

File Name: 603rev.pdf

UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

---

**SITE NAME:** Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures

**DATE OF INSCRIPTION:** 16<sup>th</sup> December 2001

**STATE PARTY:** UZBEKISTAN

**CRITERIA:** C (i) (ii) (iv)

**DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:**

*Excerpt from the Report of the 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the World Heritage Committee*

The Committee inscribed the Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures on the World Heritage List under criteria (i), (ii), and (iv).

**Criterion (i):** The architecture and townscape of Samarkand, situated at the crossroads of ancient cultures, are masterpieces of Islamic cultural creativity.

**Criterion (ii):** Ensembles in Samarkand such as the Bibi Khanum Mosque and Registan Square played a seminal role in the development of Islamic architecture over the entire region, from the Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent.

**Criterion (iv):** The historic town of Samarkand illustrates in its art, architecture, and urban structure the most important stages of Central Asian cultural and political history from the 13th century to the present day.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the extension of the buffer zone to include the whole Timurid town, the archaeological area, Ulugh-Bek's Observatory, and the 19th century development. It encouraged the city to continue with the preparation of an integrated management plan for the historic town as a whole and to report back to the Committee at its twenty-eighth session in 2004.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS**

The historic town of Samarkand is a crossroad and melting pot of the world's cultures. Founded in the 7th century BC as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan Mosque and *madrasahs*, Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakhi-Zinda compound and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Beg's Observatory.

---

**1.b State, Province or Region:** Samarkand Region.

**1.d Exact location:** 39°0' N, 67°0' E

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**SAMARKAND – THE PLACE OF CROSSING  
AND SYNTHESIS OF WORLD CULTURES**

**2000**

## CONTENT

<b>1. Identification of the Property</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Justification for Inscription</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Description</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Management</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5. Factors Affecting the Property</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6. Monitoring</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7. Documentation</b>	<b>21</b>

## ANNEXES

<b>1. Bibliography</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2. Maps, schemes</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3. Plans</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>4. Photographs</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>5. Slides</b>	<b>28</b>

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

- ?) country** Republic of Uzbekistan
- b) state, province or region** Samarkand region
- c) name of property** Samarkand – the place of crossing and synthesis of world cultures
- d) exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second** 39\* north latitude  
67\* east longitude
- e) maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone** Attached
- f) area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any** 965 ha

## 2. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

- ?) statement of significance** Samarkand city is historically well-known social, political, cultural and economic center of central Asia. Being situated on the crossing of ways of Great Silk Road, Samarkand preserved the values of ancient world cultures, religions and arts. Nowadays in the historical part of city there are a lot of magnificent samples of architecture and culture of ancient civilization (Afrosiab, Shakhi-Zinda, Registan, Gur-Emir and others). As Samarkand was the capital of ancient states it concentrated various ancient religions: Zoroastrism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam. The ancient material remains, related to these religions are the evidence of disappeared cultures.
- b) possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)** In comparison with ancient cities of the world – Rome, Athens, Alexandria and others, the historical part of Samarkand which is more than 3000 years old, preserved all traits of past epochs, civilizations and cultures. The historical ensembles and separate architectural monuments are located among the buildings of further epochs. But historical environment of these monuments preserved insignificant town-planning structure. Therefore, historical ensembles of Samarkand are deserve to be included into the List together with its surroundings.
- c) authenticity/integrity** The architectural ensembles of Samarkand as well as archaeological remains of Afrosiab preserved all characteristic features, related to the style and techniques and consequently correspond to the requirements of authenticity/integrity indicated in item 24b of Guidelines on implementation of Convention concerning the protection of World Heritage, adopted at 22 session of World heritage Committee in 1998.

**d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and any justification for inscription under this criteria)**

All conservation and restoration works of monuments of Samarkand city are carrying out on the base of documentation. Firstly there were carried out scientific researches and approbation of materials and technologies.

1. The historical part of Samarkand and its forming elements are the creativity of human genius, synthesis of world arts. The ancient city Afrosiab preserved its original forms and unique walls decorations which are now conserved.

2. All the monuments reflect achievements of material culture of concrete period of time of Central Asian history. Architectural ensembles of Timurid's epoch played a great role in the development of town-planning, architecture and arts of this region.

3. These monuments are unique, and there is no analogues known all over the world in other regions.

4. Architectural ensembles and archaeological monuments are the only samples illustrating the important stages of Central Asian and world history.

### **3. DESCRIPTION**

**?)description of property**  
*(Annex 2, map 1)*

Samarkand city is located in a large oasis in the valley of Zerafshan river, not far from Kara-Kum desert, in the north-east of Uzbekistan. Being surrounded by high mountains, having enough water and fertile soil, rich fauna, this valley always attracted people from ancient times. The evidence of settlements in this area related to the 1500 BC. The town settlement of I millenium BC was located not far from the modern city testifying that Samarkand is one of the most ancient centers of central Asian civilization.

The historical part is situated in the north-east of city and consists of separate planned sections. In the north-east there is ancient town Afrosiab, where is the unique necropolis Shakhi-Zinda. On the south from Afrosiab there is a city of Timurid's epoch, and on the west there are buildings of XIX century, which are very similar to European architecture. After the archaeological excavations of Afrosiab there were found an ancient citadel, fortress constructions, the palace of ruler, living and handicraft quarters. On the territory of Afrosiab in 1962 was built the road to the airport, but in the meantime there is another detour way as well as the roads to the monuments.

On the territory of Timurid's city there are a lot of ancient constructions such as Bibi-Khanum, Registan, Gur-Emir and more than 300 architectural objects of various scale. The Timurid's city preserved the main town-planning structure. In 1982, before the Samarkand was announced a natural reserve, there were constructed a lot of modern buildings related to communist ideology. After the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the large scaled construction works on the territory of reserve were stopped and prohibited.

## **Description of most significant objects of historical part of city**

*(Annex 2, map 2)*

**1. Afrosiab** – has the forms of right triangle. Its square is 288,9 ha. The most significant constructions excavated by archaeologists are the following:

1. Fortress constructions
2. Citadel
3. The medieval quarter
4. Mosque ( I – II centuries)
5. Handicrafts quarter
6. Construction with carved plaster ( century)
7. The palace complex with decorations (VII century).

The fortress constructions (height 9-18 meters) are represented by clayey mound and were built at the end of VIII –beginning of VII B.C. The erection of fortress wall is related to the VI-IV centuries BC, which was made of raw bricks (50-56?24-29?8-9 sm.). This wall was repaired for three times.

At the same time there was the inside fortress wall (the first). Firstly it has 7 meters of thickness and was made of large bricks with convex surface. The thickness of the wall later reached 10 meters. On the top of it was rifle gallery.

In the structure of early medieval Afrosiab we can see administrative part – citadel, handicraft-trade quarters, separated by the kinds of handicrafts. There were found the quarters of potters, jewellers and etc. The territory between the first and the second walls was occupied by handicrafts-trade quarters.

The palace complex with unique decorations, that enriched the treasure of world culture, was built in the middle of VII century in the center of Afrosiab.

In the planning structure of palace complex we can distinguish three zones: 1-administrative, 2-cultural and 3-dwelling. The compositional axis of administrative part of palace was represented by main entrance (like letter “T”). The length of entrance on north-south axis was 23,10 meters. According to the small fragments on the southern wall, the decorations of main entrance presented the illustration of real historical events.

In the north-west sector there was situated wide stretched rectangular (9?16,75 meters) throne hall. In the southern part of throne hall rises the nine-column aivan (verandah). The walls of throne hall were covered by decorations.

The major cultural zone was situated in the south-west part of palace complex and consisted of 4 halls and a number of subsidiary rooms. On the northern wall of temple hall was a decoration illustrated two persons under the arch. On the other walls were illustrated the peacocks.

The dwelling section of palace was located in south-eastern part of complex. Here we can distinguish two zones with front halls and subsidiary rooms. The walls, judging by preserved fragments of plaster with remains of red, yellow and black paints, were decorated by wall paintings.

The main paintings of Afrosiab palace, which illustrated delegations arrived from many countries of the world to Samarkand ruler Vahruman., covered the walls of large hall (11?11 meters).

The excavated construction with amazing ganch panels covered by rich and unusual geometric ornament is related to X century. The ancient mosque, which was found in Afrosiab, is one of the biggest construction in Central Asia as well as in the whole Muslim East. It was reconstructed for several times during VIII-II and at the end was enlarged on the main axis

up to 137 meters. That was a construction of palace composition with aivans (verandahs), with many column galleries and mihrab (altar) in south-western part of building. The most beautiful decorations (ganch, wood, terracotta, paintings and etc.) were around mihrab.

The decorations of Afrosiab medrese – the Muslim highest educational institution – were also very rich. It was constructed in southern part of Afrosiab, within Shakhi-Zinda ensemble by Karakhanid ruler Ibrahim Ibn Nasrom in 1066. The ancient hospital for poor people was erected on the territory of outside city by the same ruler. The remains of hospital were not found.

The development of various handicrafts was on rather high level. The most popular was ceramics production, which appeared at the end of VIII century. The glazing was very quickly studied by masters, and in X-XII centuries the glazed pots and pans became a usual thing.

## **2. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble**

*(Annex 2, No. 2 on the map, plan 1, aerial photos IV, V, pictures 4-18)*

One of the largest architectural ensemble in Samarkand Shakhi-Zinda is situated on the south-east slope of Afrosiab. It was built not later than XI century around the grave of cousin of Muhammed prophet – Kusam ibn Abbas. He was called by people “Living King” (Shakhi-Zinda). There were preserved a minaret near the tomb of Kusam, the remains of medrese (Muslim highest educational institute), which was built in XI century by Karakhanid ruler Tafgach-khan Ibrahim, foundations and bottom parts of the walls of several mausoleums. The main constructions of the above ensemble are related to XIV-XV centuries. **2.1. Chartak of Abdulaziz** is decorating the main entrance, where in its portal niche there is a phrase “...Abdulaziz Bahadur sultan the son of Ulugbek Guragan sultan. Built in 838 (1434-35)”. It was constructed by Ulugbek. Chartak is one dome construction, which has four arches. The decorations were made of glaze mosaic on silicon base.

**2.2. Minter mosque** is located on the west from chartak. This small construction was erected in XIX century.

**2.3. Subsidiary rooms** of XI-century beginning are from the east of chartak.

**2.4. Summer mosque** located behind chartak on the left side. This is a cover on wood columns, its walls were decorated by ganch carving. This mosque was constructed by Samarkand master Sid in 1910.

**2.5. Medrese** is situated opposite to the summer mosque and presented a small building, which was erected by order of official Davlat Kushbegi in 1813.

**2.6. Lower mausoleum** located from the left side of stairs, which is led to chartak. It was considered that mausoleum belonged to famous astronomer of XV Kazi-zade Rumi, but after the excavations it was found out, that it was constructed for burial of notable woman. This mausoleum had many rooms: guruhana (tomb), ziarathona (room for funeral ceremonies) and corner rooms. The entrance is decorated by portal, guruhana and ziarathona are decorated by cupolas on drums. The surfaces are covered by glazed bricks, mosaics, paintings of XV century.

**2.7. Middle chartak** of XIX is at the end of stairs, which is going through lower mausoleum.

**2.8. Mausoleum of Amir-Zade** rising just behind the chartak. This is portal construction, facade of which is decorated by majolica tiles and Arabic inscriptions. The date of construction is 788 (1386).

**2.9. Mausoleum of Amir Khusein** is located opposite to the mausoleum of Amir-Zade. The only part preserved is a portal, decorated by glazed bricks, carving terracotta and majolica. It is mentioned in historical inscription the name of Amir Khusein, the son of Karakutlug and Tuglu-tekini, daughter of Emir Khodjam. He died in 777 (1375).

**2.10. Mausoleum of Uldjai Shadi-Mulk-aka** is a neighbor of Amir-Zade mausoleum. It is also portal-cupola construction, but differ from the others by variety and richness of decorations covering outside surfaces and interior: carving glazed terracotta, majolica. According to the historical inscription on the portal of mausoleum, there was buried Uldjai Shadi-Mulk-aka, daughter of Kutlug Turkan-aka (the eldest sister of Amir Timur. She died in 773 (1372). In other inscriptions there were mentioned Shams-ad-Din, Bar-ad-Din masters.

**2.11. The mausoleum of Shirinbek-aka** is near the mausoleum of Amir Khusein. This is a portal construction with a sphere-conic cupola on the sixteen facet drum. The decorations are consist of mosaic, interiors are covered by ornamental and landscape paintings. In mosaic portal inscriptions it was mentioned the name of youngest sister of Amir Timur, Shirinbeka-aka, daughter of Taragai. She died in 787 (1385-86).

**2.12. "Octagon" mausoleum** is close to mausoleum of Shirinbeka-aka. This is anonymous tomb, which was called "octagon" for its unusual form. The outside surface was covered by glazed and unglazed bricks, mosaic, the inside cupola was faced by vegetative paintings beginning of ?V.

**2.13. The first anonymous mausoleum** is located among five above described tombs and ensemble around the grave of Kusam ibn Abbas. This is also portal-cupola construction, in decoration of which is dominating majolica, vegetative and epigraphic ornament, Arabic inscriptions with rather geometric hand writing. One of the inscriptions contents the name of Ali Nasefi master from Karshi oasis. According to the stylistic peculiarities, this construction is related to the second half of ?IV.

**2.14. The second anonymous mausoleum** is on the north from the first one. Only the portal with rich majolica, gold paintings, red and white paints was preserved. Judging by decor it is related to ?IV century.

**2.15. Mausoleum of Amir Burunduk** is the first in northern group of monuments. This is one room portal-cupola mausoleum, faced with unglazed and majolica tiles. In preserved inscriptions there is no name of buried person, but it is considered that this person is Amir Burunduk, military leader of Timur (end of ?IV- beginning ?V). But according to the stylistic analysis it is dated by the end of ?IV century.

**2.16-2.17. Mosque for funeral ceremonies with khudjra (cell)** is situated opposite to the mausoleum of Amir Burunduk. It has three parts and three domes. There is a mikhrab (altar) niche in its western wall, which is orienting praying people to Mecca. It is covered by amazing mosaic. The bottom part of walls is decorated by blue bricks with mosaic. There is a small corridor, led to mosque, and its entrance is decorated by carving door, where you can find the date (807/1404-05) and name of master Seid Yusuf Shirazi from south-western Iran.

**2.18. Ziarathona of Kusam ibn Abbas** is near the funeral mosque. This is a square construction with one of the richest architectural decor., which is covering the whole dome and under dome constructions: terracotta forming various geometric compositions. On the basement of dome there is a phrase on the date of finishing of construction works 735 (1334-35). The lower part of walls was decorated by blue glazed tiles of ?V century.

**2.19. Mausoleum (gurhana) of Kusam ibn Abbas** is linked with ziarathana by a corridor. There is a wood carving lattice in the wall, which is separate mausoleum from ziarathana. On the walls you can find the remains of decor with using of gold. In the center of room there is a four stairs grave stone, covered by majolica tiles, where is dominating vegetative and epigraphic ornament. The dominating color is blue. On the one of the corner inscriptions there is a name of Kusam ibn Abbas and date of his death 57 (676-77). But the grave stone is related to the second half of ?IV.

**2.20. Upper chartak** is uniting the upper group of monuments. The upper chartak led to the corridor with carving door, where is a name of Yusuf Shirazi, and than to the funeral mosque Tuman-aka and inside yard. It was built in 1405.



**2.21. Funeral mosque Tuman-aka** is situated opposite to the door of Yusuf Shirazi master. It is a little bit stretched building with altar niche in the western wall and covered by three domes. Entrance arch? Portal and altar preserved mosaic tiles. Over the entrance there is a large mosaic panel, which contains inscription that mosque was built by the order of Tuman-aka queen, daughter of Amir Musa. The date of construction is not indicated, but the name of Tuman-aka, wife of Timur, allow to consider this building of the beginning of XV century.

**2.22. Tuman-aka mausoleum** is joining to the funeral mosque from the north side. This is a one room portal-cupola mausoleum. Interior is decorated by paintings, illustrated ornaments and landscapes. The decor of outside dome, portal and drum looks much more rich. On the left side of portal there is a phrase mentioned the name of a person, who wrote all inscriptions of mausoleum Shaikh-Muhammad ibn Khidja Bandgira at-Tugrai Tabrizi from Iranian Azerbaijan. There is one more very important inscription on the portal arch that building was erected by the order of unknown queen in 808 (1405-06). It is difficult to define whether Tuman-aka was buried in this mausoleum or not, as she died later.

**2.23. Anonymous mausoleum of 1361** is opposite to the mausoleum of Tuman-aka. It is a square portal-cupola building, the portal and interior of which are covered by carving terracotta with geometric, vegetative and epigraphic ornament. Judging by one of the portal inscriptions, construction of building was finished in 762 (1361) and was intended for unknown notable woman. According to one manuscript there must be the grave of Kutlug-aka, the wife of Amir Timur.

**2.24. Khodja Akhmad mausoleum** being the end of Shakhi-Zinda corridor is located near Tuman-aka and Anonymous mausoleums. This is one room square construction with protrude portal and destroyed dome. All interior and outside surfaces of mausoleum are faced by very beautiful and rich decor, where the carving glazed terracotta and majolica are dominating. Ornament is as usual geometric, vegetative and epigraphic. The inscription on the left pylon is mention buried Khodja Akhmad and name of master Fahri-Ali. The decorations of this mausoleum are very similar to mausoleum of 1361 and consequently by the date.

The restoration and conservation works are systematically carrying out on the base of project decisions confirmed by scientific documentation. In 1996 on the occasion of anniversary of Amir Timur, were organized restoration works of Kusam ibn Abbas complex, its entrance portal and corridor. All constructions are subjected to conservation and strengthening works as well as decreasing of ground waters.

### **3. Rukhabat Mausoleum**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-19 on the map, pictures 26-30)*

The monument is situated between Registan square and Gur-Emir ensemble. This is a central square mausoleum without portal., all its facades are identical, but the main is differ from the others by entrance. The base of this monument is cubic foundation, where is the octagon covered by sphere-conic cupola. The arch entrance is decorated by blue glazed tiles. Perhaps, the original cupola was also covered by glazed tiles. According to manuscripts Rukhabat mausoleum ("the place of spirit presence") was intended for burial of famous Samarkand sufiy (representative of religious tendency) Burkhan ad-Din Sagardji, who was died in 1380s. Probably, construction of this mausoleum is related to the same period of time.

Mausoleum is interesting as an example of monumental mausoleum without portal, which has very poor decorations. It was built during the period, when the central compositions were not popular and decorations of burial architecture was very rich.

On the occasion of anniversary of Amir Timur in 1996 were destroyed all buildings, which were not related to the monument, it was revealed historical topography of territory

around the complex. According to documentation were revealed and conserved the ruins of constructions of Rukhabat complex – the mosque, khidjras, medrese and minaret.

#### **4. Bibi-Khanum Mosque**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-4 on the map, plans 3,4, pictures 31-33)*

The monument is situated between Registan square and ancient Afrosiab on the territory of outside city. This is a mosque for Friday praying of Samarkand, where a lot of people gathered together every week for praying. According to the manuscripts, the mosque was erected by the order of Timur in 1399-1405.

It possesses the traits typical for many Muslim medieval constructions, especially aivan-yard compositions. The entrance to wide yard is decorated by portal with round minarets. The yard was framed by gallery on stone columns. There are two cupola constructions with aivans on the crossing axis. On the longitudinal axis, just opposite to the portal it is rising the main mosque building with its own portal and octagon minarets. A huge hall of this building is covered by double dome. There are round minarets on octagon foundations in each corner of construction.

The decoration is very different and rich. There are a lot of carving marble tiles and panels, glazed and unglazed tiles, majolica, mosaic. The interior walls are covered by paintings with gold, ornament is geometric, vegetative and epigraphic. All inscriptions have traditional context (phrases from Koran and etc.). Most of them we can see from a long distance (several kilometers).

During the reign of Ulugbek in the first half of XV century, it was built a big stand, intended for Koran and covered by skilled carving. Nowadays it is in the yard of mosque. Bibi-Khanum mosque is a masterpiece of medieval architecture and there is no any analogues in whole Central Asia. It affected to the architecture of all Central Asia as well as of Iran and Afghanistan.

Restoration measures are carrying out on the base of complex scientific-research and project works. In 1996 were restored large and small mosques and unique facade decorations. Meantime are carrying out scientific-project and restoration works on large entrance portal of Bibi-Khanum mosque

#### **5. Gur Emir Ensemble**

*(Annex 2, No. 23 on the map, plan 2, pictures 19-25)*

Ensemble is situated 120 meters on the south from Rukhabat mausoleum. Ensemble and Rukhabat were connected by “royal alley” (shakhrakh) covered by white stone.

The yard was surrounded from three sides by constructions, and from the south protected by wall with entrance portal in the center. The whole portal is covered by mosaic of vegetative, geometric and epigraphic ornament. Besides the usual inscriptions there is a signature of master Muhammad ibn Makhmud Isfakhani from central Iran. Meantime there is famous throne stone Kuk-tash, which was transferred from Kuk-Saray palace, situated in Samarkand citadel. The vertical surfaces of Kuk-tash are covered by complicated vegetative ornament, its corners decorated by twist of columns and represent an excellent sample of stone carving of IV century.

Muhammad Sultan medrese was situated on the left side of the yard. That was a square construction with inside yard, where were the cells for students and in corners – classrooms.. This building was erected by the order of Muhammad Sultan - favorite grand-son of Amir

Timur, who was an official heir of Timur. Later medrese was destroyed and only the bottom parts of walls were preserved.

Mukhammad Sultan khanaka was located opposite to medrese. It was much smaller square construction intended for accommodation of notable guests as well as for discussions on religious themes. We can see now only remains of building's walls.

Gur Emir mausoleum is situated opposite to the entrance portal. The octagon mausoleum is covered by cylindrical drum, where is sphere-conic cupola divided by powerful ribs. Within the mausoleum, under the gurkhana there is a vault, where you can find the graves of Timur, his sons and grand-sons and two notable teachers.

