

2015-08-21

The Management of the conservation of Masjed-e Jame, Isfahan

Abdollahnejad, zahra

<http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/3657>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.24382/4834>

Plymouth University

All content in PEARL is protected by copyright law. Author manuscripts are made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the details provided on the item record or document. In the absence of an open licence (e.g. Creative Commons), permissions for further reuse of content should be sought from the publisher or author.

The Management of the conservation of Masjed-e Jame, Isfahan

By

Zahra Abdollahnejad

A Thesis Submitted to the University of Plymouth in Partial Fulfilment for the
Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

**School of Architecture, Design and the Environment
University of Plymouth
August 2015**

Copyright Statement

This copy of the thesis has been supplied on condition that anyone who consults it is understood to recognise that its copyright rests with its author and that no quotation from the thesis and no information derived from it may be published without the author's prior consent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research project would not have been possible without the support of many people.

Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Prof. Linda Watson for the continuous support of my PhD study and research, for her patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. Her guidance helped me in all the time of research and writing of this thesis. I could not have imagined having a better advisor and mentor for my PhD study.

I would like to thank my committee members, Professor Gursewak Aulakh and Professor Mhairi Mackie for their encouragement, insightful comments. The author would also like to convey thanks to the Research Administration Team of Ministry and Faculty of Art specially Timothy Bachelor. The author wishes to express her love and gratitude to her beloved father and mother; for their understanding and endless love, through the duration of her studies.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank my supportive friend Mohammad Mastali throughout my PhD programme.

ABSTRACT

Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan represents over one thousand year old tradition and history of mosque construction in Iran, demonstrating a variety of practical techniques, architectural styles and Iranian architectural decorations altogether in one building complex. The unique example of Iranian Islamic architecture was finally recognised as having international importance and therefore registered in 2012. The imperfections in Isfahan`s Masjed-e Jame nomination file may have delayed the registration process for its inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List (WHL) took a long time (4 years). Each nomination file is composed of nine sections. The aim of this thesis is to clarify the weak points of the registered nomination file of Masjed-e Jame as a World Heritage Site (WHS), based on UNESCO guideline and to propose improvements for increasing the quality of Masjed-e Jame conservation management plan by utilizing nomination files of some similar registered sites in the WHL. Additionally, to show how these suggestions improve the quality of nomination files of similar monuments under preparation.

The research was conducted by selecting similar sites from the WHL. To select similar sites to the Masjed-e Jame, it was necessary to prepare a series of tables which consists of all the registered sites in UNESCO from around the world. All 981 registered monuments on WHL in 2013 were evaluated in three different phases and eliminated by different criteria at each phase to leave eight suitable case studies.

The research continued by assessing the eight selected nomination files and categorizing each part of the file as either excellent, good, average, adequate and poor. This evaluation used the main sections of nomination files based on UNESCO guideline which are: 1. Identification of the properties; 2. Description; 3. Justification for inscription; 4. State of conservation and factors affecting the properties; 5. Protection and management of the property; 6. Monitoring; 7. Documentation; 8. Contact information of responsible authorities; 9. Signature on behalf of the state party. By clarifying the weak and strong points of each nomination file, the following recommendations were proposed to improve the quality of nomination file of Masjed-e Jame and also the application of the findings in to similar monument nomination files under preparation. These included: 1) Full details of the location of

the site; 2) Providing list of the site`s owners; 3) The usage of maps beside the text and referring to the policies; 4) Appropriate scientific methods to solve or reduce problems with the building fabric, usage etc.; 5) Preparing lists of responsibilities related to the selected organizations; 6) The relationship to tourism; 7) The connections between universities and related organizations; 8) The concentration on the urgent priorities by separating projects into long and short term; 9) Documentation. Furthermore, a timetable by considering priority was proposed to improve the Masjed-e Jame conservation management plan.

PREFACE

My interest in historical buildings and objects began as a child in my native country Iran. Despite of the current situation of my country after revolution, Iran was one of the countries that respected its cultural and natural heritages based on available documents. I was still have huge passion about my historical and cultural heritage and to know more about their techniques and several available ways to save them as much as possible as losing them will not be revisable. This is influenced me to start my education by studding architecture.

My training as an Architect in the university did not fully meet my Initial expectation in terms of conservation of historical remains. However this does not deter my determination to explore this area of speciality after graduation. Fortunately after graduation in bachelor of architecture, I passed the iterance exam of the master degree in conservation of cultural and historical objects. During my master projects, I had a chance to work with different museums in Tehran and also participating in some conservation projects on the historical buildings. My master thesis was a mosque in Qazvin which dated back to 11th century. I had a chance to meet different specialists in this area and all my previous experiences made me to think about our heritages and their unacceptable situations in different parts of the country. That was how my journey towards the PhD programme started and a case study from Iran was selected.

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

Work submitted for this research degree at the Plymouth University has not formed part of any other degree either at Plymouth University or at another establishment

Relevant scientific seminars and conferences were regularly attended and the work was presented and several papers prepared for publication.

Publication:

- 1- Zahra Abdollahnejad, Linda Watson, Guresewak Aulakh, and Mhairi Mackie, 2014, "Critical analysis of Jame Mosque nomination file as a world heritage site", International Journal of Engineering and Technology, Vol. 6, pp: 265-268.

Presentation and Conferences Attended:

- 1- Zahra Abdollahnejad, Linda Watson, Guresewak Aulakh, Mhairi Mackie, 2014, "Evaluating and categorizing the nomination files based on UNESCO available criteria to improve the conservation plan of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan", 9th International masonry conference, Guimaraes, Portugal.
- 2- Zahra Abdollahnejad, Linda Watson, Mohammad Mastali, 2012, "Review of various management plans to understand its advantages as a first step of conservation process of historical monuments", ICOMOS Hellenic and ICAHM regional conference, Athens, Greece.

Word count of main body of thesis: 70371

Zahra Abdollahnejad

20/08/2015

Content List	Page
Acknowledgement	B
Abstract	C
Author declaration	E

Introduction

1. Introduction	II
2. Conservation systems in international and Iranian levels	II
3. An introduction to the inscription process of a WHS	III
4. The inscription process for the WHL	III
5. History of Masjed-e Jame	V
6. Analysis of Mosque Management Plan	V
7. Selection process of similar sites to Masjed-e Jame	VII
8. Improvement to Mosque Management Plan	VII
9. Case study methodology approach	VII
9.1. When to use a case study methodology	IX
9.2. Case study evaluations	IX
9.3. Positive and negative points of case study	X

Chapter one: The conservation management plan in the context of the Iranian conservation system

1. Introduction	2
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	2
2.1. UNESCO World Heritage Convention	2
3. Plans for protective actions	2
4. Benefits of the World Heritage List	3
5. Benefits of the World Heritage Fund	5
6. Negative aspects of the World Heritage List	6
7. The World Heritage List	9
7.1. Registration in World Heritage List of UNESCO	11
7.2. The process of providing the nomination file	13
8. The Conservation Management Plan	14
8.1. The Conservation Plan	15
8.2. Format and content of conservation plan	15
8.3. The Management Plan	15
9. The importance of conservation in Asia	16
9.1. General history of conservation in Iran	18
9.2. Legislation related to the registration of historical monuments on the national heritage list of Iran	20
9.3. The Iranian Heritage Organisation	21
9.4. Ownership of the historical places in Iran	21
9.5. Iranian public awareness of the conservation of monuments	22

Chapter two: Introduction to Masjed-e Jame

1. Introduction	33
2. Isfahan	33
3. Effects of Seljuk Empire on Iran Architecture	34
4. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan	34
5. Historical antecedent of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan	36
5.1. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Abbasid period	42
5.2. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan in Seljuk period	42
5.3. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Ilkhanid and Muzaffarid periods	44
5.4. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Timurids and Safavids periods	45
5.5. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Qajar periods	46
5.6. Location, architecture and decorative features of the original Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan	46
5.7. Architectural features of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at third century A.D.	47
6. Architectural values	49
7. Decorative values	50
8. Masjed-e Jame entrance	51
8.1. Masjed-e Jame architecture plan and courtyard photographs	53
8.2. Isfahan as a tourist destination	53

Chapter three: Analyses of the registered nomination file and visual monitoring of Masjed-e Jame

1. Introduction	65
2. Assessment of the quality level of Masjed-e Jame nomination file based on UNESCO guideline	65
3. Visual monitoring and buffer zone	69
3.1. Buffer zone in the context of WHSs	70
3.2. Masjed-e Jame buffer zone	72
3.2.1. Regulation of Masjed-e Jame buffer zone	73
3.3. Atiq square reconstruction phases	74
3.4. Atiq square reconstruction plan	75
4. Condition survey based on visual monitoring	79

Chapter four: The selection of similar sites to Masjed-e Jame from the UNESCO World Heritage List

1. Introduction	103
2. A brief description of selected sites	110
2.1. Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem, Palestine	110
2.2. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan, Iran	112
2.3. Selmiye mosque and its social complex, Edrine, Istanbul, Turkey	113
2.4. The cathedral of St. James Sibenik, Croatia	114
2.5. Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, Poland	115
2.6. Kunya-Urgench, Turkmenistan	116
2.7. Cologne Cathedral, Germany	117
2.8. Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai, Belgium	118
2.9. Wooden Churches of southern Matopolska	119
2.10. Churches of Chiloe, Chile	120

Chapter five: Evaluating and categorising the nomination files based on UNESCO criteria to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan

- | | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1. Introduction | 125 |
| 2. Summary | 142 |

Chapter Six: Proposing some items to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame

- | | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1. Introduction | 152 |
| 2. Summary | 159 |

Chapter Seven: Conclusions and recommendations

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Conclusions and recommendations | 169 |
| 2. Recommendations for the future work | 172 |
| 3. Limitations of this research | 173 |

Appendix I

Appendix II

Published papers and posters

List of Figures	Page
Fig 1.1. Persepolis site in Iran	23
Fig 2.1. Isfahan city map during Seljuk Empire	33
Fig.2.2. The location of Masjed-e jame in Isfahan city	35
Fig.2.3. Mosque completed stages over the time	40
Fig.2.4. Schematic procedure of mosque completed stages over the time	41
Fig.2.5. Masjed-e Ibn-e Tulun of Cairo (MJIB, Jabal Ameli)	48
Fig.2.6. Masjed-e Jame entrance	52
Fig.2.7. Positions of some touristic places	54
Fig.2.8. Architecture plan	55
Fig.2.9. Visitor's Information Area adjacent to East Entrance	56
Fig.2.10. South Dome	56
Fig.2.11. Oljaito mehrab	57
Fig.2.12. West Ivan	57
Fig.2.13. East Ivan	58
Fig.2.14. North Dome	58
Fig.2.15. Brick decoration	58
Fig.2.16. Safavid tile decoration	59
Fig 3.1. Location of Masjed-e Jame on the buffer zone	70
Fig 3.2. Satellite image of Masjed Jame of Isfahan	74
Fig 3.3. First phase of Atiq square project	74
Fig 3.4. Second phase of Atiq square	75
Fig 3.5. Mirmiran's proposal of Atiq square showing new access roads planned around the site	76
Fig 3.6. Completed underground highway	76
Fig 3.7. Atiq square project (Second phase under progress, 2012	77
Fig 3.8. The completed second phase of Atiq square	78
Fig 3.9. Buffer zone	78
Fig 3.10. Planned parking located in Atiq square entrance	79
Fig 3.11. The indicated unscientific conservation methods in a) and b)	81
Fig 3.12. Unsuitable air conditioning	82
Fig 3.13. a) Use inappropriate scaffold to keep walls, arcs and other parts of mosque instead of repair them, b) Use inappropriate wooden and steel scaffolds to keep floors instead of use appropriate devices or repair techniques	83
Fig 3.14. Using inappropriate hooks in the masonry walls of Masjed without considering hook types and the thing is hanged in a) and b)	84
Fig 3.15. Both figures a and b are shown the unsuitable electrical wiring and lamps	85
Fig 3.16. a) Inappropriate water piping before registration in WHL; b) Inappropriate water piping before registration in WHL	86
Fig 3.17. Unsuitable gas piping, both Figures a and b are shown the available inappropriate gas pipes before and after registration in UNESCO list	87
Fig 3.18. Main court yard pool: a) the situation of the courtyard pool in 2011, b) There is no improvement and the courtyard pool is still in use without any changes after almost 3 years	88
Fig 3.19. a) Toilets condition before registration in 2010; b) Toilets condition after registration in WHL in 2012	89
Fig 3.20. Presence of labels and posters on the walls: a) Before registration b) After registration and three years still the labels are on the walls	90
Fig 3.21. Photographs a and b are shown unsuitable external lights projecting from building	91

Fig 3.22. The unsuitable walls situations due to lightening candles: a) The soot accumulated due to burning candles beside the wall, b) The soot which has to be cleaned and after 3 years, the appearances of walls are the same	92
Fig 3.23. Ghorfe around the courtyard: a) Ghofe around the courtyard before registration in WHL, b) shown the condition of Ghorfe after registration, no improvement can be seen	93
Fig 3.24. Dirt due to feeding birds: a) Left photographs shows the drops of birds on the courtyard floor, b) Right photographs shows the place assigned for feeding birds	93
Fig 3.25. Undefined position for carpets: a) After registration in WHL (2013, by author) this figure shows the courtyard and the carpets positions; b) Right photograph shows the carpets gathered in the southern interior part of mosque and the left photograph shows the carpets under the west part (Sofehe Saheb)	94
Fig 3.26. Speakers on the historical walls: a) shown the available speaker on the historical walls, b) Shown the available speaker after 3 years passed from the time figure a has been taken	95
Fig 3.27. a) Shown the post that is used for supporting curtains, b) The hooks which are used for the curtains and there is a concern about the curtain track and the post needed to support it	96
Fig 4.1. The selection process	108
Fig 4.2. The selected sites	109
Fig 4.3. Pilgrimage route	110
Fig.4.4. Church of the Nativity, Palestine	111
Fig 4.5. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan	112
Fig 4.6. Selmiye mosque Turkey	113
Fig 4.7. Cathedral of St. James, Sibenik	114
Fig 4.8. Churches of Peace	115
Fig 4.9. Kunya-Urgench, Turkmenistan	116
Fig 4.10. Cologne Cathedral, Germany	117
Fig 4.11. Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai	118
Fig 4.12. A Wooden Church of Southern Matopolska	119
Fig 4.13. Churches of Chiloe	120

List of Tables	Page
Table 1.1. Operational guideline cultural and natural criteria	12
Table 1.2. Operational guideline cultural and natural criteria description	12
Table 3.1. Critical analysis of Masjed-e Jame nomination file	69
Table 3.2. The change in description of buffer zone in the Operational Guidelines from 1978 to 2005	71
Table 4.1. Table 4.1. Stages in selection of the similar nomination files	103
Table 4.2. Circumstances of assigned numbers of tables to defined phases for obtaining similar nomination files in Appendix 3	106
Table 4.3. Defined criteria to select similar nomination files in the fourth phase	106
Table 5.1. List of selected nomination files	125
Table 5.2. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the first item of UNESCO guideline	127
Table 5.3. Evaluation of nomination files for the first item	127
Table 5.4. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the second item of UNESCO guideline	129
Table 5.5. Evaluation of the nomination files for the second item	130
Table 5.6. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the third item of UNESCO guideline	131
Table 5.7. Evaluation of the nomination files for the third item	132
Table 5.8 a. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fourth item of UNESCO guideline	133
Table 5.8 b. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fourth item of UNESCO guideline	134
Table 5.9. Evaluation of the nomination file for the fourth item	135
Table 5.10 a. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fifth item of UNESCO guidelines	136
Table 5.10 b. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fifth item of UNESCO guideline	137
Table 5.11. Evaluation of the nomination files for the fifth item	138
Table 5.12. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the sixth item of UNESCO guideline	139
Table 5.13. Evaluation of the nomination files for the sixth item	139
Table 5.14. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the seventh item of UNESCO guideline	140
Table 5.15. Evaluation of the nomination files for the seventh item	140
Table 5.16. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the eighth item of UNESCO guideline	141
Table 5.17. Evaluation of the nomination files for the item eight	141
Table 5.18. Summary of final evaluation results	142
Table 6.1. The proposed short and long term programme for Masjed-e Jame	153
Table 6.2 a. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (80%-100%)	155
Table 6.2 b. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (80%-100%)	156
Table 6.3 a. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (50%-80%)	157
Table 6.3 b. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (50%-80%)	158
Table 6.4. Recommendations for under preparation nomination files (0-50%)	159

Architectural glossary

Ab Nama: Fountain

Abbasid: Name of Emperor, 750-1258 AD

Abu Al-ghana'em ibn-e Khosrow Shirazi: An old name

Alam: The world

Allah: God

Al- Motasem: Name of Emperor, 750-1258 AD

Al-e-Mozaffar: Name of Dynasty, 1335-1393 AD

Al-I Buyid: Ruling dynasty of Persian, 932-1055 AD

Apadana: Columned hall

Atiq: Ancient

Ayvan: Porch

Band keshi: Pointing

Barsian: A village at the east of Isfahan

Bumoslemi: Hypostyle or Arab style mosque

Chahar Ayvani: Four porches style

Chahar taqi: Four arches

Dar ash-Shata: Winter place

Darvish: A member of a Muslim (specifically Sufi) religious order who has taken vows of poverty and austerity

Deylamians: The Daylamites or Dailamites were an Iranian people inhabiting the mountainous regions of northern Iran on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. They were employed as soldiers from the time of the Sasanian Empire, and long resisted the Arab conquest of Iran and subsequent Islamisation

Do Poosh: Double shelled dome or any kind of construction

Espar: Non-load bearing covering or separating wall

Ezareh: Plinth

Ghayb: Hidden

Ghorfeh: Small room

Gol andazi: Bas relief

Golden ratio: Is known as the divine proportion, golden mean, or golden section, is a number often encountered when taking the ratios of distances in simple geometric figures such as the pentagon, pentagram, decagon and dodecahedron.

Goshvareh: Technique used to transform a square chamber into a dome

Golpayegan: A city at the northwest Isfahan

Gonbad Khaneh: Dome chamber

Gonbad: Dome

Gonbad-e Tarkineh: Ribbed dome

Gonbad-e Khagi: Egg shaped dome

Gusheh sazi: Triangular angle-making in dome and vault construction

Haram: The covered area in front of the *Qibla*

Hashti: The entrance space of Persian buildings

Hasht-o Nim Hasht: Geometric shape used for connecting bricks together

Heidar: An Arabic name

Imam Jum'a: Religious leader of Friday prayer

Isfahan: A city in central Iran

Ivan: A recessed section a long a continuous wall

Jame: Congregation

Jome: Friday

Jolo khan: Entrance court yard

Kitab-Khaneh: Library

Kabir: Great

Kahgel: Mud and straw plaster

Kajaveh: Palanquin

Kamaneh: Arch

Kar bandi: A technique for decorating domes and *Ayvans*

Katibeh: Inscription

Kelil: A type of decorative arch

Khalif'a: King

Khancheh poosh: A technique of vault construction in which different types of vaulting are used

Kiblah (Qibla): Direction to the Kaaba Muslims

Kolonbo: A technique of vault construction which consisted of a small dome

Kufic: Arabic calligraphy

Lachak: Triangle shaped forms in dome construction

Madi: Irrigation system which was used water from the Zayandarud River in Isfahan city during the Safavid era.

Madrasa: Religious school

Maqsur'e: Holy chamber

Malek shah: Name of emperor

Masjed -e Adineh: Friday mosque

Masjed-e Jom'a: Friday mosque

Masjed-e Jame: Grand mosque

Masjed-al Aqsa: Grand mosque in Palestine

Masjed-e Jame Atigh: Masjed-e Jame Isfahan

Mehrab: Altar

Mahmud-Shah-e-Mozaffari: Name of King, 1318-1358 A.D.

Menbar: Pulpit

Meydan: Square

Meydan-e Atiq: Ancient square

MJI: Masjed-e Jame Isfahan

Mo'araq: Elegant Persian tile work

Mojavaf: Hollow shape

Mongol: The Mongol Empire, which existed during the 13th and 14th centuries, was the largest contiguous land empire in history. Beginning in the Central Asian steppes, it eventually stretched from Central Europe to the Sea of Japan, extending northwards into Siberia, eastwards and southwards into the Indian subcontinent, Indochina, and the Iranian plateau, and westwards as far as the Levant and Arabia.

Mongolian: the Mongol people

Mosallah: Public prayer place especially for Friday prayer

Moslem: Name

Muqarnas: A kind of architectural decoration usually used in Ayvans (literally means collapse of walls)

Namaz Khaneh: Prayer chamber or Shabestan

Naskh: An Arabic calligraphy style

Nasta'liq: A type of Persian calligraphy

Nezam-al-Molk: Minister of Seljuqs Emperor, 1018-1092 AD

Nezam al- Molk dome: Southern dome chamber of Masjed-e Jame

Nouruz: Iranian New Year

Oshkub: Floor / story on a building

Oshtorjan: 10 km away from the city of Felavarjan, and 36 km far from Isfahan

Ostad: Master

Petkaneh: A technique for decorating domes and Ayvans

Pishbor: Bricks or tiles which have a trapezoid mould

Pish taq: The initial vault in a transept

Qibla: Navigation for praying

Radeef Kari: A decorative technique used at the intersection of wall and ceiling

Rangrazan Bazaar: Name of shopping centre

Rasmi bandi: A technique for decorating domes and *Ayvan*

Ravaq: A corridor covered with series of vaults

Sahn: Courtyard

Saheb: Name

Saqqa Khaneh: A small building in city passages or Bazaar used for offering water to people

Saveh: A town in Markazi Province of Iran situated 135 km south west of Tehran

Sekonj: Triangle part of the vault

Sepahan: Isfahan

Simgel A type of mud based traditional plaster (very soft *Kahgel*), clay mixed with soft straws.

Shabestan: Nave, covered prayer room

Shabestani: Hypostyle architecture style in mosques

Shah Neshin: The more dignified or special place in Persian architecture

Shagerd: Student

Soff'e' Darvish: Northern *Ayvan* of MJI

Soffe' Ostad: Western *Ayvan* of MJI

Soffe' Saheb: Southern *Ayvan* of MJI

Soffe' Shagherd: Eastern *Ayvan* of MJI

Soffe': Porch and platform

Sultan: King

Taj-al-Molk: Minister of Seljuqs Emperor

Taj al-Molk dome: Northern dome chamber of MJI

Taq: Vault

Taq-o cheshmehs: A kind of vault which is a small dome with an opening in the centre

Taq-e Dozd: Hidden arch

Taq nama Decorative false arches

Tark bandi: A type of dome construction with Ribs

Tark bandi: Ribbing

Tarkinehs: Ribs

Tavize': Inner structure of arches in Persian architecture

Thuluth: A type of Arabic calligraphy

Tizeh: Top of the arch

Toranj: A floral motif in Persian decorative arts

Uljayto: Name of an Emperor, 1304-1316 AD

Varamin: A city in south east of Tehran

Vaqf: Islamic endowment and charity

Vozu: Ablution

Vozu khaneh: Ablution room

Soltaniyeh: A city in the Zanzan province of Iran

Umayyad: Is the fifth largest empire in history. It was ruled by the Umayyad Dynasty. The name of this dynasty comes from Umayya ibn Abd Shams, the great-grandfather of the first Umayyad caliph. It was the first dynasty of the Muslim Caliphate

Umavides: People in Umayyad Empire

Zavareh: A small town in Iran, located at the northeast of Isfahan next to the central desert area

Zayandarud: Literally, life giver. The largest river on the central plateau of Iran, Isfahan province

List of Emperors in Iran (274BC-1925AD)

Ashkanian	274 BC-224 A.D.
Sasanian	224-651 A.D.
Taherain	820-872 A.D.
Safarian	861-1002 A.D.
Samanian	819-919 A.D.
Al bouyid	932-1055 A.D.
Ghaznavian	975-1187 A.D.
Seljuik	1037-1194 A.D.
Illkhanian	1256-1335 A.D.
Teymorian	1370-1506 A.D.
Agh ghoyonlo	1378-1508 A.D.
Safavian	1501- 1722 A.D.
Ghajarieh	1785-1925 A.D.

Introduction

1. Introduction

The current condition of the built fabric of the ancient Masjed-e Jame mosque in the Iranian city of Isfahan has generated this research thesis. The mosque is designated as a national monument and was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2012, two years after this research project commenced. Although it remains in use for religious purposes and as a tourist destination, why has its inscription not instigated the appropriate conservation management of this globally important building?

2. Conservation systems in international and Iranian levels

To understand the mosque's current circumstances it is important to introduce the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the World Heritage Site (WHS) together with the Iranian conservation system. The former is one of the main international organisations with a remit to protect heritage, including the conservation and maintenance of monuments [3]. It was created in 1945 with a constitution mandating 'the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science'. Soon after, this commitment transformed into proactive international assistance and the first mission was launched in 1959. In 1965, the idea of a World Heritage Trust was first proposed during the White House Conference in the US and the term 'world heritage' was coined [4]. In 1972, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972). It established a new provision for the international and collective protection of heritage with 'outstanding universal value' [5]. While there were originally only a handful of nations at the time of ratification according to the UNESCO website 191 state parties had ratified the Convention by September 2012 [6]. Iran joined these state parties in February 1975 [7]. In general, Iran has adopted the Convention's articles for its entire heritage.

The World Heritage Centre (WHC) was established in 1992 to act as the Secretariat and coordinator within UNESCO for all matters related to the Convention. The Centre organises the annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee and provides advice to states parties in the preparation of nominations for WHSs. The WHC along with the Advisory Bodies also organises international preparatory, training, educational, technical assistance, promotional assistance and emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund and coordinates both the reporting on the condition of sites and the emergency action undertaken when a site is threatened [8].

Reasons for registering a site on the World Heritage List (WHL) and the policies contained within the World Heritage Convention are discussed in chapter one.

Iran has its own national law related to heritage, which are presented in Chapter 1 section 9.1 - 9.3. Almost all the registered sites on the national heritage list of Iran do not have private owners as they are under governmental ownership and are monitored and protected by governmental laws. Some of the imperfections in this system will be mentioned later in this thesis. For Iran as one of the state parties in UNESCO a positive outcome will be the likely increase in income by registering more sites on the WHL. The reasons for this together with other positive factors will be discussed later in this thesis.

Outstanding objects, monuments and palaces in Iran can be designated on National Heritage List. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan as a unique and outstanding mosque in Iran was designated as a national monument no. 95 1932 following article 83 of the Constitution Law of Iran (1920) [10-11]. Although there is no ranking or grading between registered objects, monuments and palaces on the National Heritage List to demonstrate the relative significance of the mosque.

3. An introduction to the inscription process of a WHS

Meeting the eligibility criteria of sites with an outstanding universal value for registration on the World Heritage List is a complex procedure which is the responsibility of the World Heritage Committee. This Committee determines which sites are to be inscribed on the World Heritage List and monitors the state of conservation of those already on it. 'The World Heritage Committee is served by the World Heritage Centre as secretariat and by three technical advisory bodies: 1) Cultural sites, 2) The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), 3) The International centre. The World Heritage List is necessarily selective and subject to revision over time' [12].

In Iran preparing a list of sites, which have the capacity to be suggested for registration on the WHL or at least on the national heritage list; and monitoring the condition of buildings which have been registered is the responsibility of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation (ICHO).

4. The inscription process for the WHL

The selection process is comprehensively defined on the UNESCO website. Only state parties can nominate sites and to do so must follow the defined process for inscription onto the WHL. To become registered as a WHS initially the site is placed on the UNESCO Tentative List while a nomination file is prepared. The contents of the nomination file are checked against a list of

criteria to become inscribed on the actual World Heritage List and all the state parties need to approve the sites [13]. This inscription is not forever and if the site does not fully observe the conditions and responsibilities after inscription, it will be removed from the World Heritage List.

In 2013 the World Heritage List included 981 sites forming the cultural and natural heritage, which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. These include 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed sites in 160 state party countries. Iran had 15 registered cultural sites in 2012 are as follows:

Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (2008), Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004), Bisotun (2006), Gonbad-e Qabus (2012), Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan (2012), Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979), Pasargadae (2004), Persepolis (1979), Sheikh Safi al-din Khanegah and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil (2010), Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System (2009), Soltaniyeh (2005), Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex (2010), Takht-e Soleyman (2003), Tchogha Zanbil (1979), The Persian Garden (2011).

Why has Iran as an ancient country still a low number of inscribed WHSs (1.5% of the total) compared with other countries? For instance Italy had 47 registered sites in 2012 three times more than Iran.

One of the main reasons for this big difference in the number of registered site on the UNESCO list could be attributed to the quality of nomination files, which are provided by different countries. A qualitative assessment was executed of selected nomination files of sites similar to Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan in chapter 5 to demonstrate the validation of the proposed statement. Minimising defects and improving the quality of nomination files have key role in acceptance of sites on the UNESCO list. In this regard, improvement of the nomination file can reduce defects and accelerate the registration process, which the existence of shortcomings leads to postpone the registration process on the UNESCO list.

By 2013, Iran had registered 50 sites on the tentative list demonstrating the country's commitment to the WHS concept [14]. Compiling the nomination files for sites registered on the tentative list is a management issue. Unfortunately ICHO has had the capacity to compile only one of the Iranian registered sites' nomination files the Historical Ensemble of Qasr-e Shirin [14].

There are so many positive points in registering more sites on WHL. In general, more registered sites shows the high quality of the cultural and natural heritage of the country. Also as a result of being on the WHL each site will receive more attention, funds and loans for conservation projects from UNESCO.

Most of the international Conventions and guidelines have a European basis although sometimes are not applicable to all the Asian conservation attitudes and philosophies. Therefore, the relationship between the attitudes towards conservation and conservation philosophies applied to monuments in Asia and Western countries is briefly explained in chapter 1.

5. History of Masjed-e Jame

The earliest mosque on the site of Masjed-e Jame is contained within the later phases of the building. By comparing Masjed-e Jame to the mosques built afterwards, it becomes clear that it is a seminal building. The four Ayvan (porch) design combined with dome chamber used in this mosque has served as a prototype in many later mosques in Iran. Descriptions given by several historians and travellers who visited the Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan over time also act as witness to its significance over different periods. Nasir Khusrau recounts that the mosque was "great and magnificent" around 1052 A.D. [15].

The mosque is significant because it represents over one thousand year old tradition and history of mosque construction in Iran, demonstrating a variety of practical techniques, architectural styles and Iranian architectural decorations altogether in one building complex. In chapter 2, the case study and its historical aspect will be discussed in more details. When it was inscribed as a WHS was a great opportunity for this monument as it was expected that it would be managed using the proposed conservation management plan contained within its nomination file as a registered site on the WHL. In chapter 2, the case study and its historical aspect will be discussed in more details.

6. Analysis of Mosque Management Plan

To illustrate these changes and improvements to the monuments, the first part of chapter 3 has been assigned to assessing the quality of the Masjed-e Jame nomination file based on UNESCO guideline (Appendix 1). The aim was to understand if the Masjed-e Jame nomination file and its proposed short and long term programmes could cover all the UNESCO requirements or not. The second part of this chapter is composed of comparing the collected photographs from the first (2010) and second visits (2013). The main reason of gathering this data is to establish if the registration of Masjed-e Jame on WHL has improved its physical condition over its second year of registration.

Comparing the condition of Masjed-e Jame before and after registration in the WHL reveals that if the short and long conservation management plans which considered in its nomination file has been employed or not.

Therefore, one of the main questions is to answer whether or not the conservation management of the Masjed-e Jame in Iran is adequate. According to the executed comparative study on the condition of Masjed-e Jame before and after registration in the WHL, in the next step of this thesis it will determine whether or not the conservation management plan of the Masjed-e Jame is adequate. Additionally, it will be answered why has Masjed-Jame as one of the unique historical buildings in Isfahan waited for such a long time to be registered as it was placed on the tentative list in (1997-2012) and is there any relationship between the quality of its nomination file and this long delay? [16].

Conservation management is the management of change to the historic environment. It could also be called significance-based management as this change is determined by cultural significance which is at the core of the conservation process [17].

The management guidelines for WHSs originated from a meeting of experts in 1983 who prepared the outline of its content and the text was prepared by Sir Bernard Feilden. They stressed that the designation of a WHS implies change and that an understanding of significance was an essential part of the management of that change [18]. These manuals provide guidance for states parties and all those involved in the care of World Heritage cultural properties on how to comply with the requirements of the World Heritage Convention. It also aims to help states parties to ensure that heritage has a dynamic role in society and harnesses, but also delivers to others, the mutual benefits that such a role can create [18].

The conservation management plan is an important part of the nomination file and crucial for the appropriate care of the monument. This is made up of a conservation plan and a management plan.

‘A conservation management plan is based on a very simple thinking process which starts with describing what is there, why it matters, what is happening to it and the principles by which you will manage it and then sets more detailed work programmes for maintenance, management, access, use or other issues’ [19].

Conservation philosophies are included, as they are an integral part of conservation management, and will inform the nature of the change.

7. Selection process of similar sites to Masjed-e Jame

To improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan and to suggest how the recently compiled nomination files might have been improved, the methodology was to select some similar monuments from the WHL. This is presented in Chapter 4.

The methodology was to study nomination files of similar monuments. All files ought to have been based on the UNESCO guidelines, making their comparison readily achievable. Particular emphasis was placed upon their conservation management plans as they are a crucial element in a site's care and conservation. To select similar monuments with the Masjed-e Jame, it was necessary to prepare a series of tables which initially consisting of all registered sites in UNESCO from around the world. All 981 registered monuments on WHL in 2013 were evaluated in different phases and eliminated by different criteria at each phase. In Chapter 5 the methodology was to study the nomination files of the selected monuments from the evaluation (Table 5.1.)

8. Improvement to Mosque Management Plan

The main aim of Chapter 6 is to present ways to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame by utilising the remaining seven selected files reviewed in Chapter 5. The first part of this chapter suggests some useful items which were gathered by the reviewing the selected files to improve its conservation management plan. The second part of this chapter presents positive recommendations based on the results achieved in the previous chapters in order to improve the quality of new nomination files of sites similar to Masjed-e Jame. The final chapter contains conclusions and recommendations for the future work. Limitations of this research are also discussed in this chapter. In the following Paragraph, the thesis methodology is going to be discussed in details. The aim is to discuss the question why the case study approach is selected as this thesis methodology. The positive and negative points of this research method are also mentioned.

9. Case study methodology approach

There are two main approaches which guide case study methodology; one proposed by Robert Stake (1995) and the second one by Robert Yin (2003, 2006). In their guidance both authors make an effort to ensure that the topic of interest is well explored, and that the essence of the phenomenon is revealed, although the two methods they employ are quite different and worthy of discussion [20].

To answer the question when it is appropriate to use a case study approach Johansson explains:

‘According to Yin (2003) a case study design should be considered when: (a) the focus of the study is to answer “how” and “why” questions; (b) you cannot manipulate the behaviour of those involved in the study; (c) you want to cover contextual conditions because you believe they are relevant to the phenomenon under study; or (d) the boundaries are not clear between the phenomenon and context. Yin categorises case studies as explanatory, exploratory, or descriptive. Stake identifies case studies as intrinsic, instrumental, or collective’ [21]. Thus, case study methodology enables the researcher to gather data from a variety of sources and to convey the data to illuminate the case [22].

‘In a recently published book, *Architectural Research Methods* by Linda Groat and David Wang in 2002, the relation between different research strategies in the field of architecture is illustrated in figure 1. Groat and Wang explain the relations between methodologies, by arguing that those close to each other have more similarities than those that are further apart. Qualitative and interpretive researches have in common a holistic approach to the research subject, but with differing time perspectives’ [23].

