



**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE
CONVENTION**

SECTION II

State of Conservation of specific World Heritage properties

State Party: **REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**
Property Name: **HISTORICAL CENTER OF SHAKHRISYABZ CITY**

II.1 Historical Center of Shakhrisyabz city

1.1 Introduction

a) State Party	The Republic of Uzbekistan
b) Name of the World Heritage Property	Historical Center of Shakhrisyabz city
c) Geographical coordinates	30° 45 min. latitude, 66° 53 min. longitude
d) Date of inscription on the World Heritage list	2 December 2000
e) Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan
f) Date of report	10 March 2003
g) Signature on behalf of State Party	<u>Minister of Culture</u>

II.2. Statement of Significance

The ancient part of city Shakhrisyabz had developed during long time and consecutive architectural-design layers have generated its original complete shape - within the limits of urban walls. A basis of its spatial composition make unique monumental buildings created mainly during the government of Temur and Temurids, preserved its primary features and determining characteristic historical city boundaries. This designation for the last term has not changed, and criterion on which the World Heritage Committee has included the site into the World Heritage List to reconsideration it is not required. The object answers criteria of value (a-i) (a-ii) (a-iii) (a-iv) according to item 24 of the "Implementation guide...", is creation of the genius of mankind, reflecting influence on development of architecture and town-planning of Central Asia, and also is the certificate of cultural traditions, historical events of Temurids epoch, which borrows the important place in a world history, politics, culture.

Borders of historical center of the city determined within the limits of 240,0 ha and 82,0 ha of a buffer zone was saved in a constant condition. In these borders the maintenance of protection and protection of values of the World Heritage Site is more real than in is artificial the extended borders.

II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

All monuments the components of the site included into the World Heritage List and historical lay-out of the city, have saved those values on which the importance of object was authorized.

All preserved monuments of Timurids epoch, and also historical lay-out in limits of urban fortress wall, preserved their original features related to Timurids epoch and its town-planning, architectural values. For the reporting period they were not exposed to changes and are preserved.

II.4. Management

All valuable objects accepted to the state account and protection, have preserved the legal statuses. The management related to protection and preservation of a cultural heritage is carried out by the same state bodies when the site was included into the World Heritage List.

In a national level - Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Uzbekistan, Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Uzbekistan;

Coordination and organization of questions on protection, restoration and use of cultural monuments in the Republic, including Shakhrisyabz;

In regions - regional (urban) State inspections on protection and use of cultural monuments at regional (urban) administration on culture of appropriate municipality;

Coordination and organization of questions on protection, restoration and use of cultural monuments in the region (city).

Besides, the documents for organization of museum-reserve in limits of the territory of Historical Center with the administrative and service personnel with its legal duties at the moment under preparation process.

A manpower and the partially financial maintenance on management of site in the present stage requires reconsideration. In connection with new economic reforms occurring in republic, alongside with the state grants the work on attraction of non-budget funds is carried out.

The information maintenance of the population on protection and preservation of a cultural heritage is carried out in all levels of a society, from primary schools, up to republican news agencies, press.

A recognition of site by a part of the world heritage have increased a flow of the visitors and tourists, both local, and foreign. The annual visiting has made: the foreign tourists - 5300 people and 23000 people of the local tourists. It promoted of perfection existing system of service, quality of an exposition, and also understanding of importance of protection of a cultural heritage among the population and voluntary participation them in separate kinds of works on preservation of site.

The main research and conservation works are carried out on the following sites:

Ak-Saray Palace-in 1994-1996 the preservation of the top saved parts of two pylons with their engineering strengthening and waterproofing is executed, in 1996 are fixed and are inhibited architectural decoration of two pylons and architectural remains of decorated floors.

Ensemble Daru-s-Sa'adat-in 1994-1996 are carried out archeological excavations with the purpose of an establishment of planning structure, in 1994-1996 the preservation of archeological remains of ensemble is carried out.

The ensemble Daru-t-tilawat-in 1994 is reveted an outside dome, in 1994-1996 are executed restoration and conservation works of an art painting in the interior of the mosque, in 1994-1996 are reconstructed the galleries of the mosque, in 1996 the works on accomplishment of a court yard and mosque's territory are carried out.