The decorations are striking with its variety. The outside surfaces are covered by inscriptions and ornaments made of glazed tiles, the bottom part of walls are trimming by marble tiles. Interior of mausoleum is decorated by stone panel. All other inside surfaces are covered by skill paintings with gold. Inside the wonderful marble gurkhana, on the marble floor there are carving grave stones, which presents an excellent samples of stone carving. According to the manuscripts, the mausoleum was erected in 1403-1404 by order of Timur, and was intended for his favorite grand-son Muhammad Sultan. But later it became family mausoleum of Timurids.

The eastern gallery was added to the mausoleum in 1424 during the reign of Ulugbek. It became the main entrance to the mausoleum. The walls of this gallery are covered by paintings, and the lowers part of it – by mosaic panel. The entry doors to the gallery and mausoleum are decorated by carving and silver.

The construction of southern and western rooms attached to the mausoleums was not finished. The date its of construction and intention is still unknown. Probably, one part of it is related to V and the second one is related to VII century.

Gur Emir ensemble and especially mausoleum presents the great achievements of medieval Muslim architecture.

On the occasion of anniversary of Amir Timur, were organize and implemented restoration and conservation works: restoration of decor, corner minaret, conservation of archaeological remains of medrese and khanaka.

## **6. Registan Ensemble**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-5 on the map, plan 5, aerial photo II, III, pictures 34-40)*

Registan became the city square when the life in Afrosiab stopped in II century. Since that time Registan was reconstructed for several times. Nowadays there are only three medrese.

Ulugbek medrese, the most ancient, is situated on the western side of square. This is large scaled rectangular building with monumental portal and four-verandahs yard, which is surrounded by many cells intended for students. In the corners there are four classrooms, in the western part there is a winter mosque. The corners of building are decorated with high minarets.

The decorations, covered the walls and all constructions not only inside, but also in the yard, is very rich and variable: in general it is glazed and unglazed bricks, mosaics, majolica, carving marble. The most beautiful are decorations of main portal, where were used all kinds of decor and ornaments – geometric, vegetative and epigraphic. There historical inscriptions, which mention Ulugbek and several dates fixing the stages of construction works, including the dates of finishing of works - 823 (1420).

Medrese Shirdor is situated opposite to Ulugbek medrese and repeat its facade, planning and composition., but the first floor of Ulugbek medrese was destroyed and in Shirdor medrese it is preserved. The decorations of entrance portal are illustrating the tiger

(“shir” that’s why it is called Shirdor. Ornaments and decorations are also very rich but its quality is worse than of Ulugbek medrese. Shirdor medrese was erected by the order of Uzbek feudal Yalangtush in 1619-1632. Inscriptions of medrese are content the names of Abdaldjabbar and Muhammad-Abbas masters.

Tilla Kari medrese is closing Registan square from the north. Its main difference from other two medreses is that the western part of it is a mosque. Interior of mosque is especially magnificent and covered by gold (Tilla Kari – means “Covered by gold”). This medrese was also constructed by Yalangtush in 1641-1660.

Focusing of three large scaled monumental medrese on one square have no analogues in Central Asia and other parts of the world.

All constructions of Registan square are subjected to stage-by-stage long-term measures on conservation and restoration. At the beginning of 80s was decreased the level of soil up to the state of it in XVI century. On the occasion of anniversaries of Mirzo Ulugbek and Amir Timur in 1993-96 was restored Ulugbek medrese. Meantime there are restoration works in Shirdor medrese and solving the problems of preservation of deformed part of Tilla Kari medrese.

## **7. Observatory of Ulugbek**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-6 on the map, plan 6, picture 3)*

The monument is situated in the north-east outskirts of city at the foot Chupan-ata mountain, which in medieval times was called Kukhak. That was three floor round building, decorated by glazed tiles, majolica, mosaic, but it was destroyed. The only thing that was preserved is a part of huge sextant – major astronomic instrument, the lowest part of which was in a deep trench (11 km). Both arcs of this instrument are made of marble with indication of degrees. During the excavation works there were found a lot of remains of other astronomic instruments.

Even being preserved partially, the observatory of Ulugbek is unique not only for Central Asia, but also for the whole world.

The remains of observatory were conserved at the beginning of 60s XX. Here was also organized museum, where collecting the unique astronomic information and instruments related to Timurids epoch.

## **8. Abdi Darun Ensemble**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-8 on the map, plan 8)*

It is situated in the north-east part of city and presents a cultural-memorial complex of various periods. Mausoleum, around of which was formed ensemble, was erected in ?II near the grave of famous lawyer of IX. This cupola building was reconstructed for several times.

Ziaratkhana, portal-cupola construction, was built in front of mausoleum in the first half of ?V during the reign of Ulugbek. The portal and cupola drum are decorated by geometric ornament and inscriptions made from glazed bricks.

Dahmas (large grave constructions), related to the XV century and faced with glazed bricks, are on the cemetery, which is surrounding the mausoleum.

The mosque was constructed at the beginning of XX century. It consists of winter room and summer column aivan (verandah) decorated by potter carving and colored paintings. There is a small medrese of the end of XIX, which is depriving of any decorations.

## **9. Ishrat-khana Mausoleum**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-9 on the map, plan 9)*

Is also in the north-east part of the city not far from Abdi Darun ensemble. This mausoleum has many rooms and its planning is one of the most complicated. Besides the large ziaratkhana in the center, there is a mosque, consists of three rooms, and several subsidiary rooms. The first floor includes several small premises. Ziaratkhana is led to the underground vault with a huge number of graves. The main portal is decorated by a slender portal. The outside dome of ziaratkhana is on the high drum, but it was destroyed by the earthquake. The decorations are very rich and variable: marble panels, paintings with gold,

According to the documents the monument is a family mausoleum intended for women of Timurids dynasty was built in 1464. In spite of numerous destruction, the monument is still possesses an amazing harmony.

### **10. Ak-Saray Mausoleum**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-20 on the map, plan 12)*

This mausoleum is situated on the south-east from Gur Emir and is also a family mausoleum of Timurids, but it is related to more late period – the end of XV. This small construction includes several rooms, the hall of square ziatakhana, corner khudjras and three premises, which are led to the underground octagon vault with numerous graves. All constructions of the monument, especially dome of ziaratkhana, are very unusual.

The outside decorations were not preserved. The bottom part of inside walls was covered by colored mosaic and carving. The upper sections are covered by paintings in blue and gold. In 1976-96 – conservation works. A part of later constructions was destroyed.

### **11. Khodja Ahrar Ensemble**

It is situated in the northern zone of city near the large cemetery, where was buried famous religious and state benefactor of XV century Nakshbandi Ubeidallah Ahrar. His grave is decorated by white marble tile covered by inscriptions.

Medrese of Nadira divan-begi is one floor building with traditional four-ivans yard composition. The main entrance is decorated by portal, two khudjras are situated on the both sides of it as well as in the north and south parts of building. Western part of building is a mosque with a huge portal, main hall (mikhrab) and four rooms. Probably the mosque was built in XV century, but in general medrese was erected in 1040-1045 (1630-1636) according to the order of well-known official Nadira divan-begi by architect Dust-Mukhammad. The decoration are very typical for XVII: majolica, mosaic of high quality. The decorations of entrance portal are illustrating tigers and does.

The summer mosque was built in XVII in the south from medrese. The decorations of mikhrab niche of this mosque are very similar to medrese.

The column aivan (verandah) between medrese and summer mosque was constructed or reconstructed in later period. At the beginning of XX century ceiling of aivan was covered by vivid paintings.

A small minaret, which is situated opposite to aivan, was erected in 1909 by Sadulla architect.

### **12. Namazgoh Mosque**

*(Annex 2, No. 1-8 on the map, plan 13)*

Is located in the south from Gur Emir mausoleum. This holiday mosque is very rare in all Muslim world. It was intended for celebration of great Muslim holidays such as Kurban and

Fitr. Namazgoh mosque was constructed by Nadira divan-begi and was finished in 1040 (1630-1631).

It consists of main entrance portal, main hall and galleries. The hall is covered by double cupola on high drum. The decorations were rather modest, portal decor is not preserved, the foundation of drum is decorated by geometric ornament made of blue glazed bricks.

### **13. Abdi-Birun Khanaka**

*(Annex 3, plan 14)*

Is situated on the south from city on the territory of ancient cemetery. This is a portal-cupola building with central hall and corner rooms. The hall is covered by dome on octagon drum. The decorations of portal and drum are consists of geometric paintings and Arabic inscriptions. According to decor, this construction related to XVII century.

### **14. Hazrat-Hisr Mosque**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-7 on the map, plan 7)*

Is situated on the south of ancient Afrosiab and includes several premises. This is a cupola winter mosque, which has column aivan, lobby – darvazakhana covered by cupola on drum, portal entrance and subsidiary rooms. There is small minaret near portal, decorated by potter carving and vivid paintings on ceiling. The mosque was erected in 1854 and was reconstructed and redecorated at the end of ?I? – beginning of ?? centuries.

From 1997 till present on the base of scientific-project documentation are carrying out works on engineering strengthening of constructions, roof, conservation and restoration of architectural decor of mosque's and aivan's interior.

### **15. Chupan-ata Mausoleum (?IV)**

This is a square one room building covered by dome. There are four entries in each of the walls. The dome is faced by blue glazed tiles. There are several arch niches, which made interior more wide.

### **16. Zudmurod Mosque (?I?)**

*(Annex 3, plan 20)*

Being situated on the territory of cemetery, the mosque is consists of winter room and aivan. The square winter room – khanaka – is surrounded from three sides by aivans. Ceiling of khanaka is on four columns. Eastern and southern aivans has one raw columns and northern one – has two raws columns. There two entries in each of three facades of khanaka.

From 1998 till present are carrying out works on engineering strengthening of constructions, roof. It was restored architectural decor of interior and carving mosque's columns.

### **17. Nisbatdor Mosque (1901)**

*(Annex 3, plan 18)*

The present building was constricted on the place of old one by Abdukadir Bakiev master. It was made of square burned bricks and includes winter room and wide aivan. There is a small minaret in front of aivan. The mosque building is on the high stand. The eastern facade

of winter room presents three arch niches, each of them has its own door. Aivan is decorated by original ornament.

### **18. Khodja Daniyar Mausoleum**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-18 on the map, plan 11, picture 2)*

The mausoleum was erected on the territory of Afrosiab, on the grave of saint Khodja Daniyar. Rectangular construction is covered by five domes, northern facade has an arch portal. The portal is decorated by two towers-guldasta covered by potter carving ornament.

There is stretched grave stone in mausoleum. The author of “Samariy” Abu Tahir Khodja in 30s of 17<sup>th</sup> century wrote: “This grave is considered to be the grave of Daniyar prophet (Daniil). However, the grave of Daniyar prophet is in Mosul. Some people asserted that this grave belongs to Khodja Daniyar – companion of Kusam ibn Abbas – who was buried in Samarkand”.

The mausoleum was erected at the beginning of XX century on the ruins of ancient one. There is a curative spring the grave of Khodja Daniyar.

Unusual stretched grave stone of Khodja Daniyar is connected with stories about saint person, who grew in grave and his bones reached great sizes. The uniqueness of this monument is that this is a place of confessing of three religions – Islam, Christianity and Jewish religions. Were made engineering-strengthening and conservation works.

### **19. House of merchant Kalantarov**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-23 on the map, plan 15, picture 50)*

This dwelling house combined traditional local planning principles and inside decorations with new technical realization. It was built in 1911-16 by T. Nelle engineer. Its architecture is very similar to European. At the same time all rooms were stretched along two sides of green yard. The most large and decorated rooms had a space separated by columns (shakh-nishin) – the element, which is typical for Bukhara houses.

The inside decorations are focusing a number of furnaces, faced with glazed tiles, tiled floors and potter carving walls. The most beautiful is mikhmonkhana (room for guests), where all walls are covered by various ornamental panels.

Were made engineering-strengthening works on roof and conservation works on architectural decor of interior.

### **20. Orthodox Church**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-12 on the map)*

Is a small building with one inside hall with deep altar niche and two subsidiary rooms. The church was erected in 1916. Opened entrance room is turning into high bell tower. The brick structure, high arch and decorative small towers of church are typical for European medieval samples. At the same time interior has rather modest decorations. Judging by architectural decisions and forms, it was built by Samarkand architect.

### **21. “Alexeevskaya” Church**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-11 on the map, plan 10, pictures 44,45)*

It was constructed in 1912 according to the project of military engineer F. Smirnov. It has one hall 24?16 meters with deep altar with high light cupola. There are two subsidiary rooms on the both sides of altar, there also two service rooms near the western central

entrance. In one of these rooms there are stairs, which lead to the bell tower. Being the main vertical element, the octagonal high bell tower is situated over the entrance. Covered by high tent, it is distinguished with harmonic proportions.

The eastern facade of church is very laconic and strict. The walls are decorated only by small embrasures and narrow arches. The same time lateral facades have more rich decorations. Double arch windows are united by carving decorative column. The center of lateral facade was emanated by small verandahs on round columns and with slope roofs. The octagonal drum over altar was covered by arch, the outside part of which decorated by two rows of kokoshniks on round stand. "Alexeevskaya" church was constructed in forms of new Russian architecture. There is no so many details as in other ones.

## **22. Building of Military Council**

*(Annex 2, No. 2-22 on the map)*

The planning composition of this building erected in 1882 is very simple. The entrance is led to rectangular hall (12,5 m width) through small square lobby. There are also dining-room and living-room, the last one is connected with hall by wide aperture. There are buffet, library and billiard rooms, there is a wide verandah, which is led to the garden.

One floor building is covered by slope roof. Facade architecture has forms of neoclassicism. The row of stretched windows with round arches and classic cornices enrich facade of building. Possessing the high level of realization of architectural forms, scale, this building is impressing very much.

## **23. Traditional Dwelling Houses**

*(Annex2, plan 16, pictures 41,42)*

The ancient dwelling houses of Samarkand are the special typological group in architecture of traditional uzbek dwelling. Its planning is characterizing by location of rooms along perimeter of yard. Sometimes the ceilings are decorated by paintings, but in general houses's decoration is rather poor.

### **b) history and development**

*(Annex 2, map-scheme 1-5, aerial photo I)*

The history of Samarkand city, one of the largest cultural, social-economic and tourist centers of Central Asia, is very ancient.

Being situated on crossroads of Great Silk Road, city was the place of meeting of various world cultures, religions and arts. Development of trade predetermined cultural and political purposes of Samarkand, It was the capital of many ancient states, center of Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic cultures. There was crossing of ancient Eastern and Western cultures.

Due to archaeological excavations within the zone of present Samarkand there were found remains of settlements related to the first half of I millenium BC There are some places in ancient Afrosiab, where were found the remains of water-supply system, remains of fortifications on the north part of city wall. There were determined directions of irrigation channels, remains of ceramic production in Lolazor ancient settlement. Remains of ceramic materials are the evidence of developed potter production.

That was time of establishment of first large state formations on the territory of Central Asia, such as Khorezm, Bactria and Sogd. On the territory of present Afrosiab was situated



ancient Sogdian settlement, which had profitable strategic location on the crossing of ancient roads.

The ancient Afrosiab is situated on the north of present Samarkand and on the southwest from Chupan-ata mountain. Its square is 219 ha. On the north it has plumb slopes.

This town was surrounded by several walls. The northern part of city (12 ha) most fortified and surrounded by the first wall, where was citadel with entrance. The outside city wall had four gates, the names of which were mentioned in manuscripts of IX-X centuries: Bukhara, eastern-Chinese, southern-Kesh and western-Naubekhar.

In antique times the Greeks Afrosiab "Marakanda". According to the Greek historians, during the conquering of Central Asia by Alexander the Great in 329-327 BC, the city walls of Sogdiana's capital stretched for 10 km and fortress was surrounded by the second wall.

There were settlements of Zoroastrians and Buddhists on the territory of Sogdiana. The excavations of Afrosiab showed the remains of Zoroastrians and Buddhists temples and cloisters. Pilgrims told that during Kushan Empire (I century B.C.-IV century A.D.) the inhabitants of Afrosiab confessed sincretic religion, which included features of Zoroastrism (worship to fire), Buddhism and worship to the God of fertility. All these religions were reflected in architecture and art of the region. In X century the main square of Samarkand was decorated by carving statues of camels, horses, goats.

Being situated on the crossing of trade routes from China, Afghanistan, Iran, India, Caucasus, in II century AD the city was in the period of prosperity. Afrosiab played role of very important center of silk trade. There is no any written sources of that period of time, but we can imagine the life according to the wall paintings of VII century, which illustrating caravan with many presents for ruler of city. The hall with panel illustrating people from many countries carrying presents, is one of the outstanding archaeological findings of the world of last years.

In VII the Arabs crossed Oksos river (present Amu Darya) for the first time in 654 AD, but city was conquered by Kuteiba-ibn-Muslim only in 712 AD. In western of Afrosiab he constructed a mosque, appointed a ruler and established Muslim religion. That was beginning of penetration of Islamic culture in Maverannahr.

There were no significant distractions after Arabic conquest 710 AD. City development was going on. There were handicraftsmen quarters on the southern and eastern parts of Afrosiab. Archaeological excavations revealed the remains of potter kilns, glass-blower workshops, pieces of ceramic and etc.

The Arabs turned Samarkand temples into mosques, which were not only places for praying but also centers of city administration, places, where outstanding scientists of that time gave lectures, the places, where were situated courts and treasuries.

The period of Arabic conquering was the time of concentration and development of city. The ruins of dwelling houses, bath-houses, mosques and medreses were found by archaeologists.

The life was not stopped even after Mongolian invasion. According to Arabic historian Ibn Batuta, the city overcame all consequences of invasion and moved to the south from Afrosiab. In the middle of XIV century the city, known at present as Samarkand, was described as one of the largest and beautiful cities of the world.

The second half of XIV was the beginning of Timur's epoch. He carried out great repairing and reconstruction of buildings damaged during invasion of Chingiz-Khan. Samarkand became fortress city surrounded by high wall, which had six gates. Timur also erected his own fortress on the out-skirt of city. His fortress was consisted of four-floor Blue Palace (Kuk-Saray). Administrative center, arms workshop and mint place. There were two gates turned to the south and east. The eastern gates linked with center of city, known as Registan square.

The Spanish Ambassador – Rui Gonsales de Klaviho, vividly described Samarkand bazars (markets), where trade routes stretched from one part of city to another.

The fortress of Timur was not preserved but there are a lot of monuments of that period, which help us to imagine the scope of his architectural programmes. Architectural ensembles of Timur's epoch affected to morphology of city during centuries.

This period is characterized by new synthesis of arts, mixing of local traditions with new from other regions of Great Empire (Iran Khorasan, Khorezm). This was a result of Timur's activity, he gathered the most outstanding architects from all countries of his Empire.

Contemporary architects are admiring not only the speed of construction but also the scales of monuments. The most amazing is the mosque Bibi-Khanum, which was called by the name of Timur's favorite wife. It was built in front of main city gates and is still one of the most biggest in Muslim world. Its construction was started in XIV century, but its structure was very thick and was exposed to distractions from earthquakes. So in XVII it was not used.

Gur Emir complex is also related to the period of Timur. This is octagon building covered by high double cupola with 64 plaits, and decorated with diamond-shaped ornament, made of blue and yellow majolica bricks. The height of dome is 13 meters. "The Grave of Emir" (Gur Emir) was erected according to the order of Timur and was intended for burial of Timur's favorite grand-son Mukhammad Sultan. It was built near the palace of Muhammad Sultan, which consisted of medrese and khanaka. Timur died in 1405 and was buried in mausoleum. During the reign of Ulugbek, grand-son of Timur, it was widened and became family mausoleum of Timurids.

Bibi-Khanum mosque and Gur Emir mausoleum are personifying the architectural spirit of Timurid's epoch. In spite of influence of various cultures, architecture of this period of time preserved its traditional features: inside yards, four aivans (verandahs), cupola halls and corner minarets, decorated with vivid colored glazed bricks. Architecture of Timurid's period is characterizing with great scales and strict symmetry.

Samarkand amazed with its architecture as well as green gardens, which covered all the city. On the south of Afrosiab Timur had widened Shakh-Zinda necropolis, existed from I century. By the order of Ulugbek in 1447 was started construction of complex on Registan square (Sandy place). Nowadays there are only three medrese on Registan square. Ulugbek was well-known as outstanding scientist and protector of arts. His astronomic school and observatory were known all over the world.

After disintegration of Timur's Empire, and during the reign of other dynasties, Samarkand had significant cultural and political intention.

In XVII Samarkand experienced the new period of construction development. In 1619-1636 medrese Shir-Dor was built by Yalandtush Bahadur on Registan square opposite to Ulugbek medrese. Ten years later in 1646 was constructed Tilla Kari (Covered by Gold) medrese, which became a new mosque for Friday praying. Its western facade is turned to Mecca. Construction of Tilla Kari medrese finished formation of square.

In the second half of XIX Samarkand was conquered by Russians and included into Russian Empire. There were destroyed city walls, gates, several monuments and citadel of Timur. Later citadel was rebuilt by Russian administration: they constructed school, church, military hospital. Samarkand re-planned by Russian engineers according to European style.

At the beginning of XX century included three sectors : ancient city, preserved since Mongolian invasion; city of Timurid's period and new one, erected in 1871. The new city was built according to European model of town-planning and architecture, the center of which was citadel of Timur. This scheme is still existing in the city of XIX century.

In 1888 appeared Kaspian railway, which linked European part of Russia and central Asia. Samarkand again became large trade center.

Present town-planning of historical part of Samarkand preserved features of historical cultures and historical periods, existed in the history of Samarkand.

**c) form and date of most recent records of property**

All architectural monuments have its own passport, which is regularly renovating. There is a list and register of architectural monuments, which were included into historical-architectural reserve in 1982. The state inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments under the General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs regularly make a records on all the monuments (1979,1983, 1996, 2000).

**d) present state of conservation**

All large architectural monuments of Samarkand preserved its main characteristics and destroyed sections were conserved and reconstructed according to the documentary justified projects. The separate monuments and traditional dwelling areas are preserving by current repairing measures. As result. All the architectural monuments included into nomination form have satisfied state for review.