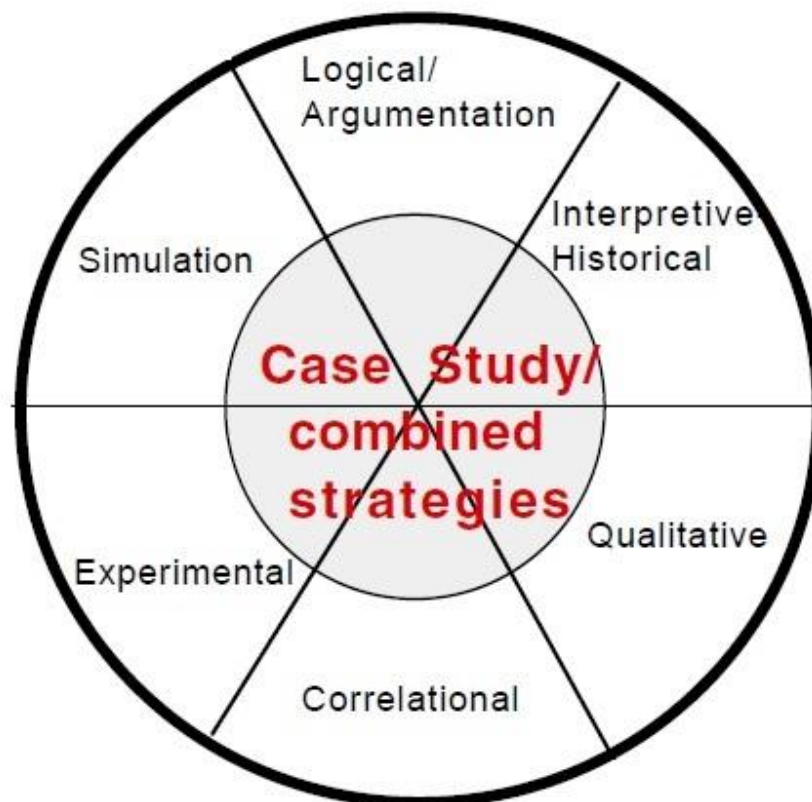


Fig 1.1 Groat and Wang explain the relations between methodologies [24]

'The combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches is well established in case studies, but nonetheless, the differing quality standards — regarding truth, applicability, consistency, and neutrality — in qualitative and quantitative research are difficult to codify' [25].

'Case studies do not necessarily use qualitative data only. Overall, case studies are considered to be a qualitative technique, but they can contain quantitative information' [26].

9.1. When to use a case study methodology

'A case study is particularly useful for evaluating unique programmes, programmes with unique outcomes, and programmes carried out in turbulent or unpredictable environments'[27].

'A case study evaluation allows greater latitude in seeking out and assessing programme impacts' [28].

As research subject in the present thesis is carried out on the unique programme with unpredictable environments, case study can be employed as a useful methodology for evaluating programmes. This method will employ to explore the topic and answer the research questions. Variety of resources will be used in this research method to clarify the research case study and its boundaries.

9.2. Case study evaluations

'In case study evaluations, interviews are often complemented with observation and/or an analysis of documents. Both observation and document reviews are often useful supplements to interviews, and in fact sometimes turn out to be more important than interviews, depending on the nature of the programme' [29].

This thesis presents observations and analysis of documents as case study evaluation. Observations and analysis of documents can help the context to reveal the study in which the programme is implemented. In this research interviews were not conducted as almost all this research was carried out in the UK and it was not possible to interview people in Iran. Two different visits to Masjed-e Jame were made but time limitation of these visits did not permit enough time for interviewing people.

9.2.1. Sampling Techniques

Sampling techniques in case study methodology consisted of three main kinds of samples: random, purposive, and convenience [30]. A brief explanation for these three sampling techniques is given as follows:

Random samples

‘Random samples require the creation of a complete list of all the units in a population from which units of that population are selected randomly.

Purposive samples

These techniques are used when the evaluator is studying a particular phenomenon and wants to ensure examples of it show up in the study.

Convenience samples

These techniques are drawn when other sampling is not practical and one can get reasonably good information from units that are easy to locate.

Purposive sampling is frequently used in case study evaluations because, in order to study the reasons something either did or did not happen, an evaluator must be sure that the units in the sample have the potential to reveal those reasons’ [31].

Since evaluator has to ensure that something either did or did not happen, the purposive sampling can be applied as an evaluation technique in the present thesis.

9.3. Positive and negative points of case study

Being both data collector and a data analyst provide opportunities during research such as, the right amount of flexibility through the evaluation process.

As data collection unfolds and analysis begins, the evaluator becomes aware of new paths that are worth pursuing so the method for doing a case study cannot be thoroughly planned. The researcher should be aware of this issue that it is often impossible to know in advance all the necessary questions, or all of the people with whom it would be useful to speak. Thus, good case study evaluation requirement is being sensitive to the environment and to people under study. The evaluator can make quick decisions, and take advantage of new opportunities by this sensitivity [32].

In case study evaluation: inaccuracies, bias, failure to account for competing explanations, and selection mistakes are the four primary sources of error [33].

Inaccuracies, if the evaluator is both the chief data collector and the chief data analyst in conducting a case study evaluation, this dual role presents both hazards and opportunities.

‘The hazards are that the evaluator, like all human beings, enters into a situation with a set of beliefs and preconceived notions’ [34].

Bias can enter into case study evaluation in various ways. Different people see things differently, including the evaluator. Differences in perspectives can greatly enrich an evaluation although it can be difficult to solicit them.

Participation of the evaluator in the activities under evaluation can be counted as one of the helpful source of information. The evaluator immediately understands the avenues for inquiry, the participants, the setting, and all of the other things that an outsider needs a lot of time to reach at. However, as much as the evaluator close to the project, they must consciously challenge their beliefs by talking to those who are likely to disagree with them. This challenge is made more difficult by the fact that those who disagree with the evaluator`s beliefs may be reluctant to talk to the evaluator.

Competing explanation, if someone can point to a plausible alternative explanation for the impacts, the evaluator attributes to the programme and the evaluator did nothing to counter the alternative influence in advance, then the evaluation is incomplete.

Selection Mistakes, the cases selected for study must, in fact, allow the evaluator to make the points that the evaluator intends to make, otherwise it is wrong selection [35].

‘Applying a case study methodology reveals a lot about the process and outcome at certain sites, and the ways in which these interrelate. It reveals less about a programme’s overall impact. One way to offset the lack of breadth in a single case study is to do multiple case studies and to compare the findings’ [36].

‘Many errors in case study evaluation can be avoided by collecting data from multiple sources, by using several investigators, different methods, different types of data, and/or different sources of data. By taking multiple cuts at the issue, one can avoid some of the problems with data interpretation. Another tool for monitoring case study quality is to ask people who are well informed about the case at hand to review the draft report’ [36].

In conclusion, in the following table some questions are asked by researchers who intend to select case study as their methodology in their relevant studies. Based on this table, it is revealed whether the case study methodology is appropriate for employment in a research project. It can be properly interpreted that case study methodology is going to be the suitable selection if most answers were positively replied and selected by Yes [38].

Questions	Yes	No
Is the projected programme unique?	x	
Is it premature to establish impact measures?		x
Are the projected programme impacts too impractical or too difficult to measure?	x	
Is there unexplained variation in the programme impacts?	x	
Will understanding the programme implementation in detail help anybody design future programmes?	x	

Table 1. Questions to assess the usage of the case study methodology [38]

To explain the reason of using positive answers (yes) to the mentioned questions in Table 1, it is worth mentioning that the project was unique and most of the available written works in Iran are based on the translated resources and there were limitations in research project like this. Therefore, research influenced by different factors which had direct and indirect effects on the final results. Additionally, this project can be helpful for further studies and can be expanded for other similar sites.

As most of the answers to the defined questions in Table 1 were positively answered (yes), case study methodology could be selected as an appropriate method for this research. Although it takes a long time to complete a 3-4 years PhD period will provide enough time for implementing this research based on the case study methodology. The aim of this research is to assess the current conditions of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan. Case study methodology in this research will highlight the complexity of Masjed-e Jame and fulfil the requirement of this research by using variety of sources. Based on figure 1, the combination of quantitative and quantitative approaches will be used to achieve the aim of this research.

Masjed-e Jame as selected case study of this research has most of the character of purposive samples. The mentioned negative points of case study methodology will be overcome by selecting various case studies to minimise the lack of information. The other useful method is to collect different views from different levels of the society and to try omitting the bias decisions in the final results. It should be mentioned that this method was not used in this thesis for data analysis however, it is being recommended for the future research.

Endnotes

1. Linkaddress:https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D9%87%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%AA_%D9%86%D8%AE%D8%B3%D8%AA%DB%8C%D9%86_%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1_%D9%85%D9%84%DB%8C_%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%AA%E2%80%8C%D8%B4%D8%AF%D9%87_%D8%AF%D8%B1_%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A

- 7%D9%86 (Access date: 18/02/2015)
2. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397> (Access date: 12/02/2015)
 3. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site (Access date:12/05/2014)
 4. Bandarin F., (2007), World Heritage: Challenges for millennium, UNESCO, Paris
 5. Titchen, S.M., (1996), On the construction of outstanding universal value, some comments on the implementation of the 1997 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Conservation and management of archaeological sites, pp:235-242
 6. Choay F., (2001), the invention of the historic monument. Cambridge, Cambridge University press
 7. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site (Access date:12/05/2014)
 8. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/> (Access date: 05/02/2014)
 9. Linkaddress://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1_%D9%85%D9%84%DB%8C_%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86 (Access date:08/06/2014)
 10. Linkaddress:https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D9%87%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%AA_%D9%86%D8%AE%D8%B3%D8%AA%DB%8C%D9%86_%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1_%D9%85%D9%84%DB%8C_%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%AA%E2%80%8C%D8%B4%D8%AF%D9%87_%D8%AF%D8%B1_%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86 (Access date: 02/09/2014)
 11. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397> (Access date: 02/05/2014)
 12. Link address: <http://www.ichto.ir/> (Access date: 02/01/2014)
 13. Link address: Based on the (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>) (Access date: 02/01/2014)
 14. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists> (Access date: 05/02/2014)
 15. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/> (Access date: 05/02/2014)
 16. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists> (Access date: 05/02/2014)
 17. Worthing D., Bond S., 2007, 'Managing built heritage", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK
 18. Feilden B.F., 'Manual for the management of World Cultural Heritage sites", ICCROM, 1985, Rome.
 19. Worthing D., Bond S., 2007, 'Managing Built Heritage", Wiley-Blackwell Publishing, UK, pp: 110-111
 20. Johansson R., (2003), Case study methodology, Royal institute of technology, Stokholm, Sweden. pp: 545.
 21. Johansson R., (2003), Case study methodology, Royal institute of technology, Stokholm, Sweden. pp: 547.

22. Johansson R., (2003), Case study methodology, Royal institute of technology, Stockholm, Sweden. pp: 557.
23. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 11.
24. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 12.
25. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 3.
26. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 17.
27. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 5.
28. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 12.
29. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 6.
30. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 7.
31. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 3.
32. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 16.
33. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 17.
34. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 18.
35. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 3.
36. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 16.
37. Edith D.B., (1999), Using case study to do program evaluation, California Department of Health Services, California, USA. pp: 5.

Chapter One:

The conservation management plan in the context of the Iranian conservation system

1. Introduction

Concerns for the current condition of the ancient Masjed-e Jame mosque in the Iranian city of Isfahan have generated this research thesis. It was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2012. Although it remains in use for religious purposes and as a tourist destination its inscription does not appear to have instigated the conservation of this globally important building. In order to understand the mosque's unfortunate circumstance it is important to introduce United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and World Heritage Site (WHS) together with the Iranian conservation system.

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

One of the main international organisations which relates to heritage protection, including the conservation and maintenance of monuments, is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) [1].

2.1. UNESCO World Heritage Convention

'The Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, more commonly referred to as the World Heritage Convention, was adopted by UNESCO in November 1972. The Convention requires that a World Heritage List be maintained by an inter-governmental World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage List identifies cultural and natural properties which are to be protected under the Convention' Initially 56 national states ratified the Convention. [2]

According to UNESCO website by September 2012, there were 191 state parties that ratified the Convention and Iran joined these state parties in February 1975 [3].

The subject of this international Convention which could consider as the effective system for protection of cultural and natural heritage is one of its most important achievements.

3. Plans for protective actions

'Article 1 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations (UNESCO) identifies one of its purposes and functions as maintaining, increasing and diffusing knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage of books, works of art and monuments of history and science and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international Conventions' [4].

There are various approaches which may be taken to save the historical heritage which is included preservation, restoration, conservation and reconstruction. To avoid confusion the following definitions explain their differences.

'To conduct some protective actions for the cultural heritage of all humankind, UNESCO presents some definitions which include:

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric [5].

By referring to the UNESCO Convention which was adopted on 16 November 1972, the meaning of outstanding universal value is inferred.

'This Convention introduced the concept of a common World Heritage of 'outstanding universal value' and of the duty of the international community to cooperate to ensure its protection and transmission to future generations for the benefit of humankind as a whole' [6]. Heritage with an outstanding universal values are those factors [7] that are mentioned in the UNESCO guideline as principles to make the building stand out. Most of the available Conventions preparation was based on many countries' national guidelines. The effect of international community on Iranian Conventions was always intellectual [8].

Although there are weaknesses in UNESCO's roles it is worth introducing this section with the positive aspects of being registered on The World Heritage List. The negative aspects which follow help to identify UNESCO's weaknesses. In this regard, initially, more details about the benefits of listing sites in WHL are presented and described, and then negative aspects of listing sites in WHL will be described. Finally, some solutions are proposed to minimise these negative aspects of listing sites in WHL and UNESCO's weaknesses.

4. Benefits of the World Heritage List

The beneficial consequences of inclusion refer to two general aspects: the specific protection provided to the sites included on the List and the focus of attention mentioned by Brunos et.al in 2013 [9]. These two items can be validated for Masjed-e Jame as the case study of this research. Various reports (2013, 2014 and 2015 state of conservation reports) have been prepared on the condition of the Masjed-e Jame and its buffer zone available through the UNESCO website. The reports make recommendations to restrict changes to avoid damage to the monument and its buffer zone [10].

Based on the knowledge of author, registration of Masjed-e Jame on the WHL of UNESCO was achieved by enormous efforts by Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation (ICHTO). Subsequently this monument received great attention from the media. Public media such as newspapers, television and radio played a key role in advertising the monument in Iran. Although comparisons made in this study revealed that no significant differences occurred in the physical condition of Masjed-e Jame before and after registration on the WHL. It has to be noted that the later condition survey was implemented a short time after the registration of the site. This is not surprising since improvement to the monument conditions requires time and funds.

The author believes that the complicated bureaucracy systems in Iran would take time to provide sufficient budget and appropriate timetable for improvements to the monument's condition.

Brunos et.al handbook for the UNESCO (2013) mentioned that 'If Public decision-makers are made aware of the great importance of particular cultural and natural sites within their country through their inclusion on the list, public funds may be awarded to protect these sites. This is even more likely to be the case if the public decision-makers have been involved in the nomination of the site. Also new donors might be attracted by the increased popularity' [11].

In case of Iran the ownership of historic buildings belongs to governmental or semi-governmental organisations for example the Oghaf organisation (more details can be found in item 9.4 of the first chapter). Therefore, the main budget for conservation and repair purposes of the natural and cultural heritage sites is from the government. Although no account is taken of donations within the assigned annual budget. The Iranian Cultural Heritage Handicrafts and Tourism Organisation (ICHTO) approved a law in 1995, which welcomed any spiritual and financial support [12]. However, funds raised through donations are insufficient to make up for any government shortfall. In some western countries such as UK, grants and donations could possibly provide sufficient funds for a conservation project [13]. In Iran natural and cultural sites, mostly receive spiritual supports from the public and government undertakes financial support [14].

For-profit organisations may find ways and means to exploit the existence of World Heritage Sites either by catering for tourists visiting the sites, or by sponsoring a particular World Heritage Site (Brunos et.al, 2013) [15]. Iran has been trying to register the sites on the WHL of UNESCO for many reasons. Although, one of these is the attraction of tourists, but it is important to state that registration of the Iranian natural and cultural sites is not the main reason.

Iran joined the UNESCO convention in 1979 and since then registered 15 sites on the WHL [16]. Although this is still a small number of registrations compared to other countries that signed the UNESCO convention almost at the same time e.g. Italy and Spain with 50 and 45 registered sites respectively [17]. There are many historic buildings in Iran, which have enough potential to be registered on the WHL such as Niyavaran Palace (Tehran) and National Museum of Iran (Tehran) [18-19]. The Islamic revolution and eight years' war (1980-1988) between Iran and Iraq has hindered further nominations until recently.

It worth mentioning that finding a correlation between the attraction of tourists and the registration of Iranian sites on the WHL is out of the scope of the current research and therefore information related to tourism has not been gathered. The author believes that Iran has a great history even though it has few foreign visitors who face difficulties such as gaining visas. It is important that Iranian tourists visit their built heritage and registration can draw attention to site on the WHL especially if these are recognised by the media. Registration of historic buildings on the WHL can make people more enthusiastic about visiting these sites around Iran and subsequently more income is raised which can contribute to conservation projects.

Involvement in the process of getting on the World Heritage List strengthens a country's relationship with the international heritage movement and develops understanding of internationally recognised procedures. Not only could this raise international awareness of Iran's heritage it should encourage foreign tourism and the income associated with this activity. Equally important is the international support for improving the knowledge of the conservation process. For instance The World Heritage Commission offers technical help to conserve the sites on the List (Brunos et.al, 2013) [20]. This has encourage the periodic inspection of the Masjed-e Jame mosque and the subsequent technical reports produced are available on the UNESCO website [21].

5. The World Heritage Fund

One of the most important benefits of the adoption of the UNESCO Convention, especially for developing countries, is to access the World Heritage Fund. The annual amount of \$ 4 million is assigned to the state parties by the approving the World Heritage Committee through the World Heritage Fund [22, 23]. This financial assistant is allocated, depending on the situation and the effect of government facilities in case one of the following occurs:

- A. "Scientific studies to identify, support, protect the cultural and natural heritage. These studies could include the identification, preparation of provisional lists and provide the documents for the registered sites in the World Heritage List;

- B. Qualified specialists are being assigned to assist in the execution of approved projects to protect the natural and cultural monuments. Moreover, in those cases that the damage in the registered sites caused by the human or natural sources, emergency aid is being assigned;
- C. Training courses for the experts at all levels to identify, support and protect the cultural and natural heritage;
- D. Providing the equipment for the members;
- E. Long-term low-interest or interest-free loans;
- F. In exceptional cases and for specific purposes” [23].

In addition, the sites that are registered in the WHL receive the benefits of comprehensive management programmes that include appropriate safeguards and supervisory practices. International experts support the training courses for the local management teams in order to support comprehensive management programme [24].

6. Negative aspects of the World Heritage List

To be registered on the UNESCO List may be subjected to four main undesirable aspects: questionable selection of the sites on the List; overextension with respect to the number and types of sites; displacement effects burdening non-listed cultural and natural sites; and destruction by an excessive number of visitors to the sites, in war or by terrorists seeking a well-publicised target (Brunos et.al, 2013) [23]. In the following sections, each negative effect is going to be discussed in more details:

6.1. Questionable selection

The selection of what cultural and natural sites should be included in the List is strongly influenced by experts represented in the three advisory groups, ICOMOS, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), and ICCROM. They rely on their knowledge as art historians and conservators. In principle, every site included in the List is of equal value, i.e. the experts do not try to establish a ranking.

The selection process of sites are implemented by international experts based on the public`s perception of the significance of their country`s sites. Therefore, the issue of willing-to-pay become important. In this regard, to estimate valid willingness-to-pay there are some methods, but in practice selecting a feasible method for measuring willingness-to-pay is often restricted, by time or monetary constraints. Additionally, it can well be argued that the general population often knows little or nothing about the sites in question and that therefore the stated willingness-to-pay is of little relevance [25]. Therefore, the selection process of

what cultural and natural sites in question due to the two main available restrictions (inadequate precision to estimate willingness-to-pay, and little or nothing knowledge of the general population about the sites in question) rely on the knowledge of the three advisory groups, ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM.

6.2. Overextension

The number of sites on the UNESCO list has grown continuously over time. The World Heritage List now contains over 779 cultural sites, 197 natural sites and 31 mixed sites which simultaneously belonging to both types [26].

Since 1972 to 1999, there was no restriction in number of registered natural and cultural sites on the WHL per a year. Thus, many countries registered more than one site per a year before 1999. UNESCO limited the sites registered on the WHL in 1999 for the countries, which signed the convention to one natural and cultural site per a year [27].

One important issue is the concern that increasing the number of inclusions on the WHL may eventually devalue the significance of sites as they could cease to be special. One important issue which requires further investigations is finding a correlation between increasing number of sites registered in WHL and the amounts of the funds assigned to registered historic buildings by the World Heritage Fund (WHF).

6.3. Undesired Displacement Effects

A site not on the UNESCO List may be categorised as second rate in terms of receiving enough care and attention (Brunos et. al, 2013) [28]. This effect takes place if the total government budget and the funds from private firms is only allocated to WHSs and not distributed across all a country`s heritage. The amount of the funds assigned to conserve Iranian national historic buildings is relatively low.

6.4. Attracting Destruction

One of the negative factors is the fact that Listed Sites become a prominent target in war. In 1954, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts was drafted in response to the huge losses in cultural heritage suffered during World War II. The Blue Shield symbol was created to indicate cultural sites of special importance. Since, this may sometimes have preserved the object designated, in many cases exactly the opposite happened. Terrorists, who strongly depend on media attention,

seek highly visible and cherished targets, or 'icons'. The attribution of World Heritage status to a monument may well induce them to attack and destroy it (Brunos et.al, 2013) [29].

This point is very important in term of Iran. Registering of monument in WHL leads to more attention when compare to other sites that have not been registered. Thus, the registered monuments can be exposed to more damage during wars when compare to other historic buildings which are not listed. In the case of Masjed-e Jame, in 1985, a part of this mosque was damaged by an Iraqi airstrike during war between Iran and Iraq. Furthermore, in 2015, some historic buildings in Iraq were completely destroyed and some of them are at risk through internal war in Iraq [30-31].

Another negative consequence of the increased popularity is the deterioration caused by the high numbers of visitors (Brunos et.al, 2013) [32]. This issue is not a high priority due to lack of tourism industry in Iran. Extensive efforts by many organisations are required to develop tourism industry in Iran. Therefore visitor numbers cannot cause serious damages to historic buildings in Iran until the tourism industry expands in future.

To minimise disaster risks and negative effects of lasting sites in WHL, UNESCO proposed some solutions, including:

1. “**Technical workshops:** A number of Workshops are co-organised by the World Heritage Centre and other partner Institutions on the subject of disaster risks. These have resulted in proceedings and resource materials to help managers of World heritage properties build their capacity in managing disaster risks” [33].
2. “**International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund:** International Assistance has been provided to States Parties in order to respond to disasters and to protect the World Heritage Sites from disasters in two forms:
 - 1) Emergency assistance: This assistance may be requested to address ascertained or potential threats facing properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List which have suffered severe damage or are in imminent danger of severe damage due to sudden, unexpected phenomena. Such phenomena may include land subsidence, extensive fires, explosions, flooding or man-made disasters including war. This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion, it is also understood that emergency assistance should be provided only in cases when an imminent danger related to a natural or human-made disaster is threatening the overall Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property, to prevent or mitigate its possible negative impact on the site;

2) Conservation and Management Assistance: contrary to emergency assistance, when a certain loss of heritage has already taken place due to a disaster but there is no more imminent threat or risk that must be addressed as a matter of urgency, other forms of assistance could be considered more appropriate, such as for conservation and management” [33].

3. “**Other assistance:** UNESCO also considers some other assistances to minimise disaster risks and negative effects of lasting sites in WHL, including:

1) Cultural Emergency Response (CER): This fund is a Dutch foundation aiming at increasing cultural awareness as well as promoting exchange between culture and development. With this intention, the foundation initiated the Cultural Emergency Response (CER) program in 2003, which provides grants to conduct basic repairs and to prevent further damage on cultural heritage.

2) The Rapid Response Facility (RRF): In time of emergency, it is crucial to respond to threats as rapidly as possible. In addition to International Assistance, UNESCO World Heritage Centre together with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and the United Nations Foundation have been operating the Rapid Response Facility (RRF) since 2006. It is a mechanism to rapidly provide grants (up to 30,000 USD) to respond to threats to biodiversity in natural World Heritage Sites. Grants can be evaluated and provided within eight working days” [33].

The effort of UNESCO to establish a World Heritage List containing the most treasured sites of humanity’s culture and landscapes constitutes a great step forward towards saving the most important global public assets on our planet. The List now contains more than 1000 sites, and its number has been steadily increasing since its establishment almost 40 years ago. (For more details refer to Appendix two of the thesis).

As a brief summary it was revealed that strong positive effects are associated with the World Heritage List, in particular by drawing attention to the common global heritage, and by providing protection and conservation for the registered sites. There are some negative points mentioned in term of registering sites on the WHL, while in case of Iran, these negative points in most cases are not validated for Iranian historic buildings.

7. The World Heritage List

Reasons for registering a site on the WHL and how the right policies contained within the World Heritage Convention are adopted by are discussed in the following section.

‘Article 5 of the Convention commits state parties to establishing effective and active measures for the protection, conservation and presentation of the whole of national heritage,

whether or not it is recognised as World Heritage. This includes adopting: a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.

The importance of providing cultural and natural heritage with an active function in the present and for the future; also, of integrating this heritage into social and economic life, and regional and national planning policy generally, to the extent that it is not regarded as a check on development, rather as a determining factor in it' [34].

To adopt a general policy with the aim of giving the cultural and natural heritage function in a life of community, defining a comprehensive plan is proposed as the aims of this article Convention.

In general Iran has adopted the article for its entire heritage. The case study in this research is a mosque which has been registered in WHL since 2012. This mosque has still its initial stage. In chapter 2, the case study and its historical aspect will be discussed in more details.

'The World Heritage Convention is a visionary yet effective instrument that has already done much to preserve and protect the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal significance and to raise the profile of the heritage in the consciousness of most of the countries of the world. The perception of the heritage has expanded considerably since 1972; with the result that the World Heritage list now embraces a much wider range of properties however much remains to be done. Notably in giving form to that expanded perception through the creation by the end of the World Heritage List that is truly representative of the broad spectrum of human achievement and belief' [34].

Iran as one of the state parties has its own defined law in facing heritage. Almost all the registered sites in the national heritage list of Iran do not have private owners and they are as a part of governmental ownership and all parts are monitored and organised by governmental laws. Some of the imperfections in this system will be mentioned later through this thesis. Today one of the UNESCO aspects is trying to save and protect the registered sites around the world. Iran as one of the state parties in UNESCO a positive outcome will be the increase in incomes by registering more sites in WHL of UNESCO. There are various positive factors for WHSs which will be discussed later in this thesis. In chapter one on section 9.1-9.5 Section the Iranian laws of protection are presented.

The World Heritage Committee determines which sites are to be inscribed on the World Heritage List and monitors the state of conservation of those already on it. In Iran preparing a list of sites which has capacity to be suggested for registration on WHL or at least national heritage list, and monitoring the building condition which has been registered on the world or national heritage list are performed by Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation (ICHO).

'This World Heritage Committee is served by the World Heritage Centre as secretariat and by three technical advisory bodies: 1) Cultural sites, 2) The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), 3) The International centre. The World Heritage List is necessarily selective and subject to reflection over time [35]. The selection process has its defined rules which are all available on UNESCO website and all the state parties should follow the defined rule to propose their site for inscription on WHL. This inscription is not forever and if the site does not fully cover the rules and the defined responsibilities after inscription it will be removed from the World Heritage List.

The World Heritage List in 2013 includes 981 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. These include 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed properties in 160 states parties. Iran is one of the state parties of UNESCO from 1978 with 15 registered cultural sites in 2012 based on UNESCO World Heritage List. The registered sites of Iran until 2012 in UNESCO list are as follows:

Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (2008), Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004), Bisotun (2006), Gonbad-e Qabus (2012), Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan (2012), Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979), Pasargadae (2004), Persepolis (1979), Sheikh Safi al-din Khanegah and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil (2010), Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System (2009), Soltaniyeh (2005), Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex (2010), Takht-e Soleyman (2003), Tchogha Zanbil (1979), The Persian Garden (2011).

Whilst Iran has been one of the members of state parties of UNESCO for more than 40 years, there is little increase in the number of registered sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List between 1973 (Iran joined the state parties) and 2013. The total number of registered sites on the UNESCO list has increased from 3 to 15 which is only 1.5%. Based on UNESCO website in 2013, 53 sites have been registered from Iran in UNESCO tentative list [36].

7.1. Registration in World Heritage List of UNESCO

To become registered as WHS a nomination file is prepared for a proposed site and sent to UNESCO. The contents are checked against a list of criteria. To be approved one of these criteria must be applicable [37].

These criteria are explained in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Until the end of 2004, World Heritage Sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.

Table 1.1. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

Selection criteria:

Table 1.2. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

Before submitting the nomination file, a form (available in the annex 5 and Appendix 1) should be completed by the state party and posted to the secretariat of UNESCO. The completed form should contain the general information of the site in one page. This form

should be approved by UNESCO committee and then, the nomination file should be completed and submitted [40].

There are so many positive points in registering more sites in UNESCO World Heritage List (WHL). In general, more registered sites shows the high quality of the cultural and natural heritage of the country.

Before the revolution in Iran, Iran had 3 registered sites in World Heritage List in 1979. Those three sites are Meidan Emam, Persepolis and Tchogha Zanbil. During the following 40 years, 12 sites has been added making the number of registered 15 [41]. As a result of being in WHL of UNESCO, each site will receive more attention, funds and loans for the designed conservation projects from UNESCO. All these counted positive factors of registration a site in UNESCO will give value to the entire attempt in this process. The low number of registered Iranian sites in UNESCO list reveals that much more attention should be focused in this direction. For instance Italy with almost similar history has 47 registered sites until 2012 that in compare to Iran at the same time is around three times more.

7.2. The process of providing the nomination file

To prepare an acceptable nomination file for inscription on WHL of UNESCO, all the state parties need to review the process of its preparation. The process of preparation is presented in the following section.

Only countries which have become state parties by signing to agree to adhere to the World Heritage Convention can be involved in this process. In particular each state party agrees to identify and nominate properties on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. State party must take effective measures for the protection, conservation, preservation, and transmission to future generations of its own heritage. In the first step a country must make a list of all its important natural and cultural heritage sites located within its site boundaries. This is known as the Tentative List, and provides a forecast of the properties that a state party may decide to submit for inscription in the next five to ten years and which may be updated at any time. It is an important step since the World Heritage Committee cannot consider a nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List unless the property has already been included on the state party's Tentative List.

By preparing a Tentative List and selecting sites from the provided list, a state party can plan when to present a nomination file. When a state party nominates a property, it gives details of how a property is protected and provides a management plan for its upkeep. States parties are also expected to protect the World Heritage values of the properties already inscribed and are encouraged to report periodically on their condition. The World Heritage Centre offers advice and assistance to the state party in preparing this file, which needs to be

as exhaustive as possible, making sure the necessary documentation and maps are included. The nomination is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review and to check it is complete. Once a nomination file is completed, the World Heritage Centre sends it to the appropriate Advisory Bodies for evaluation [42].

'nominated property is independently evaluated by two Advisory Bodies mandated by the World Heritage Convention: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), which respectively provide the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of the cultural and natural sites nominated. The third Advisory Body is the international centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an intergovernmental organisation which provides the Committee with expert advice on conservation of cultural sites, as well as on training activities' [43].

Once a site has been nominated and evaluated, it is up to the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee to make the final decision on its inscription. Once a year, the Committee meets to decide which sites will be inscribed on the World Heritage List. It can also defer its decision and request further information on sites from the State Parties.

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria (See Table 1.2).

Nominations are required to conform to a standard format. Important elements in the nomination are juridical data on legislative protection and how it is implemented and comparative evaluation where nominated properties fall within categories that are already well represented. State parties are also encouraged to consider serial nominations of groups of properties from the same historic cultural group. Information about management plans is also required in respect of each nominated property [43].

To conclude, countries that are counted as states parties can submit their completed nomination files prepared using UNESCO guidelines and in cases where their files meet all the requirements of the evaluation committee they can register their sites in UNESCO WHS list.

8. The Conservation Management Plan

The management plan is an important part of the nomination file and crucial for the appropriate care of the monument. This is made up of a conservation plan and a management plan.

'A conservation management plan is based on a very simple thinking process which starts with describing what is there, why it matters, what is happening to it and the principles by

which you will manage it and then sets more detailed work programmes for maintenance, management, access, use or other issues' [44].

8.1. The Conservation Plan

'A conservation plan is a document which sets out what is significant in a place and consequently what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in its future use and development' [45].

So a conservation plan is a document which includes the significant factors which give character and identity to a place and how to save and appropriate policies which will retain those factors. To have a complete conservation plan, the process of preparing an acceptable plan is to understand exactly what the plan is trying to save, the current situation of the site, what the factors are that threaten the site and finally suggesting useful methods to reduce the deterioration process. It could comprise four steps as follows.

8.2. Format and content of conservation plan

A Conservation plan is categorised into four steps which include:

'Step 1 Understand the site by drawing together information, including documents and physical evidence, in order to present an overall description of the place and an understanding of how it has developed through time.

Step 2 Assess the site's significance, both generally and contextually and in detail for each of its main components. This will include the site's relative significance (to other places), as well as how each part of the site contributes to its overall significance.

Step 3 Define issues that are affecting the significance of the site or that have the potential to do so in the future – in other words, assess the site's vulnerability to deleterious change.

Step 4 Write a conservation statement – a short accessible summation of what is significant about the site and reasons (and a description and justification of the sources used and methods adopted in arriving at the assessment)' [45].

8.3. The Management Plan

Management plans are important parts of nomination file and crucial for the appropriate care of the monument.

It is emphasised that to have more efficiency in a conservation plan, a management plan has to be applied to the file [45].

Additionally, management plan is presented in three steps which are:

‘Step 1 Develop conservation policies and processes will ensure that the significance of the site is respected and retained and, where possible, enhanced in its future management. This will include identifying and appraising options in the light of opportunities and barriers – including the assessment of vulnerability.

Step 2 Apply the conservation policies and processes at all levels of the organisation.

Step 3 Develop and implement policies and processes for monitoring, reviewing and readjusting the management plan' [46].

To provide management plans, the situations of monuments is an important subject which have to be considered in conditional survey. Ideally, material provided as part of the survey briefly should include:

- Previous survey data
- History of major repairs for the preceding 10+ years
- Maintenance history since last condition survey was undertaken
- Maintenance plan
- Site plan
- Accurate floor and roof plans
- Elevation drawings and sections, if available
- A conservation plan, conservation statement, statement of significance or other assessment of the cultural value and special interest of the site and the wider area, if applicable
- The current management plan, or, if this does not exist, the specific conservation policies that the management organisation or building manager applies to the place. A health and safety plan, identifying known or perceived risks relating to the site of which the building surveyor should be aware
- Copies of access, fire safety or any other current assessments of the site in use
- Ecological data may be disturbed or damaged during the conduct of the survey inspection on the known presence of protected species' [47].

To summarise, a management plan always provides the more practical and detailed way a conservation project can be achieved and this is one of the essential parts of the nomination file. In this research, conservation management plan will be applied through this thesis as the dynamic part of all registered nomination files including the Masjed-e Jame nomination file which can be changed through time. Based on the above mentioned steps in preparing the conservation plan, monitoring the site and condition survey provides essential data for preparing a plan. The completed plan can be changed based on the site`s changing circumstances.

9. The importance of conservation in Asia

The names Iran and Persia are often used interchangeably to mean the same country. Iran is the legal name. Persia was an ancient Kingdom within Iran. Iran came to be known as Persia in the West thanks to classical Greek authors during whose time Persia was the dominant Kingdom in Iran. The first use of the modern derivative of Aryana was found in the rock inscriptions of Persian Sassanian Kings (who ruled from 226 to 651 ACE) [48].

Asia is an enormous continent and Iran is an Asian country. Based on what is being tried to do in this thesis, it is worth to gather brief explanations related to philosophies of heritage monuments in Asia and western countries and their differences and similarities. This is definitely one of the useful data which is going to be used in deciding about Iran's philosophies and to decide, if the available charters and philosophies in western countries can be adopted by Iran and if not how and what the changes are needed.

'In recent decades, there has been a growing unease in Asia about the applicability of philosophies and practices of cultural conservation imported from the west. Asia, it is claimed, is less material centric, and thus places less emphasis on the authenticity of original material fabric in the conservation process. Such ideas have filtered across the Asian heritage sector, taking on different spatial scales from the city to the region. The highly influential Nara Declaration of 1994, which fore grounded intangible heritage writhing global discussion about authenticity and value, also gave legitimacy to the opinion that the heritage conservation process is far from universal, and is instead contingent upon and relative to context. Since then this conservation has gathered momentum both in academia and the conservation profession, and provided the impetus for a number of subsequent charters and declarations; some of which have implicitly or explicitly asserted that there are Asian approach to cultural heritage and its conservation.