Gumbazi-Saidon Mausoleum-in 1996 are inhibited and partially restored the art painting in an interior of mausoleum, in 1996 was restored the panel of mausoleum.

Shamsiddin Kulol Maousoleum-in 1996 were resored the roof of mausoleum and its blocking. The architectural remains of constructive elements of the not preserved dome and tombstone above the tomb of Shamsiddin Kulol are inhibited.

Khonako of Arslan-khan-in 1995 the preservation of the architectural remains and accomplishment of necropolis of Barlas family is carried out.

A trade dome Chorsu-in 1995 the decreasing of a level of ground up to an initial mark and accomplishment of territory are carried out(spent) as well as conservation works.

Bath-House- in 1986-1996 the restoration of a building, systems of heating both water supply and adaptation under modern bath-house is carried out.

Khanako Mirkhamid-in 1991-1995 are carried out conservation works and its aiwans, accomplishment of a court yard, southwest and northern galleries.

Malik Ajar Mosque-in 1985-1986 khanako and its gallery were restored.

Koba Madrasah-in 1994-1995 the restoration of an entrance gate and khudjras (rooms), accomplishment of territory is carried out.

Chubin Madrasah-in 1994-1996 the restoration of mosque, reconstruction of northern, eastern and southern galleries, accomplishment of a court yard, reconstruction entrance portal is carried out.

Kunchikar Mosque-in 1972-1973 are carried out reconstruction works of all structure.

Khazrati Imom Mosque-in 1994-1996 is restored the mosque contiguous to northern facade of Khazrati Imom Mausoleum, the ancient designs are inhibited.

For scientific-conservation works on protection and preservation of monuments of Shakhrisyabz in 2000 are spent 150,0 million so'm or 0,75 million US dollars.

II.5. Factors affecting the property

At the moment of inclusion of site into the World Heritage List, it was not subject by negative affecting of an industry, the ecological situation rather favourable and has not changed. The only natural phenomenon damaging on condition of monuments is seismicity. The monitoring on seismostability of monuments is periodically conducted. The demographic condition in the historical part of city does not cause fear, population shift in this zone insignificant. The tourist flows are adjusted, organizational reserves for development of tourism in city is more significant.

The inclusion of site into the World Heritage List was created with the preconditions and understanding at the local population for the responsible approach to the historical environment.

II.6. Monitoring

After made scientific-restoration and conservation works on complexes of Daru-tilawat and Daru-s-sa'adat, the rests of Ak Saray Palace pylons and other monuments in a historical part of Shakhrisyabz are established constant supervision over a condition of engineering designs, architectural decoration by periodic photofixing not less than 2 times per one year, videoshootings and others carried out by state inspection on protection of cultural monuments of Shakhrisyabz city.

The national service on behalf of the Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs heads the realization of monitoring in the

republic, including Shakhrisyabz, and city municipality promotes the realization of monitoring.

The made scientific-restoration and conservation works on complexes of Daru-tilawat and Daru-s-sa'adat, the rests of Ak Saray Palace pylons and other monuments in a historical part of Shakhrisyabz promoted the prevention them from the further destructions, and also have strengthened of carrying ability and stability of the main designs of monuments, thus have supplied an easy approach of the tourists and visitors.

The main parameters of the monitoring on safety of site have not changed.

II.7. Summary of conclusions and recommended actions

The main valuable features of the site for the reporting period have not endured to changes. The intencification of public life and the new economic relations have not affected the legal status of site and control system on protection, preservation of the cultural heritage of city.

It is necessary to improve the technical maintenance of monitoring on sites, which is carried out under the direction of state protection by the specialized organizations. (AOOT "Ta'mirshunoslic", "Qadriyat-ta'mir", Tashkent Architectural Building Institute etc.). The diagram of performance of these works is made on each direction of works by the appropriate bodies of protection, preservation of the cultural heritage.

The necessity of rendering of the international help consists of material maintenance of monitoring, producing of conservation works (means of engineering strengthening, injection, mechanization of auxiliary operations etc.).