

WEST-CENTRAL ASIA

IRAN

Meidan Imam, Esfahan

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1979

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO)
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, v, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The complex of Imam Square is important from the following point of views: (i) historical – its history dates back to the 17th century; (ii) scientific – it features an elaborate architectural & urban design; (iii) artistic – it demonstrates the entire popular arts and crafts of its time; (iv) cultural & social."

"World Heritage inscription has been a major factor in protecting the site's integrity."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.
- * The WH Committee does not have the most recent map indicating clear core and buffer zone. The authorities have expressed their intention to extend the WH protected area to better represent the Heritage values of the Historic Centre.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

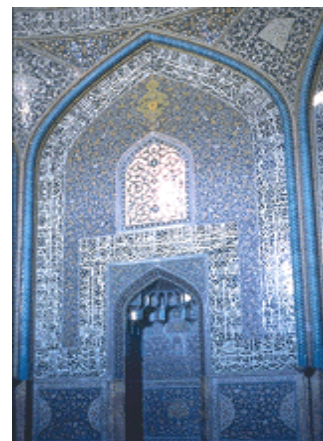
Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- "The ICHO imposes strict rules concerning building licences in Imam Square and its surroundings. These rules require the presence of an expert of the ICHO during restoration works in historic and cultural structures."
- The Executive Director of the Esfahan Office of ICHO is responsible for the supervision and management planning in the complex. He heads the technical and monitoring departments.
- The 'Rehabilitation Plan' foresees conservation works and allocates national and provincial budgets for the property's conservation and development.



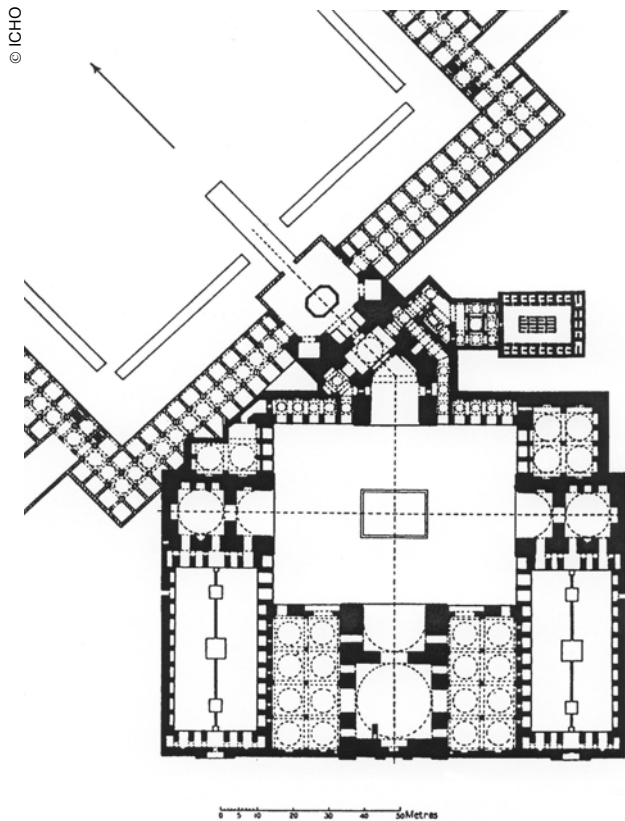
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Present State of Conservation

- Comprehensive restoration work has been in progress since 1965. Because of the delicate and vulnerable nature of the structures these works are still in progress.
- The neighbouring bazaars outside the current World Heritage core zone have been restored and new constructions cleared.
- Sidewalks have been re-paved.
- WH inscription has been a major factor in protecting the site's integrity.

Staffing and Training Needs

- There are restorers and service personnel located in four buildings of the World Heritage Property: the Imam Mosque, Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque, Ai Qapou Palace and the Portal of the Great Bazaar.
- "The number of guards and supervisors, particularly during the peak tourist seasons, is not sufficient."
- Tourist guides need additional training.



Plan of Meidan Imam Square

Financial Situation

- There are National and Provincial budget allocations for restoration of the property. Traders owning shops within the property contribute to the rehabilitation of business premises, for which credit facilities also exist.
- Admission is charged at three of the principal monuments. No figures supplied.
- Funding is inadequate because “the municipality and the financial department of Isfahan are [spending] all the taxes collected from the trade establishments in the complex’s vicinity for purposes of restoration and preservation of Imam Square and its structures.”
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 2003, US\$2,752 training assistance for the 3 Iranian WH Properties.

Access to IT

- No PCs, no email or internet access.
- * The ICHO Esfahan Office has IT equipment.

Visitor Management

- Basic tourist facilities such as guides, refreshments, restrooms, telephones, taxis, shops and a police station exist.
- There is a need for improved communication technology.
- There is no tourism management plan, and no visitor statistics.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Economic development is giving rise to pressures to allow the construction of multi-storey commercial and parking buildings in the historic centre within the nationally designated WH buffer zone
- Road widening schemes threaten the boundaries of the site.
- The number of tourists is adversely affecting historic floors & staircases.
- The city was damaged by bombardment during the Iran-Iraq War and this damage has not yet been repaired.
- * Fire is a risk to the property.