**e) policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property**

Samarkand city is a large tourist center. The National Company “Uzbekturism” as well as International Charitable Foundation “Oltin Meros” (“Golden Heritage”) are publishing various brochures, albums, books, tourist guides and maps. After the proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Government adopted a number of Decrees directed to preservation of historical and cultural monuments, situated in ancient cities. The large scale works were carried on the base of long-term Programme, which is foreseeing two stages: the first – until 1996 and the second – until 2000, connected with 600 anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek and 660 anniversary of Amir Timur. Meantime the works are carrying taking into consideration “Meros” (Heritage) Programme, which was adopted according to the Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to this Programme on the first stage were implemented measures on engineering strengthening, conservation of preserved fragments of architectural decor. The second stage included works directed to improvement of engineer-geological state of territory, strict limitation of construction in protective zones, reconstruction of old dwelling formations with trade raws and public centers, provision of these formations with modern engineering communications.

#### **4. MANAGEMENT**

**?) ownership  
b) legal status**

National property under the state protection.

State and national property under the protection of Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (chapter.XI, item-49). The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments. The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (26 May, 1982 ?

397) concerning the establishment of State Samarkand historical-architectural reserve. The status of reserve is prohibit construction of new buildings or carrying out repairing works violating the state, preservation of territory and cultural monuments within the boundaries of reserve. In case of violation, according to the article 64 of “Codex of the republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility” as well as article 132 of “Criminal Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan” it is foreseeing administrative responsibility, and for deliberate destroying and damaging of cultural and historical monuments it is foreseeing criminal responsibility.

**c) protective measures and means of implementing them**

All monuments, registered by state are protected by the Law on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 21 December 1978. There is a Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town-Planning No. 174-1 of 22 December 1995, according to the article 19 of which the special state authorities are responsible for town-planning protection of historical zones. All construction and reconstruction works of architectural monuments within the protective zones are carrying out only after agreement with authorities on monuments protection.

The observation of the above Laws is necessary for all organizations, natural and juridical persons. In case of violation of these Laws and according to article 64 of Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility as well as article 132 of Criminal Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the violators are exposed to administrative responsibility, and for intentional damage and destruction of historical and cultural monuments are exposed to criminal responsibility.

The official regulations and instructions on safeguarding and using of cultural monuments are the following:

1. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 21 December 1978. It is regulating public relations in the field of protection and using of cultural monuments, which are the national property.
2. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town-Planning No. 174-1 of 22 December 1995, which is aimed for regulation of relations on architecture and town-planning.
3. The Regulation on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 16 September 1982. It is determined the mechanism of functioning of Law on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments.
4. Instruction on the Order of Registration, provision of safety, Using and Restoration of Immovable Historical and Cultural Monuments of 13 May 1986. The Instruction is explained the ways of implementation of measures on state registration, protection, using and restoration of immovable historical and cultural monuments. The observation of the

above instruction are necessary for all state bodies on protection of monuments, bodies concerned construction and architecture as well as organizations, institutions and citizens, who possesses immovable historical and cultural monuments.

5. Instruction on Organization of Protective Zones of Immovable Historical and Cultural Monuments of 24 January 1986. Instruction includes main requirements on definition of boundaries, regime of using of protective zones of immovable historical and cultural monuments: protective zones, buffer zones, zones of protective landscape. Instruction is describes content of projects of protective zones, the order of its elaboration and improvement.

**d) agency/agencies with management authority**

Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;  
Genera; office for scientific production of cultural monuments;  
Board of Samarkand historical-architectural reserve;  
Khokimiyat (municipality) of Samarkand and Siab district of Samarkand

**e) Level at which management is exercised (e.g. on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes**

1. Head of General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Botir USMANOV, 30, Navoi str., Tashkent
2. Mayor of Samarkand – Pulat ABDURAKHMONOV
3. State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments of Samarkand region – Maisara NABERAEVA
4. Mayor of Siab district of Samarkand – S. RAPHIKOV

**f) agreed plans related to property (e.g. regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)**

According to the long term national programme “Meros” (Heritage), annual plan of researches, production of conservation and restoration works are elaborating in close cooperation with State inspection under the General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The local authorities are working out joint plan of measures on protection and improvement of historical zones. The National Company “Uzbekturism” is conducting projects in order to include architectural and archaeological monuments into tourist routes.

**g) sources and levels of finance**

The main measures on preservation and conservation of monuments are financed from state budget. Part of works is covered by local budgets. The number of non-governmental organizations and various investors, which are interested in preservation of historical monuments is increasing from year to year.

**h) sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques**

The specialists in the field of protection, preservation and conservation are training by Tashkent and Samarkand Architectural-Constructive Institutes, Tashkent National University (departments of archaeology and history) and number of colleges. Training of specialists is carrying out through organization of practical seminars on various actual issues.

**i) visitor facilities and statistics**

There is free access to historical architectural monuments of Samarkand. The annual tourist and visitors flow in 1999 is,,,,,

**j) property management**

This kind of plan is conducting by Board of Samarkand

**plan and statement of objectives**

historical-architectural reserve in cooperation with State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments of the city, and must be approved by General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This plan contains concrete tasks on protection, preservation and safeguarding of monuments.

The republican and regional branches of National Company “Uzbekturism” as well as Board of Samarkand historical-architectural reserve are responsible for dissemination of information (routes, guides, printing materials and etc.). There is a museum in each large scaled object, and there is tourist center in the city, where you can find information on all cultural and architectural monuments, hotels information, trade and service network and etc.

**k) staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)**

The staff of State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments, Board of Samarkand historical-architectural reserve, staff of reserve, regional department of National Company “Uzbekturism” and others.

**5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY**

**?) development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)**

There were several industrial enterprises on the territory of historical zone until 1982. In the meantime khokimiyat (municipality) have already undertaken a number of measures in order to remove all of them out of historical zone.

**b) environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change)**

There is no climate change pressure to the monuments. Separate anthropogenic affects (the level of ground waters) are removing.

**c) natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires and etc.)**

The city is located in seismic zone, but there is no threat of floods. In the meantime a number of anti-seismic measures (engineering strengthening of foundations and etc. ) are carrying out.

**d) visitor/tourism pressures**

There is no any threat from tourism. All tourist and visitors flows are regulating according to plans and routes.

**e) number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone**

185 thousand

**6. MONITORING**

**?) key indicators for measuring state of conservation**

State of constructions, presence of deformations and preservation of decorations. It is carrying out photo-fixation works, observation of monuments through special instruments.

**b) administrative arrangements for monitoring property**

Current observations are conducting by inspectors and technique specialists of State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments as well as by specialists of specialized scientific-project organization “Tamirshunoslik”, which has a laboratory on studying of ancient construction materials and constructions.

**c) results of previous reporting exercises**

All reports on the results of monitoring are sending to State inspection and than to General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**7. DOCUMENTATION**

**a) photographs, slides and, where available, film/video**

Attached

**b) bibliography**

Attached

**c) address where inventory, records and archives are held**

Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs, 30 Navoi str., Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Samarkand State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments, Registan square, Tilla Kari medrese, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

**8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY**

Ministry of Cultural Affairs  
Minister for Cultural Affairs  
**Khairulla DJURAEV**

---

(signature)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. (Abdallach "Hatifi". Zafar-namai Hatifi.Lakhnau, 1896 (Madras,1957).
2. Abdorrazzak Samarkandi. Lever des deux astres hevreux et la reunion des deux mers (1471), trad.francaise inedite d,Antoine Galland. Paris, 1715.
3. Abd al-Razzag Samarqandi).Meviana Kemalu, d-Din Abdurezzak, Matla,i Sa,deyn ve Mecmai Bahreyn yay Muhammed Sefi, Lahor, 1360-1368.
4. Ahmad ibn Arabshah.Tamerlan or Timur the Great Amir, translated by J.H.Sanders. London, 1936 (reprinted, Lahor, 1976 (Where not otherwise indicated, citation from Ibn Arabshah refer to this edition).
5. (Babur, Zahir ad-Din Muhammad). The Babur-Nama in English (Memoirs of Babur) translated from the original Turkic Text of Zahiri, d-din Muhammad Babur Padshah Ghazi by Anette Susannah Beveridge, 1-2, London, 1922.
6. (Clavijo Gonzalez de). Narrative of the Embassy of Gonzalez de Clavijo to the Court of Timur at Samarkand A.D. 1403-1406. Translated for the First Time with Note,s a Preface, and an Introductory Notes about Life of Timour Beg by C.R.Markham.London, 1859.
7. Hafiz-i Abru. Geography ms. London, British Library, Or.1577.
8. Êhwandamir, A Century of Princes. Sources on Timurid History and Art. Selected and translated by W.M.Trackston. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1989, 394 p.
9. Abu Tahir Khodja "Samariya", description of ancient sacred places of Samarkand, translation of L. Vyatkina, 1899; Monuments connected with name of Timur, Avtobiography of Tamerlan, 1894.
10. A. Asahanov, "Bibi-Khanum Mosque", from the history of arts of great city.,1972.
11. N. Baklanova. Three monuments of Timur-Ak-Saray palace, Bibi-Khanum mosque, Khodjs-Akhmad Yassavi mausoleum.
12. G. Balashova,B. Staviskiy, "Culture and art of Central Asia and Caucasus in XIV-XV", 1963
13. V. Bartold, "Geographical description of Maverannahr", "Turkestan during mongolian invasion", 1963.
14. V. Bartold, "New information on Samarkand monuments", 1966.
15. V. Bartold, "About burial of Timur", 1916.
16. Yu. Buruakov, "Historical topography of Samarkand of Timurid's period", 1960.
17. G. Bamberi, "History of Bukhara or Transoksianiya from ancient time till present", 1873.
18. B. Veierman, "Registan in Samarkand", 1946.
19. N. Veselovskiy, "About the grave stone of Timur", 1906.
20. N. Veselovskiy, "Rui Gonsales de Klaviho. Notes about travel to the court of Timur", 1882.
21. V. Vyatkin, "Gur Emir", 1906.
22. M. Denisova, "Architectural monuments of Timurid's epoch", 1930.
23. B. Zasiipkin, "Architecture of central Asia", 1948.
24. P. Zahidov, "bibli-Khanum mausoleum", 1960.
25. S. Kabanov, "Ruins of Ak-Saray palace in Shakhriyabz", 1948.
26. M. Masson, "Gur Emir mausoleum", 1920.
27. M. Masson, "Registan and its medrese", 1929.
28. M. Masson, "Mosque of Timur, known as Bibi-Khanum mosque", 1926.
29. M. Masson, G. Pugachenkova, "Shakhriyabz during the reign of Timur and Ulugbek", 1953.



30. I. Muminov, "Samarkand – is the capital of Timurids", 1969.
31. G. Pugachenkova, "Architectural monuments of Maverannahr of Ulugbek's period", 1965.
32. G. Pugachenkova, "Monuments of art of Soviet Union. Central Asia.", 1983.
33. G. Pugachenkova, "Gardening skills of Central Asia during the epoch of Timur and Timurids", 1957.
34. G. Pugachenkova, "Samarkand, Bukhara – ancient monuments", 1968.
35. G. Pugachenkova, "Termez, Shakhriyabz, Khiva", 1976.
36. G. Pugachenkova, L. Rempel, "Outstanding architectural monuments of Uzbekistan", 1958.
37. Sh. Ratiya, "Bibi-Khanum mosque in Samarkand", 1950.
38. Samarkand mosques. Album of architectural drawings, 1905.
39. Golombek L., Subtelny M. Timurid Art and Culture, Leiden, 1992.
40. Golombek L. The Timurid Architecture of Iran and Turan. 2 vol., Princeton, 1988.
41. Goodrich L.C. Geographical additions of the XIV and XV Centuries / Monumenta Serica, XV, 1956, p.203-212.
42. Gray B. The pictorial art in the Timurid period / The Cambridge history of Iran, vol. VI, chapter 16, p.843-877.
43. Grube E.J. Notes on the Decorative Arts of the Timurid period / Guararajamanjarika: studi in onore di Giuseppe Tucci, Naples, 1974, p.233-279.
44. Leqlerc J. Les monuments de Samarkand, Bruxelles, 1890.
45. Maalouf A. Samarcande. Paris, 1993, 380 p.
46. Pinder-Wilson R. Timurid Architecture / Cambridge History of Iran, Charter 15, p.728-759.
47. Pugathenkova G.A. Samarkand. Buchara. Berlin. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaft, 1975, 88 s.
48. Robinson B.W. Islamic Painting in Transoxiana during the Timurid period / Bulletin of Asia Institute, 5, 1991, p. 71-82.

**THE LIST OF MAPS AND SCHEMES**

**Maps**

1. Map of Samarkand City (1/10000)
2. Map of historical center of Samarkand City (1/2000)

**Maps-Schemes**

1. Afrosiab
2. Samarkand of Timurids period
3. Plan of Samarkand of XIX century
4. Historical development of city
5. Project of city reconstruction

**THE LIST OF OBJECT'S PLANS**

1. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble
2. Gur Emir Ensemble
3. Bibi-Khanum Mosque
4. Bibi-Khanum Mausoleum
5. Registan Ensemble
6. Observatory of Ulugbek
7. Khodja Hazrat-Hizr Mosque
8. Khodja Abdi-Darun Ensemble
9. Ishrat-khana Mausoleum
10. Church "Alexeevskaya"
11. Khodja Daniyar Mausoleum
12. Ak-Saray Mausoleum
13. Namazgoh Mosque
14. Abdi-Birun Mausoleum
15. Dwelling house of Kalantarov merchant
16. Dwelling house of Kabirov
17. Architectural complex Kosh-Haus
18. Khodja Nisbatdor Mosque
19. Urguti Mosque
20. Khodja Zudmurod mosque
21. Mulla Kasim Toshkandi Mosque
22. Sheihul Islam Mosque

## THE LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

### Aerial photos

- I. Panorama of historical part of Samarkand
- II. General view of Registan Ensemble from the east
- III. General view of Registan Ensemble from the south
- IV. General view of Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble from the south-west
- V. General view of Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble from the north

### Pictures

1. Afrosiab
2. Khodja Daniyar Mausoleum
3. Observatory of Ulugbek (remains of instrument)
4. Shakhi-Zinda Mausoleum (general view from south-east)
5. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (general view on central group of mausoleums)
6. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (general view from the south)
7. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (double cupola mausoleum)
8. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (view from the first chartak)
9. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (double cupola mausoleum, fragment of interior)
10. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (second chartak)
11. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (view to the street of XIV)
12. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (middle group of mausoleums)
13. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (“Octagon” mausoleum)
14. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (second chartak)
15. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (Khodja Akhmad mausoleum)
16. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (fragment of decor)
17. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (fragment of column)
18. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (the grave of Kusam ibn Abbas)
19. Gur Emir Ensemble (general view)
20. Gur Emir Ensemble (fragment of main entrance portal)
21. Gur Emir Ensemble (view from the south)
22. Gur Emir Ensemble (big arch)
23. Gur Emir Ensemble (mausoleum’s cupola)
24. Gur Emir Ensemble (interior)
25. Gur Emir Ensemble (fragment of mikhrab)
26. Rukhabad Complex (general view from the north)
27. Rukhabad Complex (general view from the east)
28. Rukhabad Complex (view from mosque’s aivan)
29. Rukhabad Complex (entrance group)
30. Rukhabad Complex (fragment of mosque’s interior)
31. Bibi-Khanum Mosque (view from the yard)
32. Bibi-Khanum Mosque (portal of big mosque)
33. Bibi-Khanum Mosque (small mosque)
34. Registan Ensemble (square)
35. Registan Ensemble (general view)
36. Registan Ensemble (Ulugbek medrese)
37. Registan Ensemble (Ulugbek medrese, view from the yard)
38. Registan Ensemble (Shir Dor medrese)

39. Registan Ensemble (fragment)
40. Registan Ensemble (Tilla Kari medrese)
41. Traditional dwelling house (view from the yard)
42. Traditional dwelling house (interior)
43. Gumbaz (interior)
44. Church “Alexeevskaya” (general view)
45. Church “Alexeevskaya (interior)
46. Orthodox Church
47. Armenian Church
48. Russian-Chinese bank (general view)
49. Russian-Chinese bank (interior)
50. House of Kalantarov (interior)

**THE LIST OF SLIDES**

1. Afrosiab (view to citadel)
2. Afrosiab (fragment of paintings of VI)
3. Afrosiab (fragment of paintings of VI)
4. Afrosiab (Khodja Daniyar mausoleum)
5. Observatory of Ulugbek
6. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (lower group of mausoleums)
7. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (street of XIV)
8. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (upper group of mausoleums)
9. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (Tuman-aka mausoleum)
10. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (Anonymous mausoleum I Usto of Alim Nesefi)
11. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (mausoleum Shadi Mulk-aka)
12. Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble (fragment of facade of Khodja Akhmad mausoleum)
13. Gur Emir Ensemble (general view)
14. Gur Emir Ensemble (main entrance portal)
15. Gur Emir Ensemble (mausoleum)
16. Rukhabad Complex
17. Bibi-Khanum Mosque
18. Registan Ensemble (Tilla Kari medrese)
19. Registan Ensemble (Ulugbek medrese)
20. Registan Ensemble (Ulugbek medrese, inside yard)
21. Registan Ensemble (Shir Dor medrese)
22. Registan Ensemble (Shir Dor medrese, main facade)
23. Registan Ensemble (interior of Tilla Kari medrese)
24. Old City (medieval street)
25. Old City (traditional dwelling house, inside yard)
26. Old City (one of quarter centers Kosh-Haus)
27. Old City (Sinogog)
28. Church “Alexeevskaya” (general view)
29. Church “Alexeevskaya” (interior)
30. Orthodox Church
31. Armenian Church
32. Russian-Chinese bank
33. Russian-Chinese bank (interior)
34. Kalantarov house (interior)



