



PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE ON APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

SECTION II

State of convention of specific World Heritage properties

**State Party: *Iran (Islamic Republic of)*
Property Name: *Chogha Zanbil Historical Site***

II.1. Introduction

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| a. | Country (and State party if different): <i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i> | 001- |
| b. | Name of World Heritage property: <i>Chogha Zanbil Historicasl Site</i> | 002- |
| c. | <p>In order to locate the property precisely, please attach a topographic map showing scale, orientation, projection, datum, site name and graticule. The map should be an original print and not be trimmed. The site boundaries should be shown on the map. In addition they can be submitted in a detailed description, indicating topographic and other legally defined national, regional or international boundaries followed by the site boundaries.</p> <p>The State Parties are encouraged to submit the geographical information in digital form so that it can be integrated into a Geographical Information System (GIS).</p> <p>On this questionnaire indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, areas etc., give at least 3 sets of geographical co – ordinates) :</p> <p>Center Point: <i>X: 265885.69 - Y: 3544132.61</i></p> <p>North-west corner: <i>X: 265794.20 - Y: 3544131.99</i></p> <p>South–east corner: <i>X: 265974.52 - Y: 3544125.09</i></p> | 003- |
| d. | Give the date of inscription on the World Heritage List and subsequent extension (If applicable): <i>1974 with no extension.</i> | 004- |
| e. | <p>Organization(s) or entity (ies) responsible for the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Organization(s)/entity (ies): <i>Conservation and Restoration of Chogha Zanbil</i></p> <p>Person (s) responsible: <i>Mohammad Hassan Talebian</i></p> <p>Address: <i>Higher Education center of Cultural Heritage Organization, Kashanak, Niyavaran, Tehran.</i></p> <p>City and post code: <i>Tehran 193-5-3377</i></p> <p>Telephone: : <i>+98 21 228 20 93</i></p> <p>Fax: : <i>+98 21 228 20 93</i></p> <p>E-mail: <i>Mh talebian@yahoo.com</i></p> | 005- |
| f. | Date of preparation of the report: <i>October, 2002</i> | 006- |
| g. | <p>Signature on behalf of the State Party:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Name: <i>Dr. Vatandoust</i></p> <p>Function: <i>Director, Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR) and National coordinator, Conservation Project of Chogha Zanbil</i></p> | 007- |

II.2. Statement of significance

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| | <p>At the time of inscribing a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its outstanding universal value(s), or World Heritage value(s), by deciding on the criteria for which the property deserved to be included on the World Heritage List. Circle the criteria retained for the inscription: Cultural criteria: <i>i</i> - <i>ii</i> - <u><i>iii</i></u> - <i>iv</i> - <i>v</i> - <u><i>vi</i></u> (Cultural standards) Natural Criteria: <i>i-ii-iii-iv</i></p> <p>Were new criteria added by re-nominating and/or extending the property after the original inscription? <u>YES</u>/NO</p> <p>If YES, please explain: <i>Researches and surveys have shown a close relation between Chogha Zanbil site and historical - Cultural elements of that area. For instance the region of "Heriyeh" which is located in 3 Km of north-east of Chogha Zanbil, which has been known by Grishman as the House of New Year (bit akitu), belongs to Elamite Period. The researches could find some inscribed bricks and also some bricks which belong to Chogha Zanbil. Besides, many other archaeological mounds are also have been founded in this area. Studies on potteries and their identification have been very effective in order to recognize the cultural texture of the area. Natural environment of property is very exceptional also. As the historical monument of Chogha Zanbil is located in the Dez region with the Dez river running trough it, a varied flora and fauna coverage can be seen in the area, making the region one of the most interesting natural environment, which can be a natural heritage also, in the world. Then it seems that there is a need to extend its inscribed buffer zone.</i></p> | 008- 009- 010- |
| | <p>Please quote observations concerning the property made by the Advisory Body (ies) during the evaluation of the nomination: <i>There's no special recommendations made after ICOMOS investigation of the site.</i></p> <p>Quote the decisions and observations/recommendations, if appropriate, made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension (if applicable): <i>The Committee made no statement.</i></p> <p>Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions: <i>Nothing is done according to no recommendation of the Committee and ICOMOS.</i></p> | 011- 012- 013- |
| | <p>Please propose a statement of significance by providing a description of the World Heritage value(s) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. This description should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and it should be also detail what the property represents, what makes it outstanding, what specific values are that distinguish the property as well as what its relationship with its setting is, etc: <i>The outstanding values of the property is as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Chogha Zanbil Ziqqurrat is the most unique and one of largest of its kind, survived from Elamite period.</i> - <i>DurUntash (Chogha Zanbil) is an evidence of Elimate period which can access a lot of information about this period and culture.</i> - <i>DurUntash (Chogha Zanbil) is the most valuable monument among</i> | 014- |