Counteractive Plans

- There is no emergency plan. A mechanism however exists for instituting repairs in response to needs identified through monitoring.
- Traffic, air pollution and pressures arising from the number of visitors are all increasing. A traffic plan, which foresees pedestrianisation around the Square, has been developed but not yet implemented.
- * Negotiations and consultation between the national, municipal governments, UNESCO and ICOMOS experts resulted in reducing the height of a large multi-storey building which was constructed after demolition of a historic caravanserai within the nationally designated World Heritage buffer zone.



Constructions in the buffer zone

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The office responsible for monitoring is based in the nationally designated WH buffer zone.
- Routine monitoring is viewed as the responsibility of the police and security personnel.
- No formal monitoring system is in place, monitoring activities are dealt with on a day-to-day basis.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators identified relate to fire fighting equipment and a fire alarm system as the key monitoring needs.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions**Conclusions and Proposed Actions**

- “The preservation and restoration activities in the complex of Imam Square, following its inclusion on the World Heritage List, resulted in: (i) increasing public awareness of the square's cultural value; (ii) mobilization of the cooperation and assistance of the local private sector; (iii) growth of domestic and foreign tourism in Esfahan; (iv) vast expansion of restoration works in the vicinity and within the limits of the complex.”
- Proposed actions include: (i) launching a website, publications in various languages and establishing a museum; (ii) a necessary increase in the number of qualified personnel to carry out both presentation and restoration work; (iii) increased funding needed to complete all restoration programmes within the next 10 years.

*** State of Conservation Reports**

1995 WHC-95/CONF.203/5 The authorities were requested to consider the establishment of meaningful buffer zones. The authorities invited international experts to assess the state of conservation of all three World Heritage cultural properties in Iran. The Centre requested ICCROM to take part in this exercise. A joint Iran-UNESCO-ICCROM mission took place in September 1995.

The 1995 ICHO/ICCROM Mission Report highlighted development pressures within the Historic Centres of Esfahan, and recommended an extension of the property to increase protection of the historic city.

An ICCROM Mission in 1999 drew attention to lack of human and financial resources, development pressures, growing pressure of visitor numbers, a need to increase public awareness of the importance of historic residential buildings, and to develop a system for monitoring changes in the use and condition of historic buildings.

2002 WHC-2002/CONF.202.17 A WHC staff undertook a mission in January 2002. In line with the 1995 Mission recommendations, the authorities were redefining and extending the protected World Heritage area to include monuments and architectural ensembles of the Safavid period in the Historic Centres of Esfahan. The authorities submitted a draft extension nomination dossier for consultation. The Mission noted the high level of conservation of the monuments and recommended that site-interpretation and signage be enhanced. The Mission reported the construction of a commercial complex within the Conservation Protective Zone adopted by the Government which is the nationally designated World Heritage buffer zone. The construction plan was not authorized by Central Government, and exceeds the maximum height limitations. The World Heritage Centre requested clarification on discussions between the Municipality and Government to correct the situation. The Bureau, at its 26th session, requested the Government to provide a report on the discussions between the Municipality and the Government. A monitoring mission to be undertaken by ICOMOS and an urban planner under the UNESCO-France Convention had been postponed but proposed for July 2002.

IRAN

Persepolis

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1979

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Parse-Pasargad Research Foundation (PPRF)
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The cultural and historical Complex of Perspolis is a unique remains of the Achaemenid Empire [...] Style and taste of Achaemenid art is obvious in full detail. The variety of patterns and scenes in the reliefs proved the fact that Achaemenid art is a mixture of other styles of art in ancient world, which are put together in an Iranian spirit. As the Achaemenid Empire ruled on many parts of the world, one can find imitations of Assyrian, Egyptian and Babylonian Art in the reliefs."
- A re-nomination is proposed to extend the site boundaries and enclose the entire plain of Marvdasht including Rahmat Mountain, Majd Abbad quarries and other historic structures.

"A re-nomination is proposed to extend the site boundaries to enclose the entire plain of Marvdasht including Rahmat Mountain, Majd Abbad quarries and other historic structures."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the inscribed property are considered adequate.
- However, in view of the proposal an extension of the buffer zones is under discussion.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.



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II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