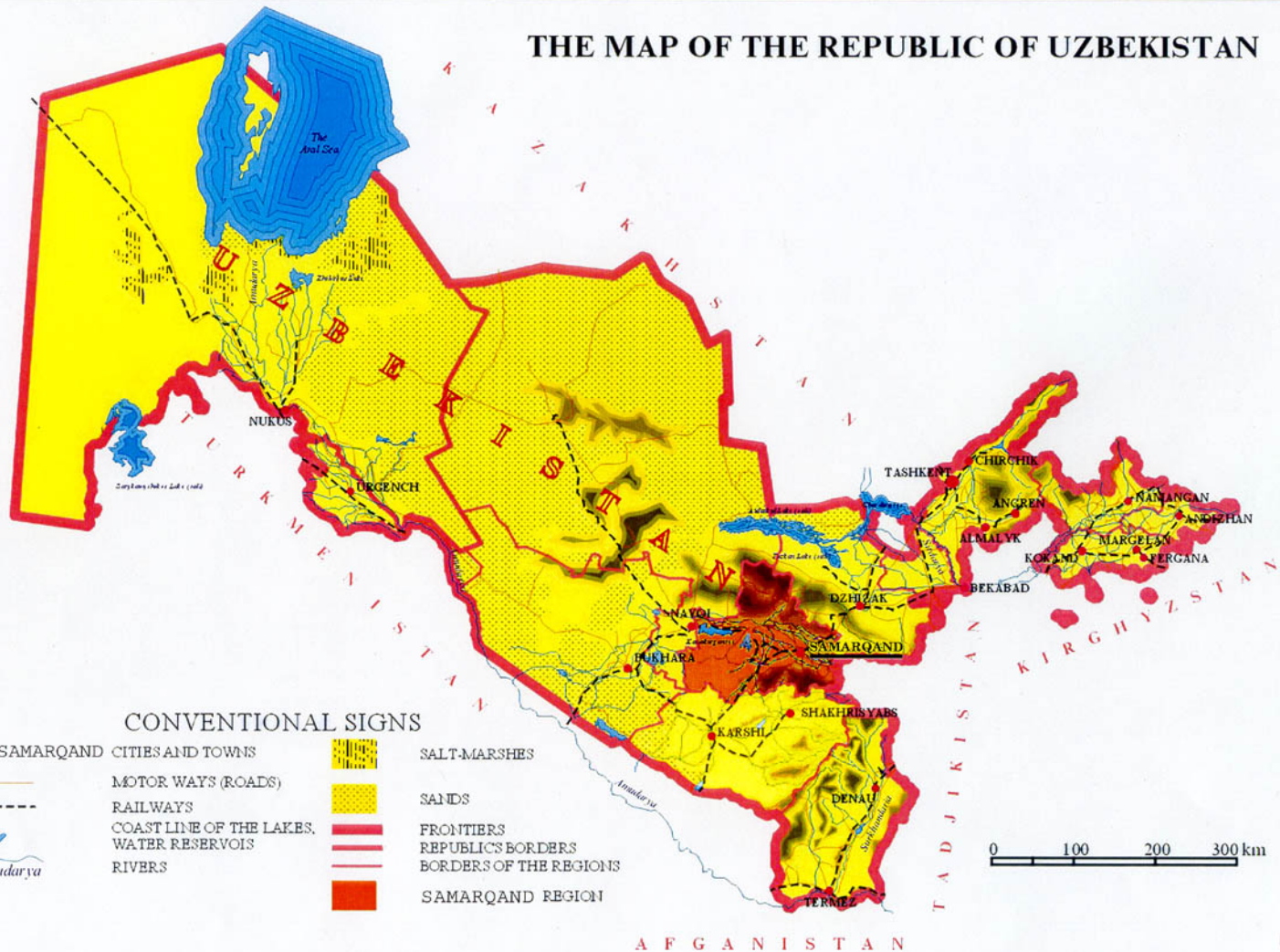








# THE MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

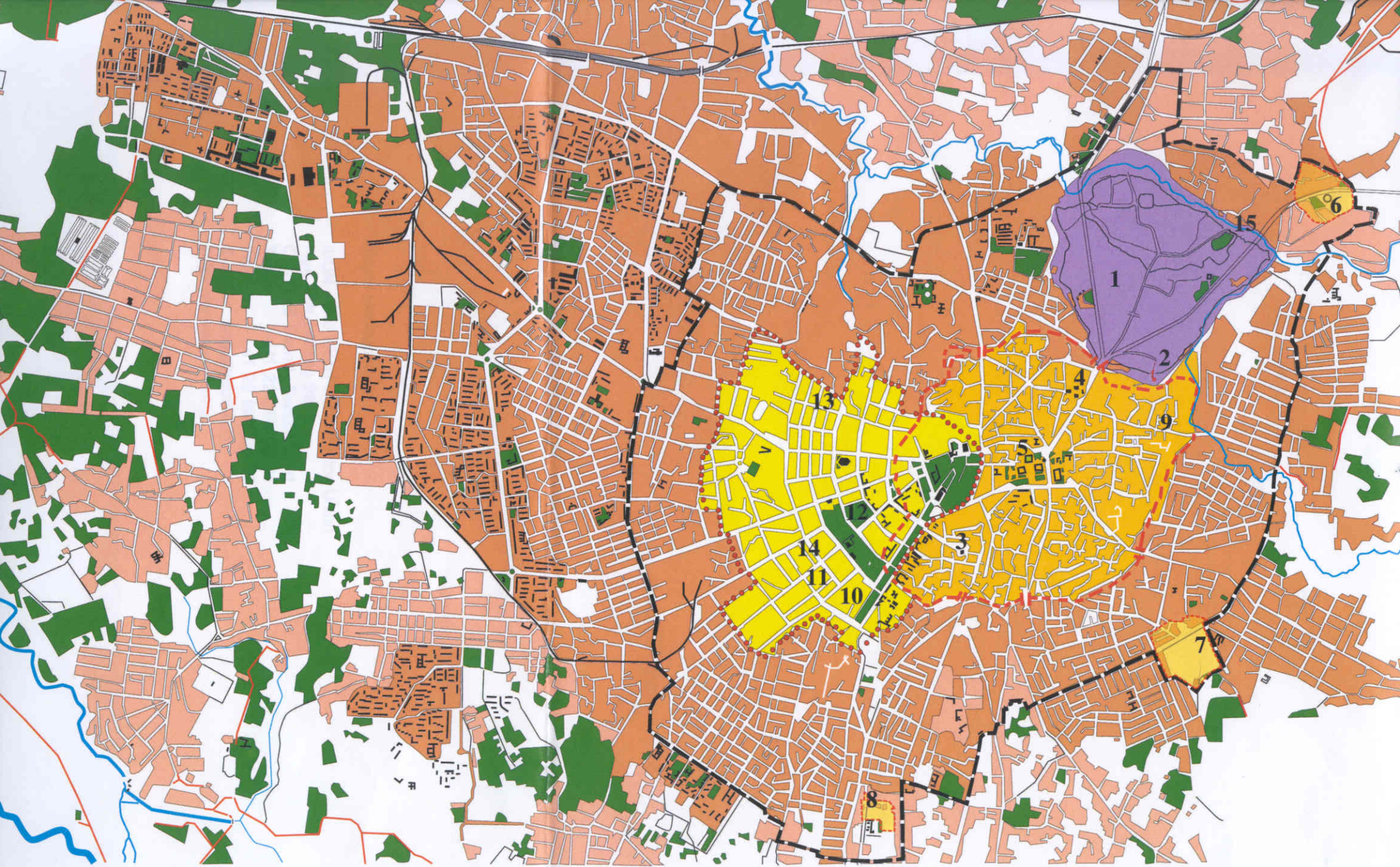


## CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

- |   |   |  |                        |
|---|---|--|------------------------|
| ● | SAMARQAND CITIES AND TOWNS                |  | SALT-MARSHES           |
|   | MOTOR WAYS (ROADS)                        |  | SANDS                  |
|   | RAILWAYS                                  |  | FRONTIERS              |
|   | COAST LINE OF THE LAKES, WATER RESERVOIRS |  | REPUBLIC'S BORDERS     |
|   | RIVERS                                    |  | BORDERS OF THE REGIONS |
|   |   |  | SAMARQAND REGION       |

0 100 200 300 km





- Ancient city
- Middle-aged city
- European city
- Modern city

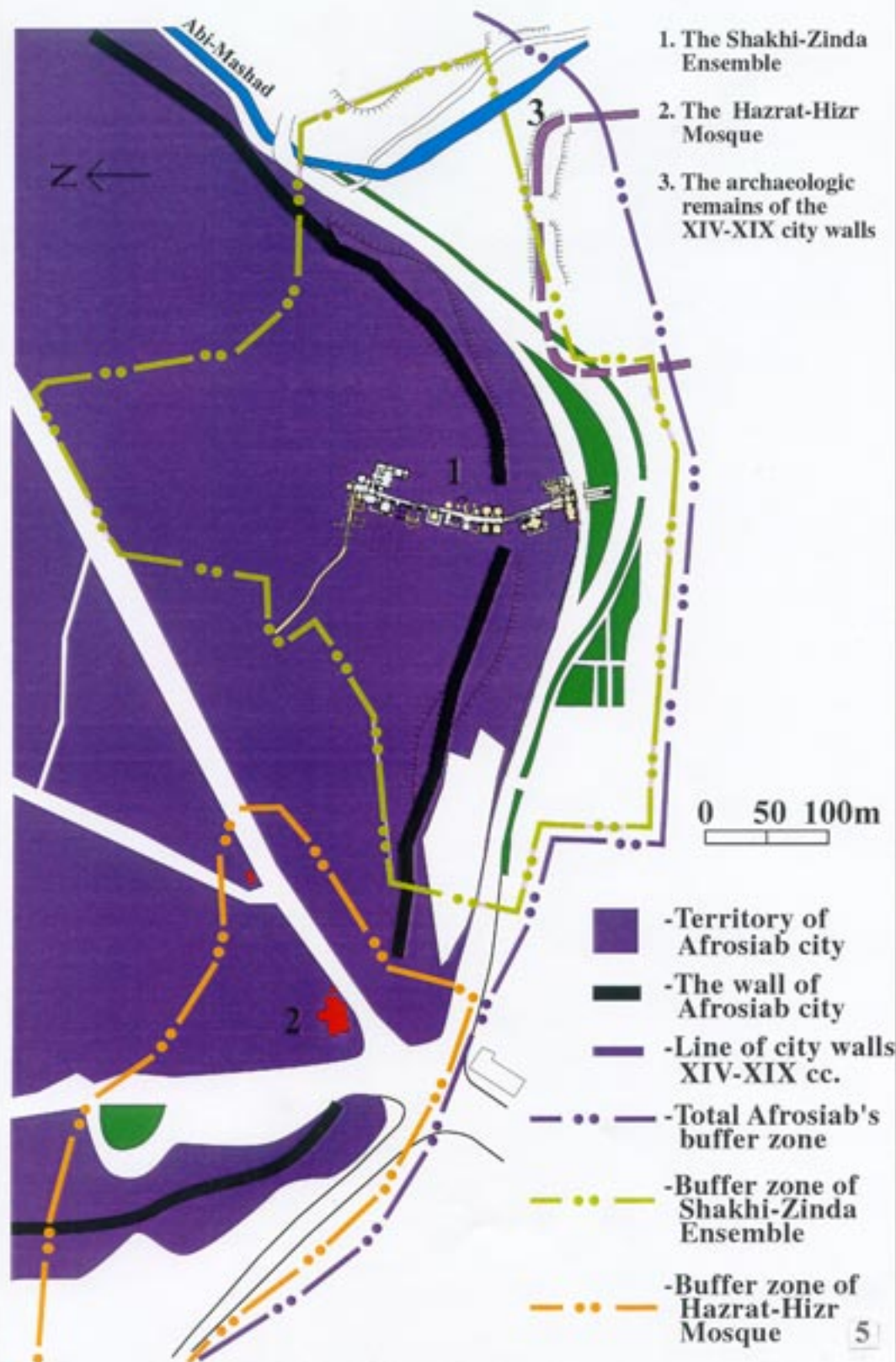
1. Afrasiab
2. The Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble
3. The Guri-Emir Ensemble
4. The Bibi-Khanum Mosque
5. The Registan Ensemble

6. The Ulugbek's observatory
7. The Khodja Abdi-Darun Ensemble
8. The Namozgoh Mosque
9. The Synagogue "Gumbaz"
10. The Alekseyevsky's cathedral

11. The Roman-catholic church
12. The Georgievsky's cathedral
13. The Pokrovsky's cathedral
14. The Armenian church
15. The Khodja Doniyor (Prophet Daniel) Mausoleum



# THE SHAKHI-ZINDA ENSEMBLE



# THE GUR-EMIR ENSEMBLE



1. The Gur-Emir Mausoleum

2. The Ak-Saray Mausoleum

3. The Rukhabad Complex

4. The Khon-Sayid Imom Mosque

5. The Yusuph Kharrot Mosque

6. The Nakshin Mosque

7. The Mulla Kalandar Mosque

8. The Chakar Mosque

— • • — - Buffer zone

# THE BIBI-KHANUM ENSEMBLE



- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Bibi-Khanum Mosque       | 7. The Koraboyoksakol Mosque               |
| 2. The Bibi-Khanum Mausoleum    | 8. The Muborak Mosque                      |
| 3. The Havasi Mosque            | 9. The line of the city wall               |
| 4. The Maddohi Mosque           | 10. The Ohanin gate archaeological remains |
| 5. The Khodja-Johukhodja Mosque | 11. The Siab market                        |
| 6. The Dahbedi Mosque           |  |

— • • — - Buffer zone



# THE REGISTAN ENSEMBLE



1. The Ulugbek Madrasah
2. The Shir-Dor Madrasah
3. The Tilla-Kori Madrasah

4. The Chor-Su dome
5. The Usmatbay Madrasah
6. Public buildings

— • • — - Buffer zone

# THE ENSEMBLE OF THE CITY GARDEN



1. The Alekseyevsky's Cathedral
2. The Roman-catholic Church
3. The Armenian Church
4. The Georgievsky's Cathedral
5. The Synagogue

6. The palace of General Governer
7. The Russian-Chinese bank
8. The Public meeting bulding
9. The Military meeting bulding
10. Hotel "Zarafshan".

—••—••— - Buffer zone

—••—••— - The historical valuable buldings



**THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING**  
**22 December 1995**

**I. General regulations**

*Article 1. The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on architecture and town planning.*

The activity in the field of architecture and town planning is regulating by present Law and other regulations. The activity in the field of architecture and town planning within the Republic of Karakalpakstan is regulating by the legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

*Article 2. The subject of relations governed by law in the field of architecture and town planning.*

The subjects of relations governed by law in the field of architecture and town planning are the following:

- territorial organization of settling, placing of productive forces, sustainable development of cities and settlements and their social, engineering, and transport infrastructures, taking into consideration the state of environment.
- Planning, construction and reconstruction of settlements, functional zones and territories, preservation and protection of historical and cultural heritage, protective zones, architectural monuments, monumental art, natural-landscape complexes and other valuable territories.
- Distribution of licenses for projecting and engineering-technical researches with the view of construction of productive, dwelling and agricultural buildings.
- Carrying out of architectural-constructive observations for the quality of construction works, production of construction materials, realization of architectural and town planning decisions.
- Elaboration of standards, rules and carrying out of scientific researches.
- Protection of territories from dangerous natural and technogenic processes.

*Article 3. General principles of architectural and town planning activity.*

The architectural and town planning activity is carrying out on the base of the following principles:

- humanization of environment of humanity, taking into consideration regional, national, natural climatic and other peculiarities, ecological, technical and sanitary requirements
- observation of rights of citizens and other individuals carrying out architectural and town planning activity, taking into consideration public opinion in decision making
- priority of interests of social unity of development of settlements, territories
- rational utilization of territorial and other architectural and town planning resources, protection of population from various dangerous technogenic and geological processes, other disasters
- preservation of valuable architectural and town planning heritage, development of national and cultural traditions in architecture and town planning.

*Article 4. Objects of architectural and town planning activity.*

The objects of architectural and town planning activity are the following:

- territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, settlements, their systems and parts.
- Republican and regional systems of settling, buildings and constructions, town and landscape complexes, industrial zones, architectural and archaeological monuments and their protective zones, territories of engineering and transport communications.

*Article 5. Individuals of architectural and town planning activity.*

The individuals of architectural and town planning activity are the state authority bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, juridical and physical persons, as well as foreigners. The individuals of

architecture and town planning activity could be in the role of investors, contractors on building, reconstruction, restoration of objects., users of architectural and town planning objects.

## **II. Competence of state authority bodies in the field of architecture and town planning.**

### *Article 6. Bodies of state management in the field of architecture and town planning.*

The bodies of state management in the field of architecture and town planning are the following:

- State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town Planning (Goscomarchitectstroy)
- Principal Departments on Architecture and Town Planning of Tashkent city and other regions
- Departments on Architecture and Town Planning of districts

All the above mentioned bodies are under the leadership of principal architects and carrying out their activity according to the principles of architecture and town planning indicated in Article 3 of present Law. The bodies on state management in the field of architecture and town planning are submitted to city Municipalities and other high bodies.

### *Article 7. The competence of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of architecture and town planning.*

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out confirmation of state complex programmes and promotion to their implementation; confirmation of general regulations of architectural, town planning and projecting documentation; participation in realization of inter state programmes; concluding of intergovernmental agreements in the field of architecture and town planning; determination of the order of organization of state expertise of projecting documentation and distribution of licenses; determination of the order of keeping of state town planning cadastre, organizational structure, competence of bodies on state management in the field of architecture and town planning, solution of other tasks according to legislation.

### *Article 8. The competence of state authorities in the field of architecture and town planning.*

The state authorities in the field of architecture and town planning are carrying out the following activity:

- issues of architecture and town planning on corresponding territory
- elaboration, confirmation and realization of programmes, plans, projects and scientific researches taking into consideration the interests of corresponding territories
- provision of projecting and planning documentation of settlements
- solution of problems of rational settling, organization of territory, development of transport system, social and engineering infrastructure
- provision of population's participation in discussion and elaboration of projects of architectural and town planning documentation
- carrying out of customers functions in elaboration of project documentation and construction of state authority objects and its financing
- prohibition or limitation of all kinds of construction works, which are not meet the requirements of present Law, confirmed architectural and town planning documentation.

### *Article 9. The competence of State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town Planning*

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town Planning is representative body of state management, which is carrying out state policy in the field of architecture and town planning. The competence of this body is determining by regulations confirmed by the Cabunet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The decisions of the Committee are obligatory for

all ministries, state committees, institutions, public organizations, juridical and physical persons as well as for foreigners.

*Article 10. The competence of Principal Departments on Architecture and Town Planning of regions, cities and districts.*

The competence of Principal Departments on Architecture and Town Planning of regions and cities is determining by regulations confirmed by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Town Planning in agreement with state authorities . The competence of district Departments on Architecture and Town Planning is determining by Principal Departments on Architecture and Town Planning of regions and cities in agreement with state authorities. Decisions of the above mentioned bodies adopted in the framework of their competence are obligatory for all enterprises, institutions, organizations, juridical and physical persons as well as foreigners.

### **III. The rights and obligations of individuals who are carrying out architectural and town planning activity**

*Article 11. The rights of individuals who are carrying out architectural and town planning activity*

The individuals carrying out architectural and town planning activity have the right:

- to get information during implementation of architectural and town planning activity from local authority bodies on preparation and adoption of decisions on further planning and reconstruction of settlements, their systems and territories, ecological state of environment
- to appeal activity of officials, juridical and physical persons, which are infringing the rights and interests in the field of architectural and town planning activity.

*Article 12. The obligations of individuals who are carrying out architectural and town planning activity*

The individuals carrying out architectural and town planning activity are obliged:

- to observe the requirements of present Law and other regulations in the field of architecture and town planning
- not to damage historical and cultural, architectural monuments, natural landscapes, not to infringe the rights and interests of other individuals carrying out architectural and town planning activity
- to implement instructions of state authorities on architectural and town planning activity.

*Article 13: The rights and obligations of customers in the field of elaboration and realization of architectural and town planning activity*

The customers in the field of elaboration and realization of architectural and town planning activity could be the state authorities, juridical and physical persons as well as foreigners. The customers have the right to:

- chose the institution or organization that will elaborate architectural and town planning documentation, contractors for building of complexes
- conclude and cancel agreements for project and construction documentation
- carry out other activity, that is foreseen by legislation

The customers are obliged to:

- observe the requirements of present Law and other regulations on architecture and town planning
- control of projecting works and provide expertise of project documentation
- control of construction's quality and follow up copyright legislation in realization of architectural and town planning documentation.

***Article 14: The rights and obligations of developers of architectural and town planning documentation.***

The developers of architectural and town planning documentation could be juridical and physical persons, who have corresponding license for the right to carry out such works on the territory of the republic. The developers of architectural and town planning documentation have the right to:

- determine in accordance with customers and state authorities on architecture and town planning the composition and volume of documentation
- participate in the competitions to get the order
- stop construction and special works with digression from confirmed project documentation, normative requirements, with digression, which could damage historical, cultural and architectural monuments
- introduce changes into architectural and town planning documentation if necessary
- the developers of architectural and town planning documentation must observe the requirements of present Law and other regulations concerning architectural and town planning activity.

***Article 15: The rights and obligations of contractors in realization of architectural and town planning documentation.***

The contractors could be juridical and physical persons, who have corresponding licenses for implementation of projecting and engineering-technical researches for construction and other works. The contractors have the right to:

- take part in elaboration of new constructive decisions of buildings jointly with customers, scientific-research institutes and authors
- introduce changes into projecting documentation which will improve technical and economical indicators and will not damage architectural and artistic appearance of buildings, in concordance with author of project and state bodies on architecture and town planning
- to get necessary technical consultation from project author
- to carry out other activity, which is foreseeing by legislation

The contractors are obliged to construct dwelling, public, productive and other buildings engineering communications according to the determined projecting documentation, to provide their seismic resistance and quality, to follow the requirements of republican norms and rules of building works.

***Article 16: Copyright for architectural and town planning projects and works.***

The copyright for architectural and town planning projects and works is regulating by civil legislation.

#### **IV. Urban and rural settlements. Architectural and town planning documentation.**

***Article 17: Placing and development of urban and rural settlements.***

Placing of new settlements and development of existing ones is carrying out according to the normative ranging of settlements, economic-planning and town planning prognosis, scheme of territorial organization of the Republic of Uzbekistan, schemes and projects of districts planning, general plans, as well as projects of planning and building of urban and rural settlements. Formation and reformation of urban and rural settlements, changing of their status and boundaries is carrying out according to the order determined by legislation and on the base of confirmed architectural and town planning documentation. All lands within the boundaries of settlements independently from their functions and purposes, are in the competence of state authorities, which are regulating their utilization according to confirmed general plans. According to the projects of districts planning and general plans of cities it is establishing the city line, that determines the boundaries of settlements taking into account their territorial development.

***Article 18: State town planning cadastre.***

The state town planning cadastre is the single for the whole country system of information on natural, economic and social-legal regime of utilization of territories of town planning regulation, on the state of environment. Cadastre is determining number and classification of lands and objects of settlements and is the base for complex economic, social and ecological evaluation of territories. The order of keeping of state town planning cadastre is defining by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

***Article 19: Town planning protection of environment, architectural monuments and town planning art.***

Every settlement is providing by complex programme of ecological balance of environment, which is regulating interactions of town planning activity and natural factors. Town planning protection of historical settlements is carrying out by special authorities through studying and complex reconstruction and restoration of architectural and archaeological monuments, dwelling environment. The order of realization of restoration works and protection of architectural and archaeological monuments is determining by legislation. The natural reserves, their boundaries and special conditions of their protection and utilization are confirmed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Town planning activity in reserves and zones of architectural monuments must not disturb engineering-geological, hydrological and ecological conditions within the zones determined by architectural and town planning documentation. All construction and reconstruction works within protective zones of architectural monuments is determining in agreement with state bodies on protection of historical and cultural monuments.

***Article 20. Architectural and town planning documentation and its normative provision***

Architectural and town planning programmes and projects are working out in accordance with requirements of legislation on architecture and town planning. The order of elaboration of architectural and town planning programmes, plans and projects is defining by the State Committee on Architecture and Town Planning. Projecting-planning documentation is obligatory for execution by all organizations and individuals carrying out architectural and town planning activity on corresponding territory. State architectural and town planning norms, rules and standards are confirmed according to the order determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

***Article 21: Expertise of architectural and town planning documentation***

The expertise of architectural and town planning documentation is realizing by state bodies on projects expertise as well as juridical and physical persons, who have special licenses. The state bodies of project expertise are carrying out their activity according to the Regulation confirmed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

**V. Economic basis of realization of architectural and town planning activity.**

***Article 22: Financial support of architectural and town planning activity***

Financing of architectural and town planning activity is carrying out by means of attraction of customer's funds. The state funds as well as funds of public foundations for financing of architectural and town planning activity are used in the case when architectural and town planning activity is concerned state, interregional interests.

***Article 23: Economic stimulating of architectural and town planning activity***

The order of economic stimulating and establishing of privileges for development of architectural and town planning activity is determining by legislation.

## **VI. The state architectural and town planning inspection.**

### ***Article 24: The aim of state architectural and town planning inspection***

The state architectural and town planning inspection is carrying out with the view of observation of legislation's requirements, project decisions in the field of architecture and town planning, norms of planning and building of settlements by ministries, organizations and institutions as well as juridical and physical individuals.

### ***Article 25: State bodies of architectural and town planning inspection***

The state architectural and town planning inspection is carrying out by Board on architectural and town planning inspection of regions and Tashkent city. The state authorities must render practical assistance to inspectors of architectural and town planning inspection. The state bodies of architectural and town planning inspection are follow the legislation and regulations, confirmed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

## **VII. Final regulations.**

### ***Article 26: Town planning insurance***

The are voluntary and obligatory insurance of architectural objects and complexes from natural disasters, explosions, fire and etc. The order of insurance of architectural and town planning objects is determining by legislation.

### ***Article 27: Responsibility for violation of architectural and town planning legislation***

The individuals violated architectural and town planning legislation are carrying out responsibility according to the determined order.

### ***Article 28: International agreements***

If there are differences between the rules of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and International Agreement, in which Uzbekistan is take part, in this case it is use the rules of International Agreement.

**THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON PROTECTION AND USING OF  
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS  
21 December 1977**

**I. General regulations**

*Article 1. Historical and cultural monuments.*

Constructions, memorable places, connected with historical events, development of society and state, the works of material and spiritual creativity, that represent historical, scientific, artistic and other cultural value are to be consider historical and cultural monuments. All historical and cultural monuments located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are protecting by the State.

*Article 2. The tasks of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.*

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments regulate public relations in the field of guarding and using of monuments in order to provide their safety for present and future generations, effective using for scientific researches.