To help make sense of heritage conservation practice in Asia today, it is necessary to revisit the defining characteristics of the modern conservation movement in Europe as it emerged in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. If we look around Asia today, there are numerous archaeological sites and historic buildings that point towards an ethos of conservation which differs markedly from the approaches pursued in Europe and, by semantic extension, that which is now referred to as international best practice' [49]

'In the west, the framework of the nineteenth century classical conservation theory has been reflected in the western-originated conservation theory such as the Athens Charter, the Venice Charter, and the other documents of UNESCO-ICOMOS. Such documents have their origins in European culture, and they were imposed by the 'authorised' institutions such as UNESCO and ICOMOS to the member states, with the national ICOMOS in the Asian

countries acting as privileged interpreters of the past. Hence, conservation theory should be rewritten and rooted in the Asian tradition for future conservation practice in the Asia region, especially for the majority of perishable architectural heritage.

In Asia, the physical, human-made components of the heritage are not only inextricably linked to but also arise from the natural geography and environmental setting of their respective cultures and serve as the setting for more intangible expressions of cultural traditions' [49].

In Iran conservation process is far from universal. Iran approach to cultural heritage and its conservation cases has its own approach. Most of the available conventions in Iran are based on the framework of nineteenth century conservation theory which has been reflected in Western conservation theory such as the Athens Charter, the Venice Charter, and other documents of UNESCO and ICOMOS. Such documents have their origins in European culture. Hence, conservation theory should be rewritten based on the Iran tradition for future conservation practice. These might be very Western and none of these might be suitable for Asia including Iran. Authenticity is also mentioned and how this is defined is very different in Asia to the West. The text on Morris might be more useful here as he considers authenticity to be the actual original fabric from the past and not the idea (spiritual above) as in Asia.

9.1. General history of conservation in Iran

Iran as an ancient country is full of historical, cultural and natural sites. In this regard, developing a system for the registration of historical and natural sites is very important. A brief overview of the history of conservation in Iran is presented in the following section:

The European interest about Iran started in the seventeenth century and followed by geological surveys prepared by *J.B.Frasers* in eastern Persia and continues later by *Lord Cuzon*, who wrote exclusively about the country, its culture, *Persepolis* and other *Achaemenid* and *Sasanid* ruins, in 1889. Archaeological activities, excavations and records were started in nineteenth century, principally by Europeans [50].

Studies of Persian art and architecture are of great significance. One of the foremost Iranian architectural historians was Professor *M.K.Pirnia* (1920-97) who studied the traditional structural forms. With the *Pahlavi* Dynasty in the 1920s, there was a more organised national approach to the study and protection of historic sites. In 1925, sacred places were opened to foreign researchers, and in 1928 the archaeological survey of Iran was founded under the direction of the French architect *Andre Godard*, who also designed the new Iranian *Bastan* museum (1937). In 1930, a law was passed concerning the *conservation* of national antiquities before the end of the *Zend* dynasty (1794) and in 1932 a rules was approved for

its application. Based on this rule all *conservation* as works and changes to a monument or its immediate surroundings had to be approved by the Ministry of Education. Early conservation included interventions in the Masjed-e Jame Mosque of Isfahan, in 1935, and in other public monuments in *Isfahan, Gazvin, Kashan* and *Yazd* [51-52].

In 1937 the date limiting the protection of historic monuments was removed, and all historic structures considered important to history and culture could be protected under the law. In 1965, The Ministry established the National Organisation for the Conservation of Historic Monuments, which worked through regional offices in the different parts of the country.

From 1964-1972, the works in Persepolis were entrusted to the Italian institute of the Middle and Far East (ISMEO), under professor *Giuseppe Tucci* and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the same time excavations and conservations were carried out to the monuments of *Naqsh-e Rostam, Pasargad* and *Dorudzan*. The project was organised in collaboration with the Iranian Ministry of Cultural and Arts and the Archaeological Department of Iran, and one of the aims was to train a team of conservation specialists and craftsmen. The guidelines for the conservation work were elaborated by Professor *Giuseppe Zander*. He insisted on the use of accurate archaeological study, prevention of future decay, and on secure evidence in conservation projects according to the Italian guidelines. All material and conservation works were documented and published. After the Islamic revolution The Iranian parliament approved, in 1985, a new conservation law for the Cultural Heritage Organisation (ICHO) first directed by *Mehdi Hojat*, president and *Baqer Shirazi*, Vice president. The ICHO provided a base for the coordination of survey, research and inventory as well as planning and execution of conservation and conservation works. The headquarters of ICHO and specialised offices (museums, monuments, places, traditional art, etc.) are placed in Tehran, and each province has its own regional office to look after all aspects of their region`s heritage. The new organisation has allowed for better use of resources and available expertise, such as the workshops in Isfahan on ceramics and in *Persepolis* on stone. The central research laboratory was established in Tehran and particular attention was given to the development of appropriate training strategies and academic training in the field of conservation developed from that achieved at *Farabi* University in Isfahan from 1976. Such earlier initiatives were reorganised within an overall structure, including specialised courses for technicians, university degrees and PhD research programmes for conservation specialists (Isfahan and Tehran), as well as specialised training for students in architecture [53]. There are not many written documents available related to *the data collected about the heritage*. Usually the public is not allowed access to heritage data. In case of urgent need for accessing this kind of information, a long process must be observed to gain permission, as this is private government information.

9.2. Legislation related to the registration of historical monuments on the national heritage list of Iran

There are 2 main laws available related to historical monuments. Based on the rule number 83 of the Islamic Republic of Iran 1925, all the historical places are under the government ownership. In 1929, the parliament in Iran approved another law about recognising objects and monuments from the *Zandiyeh* Empire (1794 to 1925 A.D.) as part of the national history of Iran. The reorganised legislation from 1925 was followed by an improvement in 1930. The law related to the protection of national antiquities which date to pre 1794 A.D. (before the end of the *Zandiyeh Empire*) was approved in 1932 and added to the law that was approved in 1929.

There is a national heritage list in Iran and the following five criteria are available to be considered to judge if the monument should be added to the Iran national heritage list:

- a) The phenomena have to show the period of national or universal history as well as considering cultural and historical changes or improvements.
- b) To have a connection with unique or outstanding people in history of Iran which show part of their life or their civilisation.
- c) To explain how it changed the history of humankind.
- d) To be represent native of a distinct historical or cultural period, or play an important role in art or civilisation.
- e) Places which have received special respect and attention from public people [55].

To become included in the national heritage index, the monument has to fulfil at least one of the above 5 categories.

ICHO is responsible for *identifying* and registering the valuable sites and it should provide detailed criteria to justify adding to the list of national heritage sites. After performing the registration process, no private owner can start any intervention on these sites without the ICHO permission.

Other defined responsibilities of the ICHO are related to identifying what is urgently required for the initial protection of the site.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has the responsibility to raise funds for projects under the supervision of ICHO.

In case of any enormous damage to a registered site which decreases its values, ICHO has the power to deregister it.

ICHO is responsible for the regular inspections of historical national heritage sites and revising the legislation of conservation.

Any kind of change or damage to the protected monuments is forbidden and if something does happens; ICHO is responsible for the preparation of a report for punishing those involve with these actions [53].

9.3. The Iranian Heritage Organisation

Iran Cultural Heritage Organisation (ICHO) is an educational and research institution overseeing numerous associated museum complexes throughout Iran. It is administered and funded by the government of Iran.

It was established in 1985 by legislation from the Parliament after merging 11 research and cultural organisations. Most of the employers are high educated people who are professional from various majors.

ICHO is a government organisation which is it located in the Tehran. Its responsibilities, defined in the 1985 approved rule were to prepare a list of all the historical sites which could comply with the requirements of the registered in national heritage list. After registering a site and its monuments all the costs should be paid by the government and all the owners lose their rights to sell the site and its buildings or start any conservation or intervention projects. When the registration process is finished, in most of the cases the inhabitants are expected to leave the property (this is usually happened for the historical houses) and then the government should decide about any conservation or maintenance projects and raise money for them [53]. Religious buildings are not located in this category. As religious buildings do not have private owners, they are counted as government ownership and most of the time stays with their initial use.

9.4. Ownership of the historical places in Iran

Ownership of the historical places in Iran is a critical issue as the owner`s decision is always important in any conservation projects. In Iran, all the registered sites on the national heritage list have government ownership although some of the religious historical sites are managed under the *Oghaf* ownership.

‘*Oghaf* is a semi-governmental organisation in Iran. As a general view, all the sites (buildings) that have no private owners and are being used by public people are being taken account as the responsibility of *Oghaf* [54]. ‘In 1932, a rule was approved to allow *Oghaf* to participate in the conservational projects as an organisation to provide the required funds. One of the main issues about the ownership of Masjed- e Jame was related to the programme which counted *Oghaf* organisation as one of the owners. This programme had so many participants that multi ownership was one of the main issues that caused a long time waiting in a tentative list of UNESCO to become registered as a WHS’ [55].

This kind of multi ownership causes a problem in other religious sites in the form of delays in conservation projects and the long time waiting for the final decision on any kind of repair projects, sometime causes irreparable damages to the historical sites.

9.5. Iranian public awareness of the conservation of monuments

Public participation in the historical and cultural heritage has been and continues to be high in Iran. According to historians, there are various available historic documents to confirm the high amount of participations of the public in the repair projects especially religious sites such as mosques. As part of their role, they tried to gather fund for repair projects as long ago as the *Hakhamaneshid* Empire (559-330 BC) when kings also participated in the projects according to available historians' writings [56].

It is worth describing *Persepolis* briefly as it is one of the first registered sites on the UNESCO WHL inscribed 1979 and also received public participation in its conservation projects.

'The *Achaemenid* dynasty of *Cyrus*, *Darius* and *Xerxes* (6th to 4th BC) brought the Land of the *Aryans* to a leading position in the region. 'It is located 650 km south of the present capital city of Tehran. Founded by *Darius* I in 518 BC, *Persepolis* was the capital of *Achaemenid* Empire. It seems that *Darius* planned this impressive complex of palaces not only as the seat of government but also as a show place and a spectacular centre for the receptions and festivals of the *Achaemenid* kings and their empire' [57]. '*Persepolis* became the symbol of the greatness of *Persia*. Its palaces were burnt in 330 BC by the order of *Alexander* the Great to destroy the Persian identity. The arrival of Islam in 640 AD brought major changes, but there remained an interest in the past especially during the *Abbasid* caliphate (750-821 AD). The traditions of chivalry and the deeds of *Rostam* were collected by *Ferdowsi* (935-1020/6 AD) in the *Shahnameh* that became the Persian national epic. In the ninth and tenth centuries the *Buyids* led the development to an Iranian renaissance; The Persian language became the second language of Islam and excelled in literature and poetry. Historians and geographers wrote descriptions of cities and buildings and attention was given to recording inscriptions. Construction styles followed earlier examples in a revival of *Sasanian* and *Parthian* architecture. *Persepolis* and an ancient rock carving of *Persia* became places for ceremonial visits.' [57]. (See Fig 1.1)

Fig 1.1 has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

The traditional way of repairing the places of Persepolis was to cut out the defective part to insert new stone material of the same kind. Cracks were repaired by inserting iron clamps bedded in lead. Wooden parts were generally replaced when decayed; walls and floors were renewed from time to time covering the ancient structure. The first modern conservation in Persepolis were carried out by the oriental institute of the University of Chicago under the direction of Professor Ernest Herzfeld starting in 1931, and later under the direction of professor Erich Schmidt. Works were carried out to protect parts of the palace and conservations included some floor repairs and replacement of sculptural details in stone. Damaged and cracked areas were repaired in cement. Mud brick wall were protected with layers of mud and straw, and reinforced by burning the edges [59-60].

In *Ghajar* Empire during *Nasereddin Shah* (The name of Emperor 1831-1896) who was eager to save the culturally significant international monuments and performed various conservation projects during his majesty [60].

Today the awareness of the public related to ongoing conservation projects seems high. They usually care about their historic remains and participate in the conservation projects especially in projects related to their religious buildings by raising funds and physically participating in the conservation projects [61].

When the numbers of WHSs are taken into consideration the high number of inscribed site in Western countries compared to those in the East suggests that inscription could be a Western practice. In this study, western countries are included European countries, USA, and Canada [62].

This imbalance was confirmed when the WHL was assessed after 20 years of operation as there was a strong bias towards European, Christian and monumental sites [63]. Rodwell observed that this bias coincides with the roots of architectural conservation. Evidence for this is of the 51 WHSs state parties of the Convention are Western countries from 191 WHSs state parties of the Convention [64, 65].

The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1968) is a code of professional standards that gives an international framework for the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings [66]. The Committee aimed to provide principles to guide the conservation of historic buildings. The absence of not even one expert from an Eastern country presents evidence to indicate that this international charter is likely based upon the Western approach and attitudes. Of the twenty-three experts that formed the Committee for drafting this International Charter three experts were from UNESCO and ICOMOS, one expert from Tunisia, one from Mexico, one from Peru and seventeen experts from European countries, including France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Czech Republic, Netherland, Denmark, the Vatican, Greece, Austria, and Poland. The high number of Western experts (over 70% from Europe) preparing the Venice Charter confirms the bias and has been criticised for being `euro centric` [67].

The Nara Document 1994 was conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1964, and builds on it and extends it [68]. The Nara Document recognised that WHSs was a Western concept developed from the Western approach to heritage in terms of what is nominated for inscription followed by their protection. But more importantly it was conceived as a route to embrace non-European cultural values [69] thereby reflected the growing acknowledgement of a wide range of cultural heritage values beyond the `euro centric` [70]. This is clearly recognised in Statement 11 of the Document.

“All judgements about values attributed to heritage as well as credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture.”

Forty-five representatives from 28 countries (50% from Europe) drafted the guidelines after their deliberation on the definition and assessment of authenticity at a meeting in Nara, Japan [71]. This was necessary as although authenticity is fundamental to conservation principles [72] and the requirement of Operational Guideline Article 24b.i, the vagueness of this concept has different cultural interpretation [73].

Therefore, the Nara Document demonstrates that UNESCO together with the World Heritage Committee recognises this global imbalance of WHSs and has attempted in this Document to broaden the understanding of heritage to encourage more non Western WHSs. However comparing countries of almost similar size as part of this research indicates that various problems. For instance, Spain has 39 cultural registered sites (Appendix 2, Table 4.120), whilst Iran has 15 (Appendix 2, Table 4.1), Turkey 11 (Appendix 2, Table 4.126), Iraq 3 (Appendix 2, Table 4.66), and Jordan 4 (Appendix 2, Table 4.72) [74]. The big difference in the number of registered sites between Western and Eastern countries on the WHL reveals that Western countries recognise the importance of inscription and put a large amount of attention, investment, and investigation into WHSs.

Not nominating enough sites from Iran for the WHL may come from the lack of engagement with the inscription process; lack of awareness of WHSs/WHL,; governmental ownership of cultural heritage and subsequently financial difficulties of governments to provide annual funding; limited investment and investment practices; lack of private sponsorships for cultural heritage; and lack of financial donations from public [75].

The Western approach exhibits good practice with high numbers of sites inscribed in on the WHL, because Western countries can readily fulfil the requirements of the nomination guidelines although good practice isn't necessarily implemented once inscribed. Although Masjed-e Jame was inscribed recently so it is impossible to assess whether its good practice is being observed post inscription. The UNESCO guidelines are a great step forward in order to conserve the historical sites for countries who have adopted the UNESCO conventions. As all state parties are obliged to observe UNESCO guidelines in the care of their entire heritage and not only their WHSs. In so doing it is evident that Iran has partially adopted some Western approaches because the UNESCO guidelines are still heavily influenced by European conservation. Therefore, some similarities can be found in the Iranian cultural perception of heritage and its conservation with those in the West.

In Iran, the concept of World Heritage Sites appears to have influenced the Iranian Cultural and Heritage Organisation (ICHO). This governmental organisation established criteria to register monuments as national heritage. The sixth paragraph of Article III of the statute of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation contains the criteria related to the Iranian national heritage list registration [76].

For instance, five criteria have been defined for registration in Iranian national heritage list.

- 1) The monument represents a part of national or international history with considerable rich historical and cultural values.
- 2) The monument is associated with outstanding historical dignitaries or represents a part of their lives or activities.
- 3) The monument must represent an early example of its type or be at a turning point in human history at the national or international level.
- 4) The monument must be a part of history, human science, culture, civilisation, history of science, technology and arts or represent a crucial role in this regard at the national or international level.
- 5) The monument should be respected or receive special public attention.

Comparing the adopted criteria by ICHO with the UNESCO guidelines revealed that there are many similarities between these two guidelines [77]. The following points can justify the reasons for these similarities between national criteria and UNESCO guidelines.

- In 1925 during the Pahlavi dynasty [78-79], a great step forward was made in Iran. Professional Western archeologist came to Iran and widely undertook archeological exploration. In 1928, the Archeological Survey was founded under supervision of French architect Andre Godard. Furthermore, in 1935, the first project of conservation in Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan was executed and at this time, Prof. Giuseppe Zander (Italian Architect) elaborated the first guideline for the conservation projects [80] in Iran. All this evidence—indicate that the Western experts who came to Iran and started various archeological and conservation projects have very likely influenced Iranian conservation for many years.
- Most of the outstanding professors in Iranian universities have graduated from Western universities, mainly in France, United Kingdom and Italy, and have been influenced by their Western professors` views and attitudes during their studies.
- Most of the conservation books in use in Iran are Western and simply translated into Persian, which can strongly influence the practice of conservation and the adopted criteria developed for Iranian Cultural and Heritage Organisation.

Iran is an Islamic country, therefore, Iranian's social values stem from their religious beliefs .The Muslims` holy book the Quran includes the need to retain the cultural heritage and this is what informs the Iranian attitude towards conservation. In fact, Muslims have to preserve all cultural heritage regardless of the origins of that heritage [81]. The Quran doesn`t advise as to how to identify what comprises that heritage and how to go about caring for it, although Iranian legislation does consider how to care for the Iranian national heritage sites. In the current study, more details about legislation of historic monuments on the national heritage list can be found in item 9.2 of the first chapter.

Also significant is the traditional waqf system, which is surely evidence of the Muslims care of the heritage. Jokilehto in 1995 mentioned more details about this system in his book [82]. The funds gathered from a waqf are assigned to a semi-governmental organisation (Oghaf) for conservation projects involving selected religious monuments in Iran [83].

In the case of Masjed-e Jame, the author herself visited this monument twice during implementation of this study. Based on informal conversations with local people around the mosque, it was concluded that they are very concerned about the expansion of the buffer zone around the mosque and the condition of toilets in the courtyard of the mosque together with many other issues, which confirm their worries about this important historic building and its setting.

To summarise what has been discussed, based on evidence gathered about conservation techniques used on heritage sites of Iran, it can be concluded that Iranians have likely familiarised themselves with conservation aspects and concepts from a well-structured European's academic-base. This was established by the work of the European archaeologist working on Iranian sites and the Iran approach to conservation developing from their archaeological practice.

Nowadays, by increasing the Iranian level of knowledge related to the importance of cultural heritage and using significant enhanced techniques in the conservation of historic buildings, some positive steps forward are being made to care for highly regarded cultural heritage. Although, Iran is rich in having a large inheritance of historic buildings together with Islamic beliefs placing great emphasis on the conservation of their cultural heritage, it is a long way behind the level of care in Western countries. To identify and understand the exact difference between West and East would need to be investigated further in future research topics.

Summary

Based on what was discussed in this chapter, UNESCO is playing an important role in saving cultural and natural heritage especially those sites which have been registered in UNESCO World Heritage List, by receiving more attention from UNESCO.

World Heritage Convention was adopted in 1972. It has special items that are still in use around the world for different heritage monuments and all the 981 World Heritage Sites from 191 state parties that signed the UNESCO Convention and accepted defined responsibilities. Most of the Asian Conventions and guidelines have a European basis and sometimes are not applicable to all the Asian conservation attitudes. These rules need to be rewritten to make them applicable to their heritage.

In this chapter, it was discussed that to propose a site to be registered in WHL, conservation management plan is required which include: a conservation plan, and a management plan,. Since, there are some differences among the plans; these differences were stated through this chapter. Additionally, it was revealed that to prepare these plans, it is necessary to know about the government and private organisations which are in contact with historic issues and national and international Conventions. Regarding this point as the selected case study (Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan) in the present thesis is located in Iran, the national and international conventions; national Iranian rules about historic issues, and governmental organisations that have any relation with conservation project in Iran were investigated and described in this chapter.

In the next chapter (Chapter 2), the history of Masjed-e Jame will be studied in details and the effects of each Iranian empire Masjed –e Jame will be stated.

Endnotes

1. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site (Access date 12/05/2014)
2. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK, pp: 29.
3. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/> (Access date 05/02/2014)
4. Rodwell D., (2007), "Conservation and sustainability in historic cities", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK, pp: 65-66.
5. Marks S., (1996), "Concerning buildings", Bath press, Kent, UK, pp: 85.
6. Rodwell D., (2007), "Conservation and sustainability in historic cities", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK, pp: 66-67.
7. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list> (Access date 05/02/2014)
8. Abdollahnejad Z., Watson L., Mastali M., (2011), Review of Various Management Plans to Understand their Advantages as a First Step of the Conservation Process of Historical Monuments, Athens, Greece.
9. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO, Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:174-179
10. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/documents/> (Access date 16/03/2015)
11. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO, Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:175
12. Link address: <http://www.miras-ar.ir/index.aspx?siteid=1&pageid=207>(Access date 16/05/2015)
13. Link address: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/support-us/donate-now/donating-in-memory/>(Access date 16/08/2014)
14. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/114/>(Access date 16/08/2014)
15. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO, Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:175
16. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>(Access date 10/05/2015)
17. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/> (Access date 25/07/2015)
18. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niavaran_Palace_Complex(Access date 22/05/2015)
19. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Iran(Access date 21/05/2015)
20. Bruno S, Steiner L, (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO, Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:175

21. Link address:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/documents/http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>(Access date 16/03/2015)
22. Link address: <https://zoraq.com/notes/note17.php> (Access date 28/07/2015)
23. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-fund/>(Access date 10/05/2015)
24. Link address: <https://zoraq.com/notes/note17.php> (Access date 28/07/2015)
25. Frey, Bruno S., (1997),The Evaluation of Cultural Heritage. Some Critical Issues. in:
Michael Hutter and Ilde Rizzo (eds.) Economic Perspectives on Cultural Heritage. London:
Macmillan, pp:31-49
26. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>(Access date 10/03/2015)
27. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/> (Access date 10/03/2015)
28. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO,
Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:178
29. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO,
Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:179
30. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1187/>(Access date 10/05/2015)
31. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1170/>(Access date 10/03/2015)
32. Bruno S., Steiner L., (2013), Handbook on the economics of cultural heritage, UNESCO,
Italy, Chapter 8 World Heritage List, pp:179
33. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/disaster-risk-reduction/> (Access date 31/07/2015)
34. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-fund/>(Access date 10/05/2015)
35. Link address: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site (Access date 05/02/2014)
36. Link address: <http://www.ichto.ir/> (Access date 02/01/2014)
37. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria> (Access date 02/01/2014)
38. Link address: Based on the (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/> (Access date 02/01/2014)
39. Link address: <http://www.mirjalilismj.blogfa.com/post-1007.aspx> (Access date 02/01/2014)
40. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/> (Access date 02/01/2014)
41. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/>(Access date 07/03/2014)
42. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>(Access date 11/01/2014)
43. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK,
pp: 105.
44. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK,
pp: 96-97.
45. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage", Wiley-Black well publishing, UK,
pp: 110-111.

46. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage', Wiley-Black well publishing, UK, pp: 111.
 47. Link address <http://www.heritageinstitute.com/zoroastrianism/iranpersia/#difference>
 48. Winter T., (2014), "Beyond Eurocentrism? Heritage conservation and the politics of difference", Journal of Heritage Studies, Vol. 20, Issue 4, pp: 2-15.
 49. Winter T., (2014), "Beyond Eurocentrism? Heritage conservation and the politics of difference", Journal of Heritage Studies, Vol. 20, Issue 4, pp: 2-15.
 50. Pirnia K., (1990), 'Iranian Architecture Method', Pajohandeh publishing, Iran, pp: 30-35.
 51. Pirnia K., "Islamic Architecture of Iran", Elm-o-Sanat Publications, Tehran, Iran, pp: 42-46.
 52. Arjmand J., (1999), 'Isfahan, paradais picture', Pajoheshe Farzan Roz publication, Tehran, Iran, pp: 10-12.
 53. Link address: <http://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki> (Access date 22/02/2014)
 54. Linkadress:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_Heritage,_Handcrafts_and_Tourism_Organization (Access date 22/02/2014)
 55. Link address: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waqf> (Access date 16/08/2014)
 56. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/114/> (Access date 16/08/2014)
 57. Pendlebury J., (2013), "Conservation values, the authorised heritage discourse and the conservation-planning assemblage", Journal of Heritage Studies, Vol. 19, Issue 7, pp: 1-19.
 58. Pirnia K., (1990), 'Iranian Architecture Method', Pajohandeh publishing, Iran, pp: 72-75.
 59. Link address:<http://www.mirutadelaseda.com/1989/persepolis-and-persepolis/> (Access date: 19/08/2014)
 60. Pirnia K., "Islamic Architecture of Iran", Elm-o-Sanat Publications, Tehran, Iran, pp: 89-95.
 61. Ahari Z., Habibi M., (2007), 'Isfahan methodology in urban planning', Tehran University, Tehran, Iran, pp: 30-36.
 62. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/?region=1>(Access date 09/08/2015)
 63. Rodwell D., (2007), Conservation and Sustainability in Historic Cities, Blackwell, p: 67.
 64. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/>(Access date 09/08/2015)
 65. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/?region=1>(Access date 09/08/2015)
 66. Link address: http://www.icomos.org/charters/venice_e.pdf (Access date 14/06/2015)
 67. Worthing D., Bond S. (2007), 'Managing built heritage', Wiley-Blackwell publishing, UK, pp: 55.
 68. Link address: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice_Charter (Access date 14/06/2015)
 69. Rodwell D., (2007), Conservation and Sustainability in Historic Cities, Blackwell, p: 72.
 70. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage', Wiley-Blackwell publishing, UK, pp: 56.
-

71. Link address: <http://www.icomos.org/charters/nara-e.pdf> (Access date 11/06/2015)
72. Worthing D., Bond S., (2007), 'Managing built heritage', Wiley-Black well publishing, UK, pp: 94.
73. Larsen, K., Nara Conference on Authenticity, UNESCO, 1195, pp: 6.
74. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/> (Access date 23/08/2014)
75. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ir> (Access date 14/06/2015)
76. https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1_%D9%85%D9%84%DB%8C_%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86 (Access date 22/02/2014)
77. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/> (Access date 10/06/2015)
78. Arjmand J., (1999), 'Isfahan, paradais picture', Pajoheshe Farzan Roz publication, Tehran, Iran, pp.: 10-12.
79. Link address: <http://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki> (Access date 22/02/2015)
80. Link address: <http://www.abebooks.com/Travaux-restauration-monuments-historiques-Iran-Zander/85316350/bd> (Access date 11/06/2015)
81. Hojat M., (1995), Cultural Heritage in Iran, policies for Islamic countries, The Kings Manor University of York, York, UK. pp.: 64.
82. Jokilehto J., (1990), 'A History of Architectural Conservation' Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.
83. Link address: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waqf>(Access date 12/06/2015)

Chapter two:

Introduction to Masjed-e Jame

1. Introduction

To continue, by adding data to the gathered documents in chapter one, and to narrow down the research, a case study has been selected which is a mosque and a unique example of Iranian architecture. This mosque is located in Isfahan, central Iran. The selected monument is one of the WHSs of UNESCO. This chapter starts with some brief explanation about the location of Masjed-e Jame and then continues by describing the most important empires which have had critical effects on the architectural process of this mosque and some details to explain the uniqueness of this building and its historical antecedent. The mosque is a complicated building comprising many architectural phases so schematic architectural phasing diagram will be used to explain the architectural process and its enlargement in more details. Architectural and decorative values of the site will also be discussed as factors to justify its uniqueness for designation as a WHS.

2. Isfahan

Isfahan as a city dates back to 3000 years B.C., it became the capital of Seljuk Empire from 11th to 14th A.D.. Buildings from this empire which still survive are located in the oldest part of the city Fig 2.1. [1].

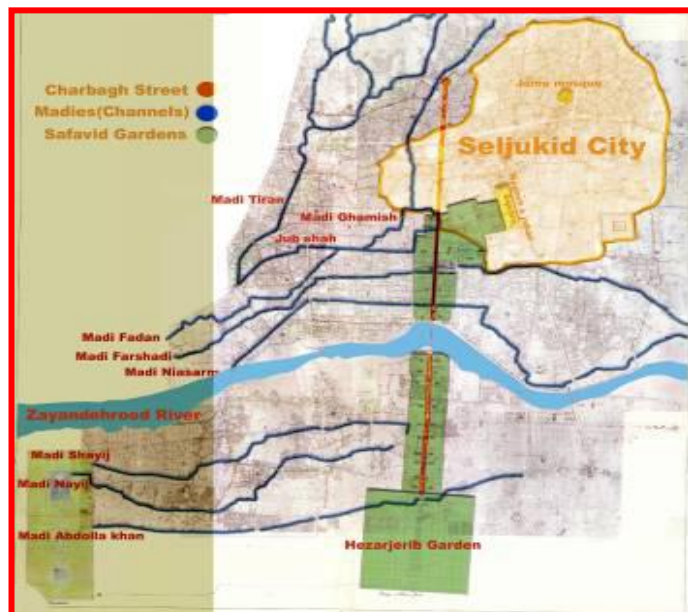


Fig 2.1. Isfahan city map during Seljuk Empire [1]

3. Effects of Seljuk Empire on Iran Architecture

The Seljuks came to power at the time when the Persian civilisation after four centuries of Islamic rule had become intellectually quite advanced. It was during this era of learning and knowledge when various libraries were established everywhere. These libraries were open to public and therefore, learning was a common value shared by citizens. From this there emerged a series of scholar, scientists, designers and artists who effected considerable achievements in many fields of science and arts.

The Seljuks were Turkish people. In the 10th century A.D. the Seljuks migrated from their ancestral homelands into mainland Persia, to the province of Khurasan, where they mixed with the local population and adopted the Persian culture and language in the following decades. The Seljuk Empire which began in 1037 A.D. was destroyed by the Mongols in 1194 A.D.. Malek Shah was king of the Seljuk Empire between 1086 A.D. -1106 A.D. and during his reign most of the important historical places were built including Masjed-e Jame. During the Seljuk Empire the mosque plan changed as seen in Masjed-e Jame from one porch to four porches with a square plan covered by a hemisphere dome instead of flat roofs. The Seljuks excelled in building a dome on a square plan. Using fired brick as decoration different geometric shape were created by cutting different edges of the bricks. Instead of fired brick, unfired brick was the most common constructions material until this time. Inscriptions made with Arabic lines became one of the commonly used decorations. The separation of mosques and schools was one of the important changes in this period [2].

4. Masjed-e-Jame of Isfahan

By comparing Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan to the mosques built afterwards, it becomes clear that the four *Ayvan* (porch) design combined with dome chamber used in this mosque has served as a prototype in many later mosques in Iran. Descriptions given by several historians and travellers who visited the Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan in different periods of time also act as witness to the significance of the Masjed-e Jame in different periods of time. Nasir Khusrau recounts that the mosque was "great and magnificent" around 1052 A.D. [3]. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan represents over one thousand year old tradition and history of mosque construction in Iran, demonstrating a variety of practical techniques, architectural styles and Iranian architectural decorations altogether in one building complex. The unique variety used in its *Taq-o cheshmeh* brick work covering such as: *Tarkin* dome, *Khancheh poosh*, *Kolonbo*, *Kajaveh* domes, etc. as well as in fascinating decorative patterns and methods in *muqarnas*, *Kar bandi*, *Petkaneh* in ceiling decorations and all types of stucco works, tile works and stone works are exceptional (See Fig 2-10 up to Fig 2-16). Moreover, the huge brick *Tarkin* dome of

Nezam al-Molk as well as the elegant dome of *Tajal-Molk* reflecting the engineering ingenuity of its designers and builders is other strong evidence of the outstanding universal values of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan. The mosque retains unity by its architectural forms and decorative elements of different materials, patterns, and colours. Finally, Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan is actually a reflection of the Iranian and Islamic thoughts and traditions such as *Vaqf* (more details in chapter 1) which begun more than one thousand years ago and has continued ever since [4]. Today exactly like the distant past, Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan has kept its special sacredness and significance in the hearts of people and this spiritual, intangible value has given the mosque a vital role in the lives of Isfahani citizens. In this regard, as stated by Arthur Pope: "It was built for eternity." [5]. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan is located north-east of the city (See Fig 2.2). As one of the oldest mosque in Iran embodying various architectural developments, it is also known as Masjed-e Jame Atiq (Atiq in Persian means old) and Masjed-e Jame adineh (Adineh in Persian means Friday, this name is used as Fridays is for group praying) in Isfahan. This vast historical complex, measured as 140×170 m², is situated near Meydan-e Kohneh (Old Square) of Isfahan. Nowadays, the survival of Masjed-e Jame includes different parts such as *Neza al-Molk* dome, *Taj al-Molk* dome, *Sahn-e Chahar Ayvan*, a number of *Shabestans* and a building known as *Madrasa Muzaffari* [6].



Fig 2.2. The location of Masjed-e jame in Isfahan city [6]

5. Historical antecedent of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan

This mosque was founded in the 8th century A.D. by the Taym Arabs from Tiran, a village in the city of Isfahan. Nowadays as a result of development of Isfahan this village is located within the city. Galdieri's research showed that the design and most of the architectural features of the original building of Masjed-e Jame have never destroyed or abandoned. On the contrary, it was the basis for all of changes and developments of the mosque for a long period of about 12 centuries [7]. In this regard, it is possible to present a brief history of Masjed-e Jame construction process from the first step of construction up to the present time. In the following table, the history of each construction change, period and dynasty is stated.

Dynasty	Period	Description	Schematic changes in the Masjed-e Jame
<p style="text-align: center;">The Abbasid Period</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10th Century</p>	<p>In general, and according to historical documents, Masjed-e Jame has undergone two basic constructions. The first period, the construction of the main body of the mosque in the 9th and 10th century A.D. in a rectangular shape and the second period, development of the mosque by the local people following the enlargement by the attachment of some extra parts. As the city of Isfahan grew, the Masjed-e Jame was reconstructed at a much higher scale. The new building was in rectangular shape and included two colonnaded courts at its northern and southern sides [8].</p>	

<p>The Seljuk period</p>	<p>12th Century</p>	<p>South and North domes were added to the previous construction.</p>	
	<p>13th Century</p>	<p>In the southern court of the mosque behind the southern <i>Ayvan</i>, known as <i>Soffe Saheb</i> and at its <i>Maqsure</i>, a domed hall with huge dimension was built on a square base on the order of king's famous chancellor, <i>Nezam al-Molk</i>. The construction of southern <i>Ayvan</i>, those of western, eastern and ultimately the northern ones were built when Today these are known as <i>Ayvan-e Saheb</i>, <i>Ostad</i>, <i>Shagerd</i> and <i>Darvish</i> respectively [9], [10].</p>	

<p>The Ilkhanid period</p>	<p>14th Century</p>	<p>After the Mongolian raid and up to the Ilkhanid reign, Masjed-e Jame didn't experience any sort of significant change and following the resurrection of Isfahan, its Masjed-e Jame</p>	
<p>The Mozafarid period</p>	<p>15th Century</p>	<p>became once again a centre of attention. After the introduction of a Chahar Ayvani design at Seljuqs period, the first measure at the Ilkhanid era was a change in mosque's elevation to a two – storey (A new storey was added to the older storey) [11], [12].</p>	

The Timurid period	16 th Century	Further developed with more spaces added to Masjed-e Jame during this period [13].	
The Safavid period	17 th Century	Further developed with more spaces added to Masjed-e Jame during this period [14].	

The Qajar period	18 th Century	The courtyard has been changed from the previous one [15].	
	19 th Century	Some conservation projects were undertaken although there was no change to the main construction [16].	