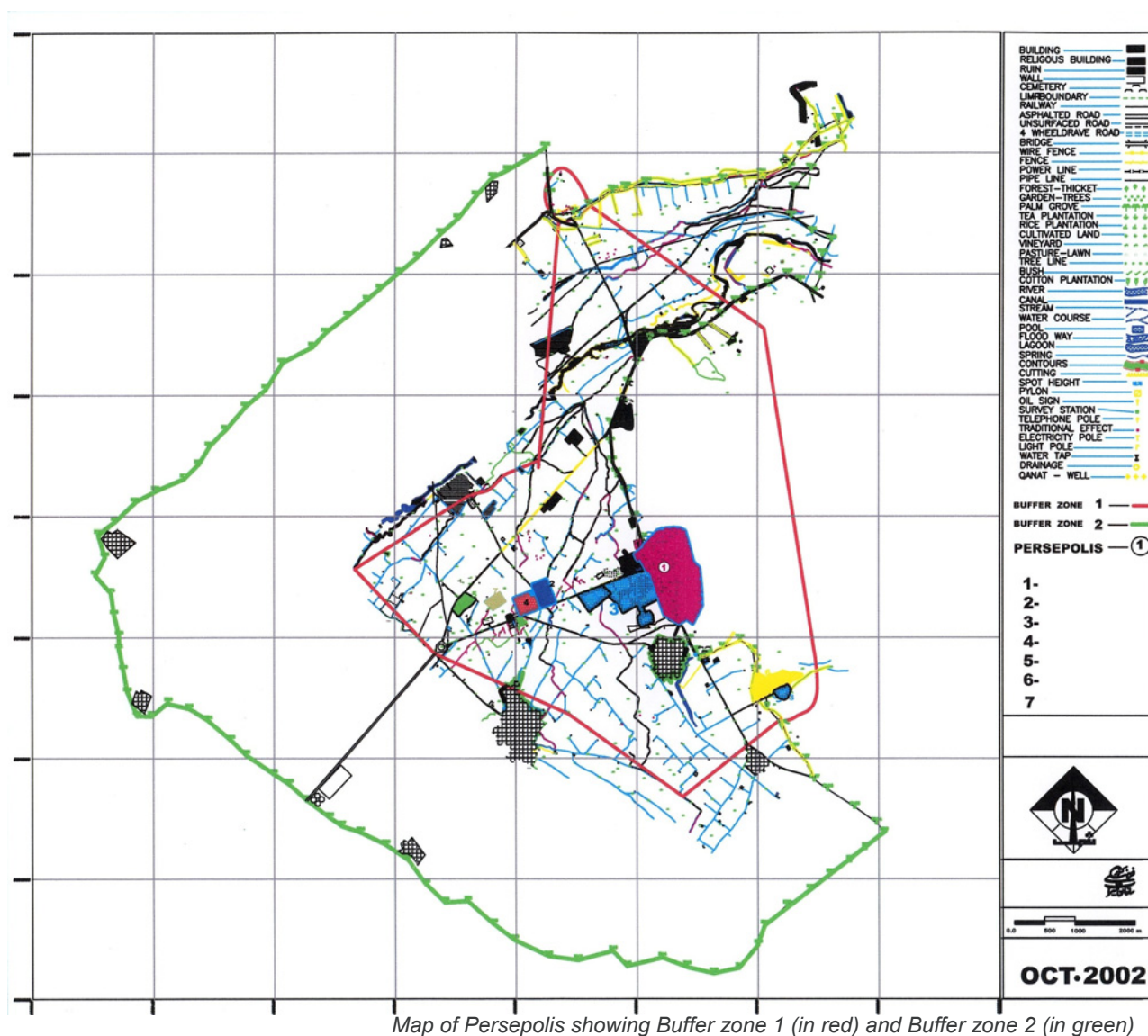
- Relevant national laws and regulations concerning the WH property include: (i) the Law on the Protection of National Treasures, 1930; (ii) the Law on the Registration of National Treasures, 1973; (iii) the Legal Regulation about illegal excavations, 1979; and (iv) Regulations for Boundaries and Buffer Zones of the Perspolis Site.
- PPRF is managed by a committee consisting of its Director, two senior officials from ICHO and the Director of Fars Province Cultural Heritage Office.
- PPRF recommends the formation of an autonomous foundation to manage the Marvdasht Plain.
- A management plan covering identification of borders, buffer zones, land ownership, conservation priorities and timetabled management interventions has recently been introduced.

Present State of Conservation

- Since 1979, national experts have undertaken research and conservation works. However, documentation on their interventions is incomplete.
- PPRF was established in 2001 with a broad remit covering documentation, recording, evaluation of restorations, visitor management and boundaries & buffer zones improvement.

Staffing and Training Needs

- There are 39 professional staff and 43 craftsmen, support staff and guards.
- Staffing levels are considered inadequate and a need to recruit more young qualified staff is identified.
- General exposure to international standards is a priority.



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Financial Situation

- The National Treasury allocated US\$250,000 to the site and its environs in 2001-02. The Provincial Treasury allocates around US\$50,000 per annum for running expenses. Admission fees are paid to the National Treasury and approx 25% is returned to ICHO (approx US\$37,500 in 2001-02).
- Funding is considered inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1998, US\$15,000 Training Assistance, Stone Conservation; (ii) 2001, US\$20,000 Training Assistance; National monitoring seminar (iii) 2002, US\$12,000 Promotional Assistance, Publication.

Access to IT

- There are 5 PCs on the site.
- There is no email or Internet access.
- GIS is used by the PPRF with the following software: MicroStation and Autocad.

Visitor Management

- 461,839 people visited the site in 2001-02.
- There are guides, publications, information boards and a sound and light show for tourists.
- There is a need to improve the standard of guides and introduce an electronic guiding system.
- The visitor management plan details opening hours and admission fees for visitors.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Principal threats are identified as the growth of Marvdasht town, new village developments and the arrival of polluting industries.
- "Controlling the borders and boundaries of the property against agricultural, industrial and constructional development is the great problem of the site".
- These threats are considered to be increasing.