*Article 3. Property on historical and cultural monuments.*

All historical and cultural monuments are belong to the state, various organizations, units, public organizations as well as individuals. Historical and cultural monuments that were found in/on the ground, in the water, in ancient constructions, and which don't have the owner, or have unknown owner, or have the owner, which lost the right for property on monument, became the property of the state and transfer to the museums, libraries, archives or other specialized depositaries of historical and cultural monuments.

*Article 4. The order of alienation of historical and cultural monuments*

The sale, present or other alienation of historical and cultural monuments can be realize only with obligatory advance notification of state bodies of monument's guarding. During the selling of monument the state have the preferential right to buy.

*Article 5. The types of historical and cultural monuments.*

**Historical monuments-** buildings, constructions, memorable places and things, connected with important historical events in the life of people, development of society and state, with the development of science and technology, culture of people, connected with life of peoples heroes and etc.

**Archaeological monuments-** forts, hills, remains of ancient settlements, channels, roads, ancient graves, pictures on stone, ancient things.

**Architectural monuments-**architectural ensembles and complexes, historical centers, squares, streets, natural landscapes.

**Artistic monuments-** the works of monumental, imitative, decorated-applied kinds of art.

**Documentary monuments-** historical documentation of the government and state bodies, written and graphical documents, video, audio and photo documents, ancient manuscripts and archives, folklore and musical records, rare publications.

The other objects, which present historical, scientific artistic and other cultural value are to be consider historical and cultural monuments.

***Article 6. State management in the field of protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.***

The state management on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments is accomplishing by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and specialized state bodies on guarding of monuments in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

***Article 7. Specialized state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of historical and cultural monuments.***

The specialized state bodies on protection of historical and cultural monuments in the Republic of Uzbekistan are –the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Principal Archive Administration and its departments and other state bodies, which are responsible for the protection of monuments.

***Article 8. The competence of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of protection of historical and cultural monuments.***

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs and its departments within their competence provide the state protection of historical and cultural monuments, manage and controlling the calculation, protection, restoration and using of monuments in the Republic.

***Article 9. The competence of the Principal Archive Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of protection of historical and cultural monuments.***

The Principle Archive Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its departments within their competence are realizing the state management in the field of protection and using of documentary historical and cultural monuments.

***Article 10. Obligation of indications of state bodies on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.***

The indications of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Principal Archive Administration on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments as well as other state bodies concerned are obligatory for all ministries, institutions and organizations, enterprises and citizens independently from their institutional subordination.

***Article 11. Protection and utilization of environment, connected with historical and cultural monuments.***

Protection and utilization of natural monuments and other environmental objects, connected with historical and cultural monuments is carrying out by the state bodies of monument's protection in accordance with other interested bodies (if it is necessary).

***Article 12. The state control on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.***

The aim of state control on guarding and using of historical and cultural monuments is to provide realization and implementation of all duties on keeping the order on protection, using, calculation and restoration of monuments within the legislation by all ministries, state and public organizations, citizens and etc. The state control on the guarding of historical and cultural monuments is carrying out by the specialized state bodies in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

***Article 13. Participation of public organizations and citizens in organization of measures on protection and using if historical and cultural monuments.***

Various youth organizations, societies on guarding of historical and cultural monuments, scientific societies, other public organizations as well as citizens are provide support to the governmental bodies in realization and implementation of measures on protection and using, calculation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and dissemination of information on them.



*Article 14. Participation of society on protection of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan in realization and implementation of measures on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments*

The society on protection of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan is promoting to attraction of wide population for active participation in protection of monuments, carrying out propaganda of monuments and legislation concerning their protection and using, actively assisting to the work of state bodies on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments . The society on protection of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan takes part in the work directed to protection of historical and cultural monuments in accordance with its statuses and legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 15. Participation of scientific, cultural and public educational organizations in propaganda and popularization of historical and cultural monuments.*

Scientific, cultural and public educational organizations are actively participated in propaganda and popularization of historical and cultural monuments among population.

*Article 16. Participation of enterprises and organizations in protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.*

Governmental and cooperative enterprises and organizations provide support to the protection monument's bodies in the field of protection and using of historical and cultural monuments.

## **II The State calculation of historical and cultural monuments.**

*Article 17. Organization of state calculation of historical and cultural monuments.*

All historical and cultural monuments are to be calculated by the state, independently from their owner.

*Article 18. The state calculation of historical and cultural monuments, which are in the museums, libraries and archives.*

The state calculation of historical and cultural monuments, which are in museums, libraries and archives or in other organizations is carrying out in accordance with legislation on museum and archive foundations.

*Article 19. The state calculation of historical and cultural monuments, which are in private property of citizens.*

The ancient things, the works of decorative-applied art, collections, manuscripts, rare publications, other things and documents, which are the private property of citizens and which are present historical, scientific, artistic and other cultural value are to be considered historical and cultural monuments and to be calculated by the state in order to provide their safety.

## **III. Providing of safety of historical and cultural monuments. Order and conditions of monuments using.**

*Article 20. Using of historical and cultural monuments.*

The historical and cultural monuments are using for further development of science, public education and culture. The using of historical and cultural monuments in economic purposes and other is possible if it is safe for the monuments.

*Article 21. Providing of historical and cultural monuments for using.*

Providing of historical and cultural monuments for using by state, cooperative, public enterprises and other organizations and individuals for scientific, tourist purposes is carrying out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. All immovable monuments can be provided for using only with obligatory permission of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 22. The rate of renting of historical and cultural monuments.*

The rate of renting of historical and cultural monuments is establishing by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 23. The order of expenditure of funds receiving from the using of historical and cultural monuments.*

All financial funds receiving from the using of historical and cultural monuments are included to the special account of state bodies on guarding of monuments and should be use only for the measures on guarding, restoration and conservation of monuments.

*Article 24. The duties of enterprises and organizations, which possess historical and cultural monuments.*

The enterprises and organizations, which possess or use historical and cultural monuments are responsible for the safety of these monuments and due to keep the rules of guarding, using, calculation and restoration of monuments.

*Article 25. The rules of protection, using and restoration of historical and cultural monuments.*

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Protection and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the rules on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

*Article 26. Acquisition by the state of historical and cultural monuments which are the property of public organizations or citizens*

The historical and cultural monuments which are the property of public organizations or citizens could be acquire by the state on the base of agreement with the owner with the view of better protection and effective using.

*Article 27. Confiscation of historical and cultural monuments which are the property of enterprises, organizations and institutions.*

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Protection and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments the historical and cultural monuments which are the property of enterprises, organizations and institutions could be confiscated in case of subjection to damage or disappearance in accordance with the order determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 28. Confiscation of historical and cultural monuments which are the property of citizens.*

The historical and cultural monuments could be confiscated with compensation of monument's value in accordance with the order determined in the article 153 of Civil Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan if the owner is not providing protection and safeguarding of monument. The historical and cultural monuments could be confiscated without compensation of monument's value according to the article 124 of Civil Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan if the owner systematically use the monument to derive non labor benefits.

**Article 29.** *Providing of safety of historical and cultural monuments, which located on the utilizing lands.*

The enterprises, various organizations and individuals are obliged to provide the safety of historical and cultural monuments, which located on the utilizing lands.

**Article 30.** *Restoration and conservation of historical and cultural monuments.*

Restoration, conservation and repairing works are carrying out only with the permission and under the control of the state bodies on the guarding of historical and cultural monuments. All the above mentioned works are realizing by the specialized scientific-restoration organizations. Restoration, conservation and repairing works project should be coordinate and confirm in accordance with determined order.

**Article 31.** *Zones of historical and cultural monument's guarding.*

In order to provide the guarding and safety of historical, cultural, archaeological and architectural monuments, monumental art, it is establish protective zones, zones of building regulation and zones of protection of natural landscape according to the order, determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is forbid to organize building works and others within these zones without permission of specialized state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of historical and cultural monuments.

**Article 32.** *The order of establishment of protective zones of historical and cultural monuments, zones of building control and zones of natural landscapes protection.*

The protective zones and their regime around the immovable historical and cultural monuments, zones of building control and zones of surrounded landscapes are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 33.** *Limitation of traffic on the roads adjacent to the territory of historical and cultural monuments.*

The movement of transport on the roads adjacent to the territory of historical and cultural monuments can be limited or forbidden if it is threaten to the existence of these monuments.

**Article 34.** *Protection of historic-cultural reserves.*

Ensembles and complexes of historical and cultural monuments, which present historical, scientific, artistic or other cultural value, could be declared by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers as historic-cultural reserves, which is protected in accordance with a special regulation.

**Article 35.** *Protection of new discovered historical and cultural monuments.*

All new discovered historical and cultural monuments, which present scientific, cultural, artistic and other value are to be protected in accordance with Law on Protection and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments until the acceptance of decision on taking these monuments on state calculation.

**Article 36.** *Coordination of planning, building and reconstruction plans of cities and other settlements, which have historic and cultural monuments, with state bodies on guarding of monuments.*

The projects on planning, building and reconstruction of cities and other settlements, which have historical, archaeological, architectural monuments should be coordinated with specialized state bodies on guarding of monuments.

**Article 37.** *Prohibition of demolishing, movement and changing of historical and cultural monuments.*

It is forbidden to demolish, move and change historical and cultural monuments. It could be carrying out only the special permission of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 38. Providing of safety of historical and cultural monuments during the construction and other works.*

All building, meliorate and other works, which threaten to the existence of historical and cultural monuments are carrying out only in accordance with the state bodies of monument's guarding and after the number of measures, which provide the safety of the monuments. The projects of building, meliorate and other works should be coordinated with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 39. Implementation of measures on provision of safety of historical and cultural monuments during the construction and other works.*

The measures on provision of safety of historical and cultural monuments include researching and fixation, movement (if necessary) of monuments or their parts out of zone of constructive works, transmission of findings to museums or archives. The measures on provision of safety of historical and cultural monuments during constructive and other works are organizing and coordinating by corresponding state bodies on protection of monuments.

*Article 40. Limitation of constructive and other works, which threaten to the existence of historical and cultural monuments.*

The state bodies on guarding of monuments have the right to stop building, meliorate and other works if it is threaten to the existence of historical and cultural monuments.

*Article 41. Carrying out of excavations of archaeological monuments.*

Excavations of archaeological monuments are carrying out according to the permissions which are given by Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and registered in special order. Organizations and citizens who are carrying out archaeological excavations are bound to provide protection and safeguarding of monuments. After finishing of excavations organizations or citizens must inform Ministry of Cultural Affairs and must transmit all findings to corresponding state bodies.

*Article 42. Collection of historical and cultural monuments.*

Collection of ancient documentary monuments, imitative works, and works of ancient decorative-applied art by various organizations or individuals is possible only with the special permission, which are registered in determined order.

*Article 43. Prohibition of export of historical and cultural monuments out of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

In accordance with the Law on Protection and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the export of historical and cultural monuments is forbidden.

*Article 44. The order of temporary export of historical and cultural monuments out of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

In order to develop the international cultural exchange, keeping all the rules and conditions, determined by the special state body, it is possible the temporary export of historical and cultural monuments out of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 45. Protection of historical and cultural monuments imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

All historical and cultural monuments being the property of other states and which are temporary imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan with the aim of cultural exchange, are protected by the Government on the basis of corresponding agreement.

**IV. Responsibility for infringement of legislation on guarding and using of historical and cultural monuments.**

*Article 46. Responsibility for the infringement of legislation on guarding and using of historic and cultural monuments.*

The persons, which are guilty in infringing of the rules of protection and guarding, using, calculation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments, infringing of regime of guarding zones and etc. are carrying criminal, administrative and other responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Article 47. Renovation of historical and cultural monuments and compensation of damages in the case of monuments damage.*

All enterprises, organizations and individuals damaged historic and cultural monuments or its protective zone are obliged to renew the monument or its protective zone. If it is impossible they obliged to compensate the damage according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**V. International agreements.**

*Article 48. International agreements on historical and cultural monuments.*

If there are differences between the rules of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and International Agreement, in which Uzbekistan is take part, in this case it is use the rules of International Agreement.

**Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture**

**«Convention de la protection du patrimoine  
mondial culturel et naturel»**

**Samarkand – le carrefour des cultures**

## **Le complément pour la forme de nomination**

### **1. L'élargissement territorial de la zone de tampon du centre historique culturel de la ville de Samarkand**

L'analyse révélant l'aspect historique et urbanistique de la construction entourant le centre historique de la ville a été réalisé suivant les recommandations du Comité du patrimoine mondial sur l'élargissement géographique des frontières de la zone de tampon du lieu nominatif. Se basant sur les résultats de cette analyse on a défini la possibilité de l'élargissement de la zone de tampon, qui comprend des endroits particuliers en dehors de la ville historique, mais qui font partie des monuments de la ville moderne (voir la carte №3).

Les frontières de la zone de tampon de la partie sud du centre passent sur le territoire de la ville moderne, qui sont en même temps les territoires historiques derrière de la forteresse. Le complexe de Namozgoh se trouve sur ce terrain (№8) Il est entouré par les constructions d'habitation du type traditionnel érigées au début du XX siècle et ne représentant pas de grande valeur. Elles sont partiellement modernisées à l'aide de communications de génie (l'approvisionnement en eau et en gaz, la canalisation etc.).

La frontière du sud-est entoure un des palais originaux de campagne des Timurides - le palais d'Ichratkhan, ainsi qu'un grand ensemble Khodja Abdi-Daroun. A l'époque, un des jardins de Timour se trouvait près de palais de Ichratkhan. Ce territoire a été utilisé plus tard pour des constructions résidentielles.

La partie est de la zone de tampon du centre comprend le territoire de l'observatoire d'Oulougбек.

La partie nord de la zone de tampon entoure les quartiers résidentiels formés au début du XX siècle. Ils sont situés en lieu de la fosse derrière le mur de la ville. Certains territoires de ce fossé sont reflétés dans la topographie moderne de la ville.

Le territoire total de la zone de nomination, comprenant les zones de tampon du centre font près de 1200 hectare, y compris la partie historique du centre - près de 1000 hectare. Les territoires urbains rajoutés à la zone de tampon se sont couverts essentiellement par les constructions résidentielles publiques. Elles composent le fond, et renforcent visuellement les monuments architecturaux et leurs ensembles. Elles sont érigées par les méthodes traditionnelles, et presque tous sont de peu d'étage.

Mahallya, à la différence des constructions à plusieurs étages et modernes, reflètent en soi le réseau historique et la planification des quartiers traditionnels résidentiels. A travers des mahallya on voit préservé de manière historique le genre de la vie, les relations sociales - publiques et l'autogestion. On a appliqué dans les structures résidentielles de cette zone les éléments et méthodes traditionnelles, une planification et un ornement historique.

### **2. Le plan de gestion et les principes de restauration des objets de l'héritage culturel dans la partie historique de la ville de Samarkand.**

La protection, préservation et l'utilisation des objets de l'héritage culturel s'effectue en fonction des programmes d'Etat de la part des organes spécialement autorisés par l'Etat.

La politique d'Etat dans le domaine de protection, de préservation et de l'utilisation des objets de l'héritage culturel est reflétée dans le plan général du développement de la ville de Samarkand élaboré pour les 25 ans. On y désigne d'une

manière concrète les mesures de la protection urbaniste des valeurs historique-culturelles. Ces mesures sont réalisées conformément aux actes législatifs et d'autres documents.

A présent, un nouveau plan général de la ville est dans le stade d'élaboration. Les frontières de la partie historique de la ville, de sa zone de tampon correspondant au territoire de nomination (voir la carte №3) sont définies dans ce plan. Conformément à ce plan général, on effectue sur ce territoire des travaux de construction qui peuvent être réalisés à condition de préservation des bâtiments historiques et de leur entourage, et sous le contrôle spécial des organismes de la protection des monuments de la culture.

On a élaboré les programmes des travaux pour les monuments historiques et culturels particuliers. Ces programmes sont définis au niveau républicain et local.

Le programme des travaux sur la place de Registan, où se trouvent les monuments uniques tels que le Médersa d'Oulogbek, Tillya-Kari, Sherdor, ainsi que des monuments architecturaux - le dôme commercial Shor-Su, l'épithaphe des Cheybaïdes et d'autres, comprend en outre des travaux de construction courants d'aménagement, les activités de conservation et de restauration de longue durée.

Les travaux de conservation et de restauration du complexe Bibi-Khanoum seront également poursuivis.

En accord avec le Ministère de la culture on a créé auprès de la Mairie de la ville un organisme spécial de gestion de la région historique de Registan. Cet organe aura à sa charge la réalisation systématique des travaux et la réalisation du contrôle quotidien non seulement sur la base des programmes à long terme mais aussi l'organisation et la réalisation des activités courantes pour la protection, la préservation et l'utilisation des objets historiques et architecturaux de Registan. Outre cet organisme, il existe encore la Direction pour la gestion de la réserve historique-architecturale qui couvre le territoire plus vaste, jusqu'à la cité d'Afrasiab.

Chacun de ces organismes dispose d'un plan courant et de long terme pour les activités prévues.

Dans chaque Makhalla qui fait partie du territoire de nomination, on a élaboré les plans des activités pour l'aménagement du territoire du quartier. Ces travaux se réalisent par les moyens des habitants.

Certains sites historiques de l'importance locale sont contrôlés et aménagés par les habitants eux-mêmes. Ces travaux sont coordonnés avec des organismes locaux de la protection des monuments de la culture.

La dimension, les moyens et le délai de réalisation des travaux dans les sites de l'héritage culturel, le travail de restauration et de reconstruction, sont définis par les décisions du Cabinet des Ministres de la République d'Ouzbékistan (voir la table №1).

La préservation des monuments est maintenue par les travaux de conservation et de restauration courants annuels. La restauration des monuments est effectuée sur la base des études scientifiques profondes et de projets bien définis qui subissent plusieurs expertises scientifiques.



**Programme**  
**des travaux de préservation et de restauration des monuments historiques-culturels de la ville de Samarkand**

№	Designation des propositions	Le coût des moyens nécessaires en 1991 (mille sum)		Delai de realisation		
		Budget local	Budget républicain	2001	2002-2003	2004-2005
1.	Les travaux de restauration et de reconstruction des monuments d'architecture					
1.	Achevement des travaux de restauration dans l'ensemble de Registan					
1.1	<b>La Médersa d'Oulougbek</b>		1568,6	500,0	500,0	568,6
	1. Restitution du minaret de sud-ouest avec revêtement					
	2. Restauration des façades du sud, de l'est et de l'ouest					
	3. Restauration et conservation de Darshana					
	4. Restauration des intérieurs des pièces au 1er et 2ème étages					
	5. Préparation du plan à moyen terme (PMT) pour la conservation du portail principal d'entrée					
	6. Conservation et restauration du portail principal					
	7. Etudes et l'élaboration du PMT pour la conservation du minaret de nord-ouest					
	8. Etudes et conservation de peinture de Darshana et de la mosquée		774,3	64,6	193,5	258,2
	Total		2342,9	564,6	693,5	826,8
1.2.	<b>La Médersa Cherdor</b>		750,0	250,0	250,0	250,0
	1. Elaboration du PMT pour la conservation et restauration des revêtements des cours, des portails et façades					
	2. Conservation et restauration des revêtements des cours, des portails et façades					
	3. Elaboration du PMT pour conservation et restauration des panneau des cours et des façades de l'intérieur					
	4. Recherches sur l'étude de déformation et de fortification constructive					

	du portail principal d'entrée					
	5. Conservation et restauration des portails des cours et des façades extérieurs					
	6. Conservation et restauration de revêtement de façade extérieur, celle du nord et du sud					
	7. Préparation du PMT de restitution des intérieurs de la médersa tenant compte de leur éclairage électrique					
	8. Restitution des intérieurs des pièces					
	9. Achevement des travaux de toit					
	10. Étude et élaboration du PMT pour les travaux de conservation et de restauration de Darshana du nord et celle du sud					
	11. Travaux de conservation et de restauration de la peinture artistique de Darshana du nord et celle du sud	451,2	96,7	181,0	193,5	
	12. Étude et restitution des stalactites restantes du portail principal d'entrée qui est fait des dalles avec de la mosaïque ciselées					
	Total	1201,2	346,7	411,0	443,5	
1.3.	<b>Mosquée-médersa Tillyakari</b>					
	1. Travaux de conservation et de restauration des façades de cour					
	2. Achevement des travaux du toit					
	3. Travaux de restitution et de conservation de l'intérieurs des pièces du 1er et 2ème étages					
	4. Travaux de conservation et de restauration de la section du nord					
	5. Préparation du PMT des travaux de conservation et de restitution de la section du nord tenant compte de nécessité garder la peinture artistique					
	6. Travaux de conservation et de restauration de la peinture artistique					
	7. Préparation du PMT des travaux de restauration de tous les façades					
	8. Travaux de restauration des façades de l'extérieur					
	9. Travaux de restauration des panneaux de l'extérieur					
	Total	1172,5	572,3	300,0	300,0	
1.4.	<b>Dahma des Cheybanides</b>					
	1. Réalisation des recherches et des travaux de conservation et de fortification de Dahma	129,0	129,0			
1.5.	<b>Un dôme commercial «Tchorsou»</b>					
	1. Achevement des travaux du génie et de fortification (recherche et préparation du PMT)					
	2. Préparation du PMT de fortification de fondement autour de dôme					

	commercial tenant compte de l'évacuation des eaux des précipitations					
	3. Réalisation des travaux de fortification du fondement		90,0		90,0	
1.6.	<b>Mosquée Koukmosquée</b>		289,0	110,0	50,0	129,0
	1. Achevement des travaux de restauration des panneaux de l'intérieur					
	2. Travaux de conservation et de restauration de la peinture artistique					
2.	Achevement des travaux dans le complexe du mausolée Gour-Emir					
2.1	<b>Mausolée Gour-Emir</b>		290,0	290,0		
	1. Achevement des travaux pour les panneaux dans l'intérieur					
	2. Achevement des travaux de conservation et de restauration de peinture de l'intérieur					
2.2.	<b>Mausolée Ak-Saray</b>		600,0	250,0	250,0	100,0
	1. Achevement des travaux de restauration et de restitution					
	2. Travaux de conservation de la peinture artistique sur l'intérieur					
2.3.	<b>Mausolée Roukhabad</b>		200,0	50,0	100,0	50,0
	1. Elaboration du PMT pour les travaux de restauration et de restitution du mausolée					
	2. Travaux de conservation de la peinture artistique sur l'intérieur					
	3. Achevement des travaux de restauration et de restitution					
3.	<b>Complexe de Bibi Khanoum</b>					
3.1.	<b>Mausquée Bibi Khanoum</b>		6953,0	1618,0	2373,0	2962,0
	1. Achevement de briquetage de portail et des travaux de revêtement					
	2. Elaboration du 2ème PMT					
	3. Achevement des travaux de l'évacuation des eaux des précipitations					
	4. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de garniture des portails latéraux d'entrée					
	5. Travaux de garniture des portails latéraux d'entrée					
	6. Travaux de restauration et de restitution du minaret de sud-est					
	7. Achevement des travaux de revêtement et de toit pour la Grande mausquée					
	8. Travaux de revêtement pour les petites mausquées					
	9. Travaux de peinture artistique des intérieurs des petites mausquées					
3.2.	<b>Médersa Saray Moulk Khanoum</b>		400,0	100,0	150,0	150,0
	1. Achevement des travaux de conservation des restes de la médersa de mausolée Bibi Khanoum					