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| | <p><i>Middle Elamite historical properties.</i> <i>- One of the most valuable significance of DurUntash is its spiritual and virtual importance which had been used as a religious center. Then the site is qualified for religious and spiritual values.</i></p> | |
| | <p>For the extension of a property or the inclusion of additional criteria a re-submission of the property may be considered. This might be regarded as necessary in order to recognize cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice versa, become desirable following the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property . Should a re-nomination of the property be considered? <u>YES/NO</u></p> <p>If YES, please explain: <i>The site is in close relation with its natural environment which actually can be concerned as its cultural ground. It had not been envisaged at the time of inscription. At present, some researches and surveys in the field of geology, environmental studies, etc. has been implemented that represent these close relations. In order to identify the function of Dur Untash in the history of the area, some researches has been implemented on historical hills around the region. Surface and topographical studies will be very effective for this purpose to being more familiar with the cultural fabric of the site and its relation to other Elamite centers. According to these studies, extension of the inscribed buffer zone, based on the attached plan, outside of internal wall is recommended.</i></p> | <p>015-</p> <p>016-</p> |
| | <p>Are the borders of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (still) adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the property's World Heritage values: <u>YES/NO</u></p> <p>If NO, please explain why not, and indicate what changes should be made to the boundaries of the property and/or its buffer zone (please indicate these changes also on a map to be attached to this report):</p> | <p>017-</p> <p>018-</p> |
| | <p>Is the State Party actively considering a revision of the property boundaries or the buffer zone? <u>YES/NO</u></p> <p>If YES, indicate what is being done to that end: <i>Currently and based on initial studies, the plan of extension of buffer zone, has been approved by the "Buffer zone inscription Council" of ICHO and legally is confirmed.</i></p> | <p>019-</p> <p>020-</p> |
| II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity | | |
| | <p>Have the World Heritage values identified above been maintained since the property's inscription? <u>YES/NO</u></p> <p>If NO, please describe the changes and name the causes:</p> | <p>021-</p> <p>022-</p> |

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| | <p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription? (Please quote from the ICOMOS/IUCN evaluation):</p> <p><i>As mentioned above there is no document in ICHO archive relating to the process of inscription and evaluation of World Heritage sites in Iran.</i></p> | 023- |
| | <p>Have there been changes in authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES/<u>NO</u></p> <p>If YES, please describe the changes to the authenticity / integrity and name the main causes?</p> | 024- 025- |
| | <p>Are there (further) changes foreseeable to the authenticity /integrity of the property in near future? YES/<u>NO</u></p> <p>If YES, please explain and indicate how these changes might affect the World Heritage values of the property:</p> | 026- 027- |

II.4. Management

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| | <p>How could the arrangements for the protection and the management of the property best be defined (more than one indication possible)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legal (x) Contractual () Traditional (x)</p> | 028- |
| | <p>Please describe and assess the implementation and effectiveness of these arrangements for the preservation of the values described under item II.2 at the national, provincial and / or municipal level:</p> <p><i>Use of legal methods to protect core zone and zone, as well as the knowledge of authorities, are very effective to protect the property. Traditional methods are not only useful to earn the valuable experiments concerning the techniques of making and utilization of material for conservation and restoration of the property, but also to permanent protection of the site through engagement and close relation between the domestic people and the Ziqqurat.</i></p> <p>In general terms, can this legislative, contractual and / or traditional protection be considered sufficient? YES/<u>NO</u></p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p><i>Although legal and traditional methods of protection were existed before, but lack of a permanent plan of management as well as a resident manager to control the conservation requirements of the site had always been a problem. In order to solve the problem, having a permanent research base for conservation and restoration studies as well as some prospected plans to arise the level of knowledge among the people of the region is necessary. Therefore one of the objectives of the plan of management is</i></p> | 029- 030- 031- |

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| | <p>Add: Tehran, 11365-4834, Iran Tel: (+98 21) 670 26 67 Fax: (+98 21) 670 17 47 E-mail: ary@rcccr.org</p> <p>Mohammad Hasan Talebian Add: Tehran, 11365-4834 Tel: (+98 21) 670 26 67 Fax: (+98 21) 670 17 47 E-mail: mh_talebian@yahoo.com</p> | |
| | <p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property? YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, explain why this is the case: <i>According to the plan of establishment of a Research Center in the region with Chogha Zanbil being its focal point, it seems that an independent financial and administrative authority is obligatory. For this attainment, ICHO attempts to supervise the site through a research base or foundation.</i></p> | <p>036- 037-</p> |
| | <p>Is there a management plan for the property? YES/NO</p> <p>If YES, please summaries, indicating if the plan is being implemented and since when: <i>The management plan is being prepared and will be executed soon.</i></p> | <p>038- 039-</p> |
| | <p>Please report on legal and administrative actions that are foreseen for further, to preserve the values described under item II.2 (e.g. passing of legislation, adjusting administrative and management arrangements, implementing or drawing up of a (new) management plan, etc) :</p> <p><i>Presently, besides preparing of plan of management, many legal activities have either been achieved or will be implemented soon. For instance, besides establishment of Research Center, related studies and executive plans are being undertaken.</i></p> | <p>040-</p> |
| | <p>Please provide detailed information, particularly in case where changes have occurred since the inscription of the property, on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Conservation</u> Make reference to all major interventions at the property and describe its state of conservation: <i>Excavation and conservation of a large part of the site were undertaken by the famous French archaeologist and researcher, Roman Grishman, during the years 1951 to 1962. Till 1998, some sporadic conservation and restoration activities of the complex, especially on the Ziqurrat were implemented. Considering of heavy rain fall condition of the region, high erosion of adobe, which are initial materials of the complex and make many difficulties for tentative conservation of them are observed. As Chogha Zanbil is located in the Khuzistan Province, which unfortunately has been one of the most vulnerable areas in Iran-Iraq war, lack of consideration and</i> | <p>041-</p> |