Fig 2.3. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

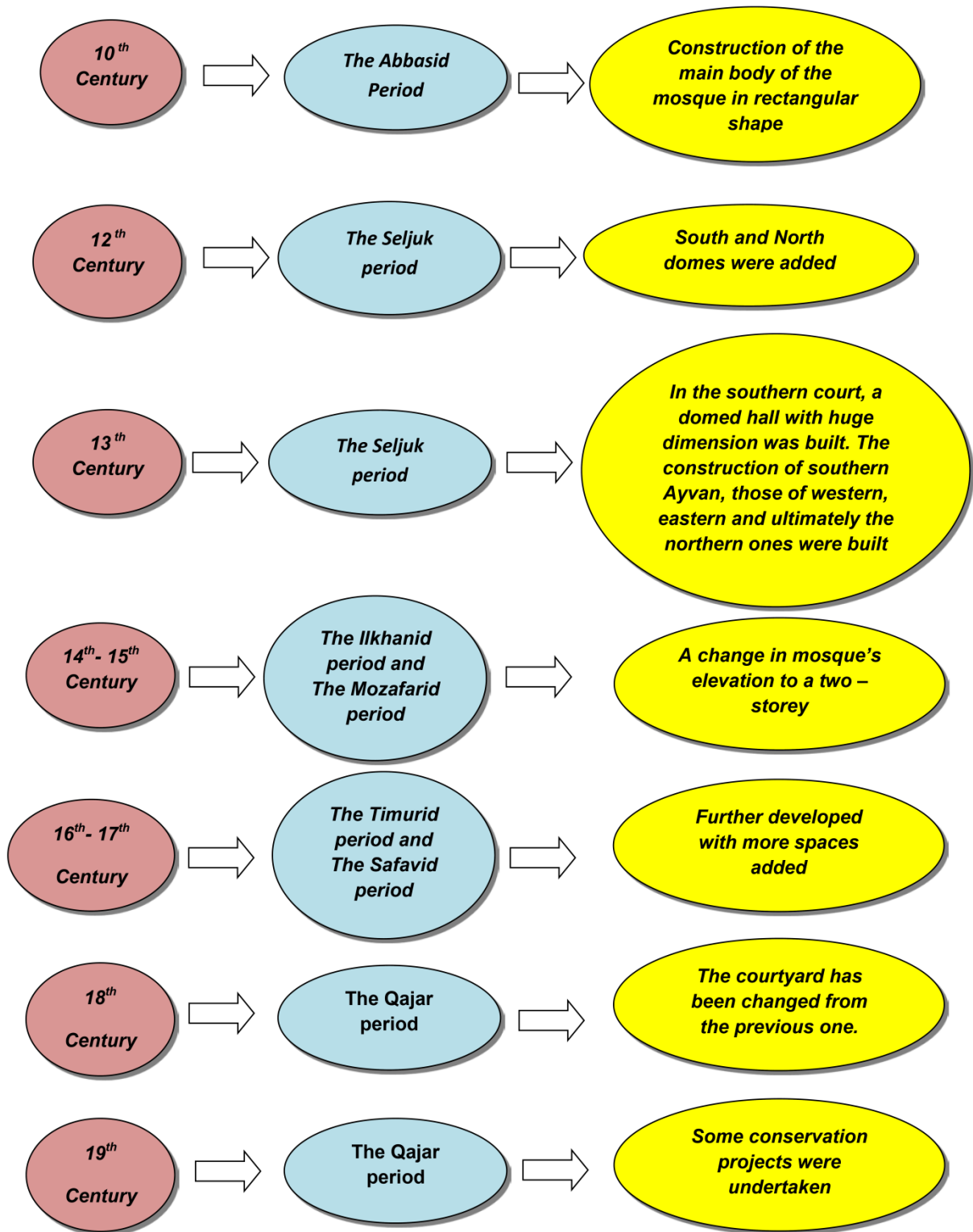


Fig 2.4. Schematic procedure of mosque completed stages over the time

5.1. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Abbasid period

By development of Isfahan at the time of Al-Mo'tasem the Abbasid, MJI was reconstructed in much higher scale and with its Qiblah direction being modified. Location and architectural features of this mosque are also clarified through the work of researchers [17]. The new building was in rectangular shape and included two colonnaded courts at its northern and southern sides, and two colonnaded porticos at the eastern and western sides, all round a central court.

5.2. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan in Seljuk period

Important architectural and decorative development took place at this period and the building's architectural design changed through different phases. The first one was at the reign of Malek Shah. In the southern court of the mosque behind southern Ayvan, known as Soffe' Saheb domed hall with huge dimensions of 14.3 to 14.6 m (inner sides), 21 m (outer sides) and with approximate height of 26.97 m was built on a square base on the order of king's famous chancellor, Nezam al-Molk.

So as to provide the needed space for construction of the new Maqsur'e, which is named as "Nezam al-Molk dome", 24 columns from those of regular – circular Abbasid nave were broken, rendering a change in the old architectural style of the mosque in its southern part. Fairly wide (4.5 m) roof free porches constructed round the Maqsur'e in its north, east and western directions. In this way, the dome was constructed at end of nave's central inter column ambulatory in a single and isolated manner so that to be completely open from three sides. Construction of the mosque's southern Ayvan, which was carried out as the second phase of changes at Seljuk period, as well as coverings of roof- free porches at the east and west of the Maqsur'e, which was carried at later at 14th century A.D., changed the original isolated state of Nezam al-Molk's Maqsur'e and connected it from two sides to the court and to the older parts of southern court.

Though Nezam al-Mok dome, followed the old Moslem tradition, from Umayyad onwards, to put an emphasises on this important part of great mosques, but this one provided a new style in the structure of Maqsur'e with its characteristic dimensions, general combinations, and free and isolated structure in the hypostyle fabric, there by becoming a prototype for later Maqsur'es of large mosques. The dome became a source of inspiration for mosque architecture from Seljuk period onwards. This new style of Seljuk Maqsur'es went far beyond the Persian borders with its ever increasing importance and affected the mosque architecture of other Moslem states [18].

The first building to be constructed by imitating the Nezam al-Molk dome is the one built at the far north of MJI and on its southern – northern axis. This monument, today known as Tajal-Molk dome has been constructed, according to its inscription, the construction date goes back to 481 A.D. This construction marked the second phase of basic changes of mosques in Seljuk period. It is constructed over a square base with (inner) dimensions of 9.80 to 10 m and (outer) 14 m, and with an approximate height of 20.60 m.

While being less than its predecessor in dimension, but this is a superior of it for its proportions as well as delicacy and elegance. It is also considered as one of the masterpieces of Iranian architecture. There exist various hypotheses on the functional role of this dome which is a unique evidence for the existence of a second dome in the mosque's structure [18].

Scholars at first believed that the building was used independently as a library or as a sort of Very Important Person (VIP)-abode which was used by the sultan for resting before full entering the mosque or for accepting of state officials [19].

According to Barbara Finester, Taj al-Molk dome was the Mazalem Ayvan or where cases of injustice were brought up and resolved, Taj al-Molk dome served as the resting place for the king and where he held audience prior to the start of religious rituals [20].

The mosque was set on fire in 1215 A.D.. According to an inscription in Kufic script which can be partially read upon one of its north doors after the fire of 1215 A.D., the structure was reconstructed" [21].

But more recent investigations have shown that the lack of a separate staircase is a reason to accept that the dome has had two entrances just from the east and south and was not constructed as an independent structure and was instead a part of a complex, combined from palaces or governmental buildings in the north at eastern-north of the mosque. It has enjoyed, however, from the outset an important relation with formal using [22].

One of the basic changes at Seljuk period was the construction of four Ayvans of the mosque, probably at the time of mosque's reconstruction. It is noteworthy that oldest survived portal of the mosque at its north-eastern front, has an inscription in the mosque at its north-eastern front, has an inscription in Kufic script at the end of which the reconstruction of the building after its burning at 1121 A.D. has been pointed out [23].

In this phase and after the construction of southern Ayvan, those of western, eastern and ultimately the northern ones were built which are today known as Ayvan-e Saheb, Ostad, Shagerd and Darvish respectively. This caused a drastic change in mosque's structure, though the territory of the old mosque was fully respected. The southern Ayvan should probably been constructed to obviate the isolation of Nezam al-Molk dome and counted as a covered space for relating the dome and the court yard [24].

The eastern Ayvan has maintained most remains of Seljuk period on its court yard facade. In compare with other three Ayvans it has been cleared that ornamental features of the two eastern and western Ayvan's main elevations have been similar to those of southern Ayvan. This similarity is more evident in brick - works as well as in plaster seals of inter bricks spaces.

Generally, it should be said that while four Ayvans of the mosque were not constructed simultaneously, but all have been designed and built at the golden age of Seljuk era [25].

Among other measures in Seljuk era in MJI, one can mention the continuation and development of the building in the south- eastern part and beyond the old mud brick wall enclosure which also gave rise to removing of a large part of this wall. The function of this part which is nowadays known as library is not clear [26]. Currently there is no sufficient evidence for a fixed assignment of the place of the mentioned library [27].

5.3. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Ilkhanid and Muzaffarid periods

After Mongolian raid and up to the Ilkhanid reign, MJI didn't experience any sort of significant change and following resurrection of Isfahan, its Masjed-e Jame also became once again a centre of attention.

After introduction of a Chahar Ayvani design at Seljuk period, the first measure at the Ilkhanid era was a change in mosque's elevation to a two storey, one in such a way that while the entity of the lofty arch – like elevation is remained, it just becomes halved in to two equal heights. For producing such arches, the length of the first row piers of the facade were increased to 3-303 m from the original 1 m. As Galdieri writes, Andre Godard has identified a single phase of elevation- change to two storeys in the inner yard space while investigating the western south corner of the court and the western Ayvan.

Uljeitu mehrab placed at the exterior facade of northern wall of western Ayvan, within a nave also known as Shabestan-e Uljeitu, itself located at the northern part of the main nave's western side. This altar with its double blind-arch, is a beautiful example of plastered

altars of Iranian mosques and includes various inscriptions in Kufic, and is beautifully decorated with geometric and plant impressions.

The mehrab is built at 1310 A.D. according to an inscription in the name of Sultan Mohammad Uljeitu being carved at the central panel of its upper arch, by the aid of his minister. It is a part of what has been built, added or reconstructed at that time. Heidar, the name of the artist master, is engraved at margin of the inscription on the plaster work.

Another plastered alter of Ilkhanid exists in the covered corridor of the eastern entrance to the mosque. A new inscription was found during 1982 restoration operations bellow the stucco layers, while working on Muqarnas as of upper storey of alcove at the northern Ayvan [28].

In additions, Galdieri has identified a number of Safavid architecture features; such as specific manner of making constructional elements, namely the voluminous and hollow Mojavaf elements and original red stucco Ezarehs [29].

Among other important measures carried out in Muzaffarid period at MJI, is the construction of building known as a Madrasa of Muzaffar next to the eastern Ayvan. This has been constructed, according to its inscription from 1358 to 1374 A.D.. The school with dimensions of 25x65 m, includes a large rectangular shaped court yard [30].

5.4. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Timurids and Safavids periods

Some changes were applied to MJI during Timurids domination of Isfahan. In recent investigations, remains of an old Shabestan belonging to Timurids period has been found at the south - western part of the mosque, at a place today known as Safavid Shabestan [31]. The Shabestan, being restricted to the old western wall of initial mosque from the east, has a square shape at whose each side having seven arcaded mouths over a regular colonnaded network. In Safavids period and between 1543 and 1572 A.D., part of the Timurid Shabestan was destroyed at its western port; and then a new Shabestan were built with a rectangular – shape base, with six rows of arches, each with nine meter – wide bays, in this way, Shabestan at the south – western part corner of the mosque reached to its current appearance with two completely distinct western and eastern parts. Identification of the building of the Timurid court as well as its changes at Safavids era, rules out the old hypothesis of Godard on dating whole of this part at 1591 A.D.. That theory was based on a written inscription with that date, engraved on two door matches of the mosque's western entrance, at the northern pass way of the mentioned Shabestan.

Another attempt at Timurids period at the mosque was the coverings of the mentioned pass way (shared between the Timurid Shabestan and Muzaffari Mosallah), being carried out by a row of bricked Arches including six bays.

At the late Safavid times, some changes were made on the roof of this pass way, and in its western span contiguous to the mosque's entrance portal of Safavids period in particular [32]. This had been simultaneous with the coverings of spaces between north and south of western Ayvan, themselves coinciding with date at which the portal of Uljeitu's hall was built from the Shabestan side, namely at 1447 A.D. [33].

At the same Timurids era, the open lateral pass ways of eastern Ayvan and those of Nezam al-Molk dome in the southern front of the mosque were covered ; thereby, the eastern Ayvan and the Maqsur'e ceased to remain isolated and free, and became attached to contiguous structures.

No significant changes have been made at MJI at Safavids period, but crucial measures were carried out for its restoration. Basic changes were in fact in its facades and in their decorations. A significant portion of the facades of today mosque is belonged to this era. At the reign of Tahmaseb the first (1524-1576 A.D.), after destroying the western front of Timurid Shabestan situated at the south – western corner of the mosque, a new Shabestan was built at this part which changed the appearance of the old Shabestan.

5.5. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at the Qajar periods

Some restorations have been carried out at Qajar periods like previous eras. Also some 50 years ago, various parts of the mosque were repaired and restored [34].

5.6. Location, architecture and decorative features of the original Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan

The *Mehrab* and an important part of the mud-brick wall of the *Qiblah* are decorated with impressive plaster-works, being discovered at different heights of about 40 and 90 cm below the floor of the southern court yard of the (present) MJI. The original mosque was in rectangular shape of approximate width of 52 to 55 m. (See Fig 2.3.).

The discovery of the remains of a Sassanid (224-651 A.D.) building with the remains of a column of the same period, some parts of the floor of the corresponding building and also discovery of some traces from earliest Islamic times at the site, all indicate that MJI had been built at 2nd century A.D.. These buildings were probably still in use with some changes until 8th century A.D. [35].

These masterfully carried out decorations include chains of plants and beads as well as other figures engraved on a sort of vine-leaf background. The plaster-works originate from a

decoration tradition of Sassanid style used later at the time of Umayyad and developed more at the Abbasid period [35].

5.7. Architectural features of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan at third century A.D.

Archeological research revealed the square-shaped base-columns of the original column in an approximate 4.35 m distance from each other [36]. The southern Qiblah Shabestan had six rows of columns, the northern had four rows, and two eastern and western porticos each had two rows of columns. In northern and southern courts the central nave was perpendicular to Qiblah had with a wider space distance of about 5.5 m between column rows with respect to non-central ones. The existence of a similar wider distance at the northern court, peculiar to this mosque, probably means that the entrance to the mosque was at the middle of northern wall and that the entrance path was in north-to-south direction [37]. The nave of the new mosque has had a greater area compared to roofed parts; different parts of which, from foundation to facade, have been uncovered in all four sides [38]. At the latest decades of third century A.D., the building contained 262 arches and 355 bricked pillars, as the courtyard consisted an 18×15 opening mouths. The middle rows of Qiblah – axis – arch – spans were wider than other opening spans.

At this time, the mosque Shabestans was covered by timbers in a flat roof. Due to later development of the mosque, the traces of its wall, originally 420 m in length, are embedded in the roofed spaces. A major part of enclosure wall, to a considerable height, has been discovered in the eastern front of the mosque and uncovered the old location of external facade of the mud-brick wall in this side of the complex. Its length was about 126 m and the height, assuming the mosque floor was exactly flat at the time, measured as 8 meters. The wall surface was decorated with 28 blind – arches, reflecting the column and arch structures of courts' interior space. The distance between them was 1.95 m and each had been accommodated within a modest depth in the wall. They had a rectangular shape with dimensions 2.40×5.85 m. Each blind arch was also decorated with a little niche with dimensions 0.50×1.20 m at the 4.50 m height from the floor. Whole surface of the wall was covered by a layer of Simgel [39]. The discovery of remains of another wall at a distance of about 19 m from this mud – brick wall and parallel to the north-to-south axis, strengthens the hypothesis had been constructed round the mosque [40]. This intermediate space had been used later for constructional purposes repeatedly and successively [41].

The newly-built MJI with its colonnaded court and porticos around the central court was the redolent of the simple hypostyle mosque of Kufeh, reconstructed by Umayyad at 670 A.D. [42], but it followed the developed styles of other great mosques of the era, namely those at

the reigns of Abdul Malek (685-705 A.D.) and then Valid the first (705-715 A.D.). A sample of these developments can be seen in the Shabestan of such mosques as that of Masjed-e Jame Umavides in the masques (706 A.D.) in which the colonnaded network of Qiblah side is no longer evenly and the central inter column ambulatory, beginning from the nave and terminating to the mehrab, has been chosen wider as in MJI. This is a usual feature of Umayyad mosques such as Masjed-al Aqsa in Jerusalem and others in Halab, Basreh and Hamah in Syria [43]. The same style was respected at the Abbasid period; e.g. at the MJI and other mosques of the period. Among them one can specially mention the MJ and Abu Delf mosques, both of Samarra, being built at the time of Motavakel the Abbasid (847-861 A.D.). MJI is one of the first types of Abbasid mosques predating those of Samarra (The Abbasid mosques evolved distinctive styles of their own, particularly in decoration of their buildings), being a follow up of the Umayyad style (This style introduced innovations in decoration and new types of building such as mosques with mehrab's and minarets) which embraced also the later developments of Abbasid mosques. Not only the design as well as much of the basic elements of mosque's building was never destroyed, but they became the bases for later extensions, developments as well as architectural and ornamental changes of MJI for a long period of about 12 centuries [44]. Masjed-e of Ahmad Ibn-e Tulun is located in Cairo, Egypt. It is arguably the oldest mosque in the city surviving in its original form, and is the largest mosque in Cairo in terms of land area (see Fig 2.5.) [45].

Fig 2.5. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

6. Architectural values

Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan contains millennium architectural experiences in particular Iranian mosque style. For this reason, many historical styles of architecture in Iran and its neighbouring countries can be identified in it.

Its features are: generating many types of brick piers decorated with geometrical designs, brick columns with different cross sections including two, three and four sectioned forms obtained by combining circles, covering Taq-o cheshmehs in various implementation methods, four Ayvans style with various decorations for each one, huge domes built in creative methods including double connected shells, symmetrical and decorated facades all around the court yard, ten portals, each are opening into a passageway located outside the mosque. All these constituents generate a unique complex in their final composition. These can be rightfully called the continuous history and the architectural encyclopaedia of Iran even for some other regions such as central Asia.

In addition, after the developments of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan in the 12th century A.D. the former hypostyle mosque was transformed into four Ayvans mosque and this novel method was adopted in the Iranian mosque design in comparison with the hypostyle (Shabestani) style which referred to as Arabic style.

From this point, the plan became standard for all Masjed-e James erected in Iran. This pattern also was transmitted to other Muslim countries. Even in some formerly existing mosques, alterations were made in order to turn them into Chahar Ayvani mosques. Therefore, the most principal architectural value of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan is that it has played the role of a prototype in the architectural history of the east.

This style serving as the Iranian mosque design is in effect a unique creation among Jame mosques of the world, later becoming a prototype for building other mosques in Iran and the central Asia.

The transformation of the square shaped and quadruple plan into the circular one through consecutive stages of corner making Gusheh sazi e.g. conversion of four sided shapes to eight sided and then sixteen and thirty two sided shapes and finally to a circle at the spot where the cylinder of the dome base stands, is among technical characteristics which were regarded as matchless at the time of their inception in Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan.

Schroeder for instance, gives a wonderful description of the building, "it is the most beautiful structure in Persia. In each of these aspects aesthetics, geometry and mechanics the building is remarkable". He thoroughly explains the aesthetic and geometrical features of the

monument showing the sophisticated application of the Golden Ratio. His geometrical analysis proves that the architect of the building has taken a pentagon, which is generated between the sides of a grand equilateral triangle the apex of which is the peak of the dome, as a symbol for the ratio; and the proportions of the Golden Section determine the dimensions of each single element in the structure, such as the peak of the dome, the height of the whole zone of transition from the base to the dome, the peak of the octagonal arch, the peak of the lower main arch, the height of the lower side-arches and the height of the window.

After smoothing and bevelling the corners and generating variety in cross sections of the cubic shaped piers of the northern dome (Taj al-Molk), load bearing elements have been built.

In the majority of Shabestan spaces cylindered columns with cubic capitals have been installed. Taq-o cheshmeh roof cladding enjoys exceptional variety. In Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan about 470 covering mouths with more than fifty construction methods has been installed. Such diversity in Taq-o cheshmeh cladding is exceptional among Masjed-e James of the world [46].

7. Decorative values

Decorative layers and surfaces are always considered as important principle of architecture. From the beginning, illustrating human figures in Islamic mosques was not permitted. Instead usage was made of other shapes such as abstract nature or geometrical shapes but in an ornamental manner. In Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan many surfaces and spaces have been decorated by different ornamental methods belonging to various historical periods which are discussed briefly here.

In the 10th century A.D. mud brick walls were covered with Simgel, a very soft Kahgel (mud and straw mortar) and the rounded columns of the mosque were made of Pishbor (having a trapezoid mould) bricks with plaster pointing brick facades.

In the 11th century A.D., the annexations of Al-I Buyid era were in the form of double and triple sectioned columns with a brick facade decorated with delicate brick motifs. In the 12th century A.D. which coincides with the Seljuk era, decorative surfaces were executed by mixing geometrical shapes. In the 14th century A.D. coincided with Mongol Ilkhanids, the prevalent decoration method has been largely generating stucco work surfaces accompanied by various styles of writing. In particular, mehrab construction and its decoration have been done with stucco work using abstract motifs of nature. Mehrab-e Uljeitu is a masterpiece of this art [47].

In the 15th century A.D. coincided with the Timurids rule, usage has been made of claddings in Rasmi bandi method as well as decoration of surfaces with colourful tiles especially in facades around the court yard. In the 17th and 18th century A.D. coincided with Safavids rule, following the decorative styles of Timurids era continued accompanied by Muqarnas works in the eastern Ayvan as well as the delicate and skilful usage of a combination of tiles and bricks in the entire four Ayvans located around the court yard.

On the whole, architectural decorations in Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan represent a collection of decorative arts throughout the history of the city as well as architectural developments occurred in the mosque. Some of these decorations were repeated later in other mosques and some have unique patterns such as colourful tiles belonging to the Timurids era. However the important point is the usage of a blend of decorative arts, in particular a combination of bricks and tiles which is unprecedented and has led to an attractive and exceptional unity and integrity for Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan all through its history [47].

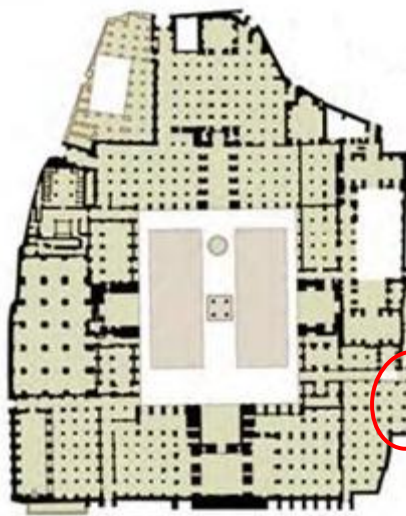
8. Masjed-e Jame entrance

Masjed-e Jame is accessed from the eastern part of the Atiq square through the east entrance which is now the only entrance to the mosque. Masjed –e Jame has other entrance doors but they are no longer used so remain closed. This means the only entrance for visitors and those attending Friday prayers is the shared east entrance door. Those people who are coming with vehicles can park their car in the spaces provided around the Atiq square or in the car park underneath the Atiq square (Fig 2.6).

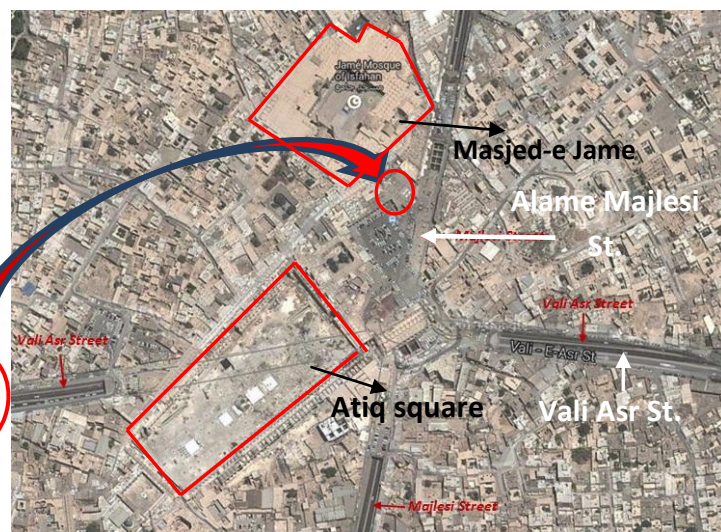
The management of the conservation of Masjed-e Jame, Isfahan



a)



b)



c)

Fig 2.6. Masjed-e Jame entrance; a) The east entrance [48]; b) Plan of Masjed-e Jame; c) Satellite map (Date: 09/07/2014)

There are two main street available which can be used to reach this historic site, Vali asr street that in the connection which passes Atiq square and the other one Allameh Majlesi street which passes near Masjed-e Jame. (Fig 2.6.c)

8.1. Masjed-e Jame architecture plan and courtyard photographs

Masjed-e Jame history and architectural construction phases was explained in paragraph 5.1-5.6.

Masjed-e Jame is used by the congregation for Friday group praying. Normally around two hours before praying prayers enter the site from the only available entrance (Fig 2.6 a). There is no payment for entering the site during these group praying. The main architectural parts of Masjed-e Jame:

Court yard: Place that prayers use it for performing, usually it has a Pool (with clean water) that is used for ablution. It also separates the interior parts of the Mosque from the sound of surrounding places and makes the interior part silent and ready for praying. It is marked in Fig 2.8 by number 2.

Dome: Emphasis on the Qibla navigation and helps the prayers to find the right navigation. It was also used as a way of navigation in big cities and emphasis on the main entrance. It is marked in Fig 2.8 by numbers 3 and 8.

Bed chamber or winter mosque: It is a place with row of columns that is used for praying in winter. It is marked in Fig 2.8 by number 15.

Porch or Ivan: Most of the time they have decorated vault. First Mosques had been designed with one porch and during the time by changing the plan of mosques it had become to four porches in 11th century. It is marked in Fig 2.8 by numbers 5-7, 9-13, and 16.

Minatare: It means fire in Arabic language. It was used before Islam as a location of fire and travellers used it to find their way, In Seljuk Empire (11th century) it became a part of mosques plans. They were used in both sides of the important dome after 11th century. It is marked in Fig 2.8 by number 20.

Ghorfeh: Small rooms around the apron which are used by the students who are studying religious lessons. It is marked in Fig 2.11.

Altar: It is a place that head prayer, Stand there and other prayers, stay and pray back of him. It is marked in Fig 2.11 by number 14.

8.2. Isfahan as a tourist destination

There are around 71 tourist destinations in city of Isfahan [49]. Almost one to third of these destinations is close together. Fig 2.7 shows the most tourism destinations on Isfahan map. The circle points on this map show 36 most important touristic destinations in Isfahan among the 71 registered tourist destinations in Iran tourism list [50].

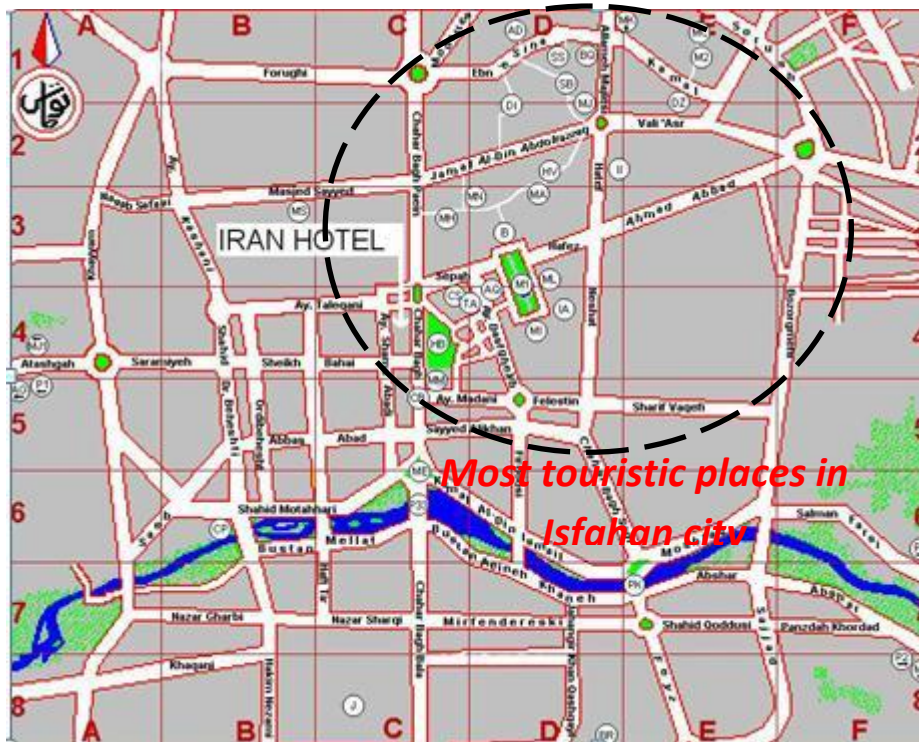


Fig 2.7. Positions of some touristic places [50]

Based on the writer of this thesis which visited Isfahan city twice during study this study in 2011 and 2013, there are some tourist boards available in the city which promotes tourists to visit the historic sites. There are also some guide handbooks available for the tourists usually in Persian and English languages. But, still there are some lacks to achieve as online data as well as various websites are needed to be designed on the internet for presenting further information to the tourist's especially foreign tourists.

Few details are issued each year about the tourists that visited Isfahan. Most of the tourists in Iran are not foreigners and mostly Iranian people from different parts of the country come to Isfahan for touristic aims. They usually come in family groups as well as there are various companies which run various tours around the country and organising groups to visit Isfahan. These large parties that come by coach usually have the tour guides to visit Isfahan and Masjed-e Jame. Foreigners can buy a tour guide during their visits. Tickets are available at the entrance door and each ticket price is around 20 Pence.

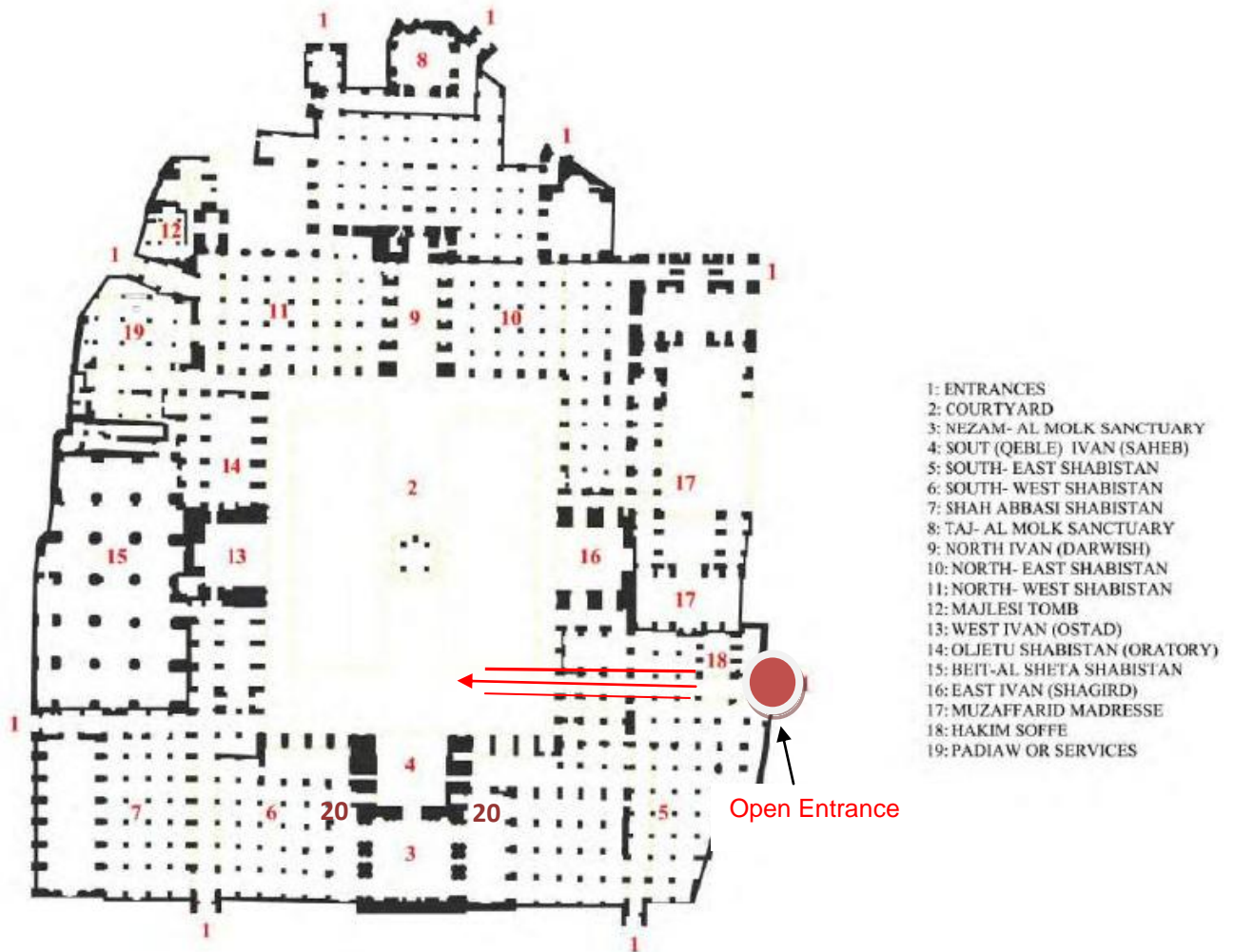


Fig 2.8. Architecture plan (Details in chapter 2) [51] Date (09/07/2014)

Based on (Fig 2.8.) there are various entrances shown on the map. These entrances related to different eras and were added to the mosque during its expansion. Nowadays, there is just one entrance for both praying and visitors to control over who goes inside and outside including the tourists and in addition to make sure they pay an entrance fee.

In the east entrance (Fig 2.8.), both visitors and prayers pass to the central courtyard through the passage way. Adjacent to this passage way visitors` information area is provided on glass doors. In this space some information boards are provided to introduce the site based on its various architectural values and phases which describe the history of the mosque.



Fig 2.9. Visitor's Information Area adjacent to East Entrance. (Sep. 2013, by author)
a) Inside the visitor information area; b) Glass door separated the visitor area from the passage way to the courtyard

The main entrance is for both visitors and prayers. During praying on Fridays and especial religious ceremonies visitors are not allowed to enter the courtyard. After passing the visitors' information area, the main courtyard is entered through passage way and is separated by the only glass door, (Fig 2.9 b). Visitor information boards are also placed along this passage way. In the following part the details of the courtyard are illustrated. On the south part of the courtyard, the oldest part with the famous dome which called Nezamol Molk is located. In Figure 2.8, number 3 in the architectural map shows the location of Nezam-ol-molk Dome.



Fig 2.10. South Dome (Sep. 2013, by author)

On the north west side of the courtyard, Oljaito shabestan is located. This shabestan has unique plaster decoration Mehrab which its date back to 13th century (See Fig 2.11).