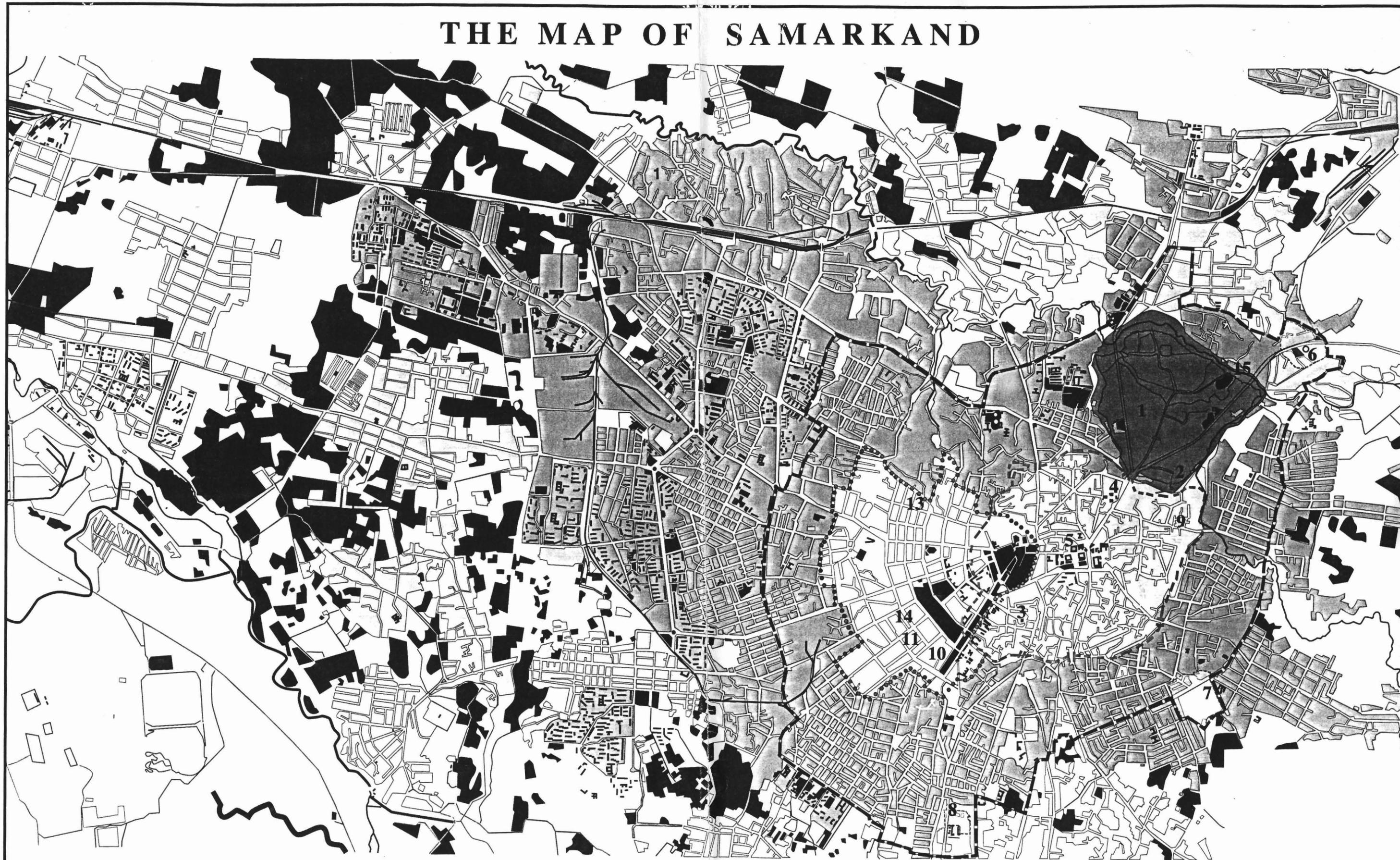
	2. Travaux de conservation de peinture artistique sur l'intérieur				
	3. Achevement des travaux engagés				
	4. Préparation du PMT pour la portail d'entrée, des pièces et pour des stalactites dans l'intérieur				
3.3.	<b>Mausquée Khodja Zoud-Mourod</b>	290,0	32,0	258,0	
	1. Achevement de restauration du plancher				
	2. Conservation et restauration de la peinture artistique de l'avant-toit				
4.	<b>Ensemble Chokhi-Zinda</b>	3602,0	987,0	1486,0	1129,0
	1. Réalisation des travaux de construction et de restitution				
	2. Organisation des recherches archéologiques des constructions souterrain révélées				
	3. Travaux de restitution et de restauration pour les constructions souterraines				
	4. Netoyage avec la conservation partiele de la partie de revêtement majolique				
4.2.	<b>Mausolée de 1361</b>				
	1. Travaux de restitution et de garniture				
	2. Travaux de deconservation et de fortification de revêtement présente				
4.3.	<b>Mausolée Chodi Moulk aga</b>				
	1. Achevement des travaux de réparation et de restauration de l'intérieur				
	2. Travaux de conservation et de fortification de revêtement interieur et celle de l'exterieur conservé				
4.4.	<b>Mausolée et mosquée Touman aka</b>				
	1. Travaux de réparation et de restauration de mausolée et mosquée				
	2. Installation du mur de support				
	3. Travaux de conservation et de fortification de la peinture artistique, de revêtement mosaïque et des poulies de porte				
4.5.	<b>Complexe Koussam ibn Abbas</b>				
	1. Achevement des travaux d'aménagement				
	2. Etudes et réalisation des travaux de fortification pour éliminer la déformation à la suite de l'humidité				
	3. Préparation du PMT afin de créer un régime de température et d'humidité conforme à la conservation de la peinture artistique				
	4. Achevement des travaux de conservation et de restauration de la peinture artistique				

4.6.	<b>Mausolée Amir Burunduk</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour la fortification constructive et les travaux de réparation et de restitution					
	2. Travaux de conservation et de restitution à l'intérieur					
	3. Conservation du reste de médersa Tamgatch Bagrakhana					
4.7.	<b>Mausolée anonyme №1</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de construction et de fortification tenant compte l'évacuation des précipitations					
	2. Travaux de fortification, de conservation et de restitution					
	3. Nettoyage et conservation de revêtement présent de l'intérieur de façades extérieurs					
4.8.	<b>Mausolée anonyme № 2</b>					
	1. Conservation de revêtement présent					
4.9.	Les restes d'architecture du mausolée du XII s.					
	1. Réparation courante de toit					
	2. Nettoyage et conservation des dalle majoliques					
4.10.	<b>Mausolée Chirinbek aka</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de conservation et de restauration					
	2. Réalisation des travaux de conservation et de restauration					
	3. Travaux de conservation de revêtement des façades, de la peinture, de panneau de majolique et de l'intérieur					
4.11.	<b>Mausolée Touglou Tekin et Emir Zade</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux du génie, de fortification, de réparation et de restauration					
	2. Réalisation des travaux de génie de fortification, de réparation et de restauration					
	3. Travaux de conservation de revêtement de façades					
4.12.	<b>Mausolée octaèdre</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de restauration et de restitution, d'installation d'avant-toit, au-dessus de monuments tenant compte de l'évacuation des précipitation					
4.13.	<i>Mausolée à double coupoles</i>					
	1. Préparation de PMT pour les travaux de conservation et de restauration de deuxième liste					
	2. Travaux de conservation et de restauration de deuxième liste					

	3. Travaux de recherche, de conservation et de restauration pour la peinture artistique					
4.14.	<i>Escalier et deuxième grenier</i>					
	1. Repose de l'escalier					
	2. Réparation courante du grenier					
4.15.	<b>Médersa Davlat Kouchbegui</b>					
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de conservation et de restauration					
	2. Travaux de conservation et de restauration					
4.16.	<i>Groupe d'entrée à l'ensemble</i>					
	1. Achevement des travaux ininitiés de conservation et de restauration					
	2. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux de conservation et de restauration					
	3. Conservation et nettoyage de la porte du groupe d'entrée					
4.17.	<b>Mosquée Khazrati Khizr</b>					
	1. Achevement des travaux ininitiés de conservation et de restauration					
	2. Achevement des travaux de conservation et de restauration initiés pour la peinture artistique					
	3. Travaux de fortification de la peinture artistique et du groupe d'entrée (la coupole et minaret)					
	4. Travaux prévus pour l'évacuation des eaux de précipitation autour du monument					
4.18.	<b>Palais de Ichratkhan</b>		600,0	100,0	250,0	250,0
	1. Préparation du PMT pour les travaux des conservation et de restitution					
	2. Travaux de conservation et de fortification de première liste					
	3. Restitution de couverture (des coupoles)					
	4. Conservation et restauration du decors atchitectural					
	5. Travaux prévus pour l'évacuation des eaux de précipitation autour du monument					
	Total		18391,4	5249,6	6601,5	6540,3



# THE MAP OF SAMARKAND



--- -The border of the Buffer zones

- -Ancient city
- -Middle-aged city
- -European city
- -Modern city
- -Suburb

- |                              |                                   |   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Afrasiab                  | 6. The Ulugbek's observatory      | 11. The Roman-catholic church                     |
| 2. The Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble | 7. The Khodja Abdi-Darun Ensemble | 12. The Georgievsky's cathedral                   |
| 3. The Guri-Emir Ensemble    | 8. The Namozgoh Mosque            | 13. The Pokrovsky's cathedral                     |
| 4. The Bibi-Khanum Mosque    | 9. The Synagogue "Gumbaz"         | 14. The Armenian church                           |
| 5. The Registan Ensemble     | 10. The Alekseyevsky's cathedral  | 15. The Khodja Doniyor (Prophet Daniel) Mausoleum |



# THE MAP OF SAMARKAND



- |  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| - - - - The border of the Buffer zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ -Ancient city</li> <li>■ -Middle-aged city</li> <li>□ -European city</li> <li>■ -Modern city</li> <li>■ -Suburb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Afrasiab</li> <li>2. The Shakhi-Zinda Ensemble</li> <li>3. The Guri-Emir Ensemble</li> <li>4. The Bibi-Khanum Mosque</li> <li>5. The Registan Ensemble</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. The Ulugbek's observatory</li> <li>7. The Khodja Abdi-Darun Ensemble</li> <li>8. The Namozgoh Mosque</li> <li>9. The Synagogue "Gumbaz"</li> <li>10. The Alekseyevsky's cathedral</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. The Roman-catholic church</li> <li>12. The Georgievsky's cathedral</li> <li>13. The Pokrovsky's cathedral</li> <li>14. The Armenian church</li> <li>15. The Khodja Doniyor (Prophet Daniel) Mausoleum</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|--|---|



## Samarkand (Uzbekistan)

No 603rev

### Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	Samarkand – the place of crossing and synthesis of world cultures
<i>Location</i>	Samarkand Region
<i>State Party</i>	Republic of Uzbekistan
<i>Date</i>	7 July 2000

### Justification by State Party

The city of Samarkand is a historically well known social, political, cultural, and economic centre of Central Asia. Being situated on the crossing of the Great Silk Roads, Samarkand has preserved the values of cultures, religions, and arts of the ancient world. Nowadays in the historical part of the city there are magnificent examples of the architecture and culture of ancient civilizations (Afrosiab, Shakhi-Zinda, Registan, Gur-Emir, and others). As Samarkand was the capital of ancient states various religions concentrated there: Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. The material remains related to these religions are evidence of cultures that have disappeared.

The historical part of Samarkand and its elements reflect the creativity of human genius and a synthesis of world arts. The ancient city of Afrosiab has preserved its original forms and unique wall decorations, which are now conserved.

The monuments reflect the achievements of material culture in Central Asian history. The architectural ensembles of the Timurid epoch have played a great role in the development of town planning, architecture, and arts in this region.

These monuments are unique and there is nothing comparable known elsewhere in the world.

These architectural ensembles and archaeological monuments are the only examples that illustrate the important stages of Central Asian and world history.

### Criteria i, ii, iii, and iv

### Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

### History and Description

#### History

Located on the crossroads of the great trade routes that traversed Central Asia, Samarkand has a multi-millennial history. Archaeological excavations in present-day Samarkand have brought to light the remains of settlements related to the first half of the 1st millennium BCE. The ancient Afrosiab (the predecessor of Samarkand) had a strategic location at the time of the formation of the first large states in Central Asia, such as Khorezm, Baktria, and Sogd, and it was the capital of Sogdiana. It was part of the Achaemenid Empire (6th–4th centuries BCE) and that of Alexander the Great (4th century BCE). Situated at the crossing of trade routes from China, Afghanistan, Iran, India, and the Caucasus, the city became prosperous and an important centre of silk trade in the 2nd century CE. The city was part of a Turkish kingdom in the 6th century, and was conquered by Kuteiba-ibn-Muslim in 712 CE, starting the penetration of Islamic culture into the region of the present-day Uzbekistan (*Maverannah* or *Transoxiana*). The Arabs rulers turned the ancient temples into mosques, administrative centres, places of learning, courts, and treasuries.

The Samanids of Iran occupied the place from the 9th to 10th centuries and Turkic peoples from the 11th to 13th centuries; it was part of the Kingdom of Khwarezm in the 13th century, until it was devastated by the Mongol invasion of Genghis Khan in 1220. The city emerged as a major centre through the efforts of Timur the Lame (Tamerlane) (1369–1404). It was rebuilt on its present site, south-west of Afrosiab, and became the capital of Timur's powerful state and the repository of the material riches from conquered territories that extended from Central Asia to Persia, Afghanistan, and India. It remained a cultural capital of the Timurids until the end of the 15th century, during the reign of Ulugh Bek (1409–49) and his successors. Timur built a citadel, the Blue Palace (*Kuk-Saray*), and other important buildings. The period was characterized by a new synthesis of arts; local traditions were influenced from other regions of the empire (Persian Khorasan, Khorezm), resulting in the construction of major religious ensembles, such as Bibi-Khanum Mosque in front of the main city gates, the Gur Emir complex, and the Grave of Emir near the palace of Muhammad Sultan. The eastern gates of the town linked with the city centre, known as Registan Square, where Ulugh Bek started the construction of a major complex in 1447.

In the 16th century, during the Uzbek occupation (1500), Samarkand became the Khanate of Bukhara and gradually lost its earlier importance, though some notable construction works were still undertaken in the 17th century. These included the Madrassah of Shir-Dor built by Yalandtush Bahadur on Registan Square opposite the Ulugh Bek Madrassah, followed by the Tilla Kari Madrassah, a new Friday mosque, to complete the ensemble. In the 18th century, the city suffered a serious economic decline.

In 1868 the Russians conquered Samarkand, making it a provincial capital (1887) and thus reviving its economy. The Caspian Railway was brought to the town in 1888, linking the European part of Russia and Central Asia and again reinforcing the role of Samarkand as an important trade centre. The Russian administration constructed

schools, churches, and hospitals, and the western part of Samarkand was redeveloped according to current town-planning ideas. The period, however, also led to the destruction of the city walls and gates, as well as of several monuments, such as Timur's citadel. At the beginning of the 20th century the city thus included three main sectors one next to the other: the archaeological area of the ancient city (*Afrosiab*), the medieval Timurid city, and the modern city, the construction of which started in the 1870s. The city was the capital of the Uzbek SSR from 1924 to 1930 and later an administrative centre.

#### *Description*

Samarkand is located in a large oasis in the valley of the Zerafshan river, not far from the Kara-Kum desert, in the north-eastern part of Uzbekistan. Surrounded by high mountains and having enough water, a fertile soil, and a rich fauna, this valley has always attracted people. Evidence of settlements in this region goes back to 1500 BCE. The historical part of Samarkand consists of three main sections: in the north-east there is the site of the ancient Afrosiab (founded in the 7th century BCE) including the necropolis of Shakhi-Zinda; to the south of this there is the medieval Timurid city; and to the west there is the area of the 19th century expansion in European style. The modern city extends around this historical core zone.

The nomination proposes a series of monuments for inscription to the World Heritage List. The most important of these are the following:

1. Shakhi-Zinda ensemble, Hazrat-Hizr Mosque, and remains of the city walls in the Afrosiab archaeological area;
2. The Bibi-Khanum ensemble;
3. The Registan ensemble;
4. The ensembles of Gur-Emir and Rukhabad;
5. Ulugh-Bek's Observatory;
6. The ensembles of Abdi-Darun and Ishrat-khona;
7. The City Garden ensemble in the 19th century town.

Afrosiab is the ancient site of the town before the Timurid period dating from the 7th century BCE to the beginning of the 13th century CE. It has the form of a triangle and an extent of about 289ha. Archaeological excavations have revealed the ancient citadel and fortifications, the palace of the ruler, and residential and craft quarters. The ruler's palace (7th century CE) has important wall paintings, and there are also the remains of a large ancient mosque built from the 8th to 12th centuries. In 1962 the road to the airport was built across the territory of Afrosiab and a new access road was provided to the archaeological site.

The medieval town of Samarkand was built by Timur starting in the 14th century and it retained its integrity intact until the 19th century. There are several major monumental ensembles and over 300 ancient monuments. Since the 19th century, there have been losses, particularly in the western part (the Timurid citadel), the area around the Registan Square in the centre of the old town, and the area around the Bibi Khanum Mosque in the north-east. In addition, some modern roads have been built across the traditional urban fabric. Nevertheless, the old town still

contains substantial areas of historic fabric with typical narrow lanes, articulated into districts with social centres, mosques, *madrassahs*, and residential housing.

The traditional Uzbek houses have one or two floors and the spaces are grouped around central courtyards with gardens. Built in mud brick, the houses have painted wooden ceilings and wall decorations. Before 1982, when Samarkand was provided with legal protection, some large modern constructions were built in the historic area. Since the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan such large-scale construction works have been stopped.

When Samarkand was occupied by the Russians at the end of the 19th century, an extension was designed to the west of the old town. This area was built according to the European town-planning ideas of the period, and it was designed with a series of streets radiating from the former citadel area. It included a large city park with public buildings, churches and a synagogue. Much of the residential housing was still built using traditional techniques.

#### - THE SHAKHI-ZINDA ENSEMBLE

The ensemble of Shakhi-Zinda, on the southern edge of Afrosiab, contains a magnificent series of mosques, *madrassahs*, and mausolea dating from the 11th to the 19th century. These domed structures are covered with glazed tiles, mosaics, and paintings from the different centuries, and in effect form an architectural museum which hardly has any parallel elsewhere.

#### - THE BIBI KHANUM ENSEMBLE

Timur built the Bibi Khanum Mosque in memory of his wife close to the northern gate of the city in 1399–1405. Additions were made later in the 15th century. It is an imposing Friday mosque, built around a central courtyard and richly decorated with marble carvings, glazed tiles, minarets, and domes. The original upper part of the building had collapsed and was recently rebuilt in reinforced concrete. The ensemble includes the Bibi-Khanum Mausoleum across the road.

#### - THE REGISTAN ENSEMBLE

Registan Square was identified as the centre of the new city after the destruction of Afrosiab in 1220. The site was constructed in several phases, and it now includes three large *madrassahs*, originally built in mud brick and covered with decorated ceramic tiles. The Ulugh Bek *Madrassah* is the oldest, dating from 1420. The *Madrassah Shirdor* (1619–32), opposite this, reflects its facade, and the Tilla Kari *madrassah* (1641–60) closes the square on the north side. The buildings have been partly rebuilt in recent decades.

#### - THE RUKHABAT MAUSOLEUM AND GUR-EMIR

The Rukhabat Mausoleum is situated south-west of Registan Square. The building was intended for the burial of Burkhan ad-Din Sagardji, who died in the 1380s. It is a simple brick structure with a central plan and covered with a dome; it has no portal. It was restored in 1996, on the occasion of the Timurid anniversary. The surrounding urban fabric was demolished, leading to the discovery of the remains of related buildings. The Gur Emir ensemble is situated to the south of the mausoleum and connected with

it via a stone-paved alley. The central building has been restored and its dome rebuilt; the large portal is restored and the remains of the other constructions of the ensemble are displayed after excavations.

#### - ULUGH BEK'S OBSERVATORY

Over a hill north-east of Afrosiab there are the remains of the Observatory of Ulugh Bek, the 15th century ruler and noted scientist and astronomer. The site includes a large semi-circle dug into the ground (11m deep), forming the lower part of the 15th century astronomical instrument built in marble and with indication of degrees. The site is of great scientific significance.

#### - THE CITY GARDEN

The ensemble of the City Garden is situated in the 19th century part of Samarkand. It includes several religious and public buildings: Alekseyevsky Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Church, the Armenian Church, Georgievsky's Cathedral, the Synagogue, the Palace of the General Governor, the Russian-Chinese Bank, the Public Meeting Building, the Military Meeting Building, and Hotel Zarafshan.

### **Management and Protection**

#### *Legal status*

The monuments are state and national property under the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (26 May 1982) concerning the establishment of the State Samarkand Historical-Architectural Reserve. The status of the Reserve prohibits construction of new buildings or carrying out changes that violate the condition of the territory or cultural monuments within the boundaries of the Reserve.