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| | <p><i>maintenance during that time is obvious and recognizable.</i></p> <p><i>In 1998, in order to prevent the site of more damage and in the frame work of agreement between ICHO, UNESCO and Japan Trust Fund and cooperation of CRATerre, Plan of Conservation and Restoration of Chogha Zanbil in several disciplines was initiated. In recent years and parallel to various researches, effective conservation and restoration have also been achieved. Native materials with traditional methods have been used for these works. Traditional experiments and scientific methods have been used together to access the best results. Some of them are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Reconstitution of fallen parts of the Ziqqurat and filling of the existent holes</i> <i>- Conservation of adobe masses with Kahgel covering with appropriate slopping</i> <i>- Cleaning of the historical drainage system, designing and execution of emergency drains to evacuate rain waters</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ownership</u> | <p>Make reference to all major changes in ownership of the property and describe the present state of ownership:</p> <p><i>Ownership of the site since its excavations has always been under ICHO authority.</i></p> | 042- |
| | <p>Please, give a detailed description of the staffing of the site:</p> <p><i>Resident Experts: There are several permanent experts who study and investigate conservation and restoration methods.</i></p> <p><i>Documentary Technician: These people which are often native people of the region, as part time employer document and monitor the site.</i></p> <p><i>Guards: They are responsible to protect and sage guard the site during day and night.</i></p> <p><i>Labors and Traditional skill men: Besides expertism studies and documentation by experts and specialists, a permanent conservational and restoration workshop, with work force and traditional native skilled men is active during the year. Emergency conservation in the site is the most important duties of this section. Moreover, some laboratory experts, computer specialist and a librarian work in the complex. Except above-mentioned staff, the project benefits of experiences of many counselors, students and trainees.</i></p> <p><u>Directors:</u></p> <p><i>National Coordinator: Dr. Abdolrasool Vatandoust</i> <i>Resident Coordinator in Khuzistan: Eng. Mohammad Hasan Talebian</i></p> <p><u>International Advisors:</u> <i>Prof. Yasoushi Okada, (Saitama University, Japan), Prof. Hubert Guillaud, (CRATerre, France), Dr. Christian Manhart (Chief, Cultural Division, UNESCO), Dr. Hideo Noguchi (Previous Chief, Cultural Division, UNESCO)</i></p> <p><u>International Relations:</u></p> | 043- |

Ms. Mojdeh Momenzadeh

Resident Experts:

Afshin Ebrahimi
Seied Hossein Hosseini Siyar
Bijan Heidarizadeh
Hamid Fadaii
Ali Malek Abassi
Behzad Mofidi Nasrabadi

Technician and Documentation Staff:

Shervin Amir Choopani
Ahmad Khanifr
Ali Zakavi
Seied Ali Asgari
Ali Abdolkhani
Alireza Faraji
Mozaffar Farhadpour
Farrokh Attar Roshan
Saeed Nejad Roohi
Parvaneh Jonavaz
Rahim Banna

Cooperator Experts and Counselors:

Mazyar Kazemi (Conservation Expert and maquette maker)
Saeed Rahmati (Conservation Expert)
Gholamreza Rahmani (Conservation Expert)
Sharzad Amin Shirazi (Conservation Expert)
Omid Oud bashi (Conservation Expert)
Mehdi Jalayeri (Conservation Expert)
Hasan Rezaee (Conservation Expert)
Maryam alsadat Salehi (Conservation Expert)
Alirez Gholinejad Pirbazari (Architect)
Naser Sarafraz (Architect)
Reza Masoudinejad (Architect)
Ali Majdi Nasab (Development expert)
Ali Ghadim (Development expert)
Morteza Momenzadeh (Geology advisors)
Ahmad Nabian (Geology advisors)
Mostafa Shahrabi (Geology advisors)
Ehsan Daneshvar (Hydrologist)
Babak Aminpour (Geophysics)
Ali Moradi Tehrani (Geophysics)
Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Environment advisor)
Azita Faghan Toloee (Environment advisor)
Hosein Paydar (Mineralogist)
Fariba Davodi (Mineralogist)
Reza Bahral oloomi (Computer specialist)
Saeed Balavandi (Computer specialist)
Faranak Bahral Oloomi (Physician)
Soodabeh Dorali (Chemist)

Abbas Abed Esfehani (Chemist)
Mohammad Hossein Majedi Ardakani (Geomechanic expert)
Ali Habib Nejad (Geomechanic expert)
Abdolreza Ghasemi (Geomechanic expert)
Hamid reza Sadr (Linguist)
Gita Nikkhah (Linguist)
Mehrnoush Malayeri (Linguist)
Sheida Jalalvand Sadafi (Linguist)
Omid Hutan (Archaeologist)
Seied Saeed Hoseini (Archaeologist)
Arian Lachin (Internation Relations)
Kiyan Soheil (Internation Relations)
Mehdi Jorjani (Translator)
Naser Mizbani (Photographer)
Hormoz Emami Khalkhali (Film maker)

Cooperator Technicians:

Ali asghar Barkhordar Kashani
Seied Kamran Hoseini
Omid Rezaee Mirghaed
Majid Shirani
Masoud Sarafraz
Valid Sarjang
Alireza Shahverdi
Hasan Ahmadzadeh
Hasan Soltani
Alireza Jonavz
Babak Afrooz
Mohsen Tander

Cooperator Students:

Karim Alizadeh (Archaeologist)
Manijeh Dehdashti (Archaeologist)
Roghiyeh Zaferanlou (Archaeologist)
Fattaneh Yami (Archaeologist)
Azita Mirzaee (Archaeologist)
Seied Rasool Seiedin Broujeni (Archaeologist)
Hamid Afshar (Archaeologist)
Mr. Nazari Arshad (Archaeologist)
Mr. Rezazadeh (Archaeologist)
Ms. Alizadeh (Archaeologist)
Gouhar Tajgoudarzi (Archaeologist)
Masoud Bater (Documentation Expert)
Abdolreza Barghdahandeh (Documentation Expert)
Maziyar Nikbar (Documentation Expert)
Khaled Sadegh (Documentation Expert)
Moshen Charehsaz (Documentation Expert)
Vahid Darabi (Documentation Expert)
Saeed Fallahfar (Documentation Expert)
Hengameh Alagha (Documentation Expert)
Mehrdad Ghorbanzadeh (Documentation Expert)

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| | <p><i>Saeed Mohammadkhani (Documentation Expert)</i> <i>Soroosh Kiyae (Photographer)</i></p> <p><u><i>Skillmen and Labors:</i></u> <i>Ghanbar Sedaghat</i> <i>Daroush Amirzadeh</i> <i>Abdolreza Sarafraz</i> <i>Shirzad Alinia</i> <i>Karim Gordlou</i> <i>Mohammad Gordlou</i> <i>Mohammad Esmaiel Tahan</i> <i>Nezam Ardeshirzadeh</i> <i>Morteza Hajivand</i> <i>Fasal Fazeli</i> <i>Ahmad Ghanbarpour</i> <i>Mohsen Hourizadeh</i> <i>Saeed Abdolkhani</i> <i>Hasan Ghaneminiya</i> <i>Oufi Fazli</i> <i>Rahim Fazli</i></p> <p>Is the staffing level sufficient for adequate management of the property? <u>YES</u> /NO 044-</p> <p>If NO, what should be done to improve the situation? 045- <i>Yes. The level of the knowledge of the staff is in a good condition in comparison to the early days of the project.</i></p> <p>Does the staff need additional training? <u>YES</u> /NO 046-</p> <p>If YES, what are the training needs for your staff? 047- <i>The most important are as follows:</i> <i>- Holding of national and regional training courses in the field of conservation and restoration and management of the historical sites.</i> <i>- The staff training in English language and computer</i> <i>- Dispatching of experts abroad in order to attend in short and long term training and educating courses.</i> <i>- Developing appropriate ground for experts to discuss and exchange their ideas with their national and international counterparts.</i> <i>- Training of domestic people and traditional skill men in different related fields.</i></p> |
| | <p>Describe the funding and financial situation of the property, indication sources, level and regularity of financing: 048- <i>The annual budget for conservation and restoration of Chogha Zanbil is about 1,100,000,000 Rials. This budget is provided by the Planning and Budget</i></p> |