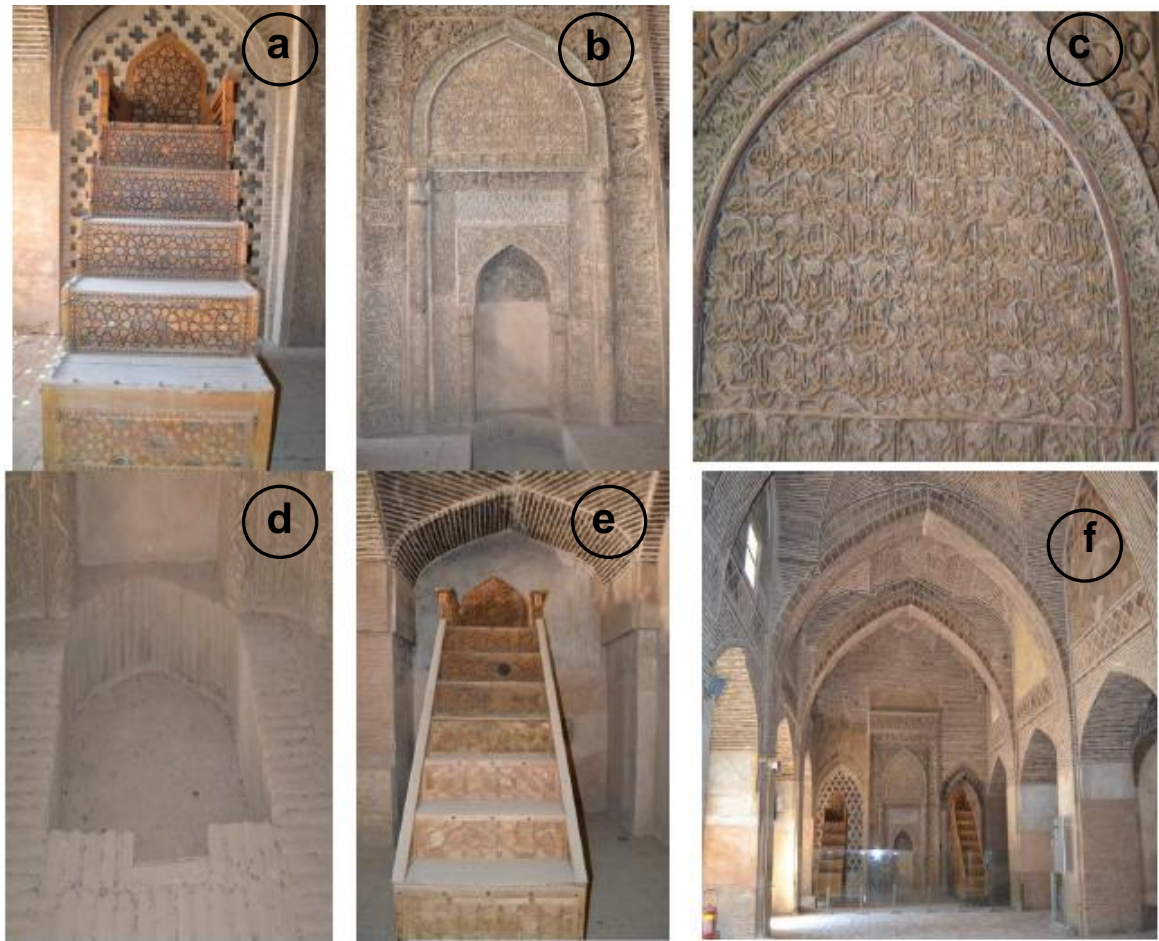


Fig 2.11. Oljaito mehrab (Sep. 2013, by author): a) Wooden Manbar (Imam, seat on the Manbar to talk with People); b) and c) Plaster decoration; d) Mehrab; e) Wooden Manbar; f) Interior part of Oljaito



Fig 2.12. West Ivan (Sep. 2013, by author)



Fig 2.13. East Ivan (Sep. 2013, by author)



Fig 2.14. North Dome (Sep. 2013, by author)

The important point is the usage of a blend of decorative arts, in particular a combination of bricks and tiles which is unprecedented and has led to an attractive and exceptional unity and integrity for Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan all through its history. The mosque's interior and exterior walls are fully covered with a polychrome, mostly dark blue, glazed tile revetment above a continuous marble plinth Fig 2.15. [52].

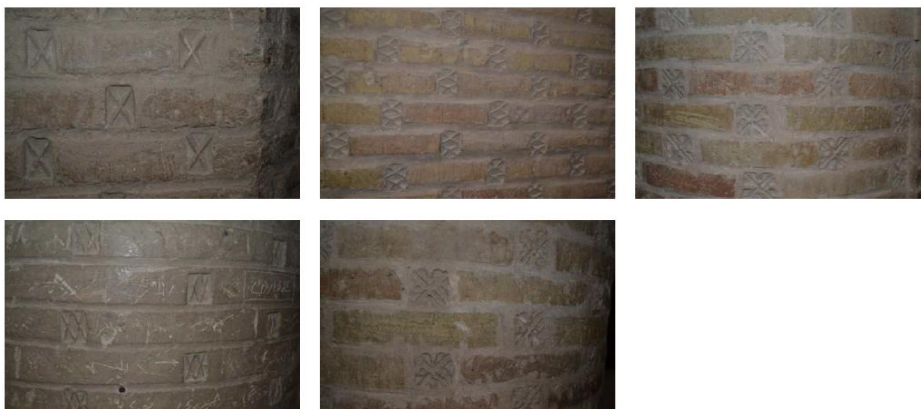


Fig 2.15. Brick decoration, These are mostly located all around the courtyard and on the wall surfaces (Sep. 2013, by author)

The tile decorations in Fig 2.16, are mostly located around the courtyard and their date goes back to Safavid Empire.

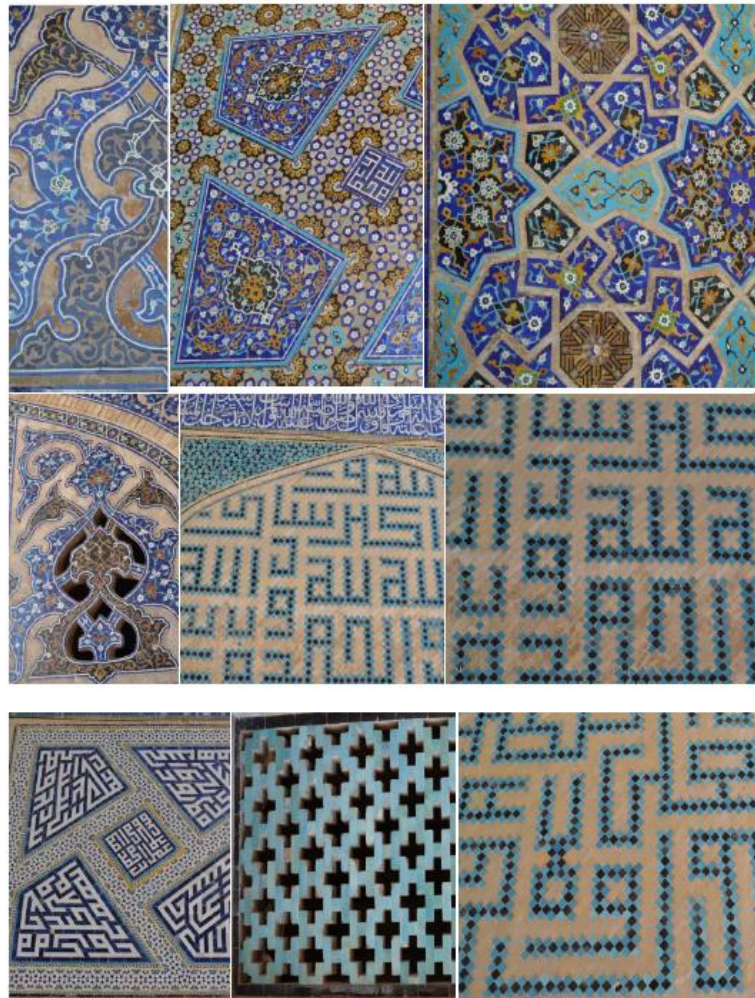


Fig 2.16. Safavid tile decoration (Sep. 2013, by author)

From the beginning of Safavid period, another method of tile decoration was added to the repertoire of artisans. Economic and political reasons prompted the creation of this "Seven Colours" (Haft Rang) tile to decorate many religious and non-secular buildings, which were made in great numbers in this period. Reasons which caused the popularity of this technique were:

1. "Seven colours" tiles were cheaper to produce.
2. Less time was needed for their manufacture.
3. Artisans could extend their repertoire of motives and designs for decoration [53].

Summary

In this chapter the achieved results were obtained by describing the location of the case study, how the various empires had critical impacts on the Iranian architecture and especially on the Masjed-e Jame architectural and decorative design. What was discussed in this chapter was related to who were those Empires and describing the stage of changes through time on the phasing diagram of this mosque and how was the completion process. Describing the architectural and decorative values that make this building unique and also explaining the most important changes that make it pattern. Four Ivans designed combination with dome chamber used in this mosque has served as a pattern in many mosques in Iran.

Endnotes

1. Pirnia K., (1989), *Iranian Architecture Method*, Bonyad, Iran, pp: 15-26
2. Pirnia K., (1992), *Islamic Architecture of Iran*, Elm-o- Sanat Publications, Tehran, pp: 12-17
3. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 24.
4. Tabari M.J., (1974), *Tarikh Tabari*, translated by Abolghsem Payande, Darya, Tehran, pp: 43-50
5. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 25.
6. Ghanad M., (2003), *A study on the formation of the north dome of Masjed-i-jami-isfahan*, Carleton University, Canada, pp: Unknown
7. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 59.
8. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 58.
9. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 73.

10. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 74.
11. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 42.
12. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 56.
13. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 82.
14. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 85.
15. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 87.
16. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 87-88.
17. Galdieri O., (1991), "Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", (Jabalamehli,A.Trans.), Esfahan: Cultural Heritage Organization.
18. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 24-34.
19. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 87-89.
20. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 37-38.
21. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 47.
22. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 24-34.
23. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame",The culture of Iran architecture,Tehran, pp: 24-34.

24. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 24-34.
25. Sauvaget J., (1947), "La mosquee omeyyade de Medine", Paris, pp: 95-190.
26. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 24-34.
27. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 24-34.
28. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization (2011), "Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List", Iran, page 74.
29. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 24-34.
30. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization (2011), "Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List", Iran, page 74.
31. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 72-77.
32. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 69-75.
33. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 69-70.
34. Galdieri O., (1975), "New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame", *The culture of Iran architecture*, Tehran, pp: 30-31, 48-49
35. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 12.
36. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 60.
37. Galdieri O., (1975), New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame, *The culture of Iran architecture*, No 2 and 3, Tehran, pp: 46.
38. Galdieri O., (1975), New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame, *The culture of Iran architecture*, No 2 and 3, Tehran, pp: 24-34.
39. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 60.

40. Galdieri O., (1975), New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame, The culture of Iran architecture, No 2 and 3, Tehran, pp: 40-41
41. Tabari M.J., (1974), Tarikh tabari, translated by Abolghsem Payande, Darya, Tehran, pp: 49-54
42. Sauvaget J., (1947), La mosquee omeyyade de Medine, Van Oest, Paris, pp: 94.
43. Sauvaget J., (1947), La mosquee omeyyade de Medine, Van Oest, Paris, pp: 95-190.
44. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 60.
45. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 131.
46. Stierlin H., (2002), Islamic Art and Architecture: From Isfahan to the Taj Mahal, Thames & Hudson, USA, pp: Unknown.
47. Galdieri O., (1975), New data about the usual building principles of Esfahan Masjid-e-Jame, The culture of Iran architecture, No 2&3, Tehran, pp: 40-41.
48. Link address:
<https://maps.google.pt/maps?t=h&ll=32.6677842,51.6855782&spn=0.0057287,0.0090736&q=Atigh+Square+Underpass,+Isfahan,+Iran&output=classic&dg=ntvb>(Access date: 20/07/2014)
49. Address link: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isfahan> (Access date: 10/09/2014)
50. Address link: <http://www.mappery.com/Isfahan-Iran-Tourist-Map> (Access date: 10/09/2014)
51. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, Open access, pp: 11.
52. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 74.
53. Link address: http://www.iranchamber.com/art/articles/tile_history2.php (Access date: 10/09/2014)

Chapter three:

Analyses of the registered nomination file and visual monitoring of Masjed-e Jame

1. Introduction

Masjed-e Jame was registered on WHL in 2012 following registration on UNESCO tentative list in 1997 [1]. It was a big chance for this monument as it was expected that it would be managed using the proposed conservation management plan contained within the nomination file as it was a registered site on WHL. Furthermore, the execution of the proposed short and long term projects in this file had to begin as soon as possible after registration in 2012. To illustrate these changes and improvements to the monuments, the first part of this chapter is assigned to assessing the quality of the Masjed-e Jame nomination file based on UNESCO guideline (Appendix 1). The aim was to understand if the Masjed-e Jame nomination file and its proposed short and long term programmes could cover all the UNESCO requirements or not. The second part of this chapter is composed of comparing the collected photographs from the first (2010) and second visits (2013). The main reason of gathering this data is to establish if the registration of Masjed-e Jame on WHL has improved its physical condition over its second year of registration.

2. Assessment of the quality level of Masjed-e Jame nomination file based on UNESCO guideline

The assessment of Masjed-e Jame nomination file was carried out based on UNESCO guideline which is presented in Table 3.1. This guideline has been provided for the UNESCO state parties to prepare their nomination files. Iran as one of the UNESCO state parties has to follow this guideline and try to justify all the mentioned items of this guideline [2]. The importance of Masjed-e Jame in history and architecture issues were gathered and discussed in the second chapter based on various sources.

UNESCO guideline items, UNESCO item description and the observed problems in the Masjed-e Jame by usage of critical analysis are mentioned in the left, middle and right column sides of the following table, respectively.

UNESCO item	UNESCO item description	The problem was observed by critical analysis of Masjed-e Jame nomination file
2. History and Development		
Item 2.a [3]	Description of property	A general description of Masjed-e Jame is given without mentioning the important details of the building materials especially fired brick which has been used as an important element in both structural and decorative parts. As it was mentioned in chapter 2 (page 46-47), the importance of this monument is in its unique brick laying technique compared to other monuments of the same era. There are various parts which this kind of omissions can easily be found such as the technical information related to the remaining decorations such as tile [4].
Item 2.b [5]	History and development	Inadequate detail is presented about the historic phases (See Fig 2.3 in chapter 2) of the mosque complex [6].
3. Justification for inscription		
Item 3.1.a [7]	Brief synthesis	Referring to the decorative merit in the nomination guideline and compare it with the Masjed-e Jame file (See page 33 in chapter 2), there is no information about the tile decoration which is related to Safavid era. This type of tile decoration in consistent Safavid style which is one of the unique features in Islamic decoration that is not mentioned in Masjed-e Jame file [8].
Item 3.1.b. [9]	Criteria under which inscription is proposed and justification for inscription under these criteria	Although repeated use of descriptions is prohibited in UNESCO guidelines, in the nomination file of Masjed-e Jame this item has some repeated items [10]
Item 3.1.c. [11]	Statement of integrity	In the nomination file, the negative effects of population (3,923,255 in 1996 to 4,879,312 in 2011) 25% increase should be discussed, but in Masjed-e Jame file there is no mention of this issue. One of the negative effects of this increase is that the immigration from the surrounded villages to Isfahan requires housing. New structures can be observed in the buffer zone. An indirect effect is increasing air pollution which damages the monuments [12].
Item 3.1.d. [13]	Statement of authenticity	Authenticity only applies to cultural properties and to the cultural aspects of 'mixed' properties. As the authenticity items for nominations made under criteria (i) to (vi) (See Table 1.2 in chapter 1) The operational guidelines state that 'properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes. The operational guidelines suggest that the following types of attributes might be considered as conveying or expressing outstanding universal value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form and design; • materials and substance; • use and function; • traditions, techniques and management systems; • location and setting; • language and other forms of intangible heritage; • spirit and feeling; These suggestions were not been observed in the Masjed-e Jame file [14].

<p>Item 3.1.e. [15]</p>	<p>Protection and management requirements The UNESCO guidelines ask that detailed explanations should be provided on how the suitable protection systems will be used to secure the building and more details about risk assessment are required regarding the future plan for repairs and maintenance A clear explanation on how the property will be protected and ensuring the property's survival are two items which are mentioned in the UNESCO guidelines</p>	<p>In the current nomination file of the Masjed-e Jame, the problems are mentioned without any details about the practical ways on how and in what order of priority these problems will be rectified. Some of these problems included in the proposed management plan are mentioned below. i) The examination of the existing cracks has been included in the 10 year long term programme of the nomination file. Although evidence suggests (some of these cracks are in a critical condition and require immediate attention) (See Fig 3.11) ii) An unsuitable air-conditioning system has been installed together with steel doors for separating the internal parts from courtyard. The need to improve these two unsuitable devices have been mentioned in the nomination file in a 2 year programme with no explanation and details of how these problems should be solved during this period. (See Fig 3.12) iii) In addition, health and safety issues for safeguarding visitors and creation of facilities for their convenience as well as the installation of sign posts for guiding visitors are included in a five year programme whereas expanding tourism in general has been included in a two year programme. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan benefits from basic and necessary visitor facilities (See Fig 3.19). However, due to significance of presenting outstanding values of the mosque, promoting visitor facilities inside the property and in the buffer zone is one of the main priorities in the management framework. iv) In Masjed-e Jame nomination file there are just some details about existing damages to the structural and decorative parts and other current problems of the building without adequate information about conservation projects, repair process, protection details and the future plans. v) No detailed information how the site will be protected during the conservation work, how to make the available scaffolding safe for the visitors and also for the technician working on site [16].</p>
<p>Item 3.2. [17]</p>	<p>Comparative Analysis</p>	<p>The similarities with other selected buildings and the reasons that make the nominated building stand out are two criteria mentioned in the guideline and should be discussed in detail. However, in Masjed-e Jame file there are some general explanations about some selected monuments, but there is nothing to explain the similarities or distinguishing features that make Masjed-e Jame stand out [18].</p>
<p>4. State of conservation and factors affecting the properties</p>		
<p>Item 4.a. [19]</p>	<p>Present state of conservation</p>	<p>In the UNESCO general instructions for world heritage list nomination file on state of conservation, the following items appear: 1. Conservation and factors affecting the properties 2. Physical condition 3. Threats to outstanding universal value But there is not enough information in Masjed-e Jame file about these factors [20].</p>
<p>Item 4.b. [21]</p>	<p>4.b.Document ed values (factors affecting the property)</p>	<p>In the UNESCO guideline, it is noted that increasing visitor numbers should be mentioned in the nomination file of world heritage sites and there should also be discussed on how the management plan could reduce the negative points of this increase. In this part of Masjed-e Jame file more details need to be added [22]. Visitor pressure during Nouruz ["Iranian New Year in late March and early April of each year"] is the only concern of this kind to Msjed-e Jame. However, improving protection and visitor facilities has been considered in the management plan.</p>

5. Protection and Management of the property		
Item 5.d/5.e [23]	Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan. Conservation plan, tourism development plan) Property management plan or other management system	With reference to the guidelines, it would be better to add a timetable and a description of various duties in the nomination file as well as a list of selected agencies to conduct future projects, since lack of these items could make the proposed plan unclear [24]
Item 5.J [25]	Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)	Management plans are included in the nomination files. Although based on the UNESCO guidelines, experts who work on Masjed-e Jame should be categorised in a separate list with their responsibilities explained. In the nomination file of Masjed-e Jame, only a list of experts appears without any explanation about their duties and expertise [26].
Item 5.e [27]	Property management plan or other management systems	In UNESCO guideline, it is mentioned that the proposed management plan needs to be analysed and explained how it will be performed which isn't mentioned in the nomination file of Masjed-e Jame [28].
6. Monitoring		
Item 6.c [29]	List, with a brief summary, earlier reports on the state of conservation of the property and provide extracts and references to published sources	Not designing two different projects, long term and short term. Recommendations for the urgent works did not consider. Additionally, less effort was applied to make the results of old surveys available and to design special programme with full details on how to make the negative impact of visitors as less as possible [30].
7. Documentation		
Item 7 [31]	This section of the nomination is the check -list of the documentation which shall be provided to make up a complete nomination.	Names and details of the organisations that have responsibilities to gather the information related to the sites and all the on progress programmes should be presented [32].

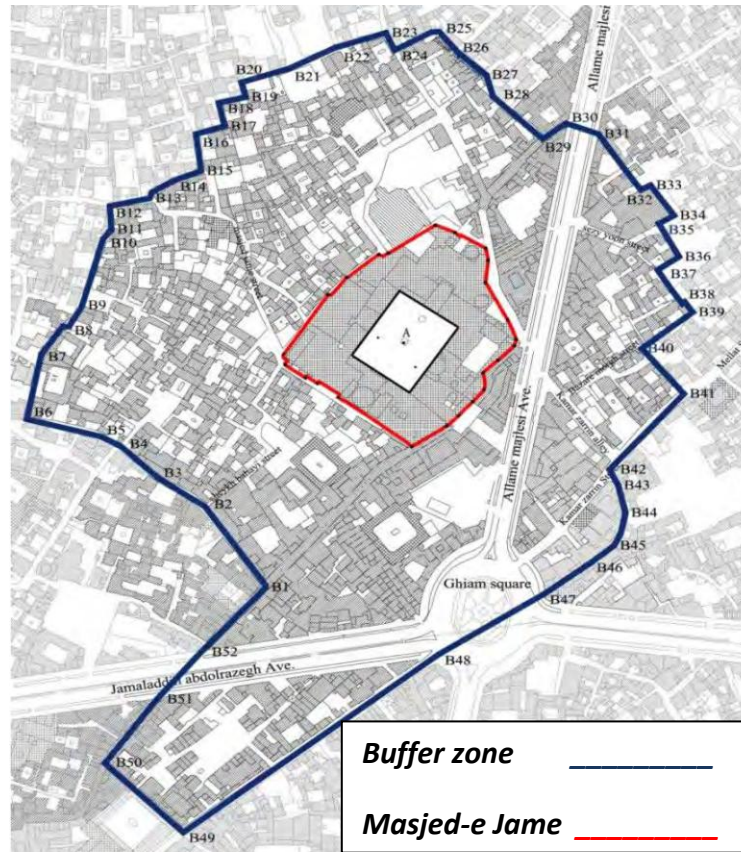
8. Contact information of responsible authorities		
Item 8.a/8.d [33]	Author - Name: - Address: Tel. Fax. E- mail: 8.d Official Web address - http:// -Contact name: -E-mail:	Nomination file contains contact details of those who have responsibilities for Masjed-e Jame, but unfortunately no response has been received to Emails. Therefore, it seems that the contact details given may be incorrect, the staffs have moved on, or too busy to respond [34].

Table 3.1. Critical analysis of Masjed-e Jame nomination file

Having considered the guidelines proposed by the UNESCO on the one hand and the nomination file for Masjed-e Jame on the other, it seems that there are some imperfections available in this nomination file and especially on its conservation management plan which needs some improvement. The conservation management plan is one of the most important parts of the nomination file that needs to be revised with clear identification of priorities as regards conservation projects and allocation of adequate resources together with a proper timetable for carrying through the plan and achieving the objective which is both protecting the building and decreasing further damages in the future.

3. Visual monitoring and buffer zone

To complete the evaluation of the Masjed-e Jame nomination file and to evaluate its imperfections, the next step of the research was performed by comparing the photographs of the mosque before registration as WHS and its up to date photographs from 2013 after registration. The first visit took place in September 2010. At that time Masjed-e Jame had not been registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List, although it had been identified as one of the most important cultural, historical and also religious sites in Iran by ICHO. In 2010, the nomination file for the registration was already in progress, as Masjed-e Jame mosque has been registered in 1997 on UNESCO tentative list. Finally it was inscribed as a WHS in 2012 [35].



**Fig 3.1. Location of Masjed-e Jame on the buffer zone [36]
Approximate date: 2010**

3.1. Buffer zone in the context of WHSs

The buffer zone to a UNESCO World Heritage Site was introduced in the Operational Guidelines initially in 1977. Since then the concept has been treated in every version of the Operational Guidelines. However, in the cases of early nomination, especially before the early 90s, the buffer zone requirements seemed to be less stringent compared to those sites inscribed after late 90s.

It is the case that even if the buffer zone boundaries are clearly defined, the legislative conditions within the zone may not be specified or made clear, and may appear unsupported by local legislation of any kind. However, from observing the recent buffer zone issues which occurred at World Heritage Sites, landscape aspects should also be considered and reinforced in the buffer zone of the urban area. Table 3.2. presents the changes implemented in the description of a buffer zone in the Operational Guidelines from 1978 to 2005 [38].

Year	Description of buffer zone
1978	When setting boundary of property to be nominated to the list, the concept of buffer zone around the property may be applied where appropriate and feasible. In such instances the nominations would include:(a) a precise definition of the surface area of the property itself, including the sub-surface area where necessary; and (b) an indication of the buffer zone around the property itself (i.e. the national or man-made surroundings that influence the physical state of the property or the way in which the property is perceived).Such buffer zone would be determined in each case through technical studies and provided with adequate protection.
1980	Whenever necessary for the proper conservation of a cultural or natural property nominated, an adequate "buffer zone" around a property should be foreseen and should be afforded the necessary protection. A buffer zone can be defined as an area surrounding the property which has an essential influence on the physical state of the property and/or on the way in which the property is perceived; the area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through technical studies. Details on the size and characteristics of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating its precise boundaries, should be preceded in the nomination file to the property in question.
1988	Whenever necessary for the proper conservation of a cultural or natural property nominated, an adequate "buffer zone" around a property should be provided and should be afforded the necessary protection. A buffer zone can be defined as an area surrounding the property which has restrictions placed on its use to give an added layer of protection; the area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through technical studies. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating its precise boundaries, should be provided in the nomination file relating to the property in question.
2005-2008	Wherever necessary for the proper conservation of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination. A clear explanation of how the buffer zone protects the property should also be provided. Where no buffer zone is proposed, the nomination should include a statement as to why a buffer zone is not required. Although buffer zones are not normally part of the nominated property, any modifications to the buffer zone subsequent to inscription of a property on the World Heritage List should be approved by the World Heritage Committee.

Table 3.2. The change in description of buffer zone in the Operational Guidelines from 1978 to 2005 [39].

In general, the World Heritage Committee recommended flexibility in the boundary of the buffer zone surrounding the nominated property to provide the possibility of more safeguarded areas surrounding the site. For instance, in 1978, the concept of buffer zone around the property may be applied where appropriate and feasible, including the sub-surface area where necessary and the national or human-made surroundings that has influence on the physical state of the property. In 1980, the buffer zone was defined as an area surrounding the property, which has an essential influence on the physical state of the property and/or on the way in which the property is perceived. Changes in 1978 and 1980 concentrated on area that influenced the physical state of the property. In 1988, the buffer zone was defined as an area surrounding the property, which has restrictions placed on its use to give an added layer of protection. Moreover, in 2005-2008, the buffer zone included important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection.

Kubota and Kim`s 2010 discussions on the World Heritage Committee started to take note of the management of the property through observing the questions set out in the Periodic

reporting which UNESCO requires state parties to answer every six years. Among the management issue, the rise in number of questions indicates the Committee and the World Heritage Centre have started to pay more attention to the buffer zone management [40]. The number of cases with recommendation for the improvement of buffer zone management is increasing as the idea of monitoring and management of the World Heritage sites become a norm [41].

Regarding the status, a buffer zone has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions, placed on its use and development, to give an added layer of protection to the property. At present collective efforts have been made to increase the importance of the buffer zone by all actors involved in the process of protection, sustainable conservation and presentation of world heritage considered as a tool to buffer various types of pressures and threats, the instrumentation is getting more substantial. But, there are problems related to buffer zone which may be divided into two groups:

- a) Regarding the territory – inappropriately defined buffer zone boundaries, unclear delineation, or lack of buffer zone;
- b) Lack of proper management – illegal construction in the buffer zone, endangered visual integrity, and insufficient protection.

It was suggested by Fellner that the buffer zone, as one of the efficient tool for heritage protection should include the following criteria.

Functionality: what is the function of the site, how is it developing, what are the connections with the local community, are there conditions for social and economic sustainability in the context of the concrete circumstances?

Visual: conserve the aesthetic values of cultural landscapes and sites as part of their integrity and authenticity

Spatial: organic link with the environment (land and settings immediately around the monument, rivers, roads, etc.), assessing the social aspect

Vulnerability: development pressure, tourist flow, potential political or other type of intervention [41].

The importance and function of a buffer zone and the necessary protective measures derived thereof is a relatively new concept in the conservation of sites and can differ greatly for each site.

3.2. Masjed-e Jame buffer zone

It worth mentioning, the Masjed-e Jame`s buffer zone before explaining its physical condition.

(fig.3.1). The most important external public space in the buffer zone is the project to transform Atiq Square with new buildings designed to adjoin the existing historic eastern bazaar structures connected to the walls of the Masjed-e Jame.

Atiq square is a new urban external space which has been modelled on the historic Atiq square which dates from the Seljuk Empire (in 11th century). This square became the most important square in Isfahan throughout the Seljuk Empire until the Safavid Empire. After that, Naghshe Jahan square became the most important square in Isfahan, so Atiq Square lost its importance in Safavid Empire [42].

According to the defined area for buffer zone, the Masjed-e Jame Isfahan has around 186351 m² area and about 1139 persons lived in the buffer zone area in 2010 [43-44].

3.2.1. Regulation of Masjed-e Jame buffer zone

The following regulations apply to Masjed-e Jame`s Buffer zone:

1. All interventions including repairing, restoration, rehabilitation and reorganisation or changing the function of all or a part of the various monuments in the buffer zone and the Bazaar without the permission of Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organisation (ICHHTO) are prohibited;
2. Urban development plans must be approved by ICHHTO in the feasibility stage;
3. Architectural style and outward appearances of new buildings should match local architectural style and respect visual integrity of the property;
4. Maximum permitted height of buildings within the buffer zone must not surpass 8.5 m from the ground floor [45].

In figure 3.2, locations of Masjed-e Jame, Parking in the buffer zone, Atiq square, Emam Ali square, the underground highway, and underground parking are highlighted. All these items will be discussed in more details in the following texts.

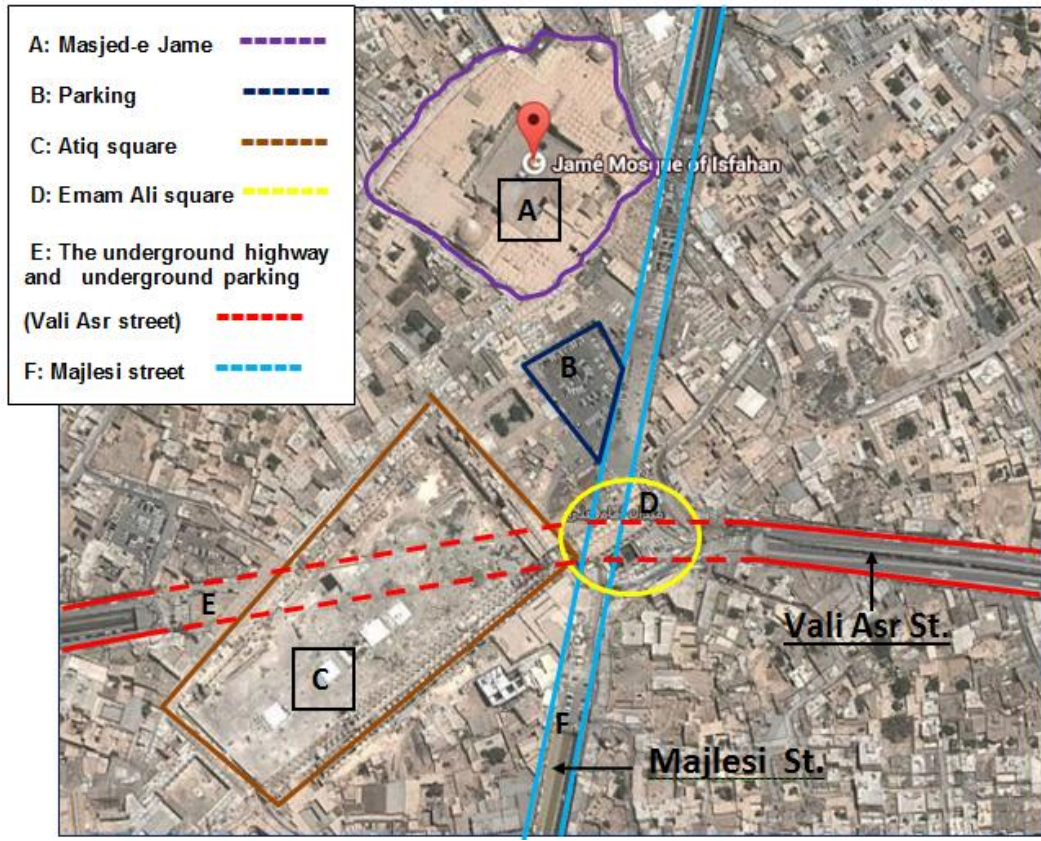


Fig 3.2 Satellite images from majsed jame of Isfahan [46]

3.3. Atiq square reconstruction phases

Atiq project was designed with three separate phases. Atiq in Persian means old and as the history of this square goes back to many years ago, this name has been selected for this project.

First phase is included the underground highway and underground parking (approximate date 2010). As shown in Fig 3.3., Vali Asr street is continued as a highway. Apart of this highway passes from the tunnel under the Atiq square. (See Fig 3.3.)

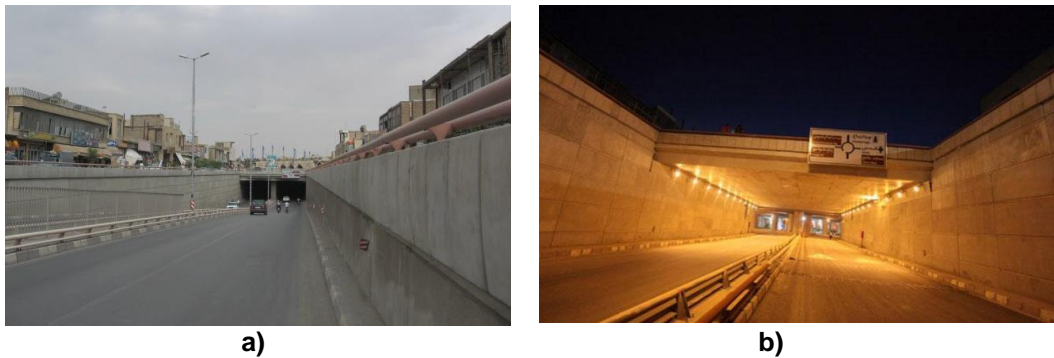


Fig 3.3. First phase of Atiq square project (the highway and the tunnel under Atiq Square): a) Highway entrance, b) Highway exit [47] (approximate date: 2010)

Second phase is concluded the reconstruction of the main square, renewal of the pedestrian way, and the reconstruction of Masjed-e Jame entrance (approximate date: 2012)



Fig 3.4. Second phase of Atiq square [48] (approximate date: 2012)

This is the surface of the square and the new highway is placed on the right hand side.

Third phase is included renewal of the bazaar beside the Masjed-e Jame that is located in the buffer zone and construction the uncompleted previous projects from the earlier phases which include providing parking for prayers and visitors as well as toilets near the Masjed-e Jame for the public use. (Under progress and there is no available picture from this phase). (Start date: 2013)

3.4. Atiq square reconstructed plan

The new plan of Atiq square was prepared by Mirmiran architectural group. The design process of this project was started in 2004 with the municipality of Isfahan as the head of this project. The design of the new plan was based upon traditional Seljuk architecture. The main aim of this project was to define the boundary of the old city and the access roads to the Masjed-e Jame. In its evaluation (2013), UNESCO considered that the project required revision both in terms of design and safety, preliminary archaeological investigations should be undertaken and that a heritage impact assessment would be needed in order to review the potential impact of the project on the outstanding universal value of the mosque and its setting [49].

