchu, containing several excellent hotels. From Ollantaytambo, you can then catch the train to *Agua Calientes*, which sits at the foot of the famous Inka site of Machu Picchu.



If you get to Lima
early...

*Consider a visit to the UNESCO
World Heritage Site of **Caral***

Located three hours north of Lima, this site has been brilliantly excavated by one of our keynote speakers, Dr. Ruth Shady, over the past 17 years. This massive complex of mounds, plazas, and habitation zones is tremendously important for understanding the origins of Andean civilization.

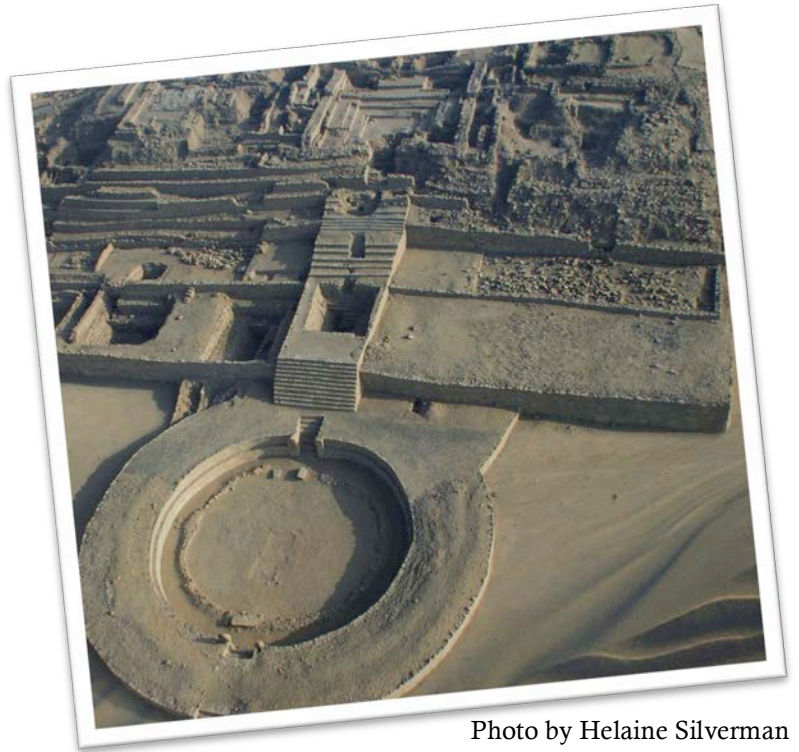


Photo by Helaine Silverman