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| | <p><i>Organization upon proposal of ICHO. After approval, the amounts disburse to ICHO through Development Plans of the Budget and Planning Organization.</i></p> <p>Is the available funding sufficient for adequate management of the property? YES / <u>NO</u> <i>No. By the percentage of inflation in a year, the particular budget is not sufficient. On the other hand, as the particular budget is payable through Development Plans, can not be included many of research activities and investigations as well as the housing of staff and therefore it is needed that substantial changes be made in the financial organization of the archaeological site.</i></p> <p>If NOT, describe the financial resources that would be required for the management of the property: <i>In house financial resources of the site through ticket sales, etc. A percentage of the profits gained by active industries in the region, financial assistance of relevant organizations, concerned with promotion of tourism such as the Organization of Tourism, Organizations related to urban affairs such as Governorships, municipalities, etc, financial assistance of Oil Company, International funds from international organizations such as UNESCO.</i></p> | <p>049-</p> <p>050-</p> |
| | <p>Indicate International Assistance from which the property has benefited: <i>International aids from UNESCO for the initial 3 year study and executive phase has been 500,000 US\$ which also includes UNESCO experts and training courses expenses. The most important aspect of this assistance has been the considerable attention of national and regional authorities to the archaeological sites which in their term has been instrumental in solving many problems of the site.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Fund: <i>Yes.</i> • UNESCO International Campaign: <i>Japan Trust Fund, International Center for Earth Construction (CRATerre) and Saitama University from Japan have collaborated with this project</i> • National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies: <i>none.</i> • Bilateral co-operation: <i>These cooperation have mostly been implemented in scientific field as well as exchanges ideas between national experts with advisors from international institutions such as CRATerre .</i> • Other assistance: <i>none.</i> | <p>051-</p> <p>052-</p> <p>053-</p> <p>054-</p> <p>055-</p> |
| | <p>Describe the IT (computer) equipment of the site and / or management office and assess its effectiveness: <i>The computers are mostly Pentium II and Pentium III used for ordinary</i></p> | <p>056-</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Analysis of practicable details in emergency conservations</i> - <i>Planning and executing of illuminating</i> - <i>Documentation of different types of building materials used in the site</i> - <i>Documentation of conservation and restoration works in different historical periods</i> - <i>Documentation of architectural condition of the historical complex</i> - <i>Documentation of excavations in seasonal surveys</i> - <i>Documentation of surface potteries of the site and its surrounding</i> <p>Geological Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Data collecting concerning the geological history of the region such as: reports, maps and aerial photo graphs</i> - <i>Providing new aerial photographs and geological maps, new topography of the site in different scales</i> - <i>Pedological and water studies in the region (including under ground and surface water)</i> <p>Archaeological Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Surface investigations in order to recognize the historical fabric of Chogha Zanbil</i> - <i>Determination of buffer zone around the old city</i> - <i>Recognition of preliminary system of water exclusion from the Ziqqurrat and its surrounding</i> - <i>Identification of inscribed bricks on the Ziqqurrat and other structures of the site</i> - <i>Investigation of main communication paths in DurUntash city</i> - <i>Investigation of DurUntash relation with other Elamite centers</i> <p>Geophysical Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>These studies are undertaken in order to complete archaeological investigations in two places by geomagnetic methods</i> <p>Environmental Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Studies on flora and fauna coverage of the site</i> - <i>Studies on environmental agents such as wind, rain, humidity, dryness, temperature and evaporation</i> | |
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| | <p>Describe financial and human resource inputs for the research programmes and or facilities: <i>About 49,000,000,000 Rials is spent in 3 years for research programmes of the site. 130 personnel (including 45 experts, 25 technicians, documentation expert and computer specialists, 20 advisors, more than 40 students and trainees) cooperated in research activities. In order to undertake sufficient research and studies, a research center has been established within administration Haft Tappeh museum including a computer site, Chemistry and geomechanics, a library, pottery study workshop,</i></p> | 064- |
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| | <i>administration and residences. Besides, a workshop has been established in the site of Tchoga Zanbil in order to focus on the field researches consisting of architecture studio, workshop of maquette making, computer center, etc. Designing of executing protective illumination, water reservoir, electricity and communication facilities are among other infrastructure services provided to the site. There are many other beneficial relations between the project and related authorities inside the country such as utilization of expertism laboratories in other research centers, advisors, etc.</i> | |
| | Describe how the information / results are disseminated? <i>A report will be prepared and published as the result of investigation and researches of different work groups. After completion and finalization of phase I , the final result will be published in a form of a book.</i> | 065- |
| | Are there any visitor statistics for the site? <u>YES</u> / NO | 066- |
| | If YES, please summaries the statistics and attach to this report: <i>Statistics shows the number of visitors of the Ziqurrat in previous years as follows:</i> <i>-1999: 31556 visitors (Iranian visitors: 30269, Foreign visitors: 1287)</i> <i>- 2000: 37007 visitors (Iranian visitors: 33515, Foreign visitors: 3492)</i> <i>- 2001: 32661 visitors (Iranian visitors: 30277, Foreign visitors: 2384)</i> <i>- From 20 March - 20 September 2002: 11068 visitors (Iranian visitors: 9850, Foreign visitors: 1218). It should be mentioned that due to climatic condition of the region, the number of visitors increases considerably from September to the March of the following year.</i> | 067- |
| | What visitor facilities do you have at the property? <i>Illumination of the property during the nights in order to protect as well as night visits</i> <i>- Explanation by tour leaders (usually in the periods that the number of visitors is increased)</i> <i>- Installation of guiding signs in the site</i> <i>- Brochure of the site will be prepared soon</i> | 068- |
| | What visitor facilities are you in need of? <i>Publication of pocket size guide books</i> <i>- Installment of the different guiding signs in the site</i> <i>- Use of electronic guiding system</i> <i>- Employment of some permanent tour leaders</i> | 069- |
| | Is a public use plan (tourism / visitor management plan) in existence for the property? <u>YES</u> / NO If YES, please summaries, if No explain if one is needed: | 070- 071- |

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| | <i>Emergency roots of visitors and landscaping of the site has been implemented.</i> | |
| | <p>Indicate how the property's World Heritage values are communicated to residents, visitors and the public (please attach examples of leaflets, videos, posters etc, and print-outs and / or the address of a web- page):</p> <p><i>Different activities in the field of education have been done, effective in these relations. Some of them are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Training of volunteer tour leaders among the regional and domestic people interested in cultural heritage.</i> - <i>Holding of exhibitions in especial events during the year.</i> - <i>Designing the internet website of the complex.</i> - <i>Preparation of television programmes</i> - <i>Printing of stamps on the occasion of cultural heritage weeks</i> - <i>Publication of posters and brochures in order to identify and present the site.</i> | 072- |
| | <p>Are there educational programs concerning the property aimed at schools? YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, please describe:</p> <p><i>Some preliminary presentation and identification programs of the site have been executed but are not sufficient and more attention is needed.</i></p> | 073- 074- |
| | <p>What role does World Heritage inscription play for the site concerning the visitor number, the research programmes and / or the awareness building activities?</p> <p><i>Registration of the site has been very effective in the number of visitors. Moreover, in recent years, different research activities and plans of conservation and restoration of the site has been started. Generally, international and public attention for protection of the site is provoked.</i></p> | 075- |