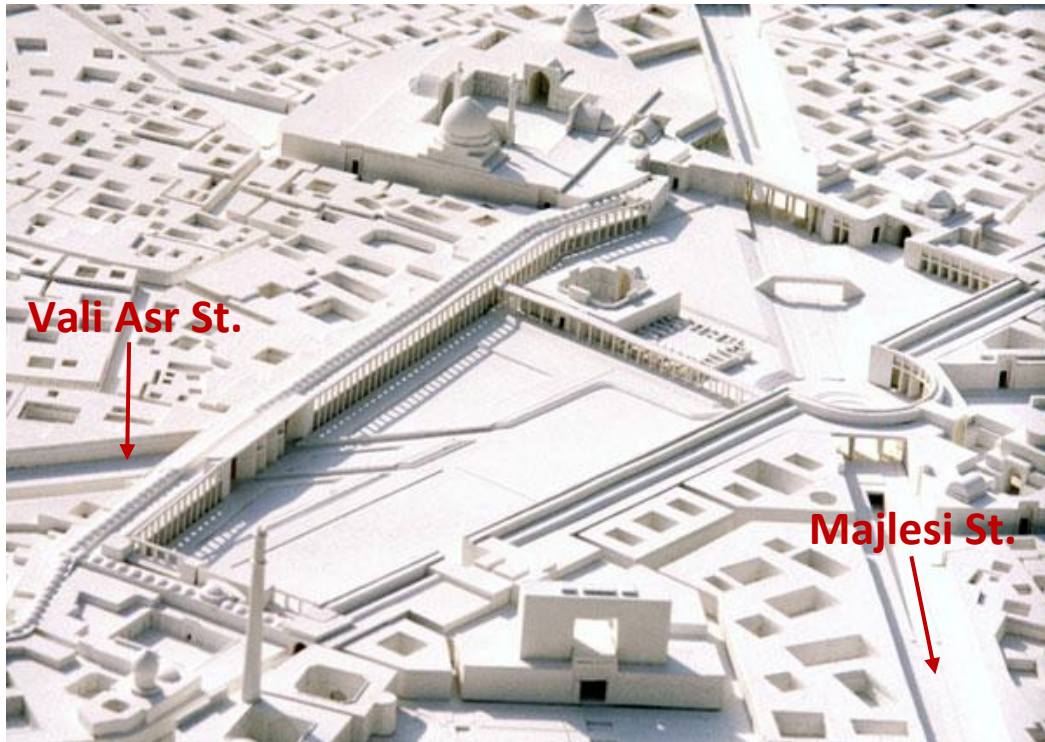


Fig 3.5. Mirmiran`s proposal of Atiq square showing new access roads planned around the site [50]

Fig 3.2 is illustrated the location of Atiq square and Emam Ali square by using satellite image. It is obvious that the construction was executed with some changes from Mirmiran plan. Fig 3.6. shows the underground highway that its tunnel passes under the Atiq square and from the street beside the highway, both visitors and prayers can come to the site up to the entrance of Emam Ali square. On the right hand side, the picture shows the tunnel under the Atiq square.



Fig 3.6. Completed underground highway (approximate date 2012), a) High way entrance and Emam Ali square entrance; b) Under the high way tunnel [51]

Organisations involved in the conservation of monuments such as ICCHO have tried to stop some parts of this project such as underground highway and parking near the Masjed-e Jame as their excavations could be very damaging. Different excavations were necessary

for the construction of foundations on the historic areas near Masjed-e Jame to achieve the project. The deep excavations can put underground archaeology at risk and also has destroyed underground archaeology in some cases. For the construction of the highway the created digging was performed without any pre study and checking exactly where the machine is going to dig, so many historical objects were destroyed and received serious damages and even when any object brought out without any crack there was no safe place for these kinds of historical objects and some of these were destroyed after the excavation.

The second phase (Approximate start date 2011) which consisted of the reconstruction of the main square, renewal of the pedestrian way, and the reconstruction of the Masjed-e Jame entrance had also many objectors to the high expenses which were going to be used for the reconstruction of the Atiq square. After finishing these 2 phases, there were so many arguments about the rectangular plan of the new site as the implementation of the scheme did not follow the architects` proposals and constructed a square with a rectangular plan related to Safavid architecture. This is completely different from the trapezoid plan which has been designed by Mirmiran and approved by the Isfahan municipality (Fig 3.5.) Several other components have been changed.

The type of arch used in the surrounding buildings was the type used in the Safavid era which has a sharp point which can be seen in Fig 3.7. This is different from the Seljuk arch which has a flat corner [52]. Seljuk arch had a flat corner [53].



Fig 3.7. Atiq square project (Second phase under progress, 2012) [54] , The highlighted parts in this photograph is showing the Safavid arches in construction of the Atiq square

Fig 3.8 is shown the completed Atiq square project. The initial plan of this square is provided to describe the surrounded construction of this site.



Fig 3.8. The completed second phase of Atiq square, 2013 by author

To summarise: the reconstructed plan of Atiq square was designed as a trapezoid shape while it was actually executed as rectangular shape. The map used in Fig 3.9.a is the original trapezoid as this is the only available map on Isfahan municipal website. The new square did not change the route to entrance inside the mosque.

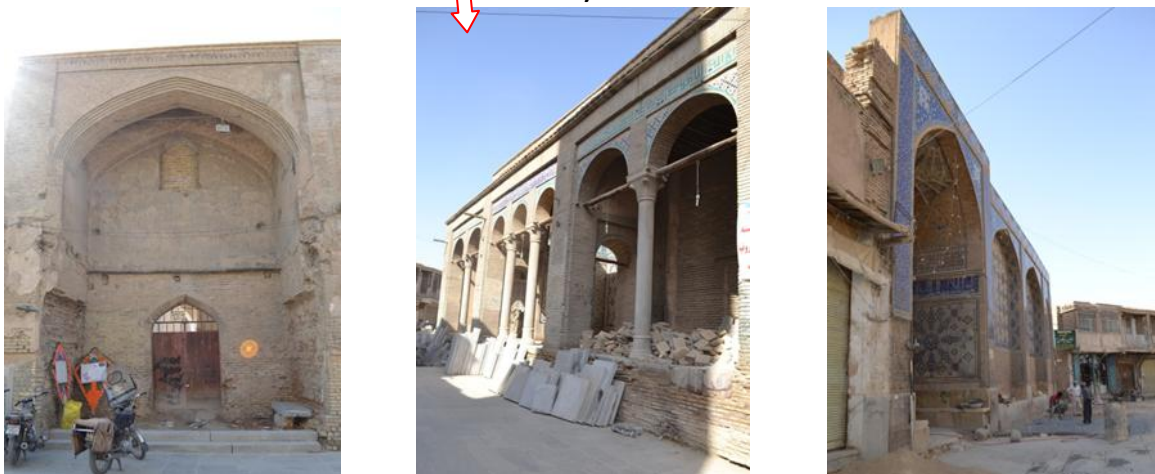
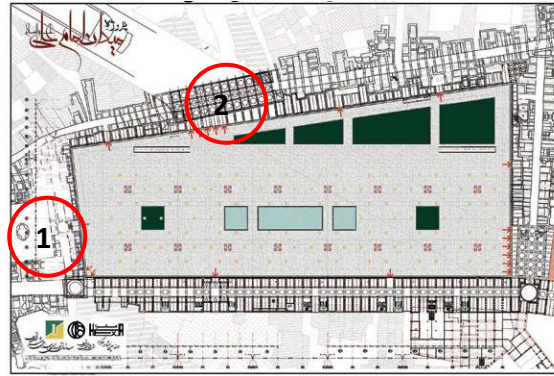


Fig 3.9. Buffer zone: a) Atiq square plan [55], b) Buildings in the buffer zone which need to be repaired (Sep 2013, by author)

Both indoor and outdoor spaces were designed in the entrance of Atiq square for parking cars. The adopted number 1 and 2 are shown the outdoor and indoor parking, respectively which in both cases cars have no permission to enter inside the Atiq square.



a)



b)

Fig 3.10. Planned parking located in Atiq square entrance: a) Outdoor parking located in Atiq square entrance, b) Indoor parking located in Atiq square entrance (Sep 2013, by author)

4. Condition survey based on visual monitoring

In the following section photographs taken at the last visit in September 2013 that shows the recent situation of the site are compared with photographs which were taken in 2010 before registration of the site as WHS. The purpose of this comparison is to investigate the changes happened during 3 years. This investigation will also summarise the condition of this building after almost two years of registration in the WHL of UNESCO and to see if there is any improvement happened. In general Masjed-e Jame has problems like many other historic

buildings. In the following paragraph the available problems will be mentioned and discussed in more details with their available related photographs.

This building suffers from numerous cracks in different parts. Some of these cracks have been repaired and some of them still need to be repaired by appropriate available methods. Some of these cracks become sever by the high amount of moistures as a result of using air conditioners inside the building and some places without any circulation, leaking pipes, inappropriate provided services inside the historical parts. Traffic also makes the situation worse, dirt caused by burning candles beside the historical walls. Using different kinds of inappropriate steel scaffolds, wooden scaffolds are not suitable as they are eaten by insects and the iron ones also make the corrosion by facing the moisture and leaking pipes. Some of the inappropriate hooks were available in this building which also corroded. Birds also cause damaged by their pee on the courtyard floor and the wall. Inappropriate speakers also make the external stress as they are installed on the historic wall around the courtyard and they are still in use. Sticking labels on the walls and especially on the tile decoration cause various damages. Some of the used glow for sticking the labels make some chemical reactions with the tile decorations and make them damaged and changed their colours during the chemical reactions. The main mentioned problems will be discussed with their available photographs in the following texts. Human destructions, air pollution, and damages caused by plants [56].

Inappropriate unscientific conservation methods have been used to repair plaster causing humidity to accumulate within its layers (Fig 3.11 (a)) Usually to repair the cracks, just open spaces between the walls fill with the fresh plaster and using different layers on top of each other leads to keep the moisture and humidity between the layers and this results in portions of the plaster to become detached from the walls so the repairs need to be removed. At the moment, there is not so much difference between the before and after photos because both of these photos shows the plaster repairs which is not new and both of these repairs go back to at least more that 10 years ago. There are some new cracks which can be visually monitored.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.11. The indicated unscientific conservation methods in a) and b)

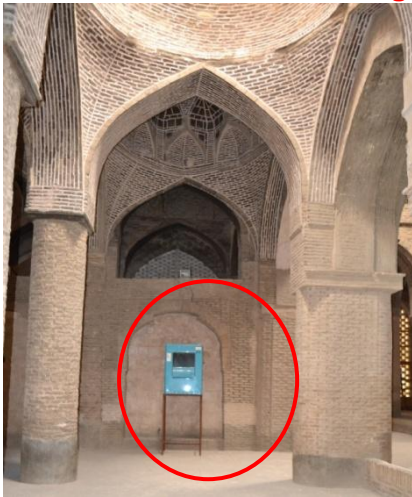
Air conditioners works by water evaporation are unsuitable for historic fabric and this type should be abandon (Fig 3.12). These kinds of devices provide a high amount of moisture in historical spaces, especially those places where there is no air circulation. This may damage the historic fabric especially the ancient brick work. Furthermore, the accumulated moisture can also cause various problems on the wall surface especially on the gypsum plaster. A new more appropriate air conditioning system should be proposed not only to make the air cooler especially in summer for the users but also be safe for the brickwork and decorations. By looking at the photos, it doesn't seem to be any difference between 2010 and 2013. No significant change was observed after registration of Masjed-e Jame in WHS and effects of various damages can be observed in Fig 3.11

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.12. Unsuitable air conditioning: a) Present of old air conditioners (Work with water) which increase humidity before registration in WHL, b) Presence of old air conditioners increase humidity after registration

All over the site, scaffolding has been used to prop parts of the building to prevent structural collapse (Fig 3.13). Careful consideration need to be given to its long term use as scaffolding is intended for temporary support only. Scaffolding has been used for structural applications which are unsuitable and are likely to collapse. Most of these scaffolds were used in southern part of the mosque which is the oldest part. As shown in Fig 3.13, other applications of scaffolds seem very unsightly. Reasons for structural deterioration should be assessed and permanent repairs should be undertaken and priorities given to the most dangerous scaffolding applications. Over the last 3 years no more scaffolding applied and none of the used initially scaffolding removed.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.13. a) Use inappropriate scaffold to keep walls, arcs and other parts of mosque instead of repair them, b) Use inappropriate wooden and steel scaffolds to keep floors instead of use appropriate devices or repair techniques

Hooks have been attached to the historical walls without any concern to the damage cause to the walls (Fig 3.14). Nothing was changed over these three years.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.14. Using inappropriate hooks in the masonry walls of Masjed –e Jame without considering hook types and the thing is hanged in a) and b)

Intrusive wiring, light fittings and fuse boxes have been used in this important monument. Their fixings have cause damage to the historic walls (Fig 3.15). Also their inappropriate location is visually intrusive. By comparing the photographs from 2010 (before registration in WHL) and photographs in 2013 (after registration in WHL), it is revealed that no improvement has been done to the safety level and to make these kinds of wiring and fuse boxes in the better organized manner.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)

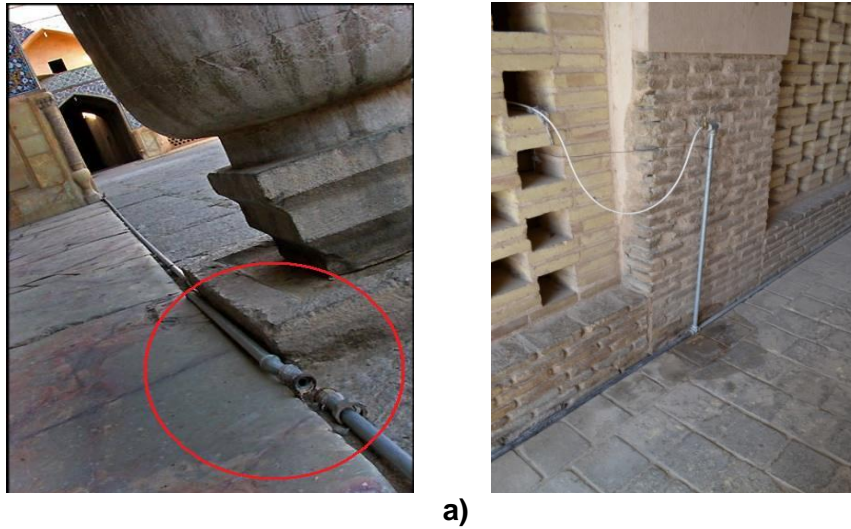


b)

Fig 3.15. Both figures a and b are shown the unsuitable electrical wiring and lamps

Water pipes are not in a good condition (Fig 3.16). Some of them leak and subsequently increase the humidity and cause dampness in numerous places. There are so many samples of these kinds of water pipes around the courtyard, some are leaking, and some are detached. These provided examples in Fig 3.16 are shown that there is not so much improvement after 3 years as well as so many examples of these faulty pipes can be found around the courtyard.

Before registration in WHL (2010) [53]



After registration in WHL (2013, by author)

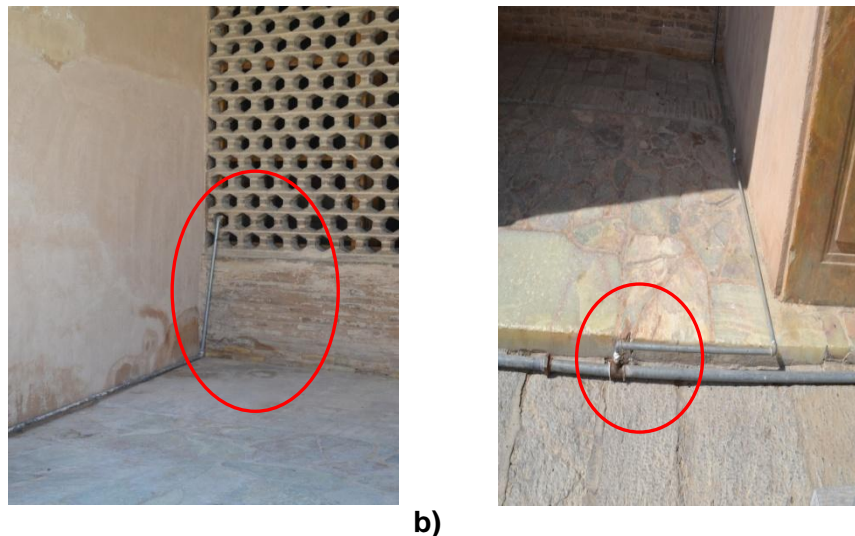


Fig 3.16. a) Inappropriate water piping before registration in WHL; b) Inappropriate water piping before registration in WHL

Unsuitable piping is all around the building (Fig 3.17). Some of the examples are shown in the following pictures, different pipes around the buildings related to the water and gas supply which are mostly in use. These are still being used by prayers for *Jammat* (group) praying. Unfortunately these kinds of pipes not only make the view of the historic building unacceptable but also they are dangerous and make the building unsafe in some parts. These are also damage the historic fabric. There is no improvement after almost two years after registration.

.Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.17. Unsuitable gas piping, both Figures a and b are shown the available inappropriate gas pipes before and after registration in UNESCO list

Situation of the main court yard pool (Fig 3.18). This water is used for ablution in preparation for praying. The pipes are leaking and accumulate water on the courtyard floor which causes damage to the courtyard pool. There is no improvement after 3 years and still this courtyard pool suffers from various problems. The floor beside the pool needs reattachment. The taps are leaking and it is worth to be repaired, as it seems urgent.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.18. Main court yard pool: a) the situation of the courtyard pool in 2011, b) There is no improvement and the courtyard pool is still in use without any changes after almost 3 years

Toilets are in awful conditions (Fig 3.19) which should be listed in the urgent programme to improve their conditions. The first problem is using historic areas of the mosque to provide toilets for the prayers and those who are visiting the mosque. There are also some other difficulties related to providing services to toilets such as water, disposal of sewage and ventilation. As a suggestion, it might be worth to relocating the toilets to outside of the historic parts of building. The Toilets after around 2 years of registration of this site in WHL received no visible changes for improving their conditions.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.19. a) Toilets condition before registration in 2010; b) Toilets condition after registration in WHL in 2012

Inappropriate posters can be found all over the site (Fig 3.20). Posters on the walls are always forbidden in Iran. Especially inside historic sites because sticking any kind of advertisements on the walls with glue or similar materials can cause damages. These labels have to be removed with enough care to prevent causing more damages. Over the 3 years still some of these posters are on the wall and the removing action should be considered as soon as possible.

Before registration in WHL (2010) [54]



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)

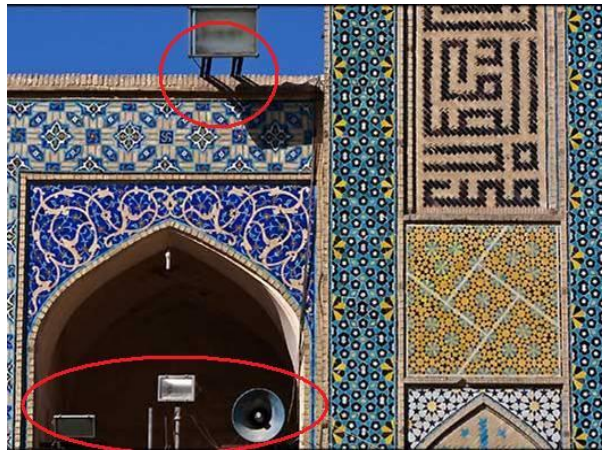


b)

Fig 3.20. Presence of labels and posters on the walls: a) Before registration b) After registration and three years still the labels are on the walls

Unsuitable light fittings and loud speakers are being fitted to the exterior of the building (Fig 3.21). After more than 3 years these unsuitable lights and loud speakers are still in use and no change has been occurred.

Before registration in WHL (2010) [55]



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.21. Photographs a and b are shown unsuitable external lights projecting from building

Burning candles beside the walls causes soot on the wall (Fig 3.22), which has to be cleaned by suitable cleaners. After almost two years of registration in WHL, no attempt has been applied to clear these soot.

Before registration in WHL (2010) [56]



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.22. The unsuitable walls situations due to lightening candles: a) The soot accumulated due to burning candles beside the wall, b) The soot which has to be cleaned and after 3 years, the appearances of walls are the same

Religious students stay during the day and sometimes at night in Ghorfe around the court yard. It is too messy because the religious students leave their personal items in these places and sometimes cook food. Especially cooking food in these places reaches the safety of the site at risk level. To change the current situation to the acceptable ones, it does not need so many funds but it needs a careful organised project to put everything in order (See Fig 3.23).

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.23. Ghorfe around the courtyard: a) Ghorfe around the courtyard before registration in WHL, b) shown the condition of Ghorfe after registration, no improvement can be seen

Birds cause droppings on the walls and floors all over the site (Fig 3.24). This is made worse by encouraging birds by feeding them. There is no available picture from 2010, as the place for feeding birds was constructed after the first visit in 2010. The dropping is more since 2013 as the place for feeding birds has been constructed after 2010.

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



a)



b)

Fig 3.24. Dirt due to feeding birds: a) Left photographs shows the drops of birds on the courtyard floor, b) Right photographs shows the place assigned for feeding birds

Carpets are used for the religious ceremonies and Jamaat (group) praying on Fridays. After these ceremonies, the carpets are usually packed and randomly laid on the wall (Fig 3.25). Carpets can cause moisture to accumulate beside the wall and are visually unacceptable for tourists. These should be stored in special place which has to be provided for gathering these kinds of devices. Based on the provided photographs, there is still no special place for gathering these carpets.

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



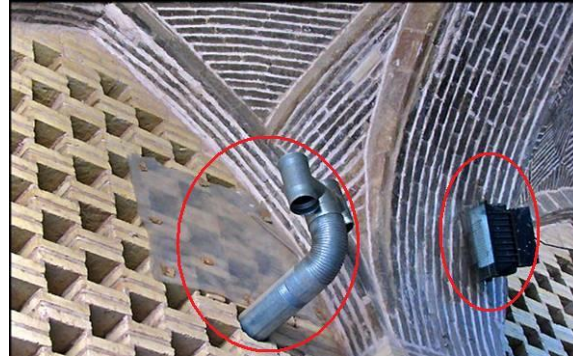
b)



Fig 3.25. Undefined position for carpets: a) After registration in WHL (2013, by author) this figure shows the courtyard and the carpets positions; b) Right photograph shows the carpets gathered in the southern interior part of mosque and the left photograph shows the carpets under the west part (Sofehe Saheb)

Sound amplification are used for Adhan (Islamic call for prayer) and praying in religious ceremonies (Fig 3.26). The sound amplification location has to be changed as they are attached to the historic walls. Hence, the first decision has to be made on how to change the sound amplification's locations without any more damages to the historic walls. The problem of sound amplification is required to be solved by considering an appropriate place.

Before registration in WHL (2010) [56]



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.26. Speakers on the historical walls: a) shown the available speaker on the historical walls, b) Shown the available speaker after 3 years passed from the time figure a has been taken

Curtains are necessary to separate the male and female prayers in Jamaat (group) praying. The hooks, posts and tracks used for hanging these curtains are very intrusive. It is recommended that some other portable device could be used instead and stored away when the pray is finished. The two following photographs confirm that this problem is still available and the hooks are still in use (See Fig 3.27).

Before registration in WHL (2010, by author)



a)

After registration in WHL (2013, by author)



b)

Fig 3.27. a) Shown the post that is used for supporting curtains, b) The hooks which are used for the curtains and there is a concern about the curtain track and the post needed to support it

Summary

In the first part of this chapter, Masjed-e Jame nomination file was assessed by the UNESCO operation guideline. There are some imperfections available in this nomination file and especially on its conservation management plan which needs some improvements. Whilst this file was eventually approved contained within it is conservation management plan which is intended to inform the future care of the site. The conservation management plan is one of the most important parts of the nomination file that needs to be revised with clear identification of priorities as regards conservation projects and allocation of adequate resources together with a proper timetable for carrying through the plan and achieving the objective which is both protecting the building and decreasing further damages in the future. To continue systematic evaluation of selected nomination files compiled using UNESCO WHS inscription guidelines could have improved the nomination file of Masjed-e Jame. In second part of this chapter to assess the situation of the mosque after registration on UNESCO list as WHS, the photographs from 2011 visit before registration and the photographs related to the second visit of the site in 2013 were compared. The result of this comparison confirmed that there is not so much improvements and significant difference

occurred during these two years. Whilst two years it is not a long time and a longer time needed for improvement the condition of the site but the available photos from the second visit after registration of the site shows that there is an urgent need for the conservation management plan of the site to be revised and the urgent need put in the priority list. Some of these available problems which can be seen in both photos from 2011 and 2013 would not need huge fund and long process, they just can be solved by a good plan to divide the projects in to the urgent, medium, long term.

Endnotes

1. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
2. <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
3. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 105, Item 2.a Description of Property.
4. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 10-52.
5. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
6. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 53-88.
7. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 106, Item 3.1.a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed and justification for inscription.
8. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 89-92.
9. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 106, Item 3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed and justification for inscription.
10. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 93-111.

11. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 106, Item 3.1.c.
12. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 112-174.
13. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 106, Item 3.1.d.
14. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 175-177.
15. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 107, Item 3.1.e.
16. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 177.
17. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 108, Item 3.2. Comparative Analysis.
18. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 112-172.
19. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 108, Item 4, 4.a.
20. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 178-198.
21. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 109, Item 4, 4.b.
22. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 199-211.

23. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 110, Item 5.d/5.e.
24. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 212-224.
25. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 111, Item 5.J.
26. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 234.
27. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), "Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention", Annex 5, Page 110, Item 5.e.
28. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 225-232.
29. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 112, Item 6.c Results of previous reporting exercise.
30. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 248-250.
31. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, Open access, Annex 5, pp: 112, Item 7 Documentation.
32. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation, (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 276-295.
33. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (2012), "Operational Guideline for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention", Annex 5, Page 113, Item 8.a, Preparer.
34. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization (2011), "Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List", Iran, pp: 296-297.

35. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
36. Linkaddress:http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/multiple=1&unique_number=1821
(Access date: 20/07/2014)
37. Kubota. R., (2010), Issues of Buffer Zone management of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites Located in the urban area of East Asian countries Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan, pp: 1-3
38. Kubota R., (2010), Issues of Buffer Zone management of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites Located in the urban area of East Asian countries Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan, pp: 3
39. Kubota R., (2010), Issues of Buffer Zone management of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites Located in the urban area of East Asian countries Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan, pp: 3-4
40. Fellner L. (Coord), Quebrada de H., (2002), A Cultural Itinerary of 10.000 Years. Proposal for the Registration to the List of World Heritage of the UNESCO. Province of Jujuy, Argentina Republic
41. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/documents/> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
42. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 5.
43. Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organisation (2011), Report of nomination of Masjed-e Jame Isfahan for inscription on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, Open access, pp: 217.
44. Linkaddress:http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/multiple=1&unique_number=1821
(Access date: 20/07/2014)
45. Link address:
<https://www.google.pt/maps/place/Jam%C3%A9+Mosque+of+Isfahan/@32.6697,51.685259,742m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m1!1s0x3fbc4a0acf002bcf:0x2ab8c5bef81f4ce8>
(Access date: 20/07/2014)
46. Kermanian H., Maleki A., (2013), Review of Atiq square reconstruction, Journal of Sarvestan, Vol. 4, pp: 21.
47. Kermanian H., Maleki A., (2013), Review of Atiq square reconstruction, Journal of Sarvestan, Vol. 4, pp: 22.
48. Link address:<http://www.chn.ir/NSite/FullStory/News/?Id=68996&Serv=0&SGr=0>
(Access date: 20/07/2014)
49. Link address: <http://www.mirmiran-arch.org/fa/Content.aspx?PIId=24> (Access date: 20/07/2014)

50. Kermanian H., Maleki A., (2013), Review of Atiq square reconstruction, Journal of Sarvestan, Vol. 4, pp: 21.
51. Kermanian H., Maleki A., (2013), Review of Atiq square reconstruction, Journal of Sarvestan, Vol. 4, pp: 23.
52. Linkaddress<http://www.persianpersia.com/artandculture/adetails.php?articleid=12732&parentid=1&catid=7>. (Access date: 20/07/2014)
53. Link address:<http://www1.jamejamonline.ir/pics.aspx?newsnum=100868654181> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
54. Link address:<http://www.chn.ir/NSite/FullStory/News/?Id=68996&Serv=0&SGr=0> (Access date: 20/07/2014)
55. Abdollahnejad Z., Watson L., Mastali M., (2011), Review of Various Management Plans to Understand their Advantages as a First Step of the Conservation Process of Historical Monuments, Athens, Greece, pp: 7-8.
56. Abdollahnejad Z., Watson L., Mastali M., (2011), Review of Various Management Plans to Understand their Advantages as a First Step of the Conservation Process of Historical Monuments, Athens, Greece, pp: 7.

‘

Chapter four:

The selection of similar sites to Masjed-e Jame from the UNESCO World Heritage List

1. Introduction

To improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan and to suggest some improvements to the recently compiled nomination files, the methodology was to select some similar monuments from WHL (World Heritage List). To select similar sites to Masjed-e Jame, it was necessary to prepare a series of tables which consisted of all registered sites by UNESCO website around the world. All 981 registered monuments in 2013 on WHL [1] were evaluated in four different phases and eliminated by different criteria in each phase. In Table 4.1, four stages are defined.

Phase	Title
First phase	Preparing a table for each country to include the number of WHSs in each country, the name of each WHS, its date of inscription, the existence of nomination and management plan and the category of each site as defined by UNESCO
Second phase	Omitting sites without nomination files, natural and mix sites as well as clarifying the sites without any constructions
Third phase	Omitting sites without construction and highlighting complex and archaeological sites
Fourth phase	Omitting complex and archaeological sites, categorising the remainder of sites in to seven groups and assessment these seven groups by using defined criteria

Table 4.1. Stages in selection of the similar nomination files

In the following part each phase is explained in detail:

1st phase, in the first phase of the assessment, tables were designed and compiled in order to facilitate the selection process (Appendix 2, Table1.1-Table 1.138). Each country was allocated a unique table which included the number of registered sites in that country. The table also included the name and inscription year of each of its registered sites; and the existence of a conservation management plan and nomination file and finally the category of the site.

At the time of this evaluation in 2012, there were 981 sites available on UNESCO World Heritage List. In the first phase, all countries with their WHSs were selected to ensure that sufficient nomination files with conservation plans of appropriate case studies were listed.

In the first phase, the date which has been gathered in the first series of table is based on UNESCO website [2]. Each registered site has its separate link which consists of some general registration data. Three items which used for evaluation in the first stage were the availability of nomination file, management plan and the category of the site.

The date of inscription was important as before 2000 Nomination files were not requested as an essential document for registration process. The registered site before 2000 which had no nomination files removed in the next phase (the second stage). The second important document is the conservation plan of the site. Conservation plans are part of nomination files as requested by UNESCO.

However all WHSs inscribed before (2000) were not eliminated, as some WHSs without nomination files might have conservation plans. Four main categories in the type of sites were defined by UNESCO which these categories are included: cultural site, natural site, mixed site and site in danger. These four categories are defined as follows:

‘For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as **cultural heritage**.

Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view’ [3].

‘For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as **natural heritage**.

Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

Natural sites: or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty’ [4].

Mixed site: This type of site includes both specifications of natural and cultural sites.

‘*Site in danger:* a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves’ [5].

2nd phase, all WHSs without nomination file were eliminated. Additionally, registered sites in the category of natural site and mixed site were eliminated as Masjed-e Jame has been registered in category of cultural site and has less similarity with registered sites in natural and mix category. All the 27 sites with separate management plan were also eliminated as they were all categorised as natural and mix sites.

The Tables (Appendix 3, Table 4.139-Table 4.234) show the outcome of the second stage.

This icon (❖) has been used to separate sites without substantial standing buildings. These include: river ports, railways, lakes, natural Parks, nuclear test sites, hills Struve art, islands, cave art, coast, sea shore, mountains, deserts. As these sites have little significance for this research they will be omitted in next phase.

3rd phase, Complex sites which are likely to be both too big in scale and extremely complicated in comparison to case study have been identified and marked by an (√) to be removed. The principle use of these sites is likely to be: a large numbers of buildings, complex urban site, historic centres, group of villages, or ancient or historic city. These sites are likely to be both too big in scale and extremely complicated in comparison to case study. The other omission is related to Archaeological sites marked by an (▶) which also have less significance for this research, they will be omitted in next phase. (Table 4.235)

To arrive the decision to remove each ones, all the investigations are through maps, photographs and available description of each site on UNESCO website.

4th phase, by omitting some sites in the previous phase, series of tables can be formed as seen in appendix c Table 236-Table 249. This allows the identification of the likely case studies which are of a similar scale and complexity to Masjed-e Jame. In the fourth phase of evaluation, the monuments were first categorised in seven groups which are 1) Castles and fortifications; 2) Museums and exhibitions buildings; 3) Churches, cathedrals and mosques; 4) Archaeological or commemorative use; 5) Domestic building; 6) Tombs; 7) Bridges and canals.

These last two categories (6 and 7) had not been excluded sooner because to recognise them in the previous phase was not obvious and it was time consuming to explore all the third phase sites in phase one. Through the UNESCO websites, it is much easier to filter the site by the type category but to discover the general-building use in more details all their available descriptions of the sites have to be evaluated. So it was much easier to narrow the selection process by some general details as complex site and sites without construction, no nomination file and natural and mix categories sites and then evaluate them in the fourth phase in more details.

Defined phases to obtain similar nomination files	Number of Tables
First phase	1-138
Second phase	139-234
Third phase	235
Fourth phase	236-249

Table.4.2. Circumstances of assigned numbers of tables to defined phases for obtaining similar nomination files in Appendix 3

The final assessment in the fourth phase was performed based on the following criteria:

- 1) Public or private usage;
- 2) Initial use or not;
- 3) Placement in the urban site;
- 4) Scale;
- 5) Date (History);
- 6) Materials used in the construction
- 7) Climate;
- 8) Ownership;

These eight mentioned criteria are defined by using the criteria which were used in item 3 of Masjed –e Jame nomination file to select the most similar sites and also using the criterion (ii) of UNESCO guideline that Masjed-e Jame was registered under this criterion. The nomination file of Masjed-e Jame was analysed against these data sets and the results obtained are presented as follows:

1	Public or private usage;	Masjed-e Jame is a religious public building.
2	Initial use or not;	Masjed-e Jame was constructed as mosque and it still has its initial use. Although it is just used on Fridays for Jamaat (group) praying and during the week it is open for visitors
3	Placement in the urban site;	Nowadays, this mosque is located in old part of the city.
4	Scale;	It is a complex site
5	Date (History);	Most of its remained construction are from 11 th century A.D.
6	Materials used in the construction;	The most used materials in this mosque is fired brick
7	Climate;	Mild and dry weather
8	Ownership;	It's the government ownership and Oghaf organisation (Islamic charity organisation)

Table 4.3. Defined criteria to select similar nomination files in the fourth phase

It has to be mentioned that the selected similar nomination files are not similar to Masjed-e Jame in all defined eight criteria and each selected similar nomination file includes some of the defined eight criteria, but it was tried to select sites which include more similar items in the defined eight criteria compare to others. On the other hand, the selected similar nomination files include more similarity to Masjed-e Jame based on the defined eight criteria. The process of selecting similar nomination files with Masjed-e Jame is shown in Figure 4.1. The following sites are the 9 selected sites which has the most similarities with the case study of this project: (See Figure 4.2.)

- Notre-Dame cathedral in Tournai (Belgium)
- Cologne cathedral (Germany)
- Selimiye mosque (Turkey)
- Churches of Chiloe (Chile)
- The Cathedral of St James in Sibenik (Croatia)
- Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)
- Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (Poland)
- Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (Poland)
- Kunya-Urgench (Turkmenistan)

A description is provided to briefly introduce the background history of the nine selected similar sites and to explain, under which criteria the selected monuments have been registered on UNESCO World Heritage List.