Counteractive Plans

- There is no emergency plan, but a mechanism exists for emergency decision-making. PPRF has set up a research bureau in the site for this purpose.
- The need for more effective research and evaluation of threats is recognised.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- With support of the Iranian Meteorology Organization and the Iranian Environment Organization, PPRF conducts site monitoring and reports to ICHO.
- A daily, monthly and annual monitoring regime is being developed by PPRF to replace the obsolete monitoring system.

Monitoring Indicators

- There are currently no indicators. However, "PPRF is intending to do and use comprehensive documentation [concerning the] present status of the site and aerial/ground photogrametry as indicators for monitoring."
- The need to develop indicators of environmental pollution and weathering is proposed.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "Establishing the Parse-Pasargad Research Foundation is the focal point of changes in improving the situation of the site:"
- Extension of the property to cover the Marvdasht plain is seen as a priority.
- PPRF is developing its plan and programme to include increasing collaboration in research, improving documentation, emergency conservation needs, site presentation, equipping laboratories, providing electronic communication mediums and encouraging public co-operation in site conservation. "The deadline for this task is October 2003."
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for research, equipment and conservation work.



Treasury of the Palace after rainfall

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* State of Conservation Reports

No State of Conservation Reports have been submitted to the Committee/Bureau.

A 1995 ICHO/ICCROM Mission noted the technical capacity of conservators on site, the need to improve information and signage for visitors, and the desirability of extending the property.

IRAN

Tchoga Zanbil

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1979

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Conservation and Restoration of Chogha Zanbil
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria * C iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Chogha Zanbil Ziqqurra is the most unique and one of the largest holy cities of its kind, a survival from the Elamite period. Chogha Zanbil Dur Untash is an evidence of Elamite times which can provide extensive information about this period and culture. It is the most valuable monument left from the Middle Elamite period."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the inscribed property are considered adequate.
- An extension of the buffer zone is proposed. The site is in close relation with its natural environment which was not taken into account at the time of its inscription on the WH List.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Relevant national laws and regulations concerning the WH property include: (i) the Law on the Protection of National Treasures, 1930; (ii) the Law

on the Registration of National Treasures, 1973; (iii) the Legal Regulation about illegal excavations, 1979.



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- The property is administered by ICHO with advice and support from many national agencies and institutions.
- A Research Centre is to be established as an independent authority for the site and its surroundings.
- "The lack of a permanent management plan as well as a resident manager to control the conservation requirements of the site has always constituted a problem."
- To this purpose, a management plan is in preparation which will include greater administrative presence on site to improve security and raise local awareness of its significance.

Present State of Conservation

- High rainfall has a damaging effect on original adobe structures.
- Maintenance of the site was not possible during the Iran-Iraq war.
- Conservation activities were sporadic until 1998 when a Conservation & Restoration Plan was adopted by ICHO with support from UNESCO Japan Funds in Trust and CRATERre.
- Local materials & traditional methods are now used.
- Notable works include: (i) repairs to the Ziggurat, (ii) conservation of adobe structures, (iii) clearing of historic drains, and (iv) construction of emergency drains.

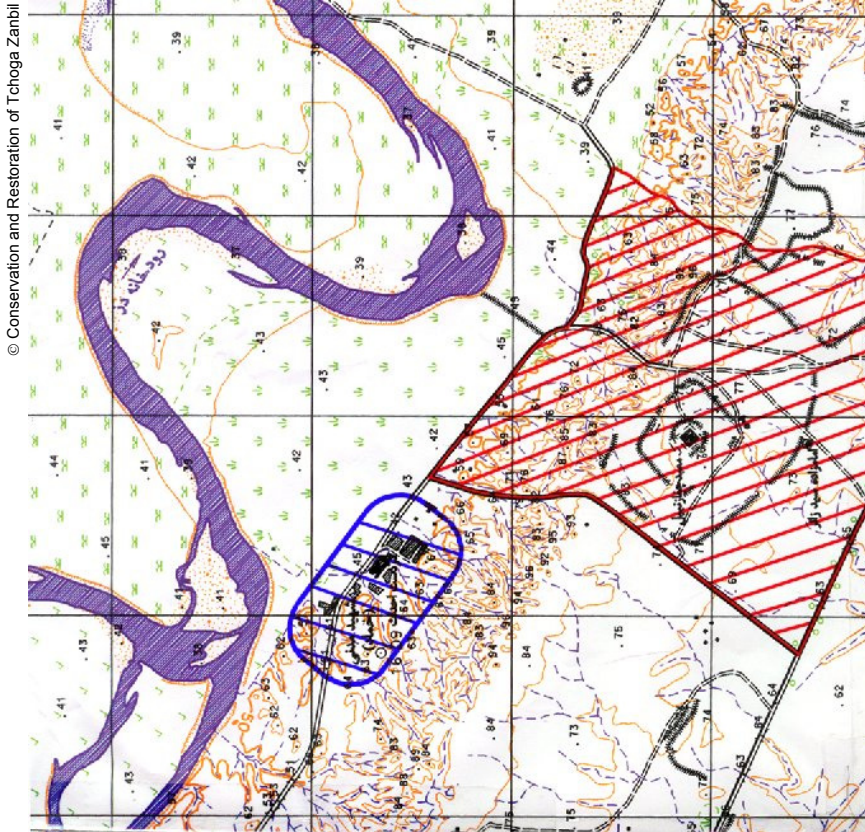
Staffing and Training Needs

- There are 17 professional staff on site, 16 craftsmen, support staff and guards, and 76 technical advisers associated with the site.
- Staff levels are considered adequate.
- Training needs are identified in conservation, traditional skills, site management, English and IT.