II.5. Factors affecting the property

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| | <p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks, such as development pressure, environment pressure, natural disaster and preparedness, visitor/tourism pressure, number of inhabitants. Also mention all other issues that you see as problematic.</p> <p><i>It seems that the most effective factors in deterioration of the site are environmental condition. Because of the rainy climate of the region, the main building materials which normally are mud brick and brick suffer considerable deterioration and therefore conservation of the site becomes more difficult. Studies on the aerial photographs in two different period show that the outside external radius of the closest turn of the Dez River is currently extending towards the third wall of Chogha Zanbil. The phenomenon, a natural factor in low lands with rivers (meandering), if continued would increase its dangers and harms considerably to the archaeological site of Chogha Zanbil.</i></p> <p><i>The constant presence of human in the region and ensuing pressure on soil, water,</i></p> | 076- |
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| | <p><i>fauna and flora resources, have resulted in changes in natural environment of the region and therefore decrease in living conditions. The development of agriculture in 4 seasons of the year in the proximately of the Dez rive may be considered as the main factor for the elimination of grazing lands. In addition the increases in flukes in to the region have proved that the maximum destruction is where agricultural development is being carried out. It should also be noted that their remains only small patches of forests which ones covered a considerable part of Khuzistan and extended to Iraq and Syria, around the banks of Dez and Karkheh rivers.</i></p> <p><i>Considering the extension and development of sugar cane industries in the region and therefore establishment of various industries, air and water pollution have increased considerably. Unfortunately, the environmental condition of these activities is not acceptable. Currently the amount of air pollution industrial and home by products are much more than standard level. Methodological studies of the air pollutants is directly related to the black rains and pollutions resulted from Iraq- Kuwait war during which the Oil wells were burned, resulting in distribution and expansion of black rains and clouds in the region</i></p> | |
| | <p>Is there an emergency plan and/or risk preparedness plan for the property in existence? YES/<u>NO</u></p> <p>If YES, please summaries the plan and provide a copy:</p> <p>If NO, describe what is being done-and by whom- to counteract the dangers that threaten or may threaten the property:</p> <p><i>Emergency protection of the property against potential dangers is one of the responsibilities of ICHO. When necessary ICHO dispatch urgent missions to decide for emergency actions through relevant institutions and authorities.</i></p> | <p>077-</p> <p>078-</p> <p>079-</p> |
| | <p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable and/or towards which the State Party is working:</p> <p><i>As the number of visitors and tourist are increasing, drawing the emergency root of visit is needed, which is currently under preparation. Furthermore, due to extension of agriculture fields in the region, over flowing of Dez river during the rainy season and its natural extension, landscape and environment of river banks and generally natural - physical maintenance of the region, there is a need for more research and revision currently being undertaking by the members of the project.</i></p> | 080- |
| | <p>Give an indication if the impact of the factors affecting the property is increasing or decreasing:</p> <p><i>Although it is obvious that through the implementation of various conservation works during last 3 years, considerable improvement has been made in overall preservation of the site, but the continuous effects of environmental factors can not be ignore.</i></p> | 081- |
| | <p>What actions have been effectively taken, or are planned for future, to address the factors</p> | 082- |

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| | <p>affecting the property?</p> <p><i>Generating a Green belt around the historical environment preventing the winds, continuous emergency restorations, emergency illumination of the site in order to protect it, reorganization of passing roots to facilitate the movement of the surrounding villages preventing the ensuing damages, improvement the visitors roots, development of protection guard, documentation and continuous monitoring as well as establishment of a climatology station in the region in the future.</i></p> | |
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II.6. Monitoring

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| | <p>If applicable, give details (e.g. dates, results, indication chosen) of any previous periodic or reactive monitoring exercises of the property:</p> <p><i>Before the Chogha Zanbil project, there was not continues supervision programme. However the short term and emergency supervision works were carried out by a single expert responsible for the site. But in last 3 years, a regular and permanent supervision has always been existed on the site. Weekly, monthly and annual reports been prepared by experts regularly. Continuous documentation of architecture, conservation and restoration, archaeology, geology as well as expertism reports, continuous control of rain measures and drains, studies on the deterioration and erosion processes of the architecture, investigation on reaction and function of adobe coverage and continuous surveys are some example of the resident experts' undertakings.</i></p> | 083- |
| | <p>Is there a formal monitoring system established for the site? <u>YES</u>/NO</p> <p>If YES, please give details of its organization:</p> <p><i>Formal supervision of the project is under the authority of ICHO. Before the project, these activates were being done by supervisor experts of ICHO and after that it is one of the responsibilities of resident group of the project. They provide ICHO by supervising and executive reports regularly.</i></p> | 084- 085- |
| | <p>If not already in place, is the establishment of a formal monitoring system planned? YES/NO</p> <p><i>This supervision system has been utilized in plan of management in various fields.</i></p> <p>If YES, please outline the function of that system, taking into consideration the key indicators you will be asked to define below (see 089/090)</p> | 086- 087- |
| | <p>Are there any indications established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property? YES/NO</p> <p>If YES, Please provide up to date information with respect to each of the key indicators established and/or used. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day. Name and describe the</p> | 088- 089- |