#### *Management*

After the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Government adopted a number of Decrees directed to the preservation of historical and cultural monuments in historic cities. Some large-scale works were carried on the basis of a long-term programme in two stages: the first up to 1996 and the second up to 2000, connected with the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek and the 660th anniversary of Amir Timur. In the first stage measures on engineering, strengthening, and conservation of preserved fragments of architectural decoration were implemented. The second stage has included works directed to improve the geological situation of the territory, strictly limiting construction works in the protected areas, reconstruction of old dwellings with relevant roads and public centres, and the provision of these areas with modern technical facilities.

The protected historic sites are managed following the Instruction on Organization of Protective Zones of Immovable Historical and Cultural Monuments, dated 24 January 1986, which defines the boundaries of the areas, the norms for the use and repair of protected zones and monuments, as well as defining the content and procedures of projects. The overall responsibility of the management

of protected areas is with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shared with the Office for Scientific Production of Cultural Monuments, the Board of the Samarkand Historical-Architectural Reserve, the Khokimiyat [Municipality] of Samarkand and the Siab District of Samarkand.

The long-term national heritage programme, "Meros", is developed in collaboration between State and municipal authorities, the Ministry being more focused on monuments and the municipality on historic areas. The National Company Uzbekturism conducts projects with the objective of including architectural and archaeological monuments in tourist itineraries. The principal financial resources are provided by the State, but there is growing participation by non-governmental organizations and the private sector interested in the preservation of historic monuments. The technicians and specialists involved in the preparation and execution of the projects are trained by national universities and in practical field seminars. An example of such activity has been the recent involvement of the Aga Khan Trust in pilot projects on the restoration and rehabilitation of historic residential areas.

Earlier, several industrial enterprises were located in the historic area, but these have been systematically removed since the protection process started in 1982. The aim is to remove all such activities and locate them outside the historic area. Samarkand is in a seismic area and relevant measures are taken, such as strengthening the foundations of historic buildings. The state of conservation of protected monuments is regularly monitored by specialists and materials are tested in scientific laboratories.

The city of Samarkand is a large tourist centre, and the historic area of the town has some 185,000 inhabitants. The National Company Uzbekturism as well as International Charitable Foundation Oltin Meros (Golden Heritage) publish various brochures, albums, books, tourist guides, and maps.

### **Conservation and Authenticity**

#### *Conservation history*

The historic town of Samarkand has suffered several losses since the 18th century, when its decline started. These have included the demolition of the fortifications and the ancient citadel at the end of the 19th century, as well as several areas of traditional residential buildings even in the recent past. The ancient religious monuments, *madrasahs*, and mosques have also suffered, and many were already in a poor state of repair in the 19th century. Since then a substantial amount of restoration work has been carried out, following a variety of principles. Some of the repairs have been carried out as a minimum intervention, fully respecting the original fabric; in other cases, there have been different degrees of restoration and reconstruction. It should be noted that the restoration and reconstruction of ancient Timurid monuments has become a special priority since the independence of Uzbekistan, because of their identity value to the newly independent state.

The Shakhi Zindar ensemble has retained its important religious significance throughout the years, but the repair and restoration works have remained minimal until today. In fact, many of the monuments are in need of repair and

consolidation. The Guri-Emir ensemble and the Rukhabad mausoleum have been restored and they are in satisfactory condition. The ensembles of Registan and the Bibi-Khanum have been subject to partial reconstruction using reinforced concrete structures and reproduction traditional-type glazed tiles.

So far as the traditional urban fabric of the historic area is concerned, the conditions vary. Until recently little attention has been paid to guaranteeing maintenance and repair of the residential housing, except within the limits of resources provided by individual inhabitants. The houses are generally built in mud brick and timber. It should be noted that the relevant skills still exist in the region and several work sites have been conducted in recent years for the rehabilitation and restoration of historic houses. In this context, the pilot projects of the Aga Khan Trust have been significant. Generally speaking, the state of conservation of the existing urban area is variable; some parts are in satisfactory condition, while others may be close to collapse.

The nomination document illustrates a project for the reconstruction of the central part of Samarkand in which it is proposed to integrate the Timurid city and the 19th century part of the old town into a large-scale urban planning scheme. The proposed central axis links the former citadel area of the old town with a new administrative structure and public facilities in the south. No details or explanations are provided about the impact of such a scheme on the historic town core.

#### *Authenticity and integrity*

The question of authenticity in reference to the various monuments proposed to the World Heritage List varies from one case to another. The ensemble of Shakhi-Zinda has been subject to decay and some of the buildings are in need of repair. Past repairs have been minimal and as a result the existing structures and materials have retained their authenticity.

Some of the mosques and *madrassahs*, however, have been subject to restoration and reconstruction. The important Bibi-Khanum Mosque was partly in ruins, having lost its upper part in an earthquake some two centuries ago (about 50%). It has now been rebuilt using reinforced concrete over the existing historic structures. It should be noted that the tone of the new tiles is slightly lighter than the original. Similar restoration has been undertaken in Registan and Gur-Emir, though on a smaller scale and over a relatively long period of time. The reconstruction has been based on research of the original architecture and using old photographs and documentary evidence. Caution is expressed regarding the limits of this type of work.

In other cases, in fact, new parts have been treated as "neutral," clearly distinguishing modern intervention, such as the large portal structure of the Gur-Emir complex. Limited repairs have been carried out in Shakhi-Zinda, which has preserved its historic authenticity, but the ensemble is in urgent need of consolidation and repair (obviously to be done with great care and following internationally accepted guidelines).

On the question of integrity, which is essential in the case of a historic town, the situation is complex. The different historic phases of Samarkand's development from Afrosiab to the Timurid city and then to the 19th century development have taken place alongside rather than on top of each other.

This core area is surrounded by a more recent development. Afrosiab has been partly excavated and the Timurid city could be conserved as a living historic urban area. The latter has lost some of its medieval features, such as the city walls and the citadel, as well as parts of the traditional residential structures in areas surrounding major monuments. Nevertheless, it still contains a substantial urban fabric of traditional Islamic quarters, with some fine examples of traditional houses.

#### **Evaluation**

##### *Action by ICOMOS*

The site of Uzbekistan was first proposed for nomination in 1990, but it was deferred because some major monuments had not been included in the proposal. The site was again proposed in 1991, and the Bureau again deferred consideration, proposing that only Muslim monuments be included in the proposal. The site was visited by an ICOMOS expert in November 1991. ICOMOS recognized the potential universal value of the site, noting that the designation should focus on the Timurid achievements and the pattern of survival of the capital city of Tamurlane. In respect of the current nomination, a new ICOMOS mission visited the site in April 2001. ICOMOS also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) and other members.

##### *Qualities*

The historic town of Samarkand is well known from history as a symbol of ancient oriental culture. Although much has been lost in the past, the existing remains still retain a flavour that recalls the splendid past of the place. The Timurid architecture of the mosques, *madrassahs*, and mausolea is of fundamental importance to the history of Islamic art and architecture, leading to the achievements of the Safavids in Persia, the Moghuls in India, and even the Ottomans in Turkey. Even in its present state, the city represents documentary evidence of the development over several centuries, including the ancient civilizations represented in the area of Afrosiab and the scientific achievements of Ulugh Bek's Observatory.

The principal significance of the historic town of Samarkand relates to its being at the crossroads of different cultures and to its role in the development of Timurid architecture and building types. In this evolution the historic town should be seen as a whole rather than as a collection of separate monuments. Even though the residential part of the city obviously dates from the post-Timurid period, it does represent traditional continuity and qualities that are reflected in the neighbourhood structure, the small centres, mosques, and houses. Many houses retain painted and decorated interiors, grouped around courtyards and gardens. The medieval Timurid city should be seen as a fundamental part of the integrity of the place, a setting and a support to the value of the ancient monuments. ICOMOS considers that Samarkand has the potential for inscription on the basis of criteria i, ii, and iv.

##### *Comparative analysis*

The significance of Timurid architecture (14th–15th centuries) should be seen as part of the chain of the cultural and architectural developments in Western and

Central Asia. Following in the footsteps of the great Seljuk builders (10th–13th centuries) of Isfahan, Tabriz, Bukhara, or Herat, the Timurids continued and enriched these building traditions, which were then further developed by the Safavids in Persia (eg the Meidan-Emam of Isfahan, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979: criteria i, v, vi) and by the Moghuls in India (eg the Taj Mahal (1983: i).

Of the other Uzbek sites, the historic centre of Itchan-kala (1990: iii, iv, v) is distinguished by its medieval fortress in the form of a rectangle, which is exceptionally well preserved. The Historic Centre of Bukhara (1993: ii, iv, vi) was the second largest city in the Timurid period, but its main development was in the 16th and 17th centuries when it became capital of the Sheibanid city state. The historic centre of Shakhrisyabz (2000: iii, iv) was a minor centre during the Timurid period in the 15th century. All three centres have ancient origins; they developed in the Islamic period, were devastated by the Mongols, and were then revived. In this context, the role of Samarkand is significant as the most important cultural capital of the Timurid period in the 14th and 15th centuries; it not only absorbed ideas but also enriched and contributed to such traditions. Its fame as an icon of an Oriental city is an important indication of its influence.

#### *ICOMOS recommendations*

The importance of Samarkand is recognized. However, it is noted that an historic town is an intricate compound of different elements, as stated in the 1976 UNESCO *Recommendation regarding historic areas* (paragraph 3): "Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings."

Considering that Samarkand is proposed as a historic place related to the crossing and synthesis of world cultures, it is all the more relevant that due consideration be given not only to a selection of monuments but to the historic site as a whole. It is unfortunate that several areas surrounding major monuments such as Registan, Bibi-Khanum, and Gur-Emir have suffered losses. Nevertheless, considering that most of the traditional urban fabric is still intact, serious consideration should be given to its future protection and conservation as an essential part of the significance of the historic town.

While recognizing the outstanding universal value of Samarkand, ICOMOS recommends that the nomination be redefined to include the archaeological area of Afrosiab, the medieval Timurid city, and relevant parts of the 19th century development in a single large buffer zone. The nominated units within this buffer zone should be identified as compounds that include relevant parts of their surroundings.

Consequently, coherent urban conservation and planning policy should be developed for the management of the whole historic town (including the nominated areas and the buffer zone). Such a master plan should provide for an integrated conservation strategy for the existing residential quarters, as well as for the sympathetic reintegration and rehabilitation of the surrounding areas that have previously been demolished. The large-scale urban planning schemes, such as the

proposed "Project for the reconstruction of the central part of Samarkand," should be reviewed in this light. Any further demolition of traditional housing areas should be avoided and measures should be taken to encourage their sustainable development and rehabilitation as part of the whole. Furthermore, ICOMOS draws attention to the need to review the issues of authenticity and integrity in the light of accepted international principles and guidelines within the framework of the World Heritage Convention.

#### **Brief description**

The historic town of Samarkand is defined as the crossing and synthesis of world cultures. Developed from the 7th century BCE in the area of Afrosiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan mosque and *madrassahs*, the Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakhi-Zinda compound, and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Bek's Observatory.

#### **Statement of Significance**

The historic town of Samarkand has been considered a symbol of ancient oriental cultures. It has been an important crossroads of ancient civilizations, documented in the archaeological area of Afrosiab and the Timurid city. The principal development of the city coincides with the 14th and 15th centuries, when it was the capital of the powerful Timurid realm. The contribution of the Timurid masters to the design and construction of the Islamic ensembles, such as Bibi Khanum Mosque and Registan Square, have been crucial for the development of Islamic architecture, exercising an important influence in the entire region, from the Near and Middle East to India.

#### **ICOMOS Recommendation**

That the nomination should be *referred back* to the State Party in order to redefine the nominated site and its buffer zone, aiming at a more unified proposal, taking into consideration the whole Timurid town, the archaeological area, Ulugh-Bek's Observatory, and the 19th century development. ICOMOS further recommends that the State Party should provide protection and a coherent conservation master plan for the historic town as a whole as well as preparing a strategy for the restoration of historic buildings, consistent with the principles guiding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. ICOMOS additionally proposes that the title of the nominated property might be simplified to "Samarkand – crossroads of culture."

Under these conditions, ICOMOS recommends the inscription of the site on the basis of *criteria i, ii, and iv*:

**Criterion i** The architecture and townscape of Samarkand, situated at the crossroads of ancient cultures, are masterpieces of Islamic cultural creativity.

**Criterion ii** Ensembles in Samarkand such as the Bibi Khanum Mosque and Registan Square played a seminal role in the development of Islamic architecture over the entire region, from the Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent.

**Criterion iv** The historic town of Samarkand illustrates in its art, architecture, and urban structure the most important stages of Central Asian cultural and political history from the 13th century to the present day.

#### **Bureau Recommendation**

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria i, ii, and iv*.

Considering that Samarkand is an historic place related to the crossing and synthesis of world cultures, the State Party is strongly urged to extend the nominated site and its buffer zone to include the whole Timurid town, the archaeological area, Ulugh-Bek's Observatory, and the 19th century development. The Bureau further recommends that the State Party should provide protection and a coherent conservation master plan for the historic town as a whole as well as preparing a strategy for the restoration of historic buildings, consistent with the principles guiding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Bureau recommended to the Committee that, with the approval of the State Party, the name be changed to "Samarkand – Crossroads of Culture."

ICOMOS, September 2001

## Samarkand (Ouzbékistan)

No 603 Rev

### Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Samarkand – Carrefour et synthèse de cultures mondiales
<i>Lieu</i>	Région de Samarkand
<i>État partie</i>	République d'Ouzbékistan
<i>Date</i>	7 juillet 2000

### Justification émanant de l'État partie

Samarkand est un célèbre pôle social, politique, culturel et économique d'Asie centrale. Située au croisement des grandes routes de la soie, Samarkand a préservé les valeurs d'anciennes cultures, religions et arts. Aujourd'hui, le quartier historique de la ville abrite de magnifiques exemples architecturaux et culturels d'anciennes civilisations (Afrasyab, Shah i-Zinda, Registan, Gur i-Emir et d'autres encore). Samarkand fut jadis la capitale d'anciens États et, à ce titre, réunissait diverses religions : zoroastrisme, bouddhisme, christianisme et islam. Les importants vestiges associés à ces religions sont les témoignages de cultures aujourd'hui éteintes.

Le quartier historique de Samarkand et ses éléments reflètent la créativité du génie de l'homme, et la synthèse d'arts mondiaux. L'ancienne cité Afrasyab a conservé ses formes originales et ses décorations murales uniques, aujourd'hui protégées.

Les monuments reflètent les réalisations d'une grande culture dans l'histoire de l'Asie centrale. Les ensembles architecturaux de l'époque timuride ont joué un important rôle dans le développement de l'urbanisme, de l'architecture et de l'art dans la région.

Ces monuments sont uniques, et il n'existe rien de comparable ailleurs dans le monde.

Ces ensembles architecturaux et monuments archéologiques sont les seuls exemples illustrant les grandes étapes de l'histoire de l'Asie centrale et du monde.

**Critères i, ii, iii et iv**

### Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*.

### Histoire et description

#### Histoire

Située au carrefour des grandes routes commerciales qui traversaient l'Asie centrale, Samarkand est une cité plusieurs fois millénaire. Les fouilles archéologiques dans la Samarkand d'aujourd'hui ont mis au jour des vestiges de peuplements datant de la première moitié du premier millénaire avant notre ère. L'ancienne Afrasyab (prédécesseur de Samarkand) s'élève à un endroit stratégique, à l'époque de l'établissement des premières formations étatiques en Asie centrale, comme Khorezm, Baktria et Sogd, et elle fut la capitale de Sogdiane. Elle fait partie de l'empire achéménide (du VIe au IVe avant notre ère) et de celui d'Alexandre le Grand (IVe siècle avant notre ère). Située au croisement de routes commerciales en provenance de Chine, d'Afghanistan, d'Iran, d'Inde, du Caucase, la ville prospère, et devient un axe majeur dans le commerce de la soie au IIe siècle de notre ère. Au VIe siècle, la ville fait partie d'un royaume turc, puis est conquise par Kuteiba-ibn-Muslim en 712 après J.-C. ; c'est là que commence la pénétration de la culture islamique dans l'Ouzbékistan actuel (*Maverannahr* ou *Transoxiane*). Les souverains arabes transforment les anciens temples en mosquées, en centres administratifs, en écoles, en tribunaux et en salles du trésor.

Les Samanides d'Iran occupent la ville du IXe au Xe siècle, les Turcs du XIe au XIIIe siècle ; elle fait partie du royaume de Khorezm au XIIIe siècle, jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit dévastée par l'invasion mongole de Genghis-Khan en 1220. La ville commence à jouer un rôle majeur grâce aux efforts de Timur Lang (Tamerlan) (1369-1404) ; elle est reconstruite sur le site actuel, au sud-ouest d'Afrasyab, devenant la capitale du puissant État de Timur et la gardienne des richesses matérielles prises aux territoires conquis, qui s'étendent de l'Asie centrale à la Perse, l'Afghanistan et l'Inde. Elle demeure la capitale culturelle des Timurides jusqu'à la fin du XVe siècle, sous le règne d'Ulugh beg (1409-1449) et de ses successeurs. Timur y construit une citadelle, le Kuk-Saray (palais bleu) et d'autres édifices importants. La période se caractérise par une nouvelle synthèse des arts ; les traditions locales subissent l'influence d'autres régions de l'empire (Khorasan perse, Khorezm), ce qui aboutit à la construction de grands ensembles religieux : la mosquée de Bibi-Khanum face aux grandes portes de la ville, le complexe de Gur i-Emir, et le « mausolée d'Emir » près du palais de Muhammad Sultan. Les portes orientales de la ville donnent sur le centre ville, connu sous le nom de Registan, la place de Sable, où Ulugh beg entame la construction d'un immense complexe en 1447.

Au XVIe siècle, sous l'occupation ouzbek (1500), Samarkand devient le khanat de Boukhara, et perd progressivement son importance de jadis, en dépit de travaux de construction notables entrepris au XVIIe siècle. Parmi ceux-ci, la madrasa de Shir-Dor édifée par Yalandtush Bahadur sur la place du Registan, face à la médersa d'Ulugh beg, suivi de la médersa Tilla Kari, une nouvelle mosquée du vendredi, pour parachever l'ensemble. Au XVIIIe siècle, la ville connaît un grave déclin économique.

En 1868, les Russes conquièrent Samarkand, en font une capitale provinciale (1887), et insufflent ainsi un nouvel essor à son économie. Le chemin de fer caspien entre dans la ville en 1888, reliant la partie européenne de la Russie à l'Asie centrale, et renforce une fois encore le rôle de Samarkand en tant qu'important pôle commercial. L'administration russe bâtit des écoles, des églises et des hôpitaux, et la partie occidentale de Samarkand est re-développée d'après les idées urbanistiques du moment. Cependant, cette époque voit également la destruction des remparts et des portes de la ville, ainsi que de plusieurs monuments comme la citadelle de Timur. Au début du XXe siècle, la ville comprend ainsi trois grands secteurs, les uns à côté des autres : la zone archéologique de l'ancienne ville (Afrasyab), la ville timuride médiévale et la ville moderne construite à partir des années 1870. Elle est la capitale de la république socialiste soviétique d'Ouzbek de 1924 à 1930, et plus tard un pôle administratif.

### *Description*

Samarkand est située dans une grande oasis de la vallée du Zeravchan, non loin du désert Karakoum, dans le nord-est de l'Ouzbékistan. Encerclée de hautes montagnes, jouissant d'une provision suffisante d'eau, d'un sol fertile et d'une faune riche, cette vallée attire les hommes depuis toujours. Les preuves de peuplement dans cette région remontent à 1500 avant notre ère. La partie historique de Samarkand consiste en trois grandes sections : au nord-est, le site de l'ancienne Afrasyab (fondée au VIIe siècle avant notre ère), avec la nécropole de Shah i-Zinda, au sud de celle-ci, la ville médiévale timuride, et à l'ouest le quartier de l'expansion de style européen du XIXe siècle. La ville contemporaine s'étend autour de ce noyau historique.

Le dossier propose l'inscription de plusieurs monuments sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, dont les plus importants sont :

1. L'ensemble de Shah i-Zinda, la mosquée d'Hazrat-Hizr, les vestiges des remparts de la ville dans la zone archéologique d'Afrasyab ;
2. L'ensemble de Bibi-Khanum ;
3. L'ensemble du Registan ;
4. Les ensembles de Gur i-Emir et Rukhabat ;
5. L'observatoire d'Ulugh beg ;
6. Les ensembles d'Abdi-Darun et d'Ishrat-khona ;
7. L'ensemble du parc municipal dans la ville du XIXe siècle.

Afrasyab est le site ancien de la ville d'avant la période timuride, du VIIe siècle avant notre ère au début du XIIIe siècle après J.-C. Elle a la forme d'un triangle d'une superficie d'environ 289 hectares. Des fouilles archéologiques ont révélé l'ancienne citadelle et les fortifications, le palais du souverain, ainsi que des quartiers résidentiels et ceux des artisans. Le palais du souverain (VIIe siècle après J.-C.) possède d'importantes peintures murales, et il abrite également les vestiges d'une

grande mosquée dont la construction s'étendit du VIIIe au XIIe siècle. Depuis 1962, la route vers l'aéroport traverse le territoire d'Afrasyab, et une nouvelle route d'accès a été construite pour amener jusqu'au site archéologique.

Timur construit la ville médiévale de Samarkand au XIVe siècle, laquelle conserve son intégrité intacte jusqu'au XIXe siècle. Elle compte plusieurs grands ensembles monumentaux et plus de 300 monuments anciens. Depuis le XIXe siècle, on constate cependant des pertes, particulièrement dans la partie occidentale (la citadelle timuride), la zone autour du Registan au centre de la vieille ville, et les alentours de la mosquée Bibi Khanum au nord-est. De surcroît, quelques routes modernes ont été implantées dans le tissu urbain traditionnel. Néanmoins, la vieille ville contient encore des zones substantielles du tissu historique avec des allées étroites typiques, articulées en districts comprenant des centres sociaux, des mosquées, des médersas et des logements résidentiels.

Les maisons ouzbeks traditionnelles sont de un ou deux étages, et les espaces sont groupés autour de cours centrales avec jardin. Faites de briques de terre, les maisons présentent des plafonds en bois peint et des décorations murales. Avant 1982, date à laquelle Samarkand devient un site légalement protégé, quelques grandes constructions modernes sont érigées dans la zone historique. Après la proclamation de l'indépendance de la République d'Ouzbékistan, ces travaux de construction à grande échelle sont interrompus.