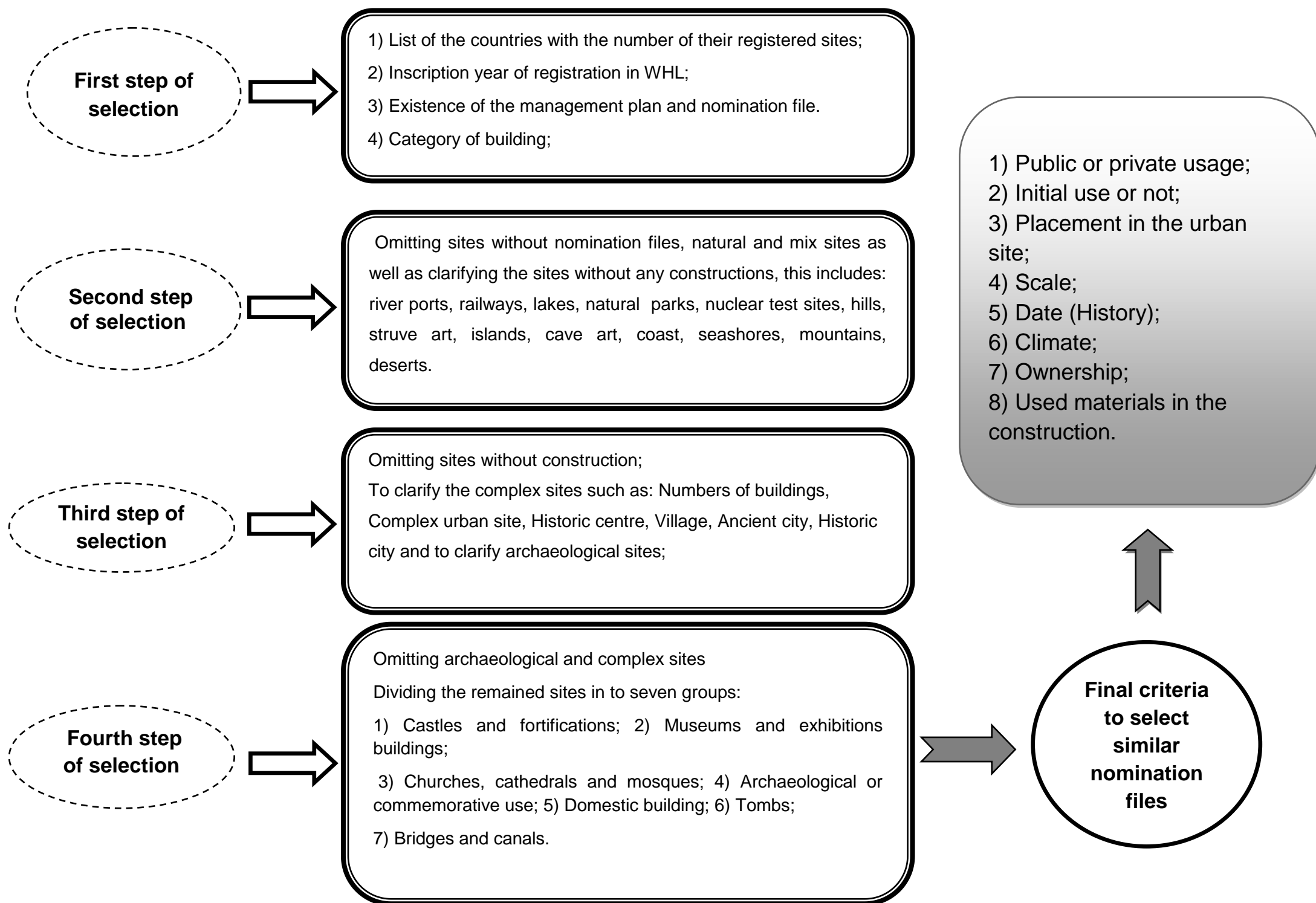


Fig 4.1. The selection process

Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai, Belgium



Kunya-Urgench, Turkmenistan



Birth place of Jesus, Palestin



Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (Matopolska)

Selected similar sites



Selimiye mosque, Turkey



Churches of Chiloe, Chile (at Nercon)



Cologne Cathedral, Germany



Churches of Peace, Poland (Swidnica)



The cathedral of St. James, Sibenik, Croatia

Fig 4.2. The selected sites

2. A brief description of similar selected sites

2.1. Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem, Palestine

This property was registered in 2012 on UNESCO list under the criteria (iv) and (vi). (Chapter one, Table 1- Table 2)

The Church of the Nativity is a basilica which is located in Bethlehem, Palestinian territories. Based on Christian beliefs, the birthplace of Jesus was located 10 Km south of Jerusalem since 2nd century A.D.. It is considered the birthplace of Christianity. According to historians the first church was completed in 339 A.D. and later after this original building was destroyed by fire in 6th century the current edifice was constructed. The church of the Nativity has had various additions since this second construction, including its prominent bell towers. As a result of cultural and geographical history, the site holds a prominent religious significance to both the Christian and Muslim faiths [6].

Fig 4.3. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

The church of the Nativity and the pilgrimage route has been registered as WHS based on following criteria:

The church of the Nativity is being counted as one of the early churches that have its own remarkable architectural influence on significant human history stages since the 4th-5th centuries until present. The Nativity church and pilgrimage route has a significance impacts on the events and beliefs of outstanding universal value. Since 1800 A.D. the contexts have been changed by urban development and as a result today the site is located in a busy part of the city [8].

Fig 4.4. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.2. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan, Iran

Masjed-e Jame was registered in 2012 on UNESCO list under the criterion (ii). This unique Friday mosque is a congregational mosque is located in the historic centre of Isfahan. It is an example of stunning changes in Iranian architecture during the mentioned period which has evolved over twelve centuries from 841 A.D..

Masjed-e Jame is considered to be the oldest preserved edifice of its type in Iran and central Asia with area of more than 20,000 m². Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan is a unique example of religious architecture that has adopted the four-courtyard layout of Sassanid palaces.

Its architectural style and innovative double-shelled ribbed domes has inspired builders throughout the region. All the remarkable decorative details are the perfect demonstration of stylistic developments over more than ten centuries of Islamic art. Masjed-e Jame is the oldest Friday mosque in Iran that has been enlarged by addition of high quality extensions and decoration during later Islamic periods.

The majority of the building which remains are from the Seljuk period and include the key elements of the ground plan, four Ivans and the two domes that are sufficient illustration of the advances techniques in mosque and dome architecture of its time [11].

Fig 4.5. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.3. Selmiye mosque and its social complex, Edrine, Istanbul, Turkey

This site was registered in 2011 on UNESCO list under the criteria (i), (iv).

Selmiye mosque (1570-4 A.D.) is one of the greatest buildings of Turkish Islamic history with nearly 5 centuries of historical remains. Its superiority and uniqueness in terms of technical features is as an indicator of its time. Selmiye mosque is an invaluable work of art given as a gift of the Ottoman sultanate to Edrine. Mimar Sinan was the architect of this great building that not only can be taken account as one of the masterpiece in Ottoman –Turkish history but also in the architectural history of the world [13].

Fig 4.6. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.4. The cathedral of St. James, Sibenik, Croatia

This cathedral was registered in 2000 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (i), (ii), and (iv). The cathedral of St. James in Sibenik (1431-1535 A.D.), located on the Dalmatian coast is the evidence of considerable exchanges between northern Italy, Dalmatia and Tuscany in monumental art between 15th -16th centuries. The structure was built entirely from stone with unique construction techniques used in the vaulting and dome of the cathedral. It is one of the successful fusions of Gothic and Renaissance art based on its form and decorative elements such as sculptured faces of men, women, and children [16].

Fig 4.7. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.5. Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, Poland

This site was registered in 2001 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (iii), (iv), and (vi).

The Churches of Peace were built in Jawor and Swidnica in the Silesia region of southern Poland in the mid-17th century. They are the largest timber framed buildings with religious application as a Catholic churches in Europe. These churches are included as an outstanding example of the Catholic church`s attitude towards the Protestant communities in the Silesia region during the Thirty Years` war in Europe. The fantastic implementation of both the constructional and architectural parts in these complexes wooden architecture churches has justified their survival until present days. The great spiritual power and commitment of these churches and their political development was unique in Europe during 17th century [19].

Fig 4.8. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.6. Kunya-Urgench, Turkmenistan

This site was registered in 2005 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (ii) and (iii).

Kunya-Urgench is a religious complex located in north-west of Turkmenistan on the left bank of the Amu Daria River. Urgench which was capital of the Khorezm region during the Achaemenid Empire is located in the old town. A group of buildings from 11th to 16th centuries are located in this site which includes: a mosque, gates of caravanserai, fortresses, mausoleums and a minaret which is 160m height. These are outstanding achievements in the architecture and craftsmanship which have influenced the architecture of Iran and Afghanistan and later the unique buildings of 16th century India during the Mogul Empire [22].

Fig 4.9. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.7. Cologne Cathedral, Germany

This property was registered in 1996 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (i), (ii), and (iv).

The cathedral of Cologne as one of the Gothic masterpiece of architecture was completed over several phases between 1248 but not completed until 1880 A.D. to the original design. Over more than seven centuries, various successful builders have been working on the construction of this cathedral. This monument was proposed for its intrinsic value and as an artistic masterpiece as well as the cathedral testifying to the enduring strength as a European Christianity. It is the largest Gothic church of Northern Europe [25].

Fig 4.10. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.8. Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai, Belgium

This cathedral was registered in 2000 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (ii) and (iv).

The cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai was built in three phases which started in the 12th century and were completed by mid-fourteenth century. This cathedral is a fantastic example of an extraordinary Romanesque nave in dimensions. The distinctive sculptures on its column capitals and apsidal transepts topped by five towers are all precursors of the Gothic style. The pure Gothic style choir was rebuilt in the 13th century. The cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai is unique as a considerable exchange of influence among the architecture of the Ile de France, the Rhineland, and Normandy at the beginning of 12th century during the short period that preceded the flowering of Gothic architecture [28].

Fig 4.11. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.9 Wooden Churches of Southern Matopolska

This site was registered in 2003 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (iii), (iv).

The wooden churches of southern Matopolska are good illustration of the traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Using the horizontal log technique which is common since the Middle Ages, in eastern and northern Europe makes them unique because few buildings survive which have been built using this technique.

The wooden churches of little Poland are an important testimony among medieval Church building traditions. These are related to Roman Catholic churches as their liturgical and cult functions in a relatively closed region in central Europe [31].

Fig 4.12. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

2.10. Churches of Chiloe, Chile

This site was registered in 2000 on UNESCO list under the criteria of (ii), (iii).

The churches of Isla de Chiloe are unique example of wooden architecture in Latin America as an outstanding form of ecclesiastical building. They represent a tradition initiated by the Jesuit Peripatetic Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, continued and enriched by the Franciscans during the 19th century and still prevailing today. These churches embody the intangible richness of the Chiloe Archipelago, and bear witness to a successful fusion of indigenous and European culture, the full integration of its architecture in the landscape and environment, as well as to the spiritual values of the communities. The Mestizo culture resulting from Jesuit missionary activities in the 17th and 18th centuries has survived intact in the Chiloe archipelago, and achieves its highest expression in the outstanding wooden churches [34].

Fig 4.14. has been removed due to Copyright restrictions

Summary

To reach the final aim in this research, which was gathering some improvements for the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame (case study) and some recommendations for nomination files under preparation for potential WHSs, a selection of suitable case studies was undertaken. To implement this selection the 981 WHSs in UNESCO 2013 list were considered in order that to identify similar sites to the case study, Masjed-e Jame.

Four different initial steps were passed to reach the final selection. The final criteria used in this selection process were based on the key elements of the case study. These criteria are as follows:

Public or private usage; Initial use or not; Placement in the urban site; Scale; Date (History); Climate; Ownership; and Materials used in the construction.

In the final assessment the following WHS were selected:

- Notre-Dame cathedral in Tournai (Belgium)
- Cologne cathedral (Germany)
- Selimiye mosque, Istanbul (Turkey)
- Church of Isla de Chiloe (Chile)
- The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik (Croatia)
- Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)
- Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (Poland)
- Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (Poland)
- Kunya-Urgench (Turkmenistan)

In the next chapter the nomination files of these nine select sites will be evaluated based on UNESCO guideline.

Endnotes

1. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/?search=&searchSites=&search_by_country=®ion=&search_yearinscribed=&themes=&criteria_restriction=&type=&media=&order=country&description=
(Access date: 10/03/2013)

2. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/?search=&searchSites=&search_by_country=®ion=&search_y

earinscribed=&themes=&criteria_restriction=&type=&media=&order=country&description=
(Access date: 10/03/2013)

3. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/> (Article 1) (Access date: 15/09/2013)
4. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/> (Article 2) (Access date: 15/09/2013)
5. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/158/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
6. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1433/documents/> Palestine (Birthplace of Jesus) Iran nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)
7. Link address: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1433/multiple=1&unique_number=1922 (Access date: 10/03/2013)
8. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1433/documents/> Palestine (Birthplace of Jesus) Iran nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)
9. Link address: http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&l=en&id_site=1433&gallery=1&&index=1 (Access date: 10/03/2013)
10. http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&l=en&id_site=1433&gallery=1&&maxrows=18 (Access date: 10/03/2013)
11. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/documents/> Masjed-e Jam Isfahan (Access date: 10/03/2013)
12. Link address: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/88770593> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
13. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)
14. Link address:
http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site_1366_0004.jpg&id_site=1366 (Access date: 10/03/2013)
15. Link address: https://www.google.pt/webhp?sourceid=chrome_instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=istanbul%20turkey (Access date: 10/03/2013)
16. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)
17. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/963/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
18. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/963/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
19. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) Iran nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)
20. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1054/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
21. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1054/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)
22. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1199/documents/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)

23. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&l=en&id_site=1199&gallery=1&&index=13 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

24. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site_1199_0005.jpg&id_site=1199 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

25. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/292bis.pdf>: Germany nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)

26. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site_0292_0018.jpg&id_site=292 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

27. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/292/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)

28. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1009.pdf>: Belgium nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)

29. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site_1009_0016.jpg&id_site=1009 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

30. Link address:

http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&l=en&id_site=1009&gallery=1&&index=13 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

31. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)

32. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1053/gallery/> (Access date: 10/03/2013)

33. Link address: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1053/multiple=1&unique_number=1489 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

34. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file (Access date: 10/03/2013)

35. Link address: <http://midlifecrisisgapyear.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/apr-12-048.jpg> (Access date: 10/03/2013)

36. Link address: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/971/multiple=1&unique_number=1135 (Access date: 10/03/2013)

Chapter five:

Evaluating and categorising the nomination files based on UNESCO criteria to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame, Isfahan

1. Introduction

The methodology was to study some similar nomination files of the monuments which have been prepared based on UNESCO guidelines, with particular emphasis on their conservation management plans. To select similar monuments with the Masjed-e Jame, it was necessary to prepare a series of tables which initially consisting of all registered sites in UNESCO from around the world. All 981 registered monuments on WHL in 2013 were evaluated in different phases and eliminated by different criteria at each phase (Chapter 4). The selected monuments from evaluation levels are listed in Table 5.1.

Country	Name	References
Iran	Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan	1
Croatia	The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik	2
Germany	Cologne Cathedral	3
Palestine	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	4
Poland	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica	5
Poland	Wooden Churches of (Matopolska)	6
Turkey	Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex	7
Turkmenistan	Kunya-Urgench	8
Belgium	Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	9
Chile	Churches of Chiloe	10

Table 5.1. List of selected nomination files

There are nine criteria in the UNESCO operation guidelines which were considered as the basis for evaluation of these ten nomination files. It is worth mentioning that the nomination files of Cologne cathedral and Notre-Dame cathedral in Tournai were eliminated from the rest of study, as their nomination files were not provided in English although they fulfilled the selection criteria. The nine criteria available in UNESCO operation guidelines are: 1) Identification of property; 2) Description; 3) Justification for inscription; 4) State of conservation and factors affecting the properties; 5) Protection and management of property; 6) Monitoring; 7) Documentation; 8) Contact information and responsible authorities; 9) Signature on behalf of state party. Each criterion is broken into subheadings based upon the UNESCO operational guidelines and then further subdivision according to the explanation provided by UNESCO.

For the assessment of the selected eight conservation management plans each of these criteria is broken into subheadings based upon those in the UNESCO operational guidelines Annex 5. The second categorisation was assigned to some additional subheading to achieved positive points from the nomination files and subsequently a higher quality of evaluation.

Furthermore, to evaluate the performance of the selected nomination files in each criterion a classification has been used to summarise the outcome. This classification was achieved by categorising each nomination file as excellent, good, average, adequate and poor. This classification was proposed during the selection process which was defined completely in chapter 4. Although the selection for the similar sites with Masjed-e Jame resulted in 8 most similar sites, the overview which required the consideration of all the registered sites in UNESCO gave the idea to use the following criteria. Almost all the nomination files were briefly reviewed which helped to define the following criteria. Each criterion was defined as:

- **Excellent**

Complete, coverage of the whole information needed for the selected item, not repetitive, useful information, straightforward, special and innovative maps and tables designed to make the information easy accessed, well reference with comprehensive bibliography.

- **Good**

Complete, essential information needed for the selected item, useful information, enough useful maps and tables, well referenced. Due to lack of useful descriptions in some items, the items in this category cannot be categorised as an excellent.

- **Average**

Incomplete information in some parts, additional information needed for completion.

- **Adequate**

Too much and irrelevant information, repetitive, too many unrelated descriptions

- **Poor**

In complete, repetitive, incomplete referencing, incomplete bibliography

Tables 5.2 to Table 5.17 present the positive points of each case study. The positive points were achieved by analysing the contents of the nomination files of the selected sites against the each criterion in the UNESCO guideline. The analysis was systematically undertaken through the use of the subheadings of each criterion and their evaluation was undertaken based on the defined criteria above.

Item 1. Identification of the property (Based on UNESCO guideline)

Identification of the property, this part defines where the property is located and how it is geography defined.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
Identification of the Property Country State, province or region Name of property Geographical coordinates to the nearest second Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone [11]	Birth place of Jesus, (Palestine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Using maps and pictures for better understanding between the texts [12],[13] ➤ The pictures in texts are fully titled with exact date and details of each picture [14] ➤ Three dimensional maps with reference, scale and legend [15] ➤ Plan are annotated with descriptions of the exact location of the decorations and the exact date and process of adding these decorations to the construction [16] ➤ Pictures of the buildings constructed around the monument with their exact geographic location [17]
	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pictures of the roads to the site with their exact date [18]
	Selmiye Mosque , (Turkey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the available maps were gathered in a table and can be referenced based on their situation [19] ➤ All available buildings within the site with the names, location and their pictures are provided [20] ➤ All the restorations plans and the exact location of conservation projects can easily be found on the plans and also their location on the section and elevation of different parts of the construction ➤ Details about excavation, demolition, reconstruction [21] ➤ Plan are annotated with descriptions of the exact location of the decorations and the exact date and process of adding these decorations to the construction [22-25]

Table 5.2. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the first item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran,Masjed-e Jame	Identification of the property	Average
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Excellent
Palestine,Birth place of Jesus		Excellent
Turkey,Selmiye Mosque		Excellent
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Good
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Average
Turkmenistan,Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia,The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Adequate

Table 5.3. Evaluation of nomination files for the first item

In the first item, there are some suggestions to help state parties prepare the base line data to confirm that their site could be registered by UNESCO as WHS (based on the mentioned criteria, Annex 4). In this part, it can be concluded that in some cases longitude and latitude of the mentioned sites, buffer zones and connection lines to the proposed sites are vague. Reviewing the selected files creates the idea that it is useful to provide clear boundaries by preparing maps with full details about the location of site, buffer zone, green spaces and adding some information about the religious ceremonies, the usage of building and how it has changed over time. This information could provide a clear idea why the site has enough

significance to be listed as WHS. Based on the evaluation in Table 5.03, most of the selected sites were presented in a comprehensive way such as Birth place of Jesus and the remainder were at least adequate. This shows that most of their authors tried to provide this item as complete as possible to define the site well and show that the site has high capacity to be registered in WHL.

Item 2: Description (Based on UNESCO guideline)

In this part the aim is to gather all the information, evidences and details which can justify that it is a culturally significant and unique site suitable for inscription as a WHS. This item not only consists of all the phenomena which make sites culturally significant but also requires the presentation of the exact relationship between the architectural styles and history of changes.

UNESCO Guidance		World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
Description Description of property. History and development.	Architecture (History and development) Describe how the property has reached its present form and condition [26]	Birth place of Jesus, Palestine	Table consist of date of various events, interventions, complex history and architectural developments Description of the property, architectural plans with the names of each phases [27] Dividing the interior part into three parts making details are more accessible [28] Exact date and location of materials used in the monument [29]
		Cathedral of St. James Sibenik Croatia	➤ Description of unique construction methods corresponding to their related era ➤ Table consist of date of various events, interventions, complex history and architectural developments [30]
		Churches of Peace, Poland	➤ Literature review was done perfectly [31]
		Churches of Chiloe, Chile	➤ Effects of monuments on urban development [32]
	Archaeological process Cultural significance Architectural style. Date of construction. Materials Archaeological results [33]	Birthplace of Jesus, Palestine	➤ Details about excavation, demolition, reconstruction [34]
		Churches of Chiloe, Chile	➤ Description of the property, architectural plans with the names of each phases [35]
		Selmiye Mosque, Turkey	➤ The legal status of the monument [36]
	Significant changes, Including recent conservation history [37]	Churches of Chiloe, Chile	➤ Process of repair and conservation projects with exact dates ➤ Description of the current conditions ➤ Sources and level of finance are well defined ➤ Visitor facilities and infrastructure ➤ Management plan was designed with attention to the buildings and the surrounded routes ➤ Funds for conservation projects are divided into two types:1) repair projects related to the historic sites 2) projects in the buffer zone)[38] ➤ Tables consist of the registered sites and the surrounded buildings and the list of owners [38-39] ➤ Use school programmes to increase the awareness of the society on how to save their heritages for the future generations [40]
	Repair, protection Construction phases Major change Demolishing Rebuilding Completion [42]	Birth place of Jesus, Palestine	➤ Process of repair and conservation projects with exact dates ➤ Description of the current condition [41]
		Kunya-Urgench, Turkmenistan	➤ Recommended that routes for visitors be clearly signposted and tours of different lengths devised and colour-coded) ➤ Numbers of possible areas which could be of visitor interest, are divided in to 4 groups ➤ Information boards, sensitively placed and multi-lingual (should be erected at all points of visitor interest) ➤ The amenity value of all sites and monuments could be considerably improved by the relocation of unsightly electricity pylons and telephone in their vicinity [43]

Table 5.4. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the second item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	Description	Average
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Good
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Excellent
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Good
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Excellent
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Good
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Adequate

Table 5.5. Evaluation of the nomination files for the second item

The second part of all nomination files could be considered as one of the longest and complicated part of the nomination file based on Table 5.4. All the writers tried to gather as much information as possible to justify the cultural significance of their site. According to the reviewed files, using detailed maps, full referencing, providing details about the available rules and gathering the list of owners in a table to be easily referable were considered as those positive factors of selected files especially in Birth place of Jesus nomination file.

Item 3. Justification for inscription (Based on UNESCO guideline)

This item should cover the integrity and authenticity of the property followed by comparative analysis to complete the item.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
<p>Outstanding universal value Statement of Authenticity Subset of the universal values: a. Form and design b. Material and substance c. Use and function d. Tradition, technique and management e. Location f. Langue and other forms of intangible heritage g. Spirit and feeling Other internal and external factors [44]</p> <p>Integrity Statement of integrity [44]</p>	<p>Wooden Churches of Matopolska, Poland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Full description of whole development process ➤ Accurate bibliography ➤ List of basic archived sources [45]
	<p>Churches of Chiloe (Chile)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic development of the site [46] ➤ Use the annex for more detail descriptions to prevent repetition ➤ List of policies related to preservation of the property ➤ Description of the occupations ➤ Process of adding new religious constructions to the site ➤ Date of the most recent record of the property ➤ Projects designed to improve the level of information for the public about the projects and their responsibilities in facing historical remains ➤ All the information was provided based on the exact date and location ➤ Accurate bibliography ➤ The state of conservation and current situation of the site were categorised as bad, good and average [47]
<p>Management, legal protections and threats Protection and management requirements How the requirement for protection and management will be achieved and outlining the frame work for protection. Outline the frame work for protection and management Necessary protection mechanisms Management system or management plans (where currently in a place or need of establishment) Vulnerabilities of the property Presence of strong legal protection A clear documented management system which has to present the relationship with the stakeholders, group of users, adequate staff and financial resources To acknowledge any long term challenges for protection and management of the property (Long term strategy) Most significant threat to the buildings, Vulnerabilities and negative changes in authenticity and changes should be highlighted Finally set out how the management strategy will mitigate any adverse changes [48]</p>	<p>Cathedral of St. James Šibenik, (Croatia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ List of problems which is led to continue the uncompleted designed projects ➤ New investigations [49]
	<p>Wooden Churches of Matopolska, Poland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Details and exact date of restoration projects ➤ Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques [50] ➤ All the projects related to all conservation, extending the green sites around the building were divided based on their level of importance and the start and end date are also mentioned [51] ➤ List of policies related to preservation of the property [51-52]
	<p>Churches of Chiloe, (Chile)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Present state of preservation [53]
<p>Comparative analysis The comparison should outline the similarities the nominated property has with other properties and the reasons that make it stand out [54]</p>	<p>Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (Poland)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Comparative analysis were divided in to four parts which include architectural scale, plan and architectural structural system and decor [55]

Table 5.6. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the third item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	Justification for inscription	Average
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Excellent
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Excellent
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Good
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Adequate
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Excellent
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Good

Table 5.7. Evaluation of the nomination files for the third item

After completing two previous steps, it is time to gather all the related information to support the site as having outstanding universal value. In two previous items writers should try to prepare clear documentation for the readers to understand the site, its unique characteristics with the support of various plans, maps and different analyses. In this part, the aim is focusing on the comparative analysis between the selected similar sites at a national or international level to proof that the site should be registered as a WHS.

The results from reviewing the achievements of the eight nomination files confirms that brief description for the historical, architectural, archaeological findings and supporting economic development are factors which categorised files at the excellent level then good, average, adequate and poor. Furthermore, trying to minimise the repetition by referring to an annex, was taken to account as one of those factors.

Writers in this part have been asked by UNESCO to prepare useful details for management of the site, legal protection and threats. In this direction, it is worth mentioning that after reviewing selected files, it is obvious that using maps in the text, dividing the projects to past, ongoing and future projects and try to encourage the local people to participate at different level of ongoing projects and referring to the policies when it is needed are some of the positive factors that have been achieved from the conducted revision. Churches of Chiloe file is one of the best examples of this evaluation.

Item 4. State of conservation and factors affecting the properties (Based on UNESCO guideline)

This item consists of presenting monitoring processes to achieve a clear idea about the conservation processes and level of protection.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
<p>Present state of conservation (Physical condition, threats to the outstanding universal value) [56]</p>	<p>Birth place of Jesus, (Palestine)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ List of problems and various recommended ways to reduce the mentioned problems with scientific solutions [57-58]
<p>Factors affecting the property a. Development pressure (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining) Pressure for demolition Rebuilding or new construction The adaptation of existing buildings for new uses which would harm their authenticity or integrity Habitat modification or destruction following encroaching agriculture, forestry or grazing Inappropriate or unsustainable natural resource exploitation Damage caused by mining [59]</p>	<p>Wooden Churches of (Matopolska), Poland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some devices were used to measure the level of pollution and humidity [60] ➤ Different kinds of fuel was suggested to reduce the level of pollution [61]
<p>Factors affecting the property b. Environment pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification) The introduction of exotic species likely to disrupt natural ecological processes, creating new centres of population on or near properties so as to harm them or their settings. Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.) Responsible visitation at world Heritage sites. Managed tourism or other uses Base line data, pattern of use, concentrations of activity, activities planned in future, levels of visitation. Defining caring capacity of the property and try to explain that how the management could reach the expected visitors number and how the development could be done without adverse effect. Itemise, types of development pressures affecting the property [62]</p>	<p>Birth place of Jesus, Palestine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pictures from different parts of the building with the most visitors [63] ➤ Exact number of the resident in the site [64]

Table 5.8 a. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fourth item of UNESCO guideline

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
<p>Factors affecting the property b. Environment pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification) The introduction of exotic species likely to disrupt natural ecological processes, creating new centres of population on or near properties so as to harm them or their settings. Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.) Responsible visitation at world Heritage sites. Managed tourism or other uses Base line data, pattern of use, concentrations of activity, activities planned in future, levels of visitation. Defining caring capacity of the property and try to explain that how the management could reach the expected visitors number and how the development could be done without adverse effect. Itemise, types of development pressures affecting the property [62]</p>	<p>Wooden Churches of (Matopolska), Poland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Full details for the tourist accommodation ➤ All the information about the owners are available, their contact details and the details of the organisations who are responsible for the conservation projects ➤ Routine maintenance [65] ➤ Pictures from different parts of the building with the most visitors ➤ Necessary announcement about prayer hours, holidays, opening and closing hours, guiding signs ➤ Sources and level of finance are well defined ➤ Visitor facilities and infrastructure [66]
	<p>Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (Poland)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Programme for the street pedestrian ➤ Conservation plans were provided with three different scales and full detailed maps [67] ➤ Number of inhabitants within the property and buffer zone ➤ Annual inspection of the state of preservation of the structure carried out by the owners ➤ To carry out monitoring of technical condition of structures, especially to inspect any new threats arising [68]
	<p>Kunya-Urgench, (Turkmenistan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Problems of the building were mentioned with full details of their location on the map ➤ Detailed of previous projects and the written books about the unique aspect of the site ➤ Complete and uncompleted projects in detail [69]
	<p>Churches of Chiloe, (Chile)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the protection rules were mentioned based on their numbers and easily accessible ➤ Agreements with university faculty of architecture and urban development and seminars of the university ➤ All the mentioned items were described with their complete details in related annex ➤ Some projects were designed to use the house of local people and provide the accommodation for tourists and also boost the income of local people ➤ Use the idea of university students to provide the information handbook for tourists ➤ Publishing of history notebooks ➤ Available funds and the list of money which was used for the previous projects, source and level of finance were well described [70]
	<p>Selmiye Mosque , (Turkey)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selected universities have the related course (related to the conservation of historical buildings) ➤ Conferences and seminars were held related to designed and repaired projects of historical buildings ➤ Some classes and workshops were designed to improve the level of participation of local people ➤ Available funds and the list of money which was used for the previous projects, Source and level of finance were well described [71]

Table 5.8 b. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fourth item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	State of conservation and factors affecting the properties	Poor
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Excellent
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Good
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Excellent
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Good
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Good
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Good

Table 5.9. Evaluation of the nomination file for the fourth item

Based on Table 5.09 most of the case studies presented this item in their nomination file are at least in the good category. Based on their achieved positive points, it is obvious that considering the problems will be useful in case of preparing useful scientific method to stop or reduce them at the same time. Preparing list of responsibilities related to the selected organisations that will participate in the project and used the previous reports to continue the uncompleted projects are considered as those positive factors of reviewed files. As a good practice Selmiye mosque worth to be mentioned.

Tourists and their relation between the conservation projects; how to improve the level of information among local people; and how to boost the level of finance by preparing tourist accommodation by utilising local people houses have been considered in some selected files especially in Churches of Chiloe nomination file. It is worth mentioning that making connection between universities and their students, preparing catalogues and student participation in conservation projects have been considered in some selected files which could be a positive step to improve the nomination file and Selmiye Mosque nomination file is one of the good practices in this part.

Item 5. Protection and management of the property (Based on UNESCO guideline)

In this part, writers have been asked to prepare a management plan and propose a timetable for implementation of the property based on the UNESCO guidelines.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
<p>Ownership State provincial Private community Traditional customary Nongovernmental ownership [72]</p> <p>Rules and responsibilities Protective designation (the year of designation should be provided) Relevant legal Regulatory Contractual planning institution Status of the property [72]</p>	<p>Churches of Chiloe (Chile)</p>	<p>➤ All the placed historical buildings in the site that have their unique number and all the rules were mentioned by their related numbers [74]</p>
	<p>Selmiye Mosque , (Turkey)</p>	<p>➤ All the religious people have a defined responsibility [75]</p>
<p>Existing programme Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan. Conservation plan, tourism development plan) Assurance of effective implementation of management plan and sustainable development principles should also be provided. All financial sources are obvious and most of the available funds come from more than one source. Detailed analysis or explanation of management plan should be provided and a timetable recommended [73]</p>	<p>Wooden Churches of (Matopolska), Poland</p>	<p>➤ Working on the awareness of the local people and education related to the conservation of historical sites ➤ All financial sources are obvious and most of the available funds come from more than one source ➤ Creation of workshops for traditional crafts and skills based on the potential of local communities [76]</p>
	<p>Churches of Chiloe, (Chile)</p>	<p>➤ Negative and positive effects of development pressures and modernising population ➤ Some information about the impact of media ➤ Referencing previous chapters instead of repeating Impact of companies ➤ New road construction and improvement of old ones ➤ Natural disasters (earthquake, flood, wind, storm rain, fires) ➤ Tourism (positive and negative effects) ➤ Monitoring the relation between the state of conservation and type of intervention required by the building [77] ➤ Define the important factors of the main perspective action to control the integrity of the building [78] ➤ Result of previous reporting [79]</p>
	<p>Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (Poland)</p>	<p>➤ No agricultural or mining activity within buffer zone ➤ Outside traffic pressures and their impact on level of pollution ➤ Two different projects were designed (long term project and short term project) ➤ Conflict between the need of the faithful and visitors [80] ➤ All the details can be referred to pictures and provided annex with full details [81]</p>

Table 5.10. a. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fifth item of UNESCO guidelines

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
<p>Existing programme Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan. Conservation plan, tourism development plan) Assurance of effective implementation of management plan and sustainable development principles should also be provided. All financial sources are obvious and most of the available funds come from more than one source. Detailed analysis or explanation of management plan should be provided and a timetable recommended [73]</p>	<p>Selmiye Mosque, (Turkey)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the internal and external projects are obvious [82] ➤ Designed project related to the museum week to boost the level of information between local people (information about foundation week, museum week and voluntary cultural trainers) [83] ➤ All sites on managed buffer zone area are divided in to sub areas (mosque, city centre, trade high school, resident area) all these parts are obvious on city plan and site map ➤ Different books related to different values of the building have been published and used as a reference in the nomination file [84] ➤ Duties of national organisations [85] ➤ Visitors were divided in to three groups (local people, student, and other visitors) [86-88] ➤ The objectives concerning managing development pressures such as social pressures as urbanisms increasing population, traffic, tourism and also such physical pressures as air pollution [89] ➤ Objectives concerning how to manage visitors ➤ Improving the promotional and informative activities in general term and developing the accommodation facilities ➤ Establishment of UNESCO world heritage information [90] ➤ Objectives concerning research and training facilities ➤ People who should receive the information about the site are divided in to 6 groups ➤ Different methods for the education based on the target group [91] ➤ Human resource management ➤ Monitoring the structural status of complex [92] ➤ Online access to the related information ➤ Objectives to ensure the administration being healthy operated in order to ensure cooperation among the administrative stakeholders ➤ New projects to gather some new financial sources [93] ➤ Administration of structural resources (this item is related to the programme how the materials for the conservation projects will be provided) [94] ➤ Management of restoration projects to inform the property owners about the achievements [95] ➤ Preparing the urban design projects (urban parking area) and urban guideline [96] ➤ Preparing street arrangement projects [97-98] ➤ Minimising the number of the vehicles entering the historical part of the city centre (where Selmiye mosque is located) ➤ Increasing the use of natural gas [99] ➤ Issuing informative publications for the visitors (Audio tape, book, city guide, tourist guide, brochures, CD, DVD, MP3, ...) ➤ Necessary announcement about prayer hours, holidays, opening and closing hours, guiding signs [100] ➤ Training the student of elementary and secondary schools [101] ➤ Establishment of a centre to ensure continues communication among the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation [102] ➤ Working on the awareness of the local people and education related to the conservation of historical sites [103]

Table 5.10. b. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the fifth item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	State of conservation and factors affecting the properties	Poor
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Excellent
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Good
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Excellent
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Good
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Good
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Good

Table 5.11. Evaluation of the nomination files for the fifth item

This item could be categorised as the most important part of a nomination file, as the management plan and all programmes which have to be done to save the site comprised this item. According to findings achieved from the review conducted in this project, all the files had their management plans and at the same time, all the documents related to the funds and their sources, level of expertise, and list of onsite experts with their full contact details. It worth mentioning that Masjed-e Jame was considered poor and Selmiye Mosque is one of the good examples of this item.

Item 6. Monitoring (Based on UNESCO guideline)

This item addresses the periodic review of the site to monitor its physical condition. It involves condition surveys, so conservation work can be prioritised. Contact detail of responsible agencies, list of sources and report of projects have to be gathered.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
Urgent work and conservation projects Percentage of buildings that require major repair located in historic town or related district Number of years estimated to elapse before a major conservation programme is likely to be completed [104]	Kunya-Urgench, (Turkmenistan)	➤ Recommendation for the urgent work [105]
Condition survey, stability Number of species, or population of a keystone species on a natural property Stability or degree of movement in a particular building or element of a building Rate any kind of encroachment on a property [104]	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland)	➤ A team of equipped specialists onsite [106]
	Churches of Chiloe, (Chile)	➤ All the suggested items for the condition survey (growth of vegetation, condition of ornaments decorations, periodic photographic documentation, effect of global warming, number of visitors) [107-108] ➤ Accurate bibliography [108]
	Selmiye Mosque , (Turkey)	➤ Results of old surveys are available and special programme was designed with full details on how to make the negative impact of visitors as less as possible with the exact programme [109-110] ➤ Names and details of the organisations that have responsibilities to gather the information related to the sites and all the on progress programmes [110]

Table 5.12. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the sixth item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	Monitoring	Poor
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Good
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Good
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Excellent
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Good
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Good
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Average

Table 5.13. Evaluation of the nomination files for the sixth item

This item has been designed to make a clear picture of the current situation of the registered site. This consists of various ongoing projects designed for monitoring the current conditions of the site, its future conservative projects and preparing an archive for the previous projects by reviewing selected nomination files.