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| | <p>key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of this property:</p> <p><i>Study and survey on deterioration condition of the property through comparison of photos and illustrations in excavation time and today as well as environmental measurement and documentations are among the indicators of the plan of management which present as daily, weekly and monthly repots regularly.</i></p> <p>If No, indicators have been identified and/or used so far, please define key indicators for future use in monitoring:</p> <p><i>Establishment of the permanent center for environment monitoring is proposed.</i></p> | 090- |
| | <p>Indicate which partners, if any, are involved or will be involved in the regular monitoring exercise:</p> <p><i>Iranian Meteorological Organization, Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO), Environment Organization.</i></p> <p>Identify the administrative provisions for organizing the regular monitoring of the property:</p> <p><i>Currently, continuous supervision of the site in various fields such as architecture, building materials, archaeology, and geology are being undertaken by resident experts. General supervision has been executed by resident manager of the project.</i></p> | 091- 092- |
| | <p>Describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system:</p> <p><i>Establishment of the research base in the site in last 3 years and its continuing activities and efforts in execution of research and conservation work, supervision of various undertakings. Among the related activities the following programs can be mentioned: visits of international and national experts of the process of the research and conservation works, Planning the visiting roots and management of the visitors. It is also worth mentioning that in order to be able to continue the supervision program; currently the idea of transferring the existing research base to a permanent center is being considered.</i></p> | 093- |
| | <p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on actions that have been taken in response to the observations or decisions made by the Bureau or Committee. Give details, if applicable:</p> | 094- |

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

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| | <p>Please summaries the main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2 and II.3):</p> <p><i>As Chogha Zanbil and its surrounding have many cultural and natural factors to be</i></p> | 095- |
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| | <p><i>considered by the World Heritage as sufficient for being inscribed in the list, it is therefore necessary to reconsider the site itself along with its natural and historical surrounding once again. Another words it is proposed that the World Heritage Committee through preparation of necessary documents and files by the Iranian government reexamine the extension of buffer zone.</i></p> | |
| | <p>Please summaries the main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4. and II.5. above)</p> <p><i>As ownership of property is by ICHO, it enjoys a management of national level. In 1998 "Conservation and Restoration Project of Chogha Zanbil" planned to protect and conserve the site of Chogha Zanbil. The project had enjoyed abundant studies and researches as well as many experts and advisors worked in the project and their efforts have promoted the project. A large amount of the project budget has been allocated by ICHO. UNESCO being a partner has also provided a part the overall budget. By successful implementation of different activities in the project, such as various research fields, identification and presentation, emergency conservation and administration, potential dangers eliminated. Currently, increase of the particular budget is required to implement more protection and conservation plans. It seems that a more independent financial and administrative condition would be necessary for the project.</i></p> | 096- |
| | <p>Give an overview over proposed future action/ actions:</p> <p><i>Transformation of research base of Chogha Zanbil to a regional permanent center of studies on materials and adobe.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>-Holding different courses on conservation and restoration of mud brick in the country.</i> <i>-Continuous conservation activities on the historical site of Chogha Zanbil</i> <i>-Inclosing the site with protective fences.</i> <i>-Development of conservational studies.</i> | 097- |
| | <p>Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 005):</p> <p><i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO) / Conservation and Restoration Project of Chogha Zanbil</i></p> | 098- |
| | <p>Give a timetable for the implementation of the actions described above:</p> <p><i>As mentioned before all the activities concentrate in programming phase. Any timetable would be concluded after finding appropriate financial and human sources and approval of the action plans. The deadline for this task is October 2003.</i></p> | 099- |
| | <p>Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be need (if any):</p> <p><i>Establishment and provision of equipments of a permanent center for studies on materials and adobe.</i></p> | 0100 |

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| | <p><i>-Holding different international courses on conservation, restoration and maintenance of adobe and site management</i> <i>However, assistance and supporting of World Heritage Fund will be very effective for the project development.</i></p> | |
| | <p>Are there any contacts with management units of other properties within or outside your country? <u>YES/NO</u></p> | 0101 |
| | <p>If Yes, explain: <i>The close relation with International Center for Earth Construction(CRA Terre), an experience organization in the field of management and protection of mud bricks structures, can be considered as an example for international cooperation. Cooperation between these institutions and the project will be beneficial both are exchange of ideas and experiences among researchers and conservators as well as their training. There has been also collaboration with related institutions inside the country. Some of them are as follow:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Holding training courses for young experts and students in order to prepare them for giving similar training to other experts active in similar project.</i> <i>- Holding training courses for education of the regional staff of cultural heritage centers in provinces in order to exchange the experiments to other historical sites.</i> <i>- Training of native and non-native experts and skill men in different related fields.</i> | 0102 |
| | <p>Please indicate which experiences made during the periodic reporting exercise and/or during the on – going conservation /protection efforts of the property could be shared with other State Parties dealing with similar problems or issues: <i>Implemented activities in Chogha Zanbil site has been done through cooperation of different fields of study such as conservation and restoration, architecture, documentation, archaeology, geology and environment, geophysics, identification of building materials as well as computer. Therefore, the studies have led to applicable and positive results for conservation of the site. Currently, the gained experiences and the activities implemented during the course of the project have made the site a model in the fields of management and conservation and accordingly it is intended that other historical sites will benefit from these management experiences. In addition the site has gained through the project considerable positive results and experiences in conservation of mud brick structures which can be extended to other sites and also the utilized by other national authorities.</i></p> | 0103 |
| | <p>Provide the name(s) and address (es) of organization(s) or specialist(s) who could be</p> | 0104 |