Financial Situation

- Around 1,100,000,000 Rials (US\$137,500) are made available to ICHO for Tchoga Zanbil via the Iranian Planning and Budget Organization. The sum is considered inadequate and cannot be used for

- There is a need for improved information and guiding arrangements.
- There is a tourism management plan. Landscaping and emergency evacuation plans have been implemented.
- Inscription on the WH List has boosted visitor numbers, as well as national and international awareness.



Map of Tchoga Zanbil showing core (in red) and development (in blue) zones

expensive items such as research and staff accommodation.

- Income could be boosted by a share of admission fees, local taxation, support from national agencies, commercial sponsorship and international agencies.
- "The Conservation and Restoration Project of Chogha Zanbil", 1998-2001, valued at US\$500,000, was organized between UNESCO Japan Funds in Trust, Saitama University, CRATerre and ICHO.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1986, US\$20,000 Technical Assistance, Photogrammetry Equipment

Access to IT

- There are 6 PCs on the site.
- There is no email or Internet access.
- A GIS is being used for detailed mapping.

Visitor Management

- 32,661 visitors in 2001, of which 2,384 were foreign tourists.
- Tourist facilities include night illumination, guides, and site signage.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Due to heavy rains damage, exposed mud structures.
- A change in the course of the Dez River threatens the outer walls.
- Sugar cane cultivation and processing have altered traditional land use and increased aerial pollution.
- Deforestation of river valleys.
- Aerial fall-out from the Iraq-Kuwait war.

Counteractive Plans

- There is no emergency plan, but a mechanism for emergency decision-making.
- There is a proposal to generate a greenbelt around the site, to reorganise local traffic routes across and around the site, and to establish a climatologic station.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Daily, monthly and annual monitoring was introduced under the Conservation & Restoration Project, with support of the Iranian Meteorology Organization and the Iranian Environment Organization.

Monitoring Indicators

- Excavation records and current observations are studied to monitor deterioration of structures.
- Environmental conditions are recorded and reported.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "Considerable improvement has been made in the overall preservation of the site, but the continuous effects of environmental factors cannot be ignored".

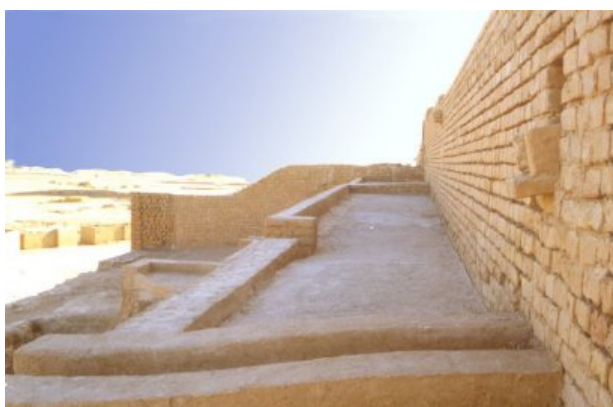
- The Conservation & Restoration Project should be continued with independent financial means, and its research base should become a permanent regional centre.
- The authorities should propose an extension of the WH site to protect its surroundings. Conservation activity should continue, and the site surrounded by a protective fence.

© Conservation and Restoration of Tchoga Zanbil



Earthen wall of Tchoga Zanbil before restoration

© Conservation and Restoration of Tchoga Zanbil



Earthen wall of Tchoga Zanbil after restoration

- Further technical research and training should be developed. The future programme plan will be finalised by October 2003.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for international courses, equipment & conservation.

* State of Conservation Reports

1995 A ICHO/ICCROM mission made 6 key recommendations: (i) Preparation of an Area Master plan to control neighbouring settlements; (ii) Adoption of a management plan to regulate maintenance works and introduce monitoring; (iii) Completion of legal protection and definition of buffer zone; (iv) Regulation of land ownership on site; (v) Improvement of visitor services; (vi) Improvement of water and electricity supply on site.

1995 WHC-95/CONF.201/4 A joint ICHO- ICCROM mission of February 1995 observed that in spite of the use of traditional methods of conservation, (mud and straw mixture), the site has continued to deteriorate where exposed to heavy rainfall. The mission also noted movement of the walls of the Ziggurat. UNESCO urged the deployment of a technical team to define measures required, and finalise a project document for funding. The Bureau requested the authorities to inform the Committee on the state of conservation through systematic monitoring and reporting.

The 1998 ICCROM mission made 6 key recommendations: (i) Visitors should be prevented from climbing on the Ziggurat; (ii) No new visitor facilities should be located in sight of the Ziggurat; (iii) First aid, water, electricity and telephone facilities should be provided; (iv) Increase the number of site guardians; (v) Moisture content of the core of the Ziggurat should be monitored; (vi) Consolidation work should not prevent further archaeological study in the future.