Quand Samarkand est occupée par les Russes à la fin du XIXe siècle, une extension est conçue à l'ouest de la vieille ville. Cette zone est bâtie d'après les idées urbanistes européennes de l'époque, avec des rues rayonnant depuis l'ancienne zone de la citadelle. Elle comprend un grand parc avec des bâtiments publics, des églises et une synagogue. Une grande partie des logements résidentiels sont toujours bâtis à l'aide des techniques traditionnelles.

### - Ensemble de Shah i-Zinda

L'ensemble de Shah i-Zinda, à l'orée méridionale d'Afrasyab, abrite une magnifique série de mosquées, médersas et mausolées datant du XIe au XIXe siècle. Ces structures à coupole sont recouvertes de tuiles vernies, de mosaïques et de peintures de siècles divers, et forment de fait un « musée architectural » avec lequel il est difficile de rivaliser.

### - Ensemble de Bibi-Khanum

Timur fit bâtir la mosquée de Bibi-Khanum en mémoire de son épouse à proximité de la porte nord de la ville, entre 1399 et 1405, avec des ajouts ultérieurs au XVe siècle. C'est une imposante mosquée du vendredi, construite autour d'une cour centrale et richement décorée de sculptures de marbre, de tuiles vernies, de minarets et de coupes. La partie supérieure originale du bâtiment s'est effondrée, et a récemment été reconstruite en béton armé. L'ensemble inclut le mausolée de Bibi-Khanum, de l'autre côté de la route.



#### - Ensemble du Registan

La place du Registan a été identifiée comme le centre de la nouvelle ville après la destruction d'Afrasyab en 1220. Le site a été construit en plusieurs phases, et il inclut désormais trois grandes médersas, originellement construites en briques de terre et couvertes de tuiles en céramique décorées. La médersa d'Ulugh beg, de 1420, est la plus ancienne. La médersa Shir Dor (1619-1632), face à celle-ci, reflète sa façade et la médersa Tilla Kari (1641-1660) ferme la place du côté nord. Les édifices ont été partiellement reconstruits ces dernières décennies.

#### - Le mausolée de Rukhabat et de Gur i-Emir

Le mausolée de Rukhabat est situé au sud-ouest de la place du Registan. Le bâtiment devait accueillir la dépouille de Burkhan ad-Din Sagardji, qui mourut dans les années 1380. C'est une simple structure de briques, de plan central, couverte d'une coupole et sans portail. Elle a été restaurée en 1996, à l'occasion de l'anniversaire timuride. Le tissu urbain alentour est démoli, ce qui a entraîné la découverte des vestiges des bâtiments associés.

L'ensemble de Gur i-Emir est situé au sud du mausolée et relié à ce dernier par une allée pavée de pierres. L'édifice central a été restauré et son dôme reconstruit, le grand portail a été restauré, et les vestiges des autres constructions de l'ensemble sont présentés depuis les fouilles.

#### - Observatoire d'Ulugh beg

Sur une colline, au nord-est d'Afrasyab, s'élèvent les vestiges de l'Observatoire d'Ulugh beg, souverain du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, mais aussi savant et astronome réputé. Le site comprend un grand hémicycle creusé dans le sol (11 m de profondeur), qui constitue la partie inférieure de l'instrument astronomique en marbre du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, et où les degrés sont marqués. Le site possède une grande valeur scientifique.

#### - Parc municipal

L'ensemble du parc municipal est situé dans la partie de Samarkand qui date du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, et inclut plusieurs bâtiments religieux et publics : la cathédrale Alekseyevsky, l'église catholique romaine, l'église arménienne, la cathédrale Georgievsky, la synagogue, le palais du gouverneur général, la banque sino-russe, le bâtiment des réunions publiques, le bâtiment des réunions militaires et l'hôtel Zeravchan.

### **Gestion et protection**

#### *Statut juridique*

Les monuments sont propriété publique et nationale sous la protection de la constitution de la république d'Ouzbékistan, de la loi de la république d'Ouzbékistan sur la protection et l'utilisation des monuments historiques et culturels, et du décret du conseil des ministres de la république d'Ouzbékistan (26 mai 1982) concernant l'établissement de la « réserve historique et architecturale d'État de Samarkand ». Le statut de la réserve interdit la

construction de nouveaux bâtiments ou l'apport de changements violant la condition du territoire ou des monuments culturels compris dans ses limites.

#### *Gestion*

Après la proclamation de l'indépendance de la république d'Ouzbékistan, le gouvernement a adopté plusieurs décrets visant à préserver les monuments historiques et culturels des villes historiques. Des travaux de grande envergure ont été réalisés d'après un programme à long terme en deux étapes : la première jusqu'en 1996 et la seconde jusqu'en 2000, liée au 600<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de Mirzo Ulugh beg et au 660<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire d'Amir Timur. La première étape portait sur des mesures concernant l'ingénierie, le renforcement et la conservation de fragments préservés de la décoration architecturale ; la seconde sur des travaux visant à améliorer la situation géologique du territoire, en limitant strictement les travaux de construction dans les zones protégées, la reconstruction d'anciens logements avec des routes et des centres publics, et la mise en place d'installations techniques modernes dans ces zones.

Les sites historiques protégés sont gérés conformément à l'Instruction sur l'organisation des zones protégées de monuments immobiliers historiques et culturels, datée du 24 janvier 1986, qui définit les limites des zones, les normes d'utilisation et de réparation des zones et des monuments protégés, ainsi que le contenu et les procédures des projets. La responsabilité globale de la gestion des zones protégées incombe au ministère des Affaires culturelles de la république d'Ouzbékistan, mais il la partage avec l'office pour la protection scientifique des monuments culturels, le conseil de la réserve historique et architecturale de Samarkand, la Khokimiyat (municipalité) de Samarkand et le district Siab de Samarkand.

Le programme de protection du patrimoine national sur le long terme, « Meros », est développé en collaboration entre l'État et les autorités municipales, le ministère se concentrant plus particulièrement sur les monuments et la municipalité sur les quartiers historiques. La compagnie nationale « Uzbektourism » conduit des projets dans le but d'inclure des monuments architecturaux et archéologiques dans les itinéraires touristiques. L'État apporte les principales ressources financières, mais les organisations non-gouvernementales sont de plus en plus présentes, de même que le secteur privé intéressé par la préservation des monuments historiques. Les techniciens et spécialistes impliqués dans la préparation et l'exécution des projets sont formés par des universités nationales et lors de séminaires pratiques sur le terrain. Un exemple de cette activité est l'implication de la fondation Aga Khan dans des projets pilote sur la restauration et la réhabilitation de quartiers résidentiels historiques.

Auparavant, plusieurs entreprises industrielles étaient situées dans la zone historique, mais elles ont été systématiquement déplacées depuis la mise en place du processus de protection en 1982. L'objectif est de supprimer toutes ces activités pour les transférer en dehors de la zone historique. Samarkand est située dans une région sismique, et les mesures appropriées ont été prises, comme le renforcement des fondations des bâtiments historiques. Des spécialistes suivent régulièrement l'état de

conservation des monuments protégés, tandis que les matériaux sont testés dans un laboratoire scientifique.

Samarkand est un grand pôle touristique, et le quartier historique de la ville compte quelques 185 000 habitants. La compagnie internationale « Uzbekturism », de même que la fondation caritative internationale « Oltin Meros » (Patrimoine d'or), publie des brochures, des albums, des livres, des guides touristiques et des cartes.

## **Conservation et authenticité**

### *Historique de la conservation*

La ville historique de Samarkand a subi plusieurs pertes depuis le XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, qui marqua le début de son déclin, avec notamment la démolition des fortifications et de l'ancienne citadelle à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, ainsi que de plusieurs quartiers de résidences traditionnelles jusque dans un passé récent. Les anciens monuments religieux, les médersas et les mosquées ont eux aussi soufferts, et beaucoup se sont trouvés en mauvais état dès le XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Depuis lors, d'importants travaux de restauration ont été effectués, en fonction de divers principes. Certaines des réparations ont été apportées sous la forme d'une intervention minimale respectant totalement le tissu original ; dans d'autres cas, il y a eu différents degrés de restauration et de reconstruction. On note que la restauration et la reconstruction des anciens monuments timurides sont désormais des priorités, tout particulièrement depuis l'indépendance de l'Ouzbékistan, du fait de leur valeur identitaire pour le nouvel État.

L'ensemble de Shah i-Zinda a conservé sa considérable valeur religieuse au fil des années, mais les travaux de réparation et de restauration sont demeurés minimes jusqu'à ce jour. En fait, une bonne partie des monuments nécessitent des réparations et des consolidations. L'ensemble de Gur i-Emir et le mausolée de Rukhabat ont été restaurés, et ils sont dans un état satisfaisant. Les ensembles du Registan et de Bibi-Khanum ont pour leur part fait l'objet d'une reconstruction partielle au moyen de structures de béton armé et en reproduisant des tuiles vernies de type traditionnel.

En ce qui concerne le tissu urbain traditionnel du quartier historique, les conditions varient. Jusqu'à il y a peu, on ne prêtait qu'une attention minime à la maintenance et à la réparation des édifices résidentiels, hormis dans les limites des ressources fournies par les habitants individuels. Les maisons sont généralement faites de briques de terre et de bois. On notera que l'on peut toujours trouver les compétences nécessaires dans la région, et plusieurs chantiers ont récemment été conduits pour la réhabilitation et la restauration des maisons historiques. Dans ce contexte, les projets pilotes de la fondation Aga Khan se sont révélés importants. En règle générale, l'état de conservation de la zone urbaine existante est variable ; certaines parties sont en bon état, tandis que d'autres sont proches de l'effondrement.

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription présente un projet de reconstruction de la partie centrale de Samarkand, qui propose l'intégration de la ville timuride et la partie du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle de la vieille ville dans un plan d'urbanisme de grande envergure. L'axe central envisagé relie l'ancienne citadelle de la vieille ville à une nouvelle structure administrative et à des installations publiques au sud. Ni détails ni explications ne sont fournis quant à l'impact d'un tel programme sur le cœur historique de la ville.

### *Authenticité et intégrité*

La question de l'authenticité, par rapport aux divers monuments proposés pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, varie d'un cas à l'autre. L'ensemble de Shah i-Zinda s'est délabré, et certains des bâtiments ont grand besoin de réparations. Les travaux passés ont été minimes et les structures et matériaux existants ont donc conservé leur authenticité.

En revanche, certaines des mosquées et des médersas ont fait l'objet de travaux de restauration et de reconstruction. L'importante mosquée de Bibi-Khanum, partiellement en ruines après la perte de sa partie supérieure dans un tremblement de terre (environ 50 %) il y a deux siècles, a été reconstruite avec du béton armé par-dessus les structures historiques existantes. Le ton des nouvelles tuiles est légèrement plus clair que l'original. Des restaurations analogues ont été entreprises pour le Registan et Gur i-Emir, quoique à une échelle moindre et sur un laps de temps relativement long. La reconstruction a été basée sur une étude de l'architecture originale, en utilisant d'anciennes photographies et des preuves documentaires. Il convient de considérer avec une certaine réserve les limites de ce genre de travaux.

Dans d'autres cas, les nouvelles parties ont été traitées comme des éléments « neutres », d'où une intervention moderne qui se distingue clairement : c'est le cas par exemple du grand portail du complexe de Gur i-Emir. Des réparations limitées ont été menées à bien à Shah i-Zinda, ce qui a préservé l'authenticité historique, mais l'ensemble a un besoin urgent de consolidation et de réparation (évidemment avec le plus grand soin, et dans le respect des directives internationalement acceptées).

Pour ce qui est de la question de l'intégrité, essentielle dans le cas d'une ville historique, la situation est complexe. On note que les différentes phases historiques du développement de Samarkand, d'Afrasyab à la ville timuride et au quartier du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, se sont développées les unes à côté des autres plutôt que les unes sur les autres. Ce noyau est encerclé d'un développement plus récent. Afrasyab a été partiellement mise au jour, et la ville timuride pourrait être conservée comme un grand quartier urbain historique vivant. Si elle a perdu certains de ses traits médiévaux, comme les remparts et la citadelle, ainsi que certaines structures résidentielles traditionnelles aux alentours des monuments majeurs, elle n'en contient pas moins toujours un important tissu urbain de quartiers islamiques traditionnels, avec quelques très beaux exemples de maisons traditionnelles.

## Évaluation

### *Action de l'ICOMOS*

Le site d'Ouzbékistan a été proposé pour inscription en 1990 pour la première fois, mais son examen a été différé car certains monuments majeurs ne figuraient pas dans la proposition d'inscription. Une nouvelle proposition a été présentée en 1991, mais le Bureau l'a à nouveau différée, recommandant que seuls des monuments musulmans y soient inclus. Un expert de l'ICOMOS s'est rendu sur le site en novembre 1991. L'ICOMOS reconnaît la valeur universelle potentielle du site, mais observe que la proposition devrait se concentrer sur les réalisations timurides et sur le schéma de survie de la capitale de Tamurlane. Eu égard à la proposition actuelle, une nouvelle mission de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en avril 2001. L'ICOMOS a également consulté le Comité scientifique internationale sur les villes et villages historiques, le CIVVIH, et d'autres membres.

### *Caractéristiques*

La ville historique de Samarkand est réputée pour symboliser l'ancienne culture orientale. Bien qu'elle ait subi de nombreuses pertes par le passé, les vestiges conservent un parfum évocateur de la splendeur passée de ce lieu. L'architecture timuride des mosquées, des médersas et des mausolées est d'une importance fondamentale dans l'art et l'architecture de l'Islam : c'est elle qui a donné naissance aux réalisations des Safavides en Perse, des Moghols en Inde et même des Ottomans en Turquie. Même dans son état actuel, la ville représente une preuve documentaire du développement au fil des siècles, illustrant les anciennes civilisations représentées dans la zone d'Afrasyab et les réussites scientifiques de l'observatoire d'Ulugh beg.

La caractéristique la plus fondamentale de la ville historique de Samarkand réside dans sa situation, aux carrefours de plusieurs cultures, et dans son rôle dans le développement de l'architecture et de la construction timuride. Dans cette évolution, la ville historique doit être considérée comme un tout plutôt que comme une collection de monuments disparates. Même si la partie résidentielle de la ville est visiblement postérieure à la période timuride, elle n'en présente pas moins une continuité dans la tradition et des qualités qui se reflètent dans la structure des quartiers, les petits centres, les mosquées et les maisons. Une grande partie des demeures conserve des intérieurs peints et décorés, regroupés autour de cours et de jardins. La cité médiévale timuride devrait être considérée comme un élément fondamental de l'intégrité du lieu, un cadre et un support de la valeur des anciens monuments. L'ICOMOS considère que Samarkand peut être inscrit potentiellement sur la base des critères i, ii et iv.

### *Analyse comparative*

L'architecture timuride (XIV<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle) peut être envisagée comme un maillon de la chaîne de l'évolution culturelle et architecturale en Asie occidentale et centrale. Sur les traces des grands bâtisseurs seldjoukides (Xe au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle) d'Ispahan, Tabriz, Boukhara ou Herat, les timurides poursuivirent et enrichirent ces traditions de construction, que les Safavides de Perse devaient encore améliorer (par exemple Meidan Emam d'Ispahan, inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1979 sur la base des

critères i, v et vi), à l'instar des Moghols en Inde (par exemple le Taj Mahal, inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1983 sur la base du critère i).

Parmi les autres sites ouzbeks, le centre historique d'Ichan Kala (inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1990 sur la base des critères iii, iv, et v) se distingue par sa forteresse médiévale rectangulaire, exceptionnellement bien préservée. Le centre historique de Boukhara (inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1993 sur la base des critères ii, iv, et vi) était la seconde plus grande ville de l'époque timuride, mais c'est surtout aux XV<sup>e</sup> et XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles qu'elle s'épanouit pleinement, lorsqu'elle devint la capitale de l'État shaybanide. Le centre historique de Shakhrysyabz (inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 2000 sur la base des critères iii et iv) était un centre mineur à l'époque timuride, au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Les trois centres remontent à des temps anciens ; ils se développèrent à la période islamique, furent dévastés par les Mongols puis revécurent. Dans ce contexte, le rôle de Samarkand est significatif en ce qu'elle est la plus importante capitale culturelle de la période timuride, aux XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles ; non contente d'absorber les idées, elle les enrichissait et y apportait sa propre contribution. Sa célébrité en tant qu'icône des villes orientales donne une idée de son influence.

### *Recommandations de l'ICOMOS*

L'ICOMOS reconnaît l'importance de Samarkand. Cependant, il note que la ville historique est un composé où s'imbriquent différents éléments, comme l'énonce la Recommandation de 1976 de l'UNESCO concernant les ensembles historiques (paragraphe 3) : « Chaque ensemble historique ou traditionnel et son environnement devraient être considérés dans leur globalité comme un tout cohérent dont l'équilibre et le caractère spécifique dépendent de la synthèse des éléments qui le composent et qui comprennent les activités humaines autant que les bâtiments, la structure spatiale et les zones d'environnement ».

Considérant que Samarkand est proposée comme ville historique carrefour et synthèse de cultures mondiales, il n'en est que plus pertinent de considérer non pas une simple sélection de monuments, mais le site historique dans son ensemble. Il est malheureux que plusieurs secteurs autour des monuments majeurs, tels le Registan, Bibi-Khanum et Gur i-Emir, aient subi des pertes. Toutefois, la majorité du tissu urbain traditionnel étant demeurée intacte, il convient d'envisager sérieusement la protection et la conservation future du lieu, éléments essentiels de l'importance de la ville historique.

Tout en reconnaissant la valeur universelle exceptionnelle de Samarkand, l'ICOMOS recommande que la proposition d'inscription soit redéfinie de façon à inclure le site archéologique d'Afrasyab, la cité médiévale timuride et les secteurs pertinents du développement du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle dans une seule et même vaste zone tampon. Les biens proposés pour inscription au sein de cette zone tampon devraient être identifiés comme des composés incluant certaines parties de leur environnement.

Par conséquent, il convient de mettre au point une politique cohérente de conservation urbaine et d'urbanisme en vue de la gestion de l'ensemble de la ville historique (comprenant

les secteurs proposés pour inscription et la zone tampon). Ce plan directeur devrait définir une stratégie intégrée de conservation pour les quartiers résidentiels, ainsi que la réintégration et la réhabilitation respectueuse des zones avoisinantes qui ont été démolies. Les programmes d'urbanisme à grande échelle, tels la proposition de « Projet pour la reconstruction du centre de Samarkand » devraient être révisés dans cet esprit. Toute démolition des quartiers résidentiels traditionnels devrait être évitée, et des mesures devraient être prises pour encourager leur développement viable et leur réhabilitation, en tant que parties d'un même tout. De surcroît, l'ICOMOS attire l'attention sur la nécessité d'examiner les questions d'authenticité et d'intégrité à la lumière des principes et orientations internationales acceptés dans le cadre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

### Brève description

La ville historique de Samarkand est définie comme un lieu de carrefour et de synthèse de cultures mondiales. Née au VII<sup>e</sup> siècle avant notre ère sous le nom d'Afrasyab, Samarkand connaît son apogée à la période timuride, du XIV<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Les monuments majeurs comprennent la mosquée et les médersas du Registan, la mosquée de Bibi-Khanum, l'ensemble de Shah i-Zinda et celui de Gur i-Emir, ainsi que l'observatoire d'Ulugh beg.

### Déclaration de valeur

La ville historique de Samarkand a été considérée comme un symbole des anciennes cultures orientales. Elle a été un carrefour important d'anciennes civilisations, documentées par la zone archéologique d'Afrasyab et la ville timuride. Le développement principal de la ville coïncident avec les XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles, alors qu'elle était la capitale du puissant royaume de Timur. L'apport des maîtres Timurides dans la conception et la construction d'ensembles islamiques tels que la mosquée de Bibi-Khanum et la place du Registan, a été fondamental pour le développement de l'architecture islamique et a exercé une influence considérable dans l'ensemble de la région, du Proche au Moyen Orient jusqu'à l'Inde.

### Recommandation de l'ICOMOS

Que la proposition d'inscription soit *renvoyée* à l'État partie afin de lui permettre de redéfinir le site proposé pour inscription et sa zone tampon, en cherchant à élaborer une proposition plus unifiée, prenant en compte l'ensemble de la ville timuride, la zone archéologique, l'observatoire d'Ulugh beg et le développement du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. De plus, l'ICOMOS recommande que l'État partie fournisse une protection et un plan cohérent de gestion de la conservation pour la ville historique dans sa globalité et qu'il prépare une stratégie pour la restauration des édifices historiques, en accord avec les *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*. L'ICOMOS propose également que le titre de la proposition d'inscription soit simplifié tel que « Samarkand - carrefour de cultures ».

Sous réserve de ces conditions, l'ICOMOS recommande que le bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères i, ii et iv* :

**Critère i** L'architecture et le paysage urbain de Samarkand, située au carrefour d'anciennes cultures, sont des chefs d'œuvre de la créativité culturelle islamique.

**Critère ii** Les ensembles de Samarkand, tels la mosquée de Bibi-Khanum et la place du Registan, ont joué un rôle capital dans le développement de l'architecture islamique dans toute la région, de la méditerranée au sous-continent indien.

**Critère iv** La ville historique de Samarkand illustre par son art, son architecture et sa structure urbaine les phases les plus importantes de l'histoire culturelle et politique de l'Asie centrale du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle à ce jour.

### Recommandation du Bureau

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères i, ii et iv*.

Étant donné que Samarkand est un lieu historique lié au carrefour et à la synthèse des cultures du monde, il est fortement conseillé à l'État partie d'élargir le périmètre du site et sa zone tampon pour y inclure l'ensemble de la ville timuride, la zone archéologique, l'observatoire d'Ulugh beg et le développement du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Par ailleurs, le Bureau a recommandé au Comité que l'État partie fournisse une protection appropriée ainsi qu'un plan directeur de conservation cohérent pour la ville historique dans sa globalité et qu'il prépare une stratégie pour la restauration des édifices historiques, en accord avec les *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

Le Bureau a recommandé au Comité qu'en accord avec l'État partie, le nom du bien soit changé pour « Samarkand - carrefour de cultures ».

ICOMOS, septembre 2001