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| | <p>contacted for this purpose:</p> <p>Agency/Organization: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO)</i> Person responsible: <i>Seied Mohammad Beheshti</i> Address: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization</i> City and Post Code: <i>Tehran, P.O.Box:</i> Telephone: <i>(+98 21) 603 52 99</i> Fax: <i>(+98 21) 601 35 24</i> E-mail:</p> <p>Agency/Organization: <i>Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR)</i> Person responsible: <i>Dr. Abdolrasool Vatandoust</i> Address: City and Post Code: <i>Tehran, 11365-4834, Iran.</i> Telephone: <i>(+98 21) 670 26 67</i> Fax: <i>(+98 21) 670 17 47</i> E-mail: arv@rcccr.org</p> <p>Agency/Organization: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO)</i> Person responsible: <i>Mohammad Hasan Talebian</i> Address : <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization</i> City and Post Code: <i>Tehran, 11365-4834, Iran</i> Telephone: <i>(+98 21) 670 26 67</i> Fax: <i>(+98 21) 670 17 47</i> E-mail: mh_talebian@yahoo.com</p> <p>Agency/Organization: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO)</i> Person responsible: <i>Mohammad Mohebali</i> Address: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization</i> City and Post Code: <i>Tehran, P.O.Box:</i> Telephone: <i>(+98 21) 311 11 37</i> Fax: <i>(+98 21) 311 11 39</i> E-mail:</p> <p>Agency/Organization: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHO)</i> Person responsible: <i>Jalil Golshan</i> Address: <i>Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization</i> City and Post Code: <i>Tehran, P.O.Box:</i> Telephone: <i>(+98 21) 600 29 44</i> <i>Fax: (+98 21) 601 86 28</i> E-mail:</p> | |
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II.8. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section II

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| | <p>Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (Information given, meetings etc)?</p> <p><i>Many of these data which have been gained through conservation activities since the commencement of conservation of Chogha Zanbil in 1998 have been analyzed accessible</i></p> | 0105 |
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| | <i>to members of the project and other experts. In this context a 2 days meeting by the name of "The World Heritage Convention Workshop" was also organized in 7-8 July 2002 in Isfahan.</i> | |
| | <p>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?</p> <p><i>All the question except the followings: In questions number 88 and 89 (supervision section), the selection of the scale for assessment of conservation condition of the site is not clear. It would therefore be better if either a form be attached or in case of the existence of a standard for the assessment, the documents be presented. In questions number 28 and 29 (management section), the meaning of "Contract activities" in implementation of conservation programmes is not clear.</i></p> | 0106 |
| | <p>What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the exercise?</p> <p><i>This questioner is the representation of some principals and regulations which must be considered while planning the activities for the sites (such as crises programme, supervision programme). Consideration of priorities in planning and ultimately review of activities through completion of this questioner have been among its positive points.</i></p> | 0107 |
| | <p>Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow – up by the World Heritage Committee:</p> <p><i>It is expected that where there are short comings, the assistance of World Heritage Committee especially in the extension of the buffer zone, international aids for execution of conservation practices and also establishment and provision of equipments of a permanent research center are provided. It is also proposed that a close relation between world heritage sites should be build up and therefore conservation experiences are transferred. As there are no documents available in relation to the assessment of the site in the period of its inscription, a copy of all related documents is requested from the committee.</i></p> | 0108 |

II.9. Documentation attached

The State Party is invited to supply the materials listed below. Please check those items that were attached:

1. Maps and plans showing the general location of the property, its boundaries and buffer zones as well as necessary detail of the property itself (see question 003 for specifications)
2. Photo of general view (aerial view) of the property

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| 3. | (x) | Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and if available, film/videos) |
| 4. | (x) | Details of the important aspects of the property (landscapes, animal and vegetable available, monuments etc.) |
| 5. | (x) | Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings. |
| 6. | (x) | Extracts of relevant laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage at national, provincial and municipal levels |
| 7. | () | Copies of the management plan of the site as well as extracts and/or copies of other plans relating to the site (e.g. emergency plan, use plan, etc.) |
| 8. | (x) | Indicative bibliography |

Indicative bibliography :

Ghirshman, R. et al.

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Tchoga Zanbil (Dur Untash). Vol. I La Ziqurrat, MDP 39, Paris

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Tchoga Zanbil (Dur Untash). Vol. II Temenos, Temples, Palais, Tombes, MDP 40, Paris (1968).

de Mecquenem, R./ Michalon, J.,

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Recherches a Chogha Zembil, MDP 33, Paris (1953).

Porada, E.,

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Tchoga Zanbil (Dur-Untash). Vol. IV La glyptique, MDP 42, Paris (1969).

Rutten, M.,

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Les documents épigraphiques de Chogha Zembil, MDP 32, Paris (1953).

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Tchoga Zanbil (Dur-Untash). Vol. III Textes élamites et accadiens de Tchoga Zanbil, MDP 41, Paris (1967).