1998 WHC-98/CONF.201/3B. It was noted that the ICCROM mission of 1998 would report to the next Bureau.

2000 WHC-2000/CONF.202/5. It was noted that an ICCROM/ICOMOS mission visited the site in 1999 and would report to the next Bureau.

UZBEKISTAN

Ichan Kala

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1990

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Ministry of Cultural Affairs
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, iv, v

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Ichan Kala, in the city of Khiva, limited by fortress walls has been inscribed on the World Heritage List as an outstanding example of city-building art of the 14th to 19th centuries, which has preserved all the features of a Central Asian medieval city."
In the Ichan Kala nucleus zone, 51 monuments of outstanding national and international value, of which many palaces, mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums, caravanserais and bath-houses, form a unique architectural uniformity that came to this day practically unchanged.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The "borders of Ichan Kala are not subject to reconsideration."

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The "valuable features of each monument and/or object have been saved and have not suffered losses."
- "Regularly carried-out measures" have preserved the integrity of the monuments and objects, and "have not affected the authenticity of the site."



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II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Relevant national laws and regulations concerning the WH property include: (i) The Law on Protection and Exploitation of Cultural Heritage Properties, 2001; (ii) The Law on Architecture and City-building, 1995; (iii) The Instructions on Rules of Recording, Safeguarding, Maintaining, Utilisation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Monuments, 1986; (iv) The Instructions on Organization of Buffer Zones for Historical and Cultural Monuments, 1986.
- The protection and conservation of Ichan Kala is jointly managed by the "Administration of the State Historic and Architectural museum and reserve of Ichan Kala" on a local level and the Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs on a national level. Regular regional inspections to the World Cultural Heritage ensure its protection and proper use.
- "The main principle [of scientific restoration] is the preservation of authenticity through the use of traditional construction materials, designs, elements and architectural decoration."

Present State of Conservation

- Between 1981-1997, important restoration work and infrastructure redevelopment was carried out in Ichan Kala. Scientific missions to over ten architectural complexes undertook the following restoration measures: (i) conservation of fortress walls and gates; (ii) conservation of wooden carved doors and columns, restoration of majolica facings and ceramic tiles; (iii) restoration of painted decorations; (iv) construction of drains from burned square bricks.
- Traditional monuments were adapted to modern needs without breaking their internal and external authenticity. In this spirit, hotels, restaurants, tourist information centres and other modern facilities have successfully been inserted into the city landscape.
- During the same period, research on design and restoration of traditional apartment houses on four city streets was undertaken and implemented. An ethnography museum is planned to be installed in one of these restored houses.



Location of the principal monuments of Ichan Kala

Staffing and Training Needs

- Research on the condition & protection of cultural monuments carried out under the annual thematic actions of the 'Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments bodies'.
- No information provided on staffing & training needs.

Financial Situation

- "All donated funds totalling 359.1 million so'm (US\$1.795 million) were directed on the realization of research, design, conservation, restoration and development of monuments and their environment."

Access to IT

- No information provided.

Visitor Management

- "Inclusion of Ichan Kala into the World Heritage List has increased the interest for visiting the place not only among tourists, but also among the local population."
- About 300,000 people visited the WH Property in 2000, 13,000 of which were foreign tourists.

- The number of local & foreign tourists doubled "as a result of the work carried-out on monuments" and "infrastructure of services, formation of workshops for national foremen and handicraftsmen".
- Tourist facilities include: a tourist bureau, information leaflets, exhibitions, lectures, hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops & a trade centre.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Vandalism, theft and destruction of cultural monuments by local populations
- Rising damp and salt attack due to the drying up of the Aral Sea and extensive land tenure
- Extensive ground leakages, producing a floating water table resulting in leans and settlement of foundations.

Counteractive Plans

- The Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments has brought the issue of soil salinity up to a national level, and is now “taking preventive measures against soil salinity and underground waters on the basis of rational land tenure.”
- To improve the stability of monuments situated in low-lying areas, the Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments has implemented a large drainage system for each affected monument.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- State inspections on the protection and use of cultural monuments are carried out by the ‘Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments’ on each separate structure through regular systematic visual surveys.
- In case of detection of any changes in design, architecture or town-planning, the implementation of counteractive measures is undertaken by specialized agencies under the supervision of State inspectors.
- * A regional inspector in each region is responsible for monitoring the conservation of monuments and sites.

Monitoring Indicators

- There are no precise monitoring indicators, but after every regional/national monitoring mission, a report is handed out to the Principal Board which takes the appropriate measures.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The WH property has not undergone any significant changes that could alter its original value. The current regulations for the protection and restoration of cultural monuments are considered adequate.
- The improvement of the ecological situation of Ichan Kala resulting mainly from the drying up of the Aral sea requires assistance at an international level. At present, states in Central Asia and various international fund are involved in the preservation of the Aral sea and of its environment.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 WHC-CONF.207/2 The Secretariat has received reports that major refacing and rebuilding of historic monuments and replacement of traditional architectural elements with inappropriate modern materials are being carried out at both Bukhara and Itchan Kala, this despite arrangements between UNESCO and the concerned authorities on the use of traditional materials for purposes of restoration. These works, being conducted for the 2500 Jubilee celebrations, are altering the appearance of the two sites and affecting the value of the properties. The Secretariat and ICOMOS will report on the reactive assessment mission to Bukhara and Itchan Kala during the session. The Bureau decided it would examine information provided at the time of its session and take appropriate action thereupon.

1997 WHC-CONF.208//8Brev The Bureau was informed by the Secretariat, ICOMOS and ICCROM of reports that major refacing and rebuilding of historic monuments and replacement of traditional architectural elements with inappropriate modern materials are being carried out at both Bukhara and Itchan Kala, as well as in Samarkand. The Bureau was informed that ICOMOS had been requested by the Secretariat to carry out a reactive assessment mission and that this would take place in early 1998. The Bureau decided to consider the findings of the ICOMOS mission at its twenty-second session in June/July 1998, and take appropriate action thereupon.

1998 WHC-CONF.201/3B After having decided that it would consider the findings of the ICOMOS mission at its 22nd session in, the Bureau decided it might recommend appropriate actions to the consideration of the State Party and the Committee.

1998 WHC-CONF.203/4 The Bureau took note of the report presented by ICOMOS and expressed concern over the development projects within the two sites, and urged the State Party to give special attention to the upgrading of street surfacing and furniture in the vicinity of the major monuments, to the control over nonlisted buildings in the historic centres, and in the case of Bukhara, to the clearance of blocked cisterns and channels so as to lower the water table.

UZBEKISTAN

Historic Centre of Bukhara

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- The twenty-five centuries old city of Bukhara with its 462 architectural monuments is an open-air museum, combining the city's long history in a single ensemble.
- The old structures, particularly the public and religious buildings like the mosques, madrasahs and mausoleums, remain high despite the more modern constructions outside the historic city centre, the latter being of outstanding significance as an exceptional example of a Central Asian medieval Muslim city.

Status of Site Boundaries

- "Borders of the historical centre and its buffer zone in Bukhara are kept within the limits of 450 ha, reconsideration at this given stage of development of the city is not required."

"Earthquakes are a major risk to the property, Bukhara being in a zone of high seismic risk (force 8 to 9)."

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.
- "Complex and systematic works" on each monument and the whole historic city lay-out have prevented negative alterations.



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II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

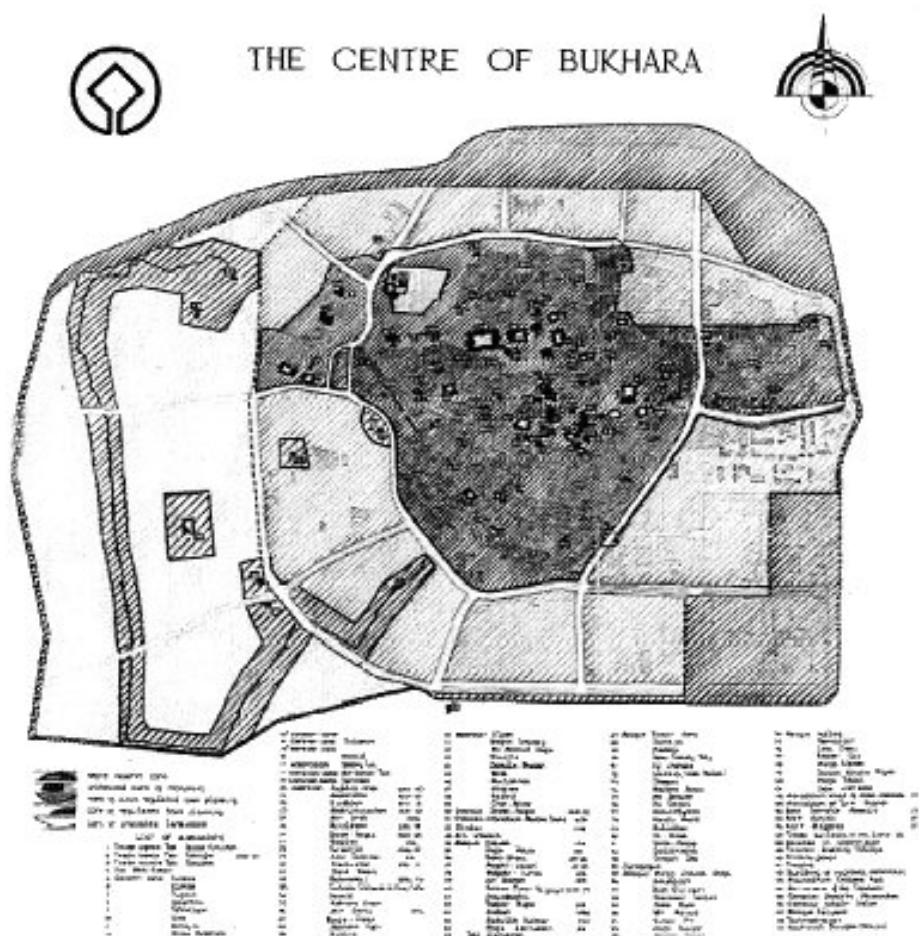
- Relevant national laws and regulations concerning the World Heritage property include: (i) The Law on Protection and Exploitation of Cultural Heritage Properties, 2001; (ii) The Law on Architecture and City-building, 1995; (iii) The Instructions on Rules of Recording, Safeguarding, Maintaining, Utilisation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Monuments, 1986; (iv) The Instructions on Organization of Buffer Zones for Historical and Cultural Monuments, 1986.
- The officials who maintain and protect the monuments are responsible for the safety of cultural heritage within the Historic Centre of Bukhara. They are under the supervision of the Administration of the State Historic and Architectural Museum and Reserve of Bukhara.

Present State of Conservation

- During the preparation and realization of the 2500th anniversary of the city under the aegis of UNESCO, complex scientific research works on significant architectural monuments were carried out. On the basis of their results, measures of safety improvement were taken.
- In order to improve the state of conservation of the Historic Centre of Bukhara, the following measures – including preventive works on the basis of scientific research and studies – were implemented on 15 monuments: (i) reinforcement of the walls basis; (ii) preservation of outdoor and indoor facade designs; (iii) restoration of roofs and domes; (iv) cleaning and conservation of channels, marble floors and panels in bath-houses.
- "Occurrence of main negative factors affecting the condition of monuments in the historical part of the city, such as industrial pollution, vibrations, unorganised visiting of sites, and vandalism, are now eliminated."

Staffing and Training Needs

- No information provided.



Historic Centre of the City of Bukhara

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Earthquakes; Bukhara being in a zone of high seismic risk (force 8 to 9)
- Water in the ground resulting in moisture problems and unstable foundations.
- Urban modernisation and development. "257 monuments out of 462 are the historical apartment houses, which are mostly private property. They are more subject to changes in the socio-demographic patterns of urban life and also to growth of the modern requirements to comfort of living."

Counteractive Plans

- Measures for the development and improvement of road coverings in the foot zone, as well as rational drainage system

installations are helping to overcome the negative effects of moisture and underground water infiltrations.

- "It is necessary to speed up the preparation and adoption of the new 'Law on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Monuments', in which modern legal mutual relations and requirements resulting from the growing social life of populations are taken into account."

Financial Situation

- 770.5 million so'm (US\$ 3.85 million) were spent on the protection and preservation of Bukhara's monuments between 1996-2000.

Access to IT

- No information provided.

Visitor Management

- More than 300,000 local & 15,000 foreign tourists visit the site every year.
- WH inscription has promoted an "increase of responsibility", the "growth of measures on the preservation of cultural monuments in the historical part of the city", and "the inflow of tourists."
- The main monuments of the historical part of the city are regularly cleaned and their safety reinforced so as to allow the "best possible visiting conditions".

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Regular scheduled inspections on the state of conservation of monuments in the historical centre of the city are carried out by the Administration of the State Historic and Architectural Museum and Reserve of Bukhara.
- Supervision tasks and general maintenance of the site is also delegated to the urban services of Bukhara.
- Official bodies in charge of the management of the World Heritage property have started working on a "State Cadastre of Cultural Heritage Monuments".

Monitoring Indicators

- No information provided.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The actual state of conservation and protection of the Historic Centre of Bukhara fulfils the requirements of the WH Convention criteria of authenticity and integrity.
- Further improvement of the technical measures used for protection and monitoring of the cultural heritage is necessary.
- Within the limits of the State Historic and Architectural museum and reserve of Bukhara, it is necessary to improve and develop tourist facilities.
- “The above-stated measures will be executed according to the ‘Program of complex measures on protection, preservation and presentation of cultural monuments’, by the appropriate bodies and organizations. Due to the necessities, international organizations are involved as far as possible in the implementation of this Program.”

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 WHC-CONF.207//2 The Secretariat has received reports that major refacing and rebuilding of historic monuments and replacement of traditional architectural elements with inappropriate modern materials are being carried out at both Bukhara and Itchan Kala, this despite arrangements between UNESCO and the concerned authorities on the use of traditional materials for purposes of restoration. These works, being conducted for the 2500 Jubilee celebrations, are altering the appearance of the two sites and affecting the value of the properties. The Secretariat and ICOMOS will report on the reactive assessment mission to Bukhara and Itchan Kala during the session. The Bureau decided it would examine information provided at the time of its session and take appropriate action thereupon.

1997 WHC-CONF.208//8Brev The Bureau was informed by the Secretariat, ICOMOS and ICCROM of reports that major refacing and rebuilding of historic monuments and replacement of traditional architectural elements with inappropriate modern materials are being carried out at both Bukhara and Itchan Kala, as well as in Samarkand. The Bureau was informed that ICOMOS had been requested by the Secretariat to carry out a reactive assessment mission and that this would take place in early 1998. The Bureau decided to consider the findings of the ICOMOS mission at its twenty-second session in June/July 1998, and take appropriate action thereupon.

1998 WHC-CONF.201/3B After having decided that it would consider the findings of the ICOMOS mission at its 22nd session in, the Bureau decided it might recommend appropriate actions to the consideration of the State Party and the Committee.

1998 WHC-CONF.203/4 The Bureau took note of the report presented by ICOMOS and expressed concern over the development projects within the two sites, and urged the State Party to give special attention to the upgrading of street surfacing and furniture in the vicinity of the major monuments, to the control over nonlisted buildings in the historic centres, and in the case of Bukhara, to the clearance of blocked cisterns and channels so as to lower the water table.