Condition survey has been designed with some special subheadings which make it easily achievable as they act as a check list in compared to those without useful subheadings. It would be really hard to find special item in all the condition surveys especially when it

concerns a complex site. In some cases, there are some references which go back to the result of archive projects which would be really useful. All files have their own slides, maps, visual factors but in special cases they are well referenced and achieved results are accessible, Selmiye Mosque is one of the good and complete examples of this item. It is also useful to have specialist on site which hasn't been mentioned in all selected files. All the mentioned selected items could be counted as the key aspects of designing a good and positive project.

Item 7. Documentation (Based on UNESCO guideline)

To prepare a general view of the site, it is recommended to present the visual characteristics as listed in the table below.

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorisation form Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property Address where inventory, records and archives are kept up Bibliography [111]	Birth place of Jesus, (Palestine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addresses, where inventory, records and archives are kept up [112] ➤ Table which could be used to easily find the process of conservation on each part [113]
	Churches of Chiloe, (Chile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Names and details of the organisations that have responsibilities to gather the information related to the sites and all the on progress programmes ➤ Accurate bibliography [114]

Table 5.14. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the seventh item of UNESCO guideline

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	Documentation	Poor
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Good
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Good
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Excellent
Poland, Churches of Peace, Jawor and Swidnica		Good
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska		Good
Turkmenistan, Kunya-Urgench		Good
Croatia, The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Average

Table 5.15. Evaluation of the nomination files for the seventh item

Documentation is one of the important parts of the nomination file which could always be used as a future reference to check the repair process and result of previous and ongoing

projects by conditional survey. Selmiye Mosque is one of the examples that worth to be referred to as good example.

Item 8. Contact information of responsible authorities (Based on UNESCO guidelines)

Contact information of people who have any mentioned responsibility in designed projects.

Here is the information that has to be completed:

UNESCO Guidance	World Heritage Site	Positive Attributes
1.Author (name, title, address, city, province/state, country, telephone, fax, E-mail 2.Official local institution/Agency 3.Other local institutions 4.Official Web addresshttp://Contact name, E-mail [115]	-----	-----

Table 5.16. Achieved positive points of selected sites nomination files for the eighth item of UNESCO guideline

Based on Table 5.16, all the evaluated files have no positive attributes to be mentioned in provided table.

Reference	Criterion	Evaluation
Iran, Masjed-e Jame	Contact information and responsible authorities	Poor
Chile, Churches of Chiloe		Poor
Palestine, Birth place of Jesus		Poor
Turkey, Selmiye Mosque		Adequate
Poland, Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica		Poor
Poland, Wooden Churches of Matopolska,		Poor
Turkmenistan-Kunya-Urgench		Adequate
Croatia,The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik		Poor

Table 5.17. Evaluation of the nomination files for the item eight

To explain how this item could play a useful role, there is no doubt that to have a connection with people who have responsibility in gathering information for developing a management plan would be really helpful for future work and using their ideas about special aspects. To see how it could play a complete role in this research, around 20 Emails have been sent to the people whose contact details have been provided in this part of the selected nomination files. Unfortunately more than 60% of emails have been remained with no answer and replies to the rest were not useful. As a suggestion, it would be better that state parties have an agreement with these consultants in the long term for continuity. According to Table

5.17, most of the selected sites need some improvement in this part of their nomination files and provide complete contact details of their consultants.

Item 9. Signature on behalf of the state party (Based on UNESCO guidelines)

The programme should be signed by state party or some other agencies with the same position for instance the head of the national heritage organisation which is possibly a semi-governmental group.

It is worth mentioning that all sites should follow the UNESCO guidelines, although some parts of items are repeated in them more than one.

Summary

This research has shown that systematic evaluation of selected nomination files compiled using the UNESCO World Heritage Site inscription guidelines could improve the nomination file of Masjed-e Jame. Whilst this file was eventually approved contained within a conservation management plan which is intended to inform the future care of the site. So it is appropriate to make suggestions for the improvement of this plan. The summarised final evaluation results of eight nomination file is presented in Table 5.18. This table indicating the weakness of the Masjed-e Jame nomination file in compare to the other selected nomination files. According to the results presented in Table 5.18, the performance of Masjed-e Jame nomination is mostly weak in compare to other similar nomination files. Indeed, these weaknesses in Masjed-e Jame demonstrate the requirement of updating and improving of Masjed-e jame nomination file. It worth to be mention that based on the defined evaluation criteria for each nomination file (Excellent, Good, etc.) there is no perfect nomination file in all items. On the other hand, all the nomination files have some deficiencies but in this study the aim was to minimised the defections and improve the quality of Masjed-e Jame nomination file based on excellent and good performances of the similar nomination files.

UNESCO ITEM NO.	Iran	Chile	Palestine	Turkey	Poland Wooden Ch.	Poland Ch. Peace	Turkmenistan	Croatia
1	Average	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Average	Good	Adequate
2	Average	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Adequate
3	Average	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Excellent	Good	Good
4	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good
5	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good
6	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Average
7	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Average
8	Poor	Poor	Poor	Average	Poor	Poor	Average	Poor
9	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

Table 5.18. Summary of final evaluation results

The suggestions for improvement include two sections:

a. Improvement to the nomination file:

by showing full details of the monument's location such as its boundary, buffer zone, and green spaces on maps. This would allow a better understanding of the extent of the site and what it contained and the conservation plan could be prepared more effectively by utilising these maps.

b. Improvement to the conservation management plan:

by providing a list of the monument's owners, it would become clear who is responsible for the monument, who could participate in the conservation projects and take a part in gathering funding for the ongoing and also future projects.

The location of maps beside the text and referring to the policies related to the preservation of the monument will better explain the content ongoing conservation projects and make it more accessible to the public users. In addition dividing the projects into past, ongoing and future projects would encourage the public to participate in different level of ongoing projects and they understand what is going on through their cultural heritages.

Preparing lists of responsibilities related to the selected organisations that will participate in the project is also important. In addition referring to previous reports on the Masjed-e Jame to continue uncompleted projects is all considered as positive factors of selected reviewed files.

The relationship of tourism, to the conservation project and boosting the level of finance by preparing tourist accommodation by usage of local people houses has been considered in some selected files. As the recommendation are for the improvement of the management plan of a selected mosque in Isfahan and this city has a high tourist interest this Item should be considered in more detailed projects.

It is also worth mentioning that providing connections between universities and students, preparing catalogues and student participation in conservation projects have been considered in some selected files which could be a positive step to improve the conservation management plan file's quality. University professionals could help to gather all the documents related to the funds and their sources, level of expertise, list of onsite experts with their full contact details and their responsibilities. It should be mentioned that those files which have more details about dates such as start and end date of all the proposed conservation programmes could be used as a precedent to prepare a timetable to conduct the planned projects on time. To concentrate on the urgent priorities by separating projects into long and short term, could achieve more positive results. The usefulness of having

specialists permanently on the site hasn't been mentioned in any of the selected files. For instance documentation is one of the important parts of the conservation management plan, so specialists recording the ongoing projects will be used as a future reference to check the repair processes and results of previous and ongoing projects.

Endnotes

1. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1397.pdf>: Iran nomination file (Access date 05/10/2012)
2. Link address: [pdfhttp://whc.unesco.org/uplods/nomination/963.pdf](http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nomination/963.pdf): Croatia nomination file. (Access date 01/05/2011)
3. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/292bis.pdf>: Germany nomination file (Access date 01/19/2012)
4. Link address: [pdfhttp://whc.unesco.org/uplods/nomination/1433.pdf](http://whc.unesco.org/uplods/nomination/1433.pdf): Palestine nomination file. (Access date 01/05/2011)
5. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 4. (Access date 17/04/2012)
6. Link address: [pdfhttp://whc.unesco.org/uplods/nomination/1053.pdf](http://whc.unesco.org/uplods/nomination/1053.pdf): Poland nomination file. (Access date 01/05/2011)
7. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 01/09/2012)
8. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, (Access date 01/05/2012)
9. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1009.pdf>: Belgium nomination file, (Access date 02/05/2012)
10. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 02/05/2012)
11. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 103-104 (Access date 07/10/2014)
12. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 15/05/2012)
13. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 46. (Access date 25/02/2012)
14. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 67. (Access date 01/07/2012)

15. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 54. (Access date 01/07/2012)
16. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 63. (Access date 18/01/2012)
17. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 85-87. (Access date 18/01/2012)
18. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 4. (Access date 17/04/2012)
19. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 122. (Access date 15/06/2012)
20. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, Annex 2.a.2. (Access date 16/04/2012)
21. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, 2.b. (Access date 30/01/2012)
22. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 15/06/2012)
23. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 122. (Access date 28/05/2012)
24. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 288. (Access date 30/05/2012)
25. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 121. (Access date 23/01/2012)
26. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 105 (Access date 07/10/2014)
27. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 51-53. (Access date 30/01/2012)
28. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 59. (Access date 01/08/2012)
29. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 65. (Access date 01/09/2012)
30. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file, pp: 2. (Access date 01/09/2012)
31. <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 5-15. (Access date 01/05/2012)
32. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 4. (Access date 03/07/2012)

33. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 105 (Access date 07/10/2014)
34. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 18/01/2012)
35. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 10-13. (Access date 03/10/2012)
36. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 01/09/2012)
37. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 108 (Access date 07/10/2014)
38. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 1-2. (Access date 03/10/2012)
39. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 1-2. (Access date 01/10/2012)
40. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 3. (Access date 01/10/2012)
41. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 18/01/2012)
42. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 107 (Access date 07/10/2014)
43. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 11-15. (Access date 01/05/2012)
44. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 106 (Access date 07/10/2014)
45. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 14-16. (Access date 17/01/2012)
46. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 13-16. (Access date 25/02/2012)
47. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 25/02/2012)
48. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 108 (Access date 07/10/2014)
49. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file, pp: 185. (Access date 23/01/2012)
50. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 9. (Access date 30/01/2012)

51. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 8. (Access date 28/01/2012)
52. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 35-36. (Access date 28/01/2012)
53. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 25/02/2012)
54. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 108 (Access date 07/10/2014)
55. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 4. (Access date 17/04/2012)
56. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 108 (Access date 07/10/2014)
57. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 135. (Access date 01/10/2012)
58. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, Annex 8, pp: 28. (Access date 01/12/2012)
59. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 108 (Access date 07/10/2014)
60. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 22/01/2012)
61. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 48-49. (Access date 22/01/2012)
62. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 109 (Access date 07/10/2014)
63. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 120. (Access date 23/01/2012)
64. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 121. (Access date 23/01/2012)
65. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 49-51. (Access date 23/01/2012)
66. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file (Access date 15/01/2012)
67. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 16-70. (Access date 01/06/2012)
68. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 20-22. (Access date 23/01/2012)

69. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, (Access date 15/02/2012)
70. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 15/02/2012)
71. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 05/11/2012)
72. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 110 (Access date 07/10/2014)
73. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 110 (Access date 07/10/2014)
74. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 23-34. (Access date 05/08/2012)
75. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, Annex 5, pp: 114. (Access date 05/11/2012)
76. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 47-51. (Access date 17/04/2012)
77. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 16/04/2012)
78. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 9-11. (Access date 15/04/2012)
79. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 45. (Access date 24/01/2012)
80. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 19-21. (Access date 23/01/2012)
81. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 23. (Access date 15/01/2012)
82. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 112. (Access date 03/04/2012)
83. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 116. (Access date 16/03/2012)
84. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 431. (Access date 15/03/2012)
85. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 457. (Access date 25/01/2012)
86. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 473. (Access date 19/01/2012)

87. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 474. (Access date 13/02/2012)
88. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 496. (Access date 14/01/2012)
89. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 472. (Access date 25/03/2012)
90. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 474. (Access date 13/02/2012)
91. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 476. (Access date 25/01/2012)
92. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 470. (Access date 30/01/2012)
93. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 488. (Access date 01/10/2012)
94. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 486. (Access date 06/09/2012)
95. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 490. (Access date 20/07/2012)
96. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 491. (Access date 15/07/2012)
97. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 259. (Access date 27/01/2012)
98. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 492. (Access date 15/01/2012)
99. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 493. (Access date 12/10/2012)
100. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 495. (Access date 23/01/2012)
101. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 467. (Access date 24/06/2012)
102. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 494. (Access date 15/06/2012)
103. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 49. (Access date 16/01/2012)
104. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 111-112 (Access date 07/10/2014)

105. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 16. (Access date 01/05/2012)
106. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 120. (Access date 01/11/2012)
107. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 55. (Access date 26/02/2012)
108. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, pp: 61. (Access date 15/02/2012)
109. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 288. (Access date 30/05/2012)
110. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 121. (Access date 23/01/2012)
111. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>, pp: 113 (Access date 07/10/2014)
112. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, (Access date 23/01/2012)
113. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 115. (Access date 01/11/2012)
114. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chile nomination file, (Access date 15/02/2012)
115. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/eng/guidelines/> (Access date: 15/02/2012)

Chapter six

Proposing some items to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame

1. Introduction

The main aim of chapter 6 is to present some solutions to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame by utilising the remaining seven selected files reviewed in Chapter 5.

The first part of this chapter is assigned to suggest some useful items which were gathered by the reviewed selected files to improve the conservation management plan of the Masjed-e Jame.

After evaluating the content of the nomination files of each selected site, the positive aspects identified can be used to improve the conservation management plan of the Masjed-e Jame included in its nomination file. As the nomination file has already been approved by UNESCO and the Masjed-e Jame inscribed as a WHS it is a waste of time and resources to amend the remaining parts of the nomination file. However the justification for improving the conservation management plan is that such plans are intended to be flexible documents which represent the site conservation plan for the future.

Recommendations to improve the conservation management plan programme of the Masjed-e Jame were divided into three parts based on a proposed timetable which is 1-2 years, 2-5 years and 5-10 years to make it more achievable. The assigned items in the first category include those programmes which are the most urgent and priority. The 2-5 years programme included the important items and finally the recommendations which could be completed in a 5-10 years programme.

1-2 years programme
<p>Ownership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owners of the registered site and the surrounding building 2. Available information about all the owners [1], [2] 3. Responsibilities of the religious leaders [3] <p>Legal status</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully define the legal status of the monument and make available all the related laws 2. List policies related to conservation of the property 3. Prepare policies and programmes related to the property's presentation and promotion [4-9] <p>Repair projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair process and conservation projects with their exact date 2. Consider problems created by changes adjacent to the site and develop ways of minimising impact [10-14] 3. Undertake a survey to document the current situation of the buildings 4. Provide training in conservation and management techniques [15] 5. Make recommendations for urgent work [16] 6. List problems and make recommendations for improvement incorporating scientific methods e.g. devices used to measure the level of pollution and humidity 7. Consolidate in well-presented and fully detailed conservation programmes, which record both performed and pending works [17-19] 8. Undertake periodic inspection in accordance with technical requirements [20-21] 9. Record problems of the building with full details of their location on the plan [22] <p>Visitors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearly signposted and colour-coded recommended routes for visitors [20], [23] 2. Sensitively erect at all points of visitor interest multi-lingual information boards [23] 3. Provide full details of tourist accommodation [24-26] <p>Funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List funds used for the previous projects and available funds for future projects [27-28]
2-5 years programme
<p>Developments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present the historic development process in full detail [29] <p>Maps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide plans of the conservation projects, the exact location of conservation projects, plans with exact date and location of materials used in the monument [30] <p>Construction details</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe unique construction methods corresponding to the era in which they were used [30] <p>Ownership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish exact number of the residents on the site [31] <p>Weather</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give full details about the weather conditions [32]
5-10 years programme
<p>Archaeological project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide details about excavation, demolition and reconstruction with exact date and scale [33-34] 2. Organise all conservation projects implemented across the entire site according to their level of importance as well as the start and end dates [34] 3. Provided funds for the conservation projects divided into two parts: the first part is related to assigned funds for the repair projects of the historic sites and the second part is assigned for projects in buffer zone [35]

Table 6.1. The proposed short and long term programme for Masjed-e Jame

The second part of this chapter has been assigned to the presentation of some positive recommendations based on the results achieved in the previous chapters in order to improve the quality of new nomination files similar to Masjed-e Jame. As each state party can propose just one cultural and one natural site per a year for registration on the WHL, the better quality files will have more chance of being registered. Usually the proposed files are assessed by the UNESCO experts and will be returned if the proposed files are not able to justify their uniqueness or there is also inadequate management plan. On the other hand, in completed nomination files result in losing their chance of being accepted and subsequently wastes funds and staff time during their preparation.

The recommendations in the second part have been divided into three sections. The first section of these recommendations includes the items which defiantly have to be included in files under preparation. The items mentioned in the first section are categorised as the most important recommendations with the assigned importance between 80-100%. The second section is related to the items with less importance which were categorised between 80-50%. The rest of the recommended items have a lower priority between 0-50%. In the following tables first and second part of the conclusion are being presented, respectively.

Recommendations for under preparation nomination files (80%-100%)	
Item 1:	
Identification of the property	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present the historic development process in full detail [36] 2. Describe the unique construction methods corresponding to the era in which they were used [37] 3. Provide plans of restoration and the exact location of conservation projects. [38] 4. Present key map [38] 5. Give exact date and location of used materials in the monument [39] 6. Present full details about the weather conditions 7. Describe the current situation of the site 8. Give all the details about ownership [40] 9. Explain the legal status of the monument in detail [41] 10. Make recommendations for urgent works [42] 11. Clearly signpost recommended routes for visitors and colour-code tours of different lengths 12. Sensitively erect at all points of visitor interest multi-lingual information boards [43]
Item 2:	
Description	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide details about excavation, demolition and reconstruction with exact date and scale [44-46] 2. Present tables consisting of owners of the registered sites and their neighbour's buildings [47]
Item 3:	
Justification for inscription	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make list of policies related to preservation of the property [48-49] 2. Describe the state of conservation and current site condition to be divided into three parts: bad, good and average as recommended [49] 3. Provide full details of tourist accommodation [50]
Item 4:	
State of conservation and factors affecting the properties	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of problems and various recommended methods to reduce those mentioned problems including scientific solutions and ways to reduce the problems caused by extending the historic city [51] 2. Organise all conservation projects implemented across the entire site according to their level of importance as well as the start and end dates [52] 3. Provide equipment to measure the level of pollution and humidity 4. Make all the rules gathered available 5. Present exact numbers of the residents in the site [53] 6. Give all the information about the owners and the details of the organisations who are responsible for the conservation projects, such as their contact details [54] 7. Undertake periodic inspection in accordance with technical requirements [55] 8. Provide annual inspection of the preservation state of the structure to be carried out by the owners [54-56] 9. Monitor the technical condition of structures [55] 10. Describe problems of the buildings with full details of their locations on the map [57] 11. Present all the protection rules based on their specified numbers and make them easily accessible [58] 12. List funds used for the previous projects and available funds for future projects [58-60] 13. Define all the religious leaders' responsibilities [59] 14. Provide training in conservation and management techniques [61]

Table 6.2 a. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (80%-100%)

<p>Item 5: Protection and Management of the property</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide visitor facilities [62-63] 2. Explain all the conservation projects with the exact start dates 3. Define all the rules related to the registration and conservation projects [64] 4. Present all financial sources and supportive funds [65-66] 5. Provide funds for the conservation projects divided into two parts: the first part is related to assigned funds for the repair projects of the historic sites and the second part is assigned for projects in buffer zone [67] 6. Monitor the relation between the state of conservation and type of intervention required by the building [68-69] 7. Give result of previous reports [70] 8. Stop agricultural or mining activity within buffer zone without preliminary investigations 9. Describe outside traffic pressures and their impact on level of pollution [71] 10. Provide conservation plans with three different scaled fully detailed maps [72] 11. Manage all the people responsible for each project [73] 12. Make recommendations to divide all the internal and external projects carefully with full details [74] 13. Describe objectives concerning how to manage visitors [75] 14. Explain objectives, concerning the finalisation of management information 15. Provide administration of structural resources (this item is related to the programme of the provision of materials for the conservation projects) 16. Inform the property owners about the management of the restoration projects [76] 17. Describe the urban design projects (including parking areas) and urban design guides, rearrangement of street layouts and facade projects [77-78] 18. Give necessary announcements about prayer hours, holidays, opening and closing times and signage for guidance [79]
<p>Item 6: Monitoring</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide both long term and short term projects. [80] 2. Make recommendations for the urgent works [81] 3. Make the results of earlier surveys available and provide a special programme with full details on how to minimise the negative impact of visitors [82] 4. Focus especially on the condition survey of the site [83]
<p>Item 7: Documentation</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide tables which allow the easy identification of the conservation process on each part of the site [84] 2. Give names and details of the organisations that have responsibilities for gathering the information related to the site and progress reports on all programmes [85]
<p>Item 8: Contact information of responsible authorities</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide full contact details of those who have various responsibilities for preparing and gathering the details of the nomination file. These should be checked before publishing the file to see if all are correct and usable.

Table 6.2 b. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (80%-100%)

Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (50%-80%)
Item 1: Identification of the property
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the usage of the building(s) 2. Provide description of the routes around the building, photographic documents with all the details of buffer zone [86] 3. Present the architecture survival of the site, location map, topographical map, boundaries of nominated property, buffer zone, land use map, layout map and urban construction plan (at 1/30000 scale, 1/5000 scale, 1/1000 scale) [87]. 4. Give a plan with details of the exact locations of the maintenance schemes for decoration and the exact date and process of adding these decorations to the construction [88] 5. Present tables consisting of date of various events, interventions, complex history and architectural developments associated with the history of the site. [89-90] 6. Describe effects of the monuments on urban development [91] 7. Use school programmes to increase the awareness of the society on how to save the heritages for the future generations [92] 8. Improve the amenity value of all sites and monuments [93]
Item 2: Description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a list of basic archived sources [94] 2. Gather religious ceremonies documentation 3. Explain economic development of the site [95]
Item 3: Justification for inscription
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide projects to improve the level of information for local people about the projects and their responsibilities historical remains [96]
Item 4: State of conservation and factors affecting the properties
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suggest different kinds of fuels to be used for reducing the level of air pollution [97] 2. Provide programme for the streets around the registered sites to be pedestrianised and the vehicular traffic is being removed from this area. [97-98] 3. Give details of previous projects and books written about the unique aspect of the site [99] 4. Make agreements with the faculty of architecture and urban development to use the collegiate experts and undergraduate students for their conservation programme [100] 5. Provide full details of all available projects in the annex of the nomination file [101] 6. Recommend some projects to use the houses of local people to provide accommodation for tourists and also to boost the local economy 8. Use the idea of university students to provide the information handbook for tourists 9. Publishing related history notebooks [102] 10. Establish modules in universities related to the conservation of historical buildings 11. Provide conferences and seminars in related to the design and repair projects of historical buildings 12. Conduct some classes and workshops to improve the level of participation of local people [103] 13. Make the historical buildings in the site accessible [104] 14. Provide education for the local people in relation to the conservation of historical sites [105-106] 15. Prepare workshops for traditional crafts and skills based on the potential of local communities. [107]

Table 6.3 a. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (50%-80%)

<p>Item 5: Protection and Management of the property</p>
<p>1 Construct new roads and improve the old ones 2. Give details of natural disasters (earthquake, flood, wind, storm rain, fires) [108] 3. Provide all maps with the scales and details of all located sites in the buffer zone [109] 4. Provided annex with full details of conservation projects [110] 5. Make projects related to a museum week to boost the level of information between the local people 6. Describe the duties of national organisations in relation with the conservation projects [111] 7. Present the objectives concerning management development pressures such as social pressures of urbanism, increasing population, traffic, tourism and also such physical pressures as air pollution [111-112] 8. Provide full details of tourist accommodation facilities 9. Make available UNESCO World Heritage information [113] 10. Issue informative publication for visitors 11. Divide people who should receive the information about the site into different groups. Conveying to the public opinion, especially to the local people, the information, projects and actions regarding the implementation of the administrative plans, participation of the stakeholders, and utilisation of the registered site by preserving its touristic potential, appreciation of the cultural significance of the site and maintenance of the cultural elements. This transfer should rather have informative and educational purposes. The groups that shall be trained show differences as is specified below: Officers of the municipality, touristic facilities and of service sector, teachers etc. Local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organisations, Students of elementary and secondary schools, Visitors and tourists, Representatives of tourism agencies, The representatives of the local administrative bodies. 12. Provide Online access to the related information [114] 13. Encourage cooperation among the administrative stakeholders [115] 14. Minimise the number of the vehicles entering the historical part of the city [116] 15. Provide informative publications for the visitors (Audio tapes, books, city guides, tourist guides, brochures, CDs, DVDs, MP3s,...) [117]</p>
<p>Item 6: Monitoring</p>
<p>1. Provide equipment for specialists team onsite [118]</p>
<p>Item 7: Documentation</p>
<p>1. Present comprehensive photographs and audiovisual images 2. Describe where inventory, records and archives are gathered [119] 3. Provide accurate bibliography [120]</p>

Table 6.3 b. Recommendations for nomination files under preparation (50%-80%)

Recommendations for under preparation nomination files (0-50%)	
Item 1:	Identification of the property
	1. Provide map with the scale of 1/100000, 1/25000 [120]
Item 2:	Description
	1. Present three dimensional maps with reference, scale and legend [121] 2. Provide literature review perfectly [122] 3. Give pictures from the constructed buildings around the monument with the exact geographic location [123-124] 4. Provide pictures of the connection roads to the site by mentioning the exact date [125] 5. Gather all the available maps in a table to be easily referenced based on their situation 6. Present maps and pictures for better understanding in texts and subtitle with exact date and details of the picture [126]
Item 3:	Justification for inscription
	1. Provide annex for more detail descriptions and to prevent repetition [127] 2. Make Comparative analysis divided in to three parts which include architectural plan, architectural structural system and decorative details [128]
Item 4:	State of conservation and factors affecting the properties
	1. Give referencing previous chapters instead of repeating [129] 2. Divide all sites on managed buffer zone area in to sub areas, all these parts have to be marked on city plan and site map [130]

Table 6.4. Recommendations for under preparation nomination files (0-50%)

Summary

Some solutions to improve the conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame have been presented by utilising the positive aspects identified from similar nomination files selected for review in previous chapters.

It is likely that there is no perfect nomination file that follows the operational guidelines. All the nomination files reviewed in this research have raised some criticism (chapter 5 evaluation Tables) so probably despite some inadequacies, the prestige of the monument itself and its cultural significance prevailed and this was probably the reason why the nomination file was approved by UNESCO and the Masjed-e Jame inscribed as a WHS. Although it was registered, its conservation management plan as a flexible document can be improved.

This improvement can be achieved by referring to the tables presented in this chapter. The recommended positive aspects are divided into three separate timetables based on their priority, to make them more achievable.

In addition recommendations are made in this chapter to improve the quality of new nomination files similar to Masjed-e Jame being prepared for WHL inscription. The better quality files will have more chance of being registered in UNESCO World Heritage List.

Again the recommendations in the second part were divided into three sections. The items mentioned in the first section are categorised as the most important recommendations with the assigned importance between 80-100%. The second section is related to the items with less importance which were categorised between 80-50%. The rest of the recommended items have a lower priority between 0-50%.

Endnotes

1. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 1-2. (Access date 13/06/2013)
2. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 125. (Access date 23/05/2013)
3. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, Annex 5, pp: 114. (Access date 05/05/2013)
4. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
5. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 8. (Access date 03/10/2013)
6. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 35-36. (Access date 27/06/2013)
7. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 130. (Access date 04/09/2013)
8. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 136. (Access date 04/10/2013)
9. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/02/2013)
10. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
11. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file, pp: 7. (Access date 01/10/2013)

12. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
13. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 9. (Access date 03/10/2013)
14. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 135. (Access date 04/10/2013)
15. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
16. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 14-16. (Access date 05/10/2012)
17. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 135. (Access date 04/10/2013)
18. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 48-49. (Access date 26/03/2013)
19. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
20. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 20-22. (Access date 03/06/2013)
21. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 04/11/2013)
22. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file(Access date 07/08/2013)
23. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 11-15. (Access date 05/10/2012)
24. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 49-51. (Access date 27/03/2013)
25. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
26. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 130. (Access date 03/10/2013)
27. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
28. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/12/2013)
29. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 14-16. (Access date 05/10/2012)

30. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
31. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 121. (Access date 04/12/2013)
32. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
33. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 97. (Access date 17/04/2013)
34. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
35. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
36. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
37. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file, pp: 2. (Access date 19/07/2013)
38. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, 2.b. (Access date 13/05/2013)
39. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 65. (Access date 04/06/2013)
40. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
41. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
42. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 16. (Access date 05/10/2012)
43. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 11-15. (Access date 05/10/2012)
44. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
45. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
46. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
47. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 1-2. (Access date 13/06/2013)

48. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 8. (Access date 03/10/2013)
49. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
50. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 49-51. (Access date 27/03/2013)
51. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 136-137. (Access date 04/10/2013)
52. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 259. (Access date 22/05/2013)
53. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 48-49. (Access date 26/03/2013)
54. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 49-51. (Access date 27/03/2013)
55. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 20-22. (Access date 03/06/2013)
56. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
57. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file(Access date 07/08/2013)
58. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/02/2013)
59. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
60. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-45. (Access date 06/12/2013)
61. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
62. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
63. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 130. (Access date 03/10/2013)
64. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 136. (Access date 04/10/2013)
65. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)

66. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
67. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 125-131. (Access date 28/04/2013)
68. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
69. Link address: Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 21/05/2013)
70. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/02/2013)
71. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 19-21. (Access date 03/04/2013)
72. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 16-70. (Access date 19/03/2013)
73. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
74. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 112. (Access date 05/02/2013)
75. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 473. (Access date 05/01/2013)
76. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
77. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 491. (Access date 21/05/2013)
78. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 492. (Access date 22/05/2013)
79. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 495. (Access date 05/10/2013)
80. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 19-21. (Access date 03/04/2013)
81. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 16. (Access date 05/10/2012)
82. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 121. (Access date 16/05/2013)
83. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 120. (Access date 05/02/2013)

84. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 115. (Access date 01/11/2012)
85. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 122. (Access date 05/06/2013)
86. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
87. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
88. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 63. (Access date 04/10/2013)
89. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/963.pdf>: Croatia nomination file, pp: 7. (Access date 01/10/2013)
90. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 51-53. (Access date 04/12/2013)
91. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 4. (Access date 06/10/2013)
92. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 3. (Access date 06/10/2013)
93. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file, pp: 11-15. (Access date 05/10/2012)
94. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 14-16. (Access date 05/10/2012)
95. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 13-16. (Access date 05/10/2012)
96. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 7. (Access date 03/05/2013)
97. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
98. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 20-22. (Access date 03/06/2013)
99. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1199.pdf>: Turkmenistan nomination file(Access date 07/08/2013)
100. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/12/2013)
101. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)

102. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 40-42. (Access date 06/12/2013)
103. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
104. Link address: Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 23-34. (Access date 06/12/2013)
105. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
106. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, (Access date 15/03/2013)
107. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 47-51. (Access date 19/03/2013)
108. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 06/12/2013)
109. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
110. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 16-70. (Access date 19/03/2013)
111. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
112. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
113. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 474. (Access date 05/01/2013)
114. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 476. (Access date 05/03/2013)
115. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, pp: 488. (Access date 05/03/2013)
116. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 1-2. (Access date 13/06/2013)
117. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
118. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 22. (Access date 03/10/2013)
119. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1053.pdf>: Poland (Wooden churches of Southern little) nomination file, pp: 113. (Access date 03/04/2013)

120. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
121. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 54. (Access date 04/10/2013)
122. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1054.pdf>: Poland (Church of peace) nomination file, pp: 5-15. (Access date 03/10/2013)
123. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 58-59. (Access date 16/04/2013)
124. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)
125. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 97. (Access date 17/04/2013)
126. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 67. (Access date 04/10/2013)
127. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 48. (Access date 06/12/2013)
128. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1433.pdf>: Palestine nomination file, pp: 63. (Access date 04/10/2013)
129. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/971.pdf>: Chili nomination file, pp: 36-63. (Access date 07/04/2013)
130. Link address: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1366.pdf>: Turkey nomination file, (Access date 23/05/2013)

Chapter seven

Conclusions and recommendations

1. Conclusion and recommendation

Whilst Iran is one of the members of state parties of UNESCO for more than 40 years, there is little increase in the number of registered sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List between 1973 (Iran joined the state parties) and 2013. The total number of registered sites on the UNESCO list has increased from 3 to 15 which is only 1.5%. Based on UNESCO website in 2013, 53 sites have been registered from Iran in UNESCO tentative list.

By improving the quality of the proposed nomination files to UNESCO, the number of registered sites could increase as any kind of inadequacies in the proposed nomination files makes the process of registration longer and Iran lose their chance to register any site. There are several positive factors of having more registered sites in UNESCO World Heritage List. The quality of maintenance could improve by better or even introducing training scheme and encourage greater public participation in conservation projects, although public are not sufficiently experienced to undertake it.

UNESCO could grant loans for the conservation projects and various UNESCO experts visit the sites regularly. Targeting more funds to Iran would be good although it can be for short term and what is achieved would have to become a precedent for later projects or some other benefactor. So using UNESCO funds to training the Iran conservation industry and ICCHO through initial WHS projects would probably be the most effective way of using any grants and with public support generated by increasing public awareness.

The regular reports required by the UNESCO committee each year for ongoing and finished projects could provide an important focus for the responsible team of the site and the necessity of providing timetables for future projects would be an additional incentive to continue the monument's long term conservation.

The following mentioned items are the final results of this thesis that could be contribute to knowledge.

The thesis started by providing an Introduction of Conservation Management Plans at the Iranian Level. There are some useful details about the level of Iranian awareness regarding the conservation of their monuments, which is followed by the classification of the historical index in Iran, brief details of Iranian organisations responsible for the heritage and the registration process for the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

The historical evidence is presented which proves Iran has a long history in the conservation of historical buildings. Participation in saving the historical sites is almost always done by raising funds from the government and municipality and ICCHO providing skilled labourers on site during the projects. Based on the historian's writings participants in these series of projects are from various positions in the society, local people and high educated people. These findings show a high respect for the heritage although the apparent lack of

understanding for a conservation management plan could put the designated site at risk. There was a lack of understanding of conservation from the bad practice that is evident in some of the presented photos in chapter 3 and not just a conservation management plan.

After providing some general details related to the Iranian overview in the conservation of historical monuments, the research continued by an introduction of Masjed-e Jame. This was started by a brief description of the location of Masjed-e Jame in Isfahan followed by describing the Seljuk Empire and their special development in architectural design, which were found on surviving construction of Masjed-e Jame from an earlier period. The selected case study is one of the most important mosques in the religious building category in Iran. The focus was to provide the documents and information to justify the reasons that resulted in selecting the Masjed-e Jame as a case study in this research. The documents include a phasing diagram of Masjed-e-Jame, historical antecedent, form and construction of the original mosque architectural and decorative value. This information justifies the uniqueness of the mosque's cultural and historical architecture.

The historical development of this building confirms that it is one of the unique historical and religious buildings in Iran, which deserve full attention and care.

The research continued by assessing the submitted nomination file of Masjed-e Jame by comparing it with the UNESCO guidelines to find out if it is fully and effectively complete or if it suffers from inadequacies and omissions.

The results from the assessment confirmed that there are many parts which need to be improved especially the design of the short and long term projects in the item 4 and 5 of the available nomination file which focuses upon the conservation management plan. According to the available UNESCO guideline, it is obvious that although the Masjed-e Jame nomination file has all the mentioned items, but they need to be revised and improved especially in the conservation management plan. The conservation management plan is introduced as a dynamic document which should be updated and improved based on any change in the building's situation as new evidence comes to light.

In this part also visual monitoring explained the current situation of the building and the buffer zone, describing the past and ongoing reconstruction projects within the buffer zone just beside the historic site of Masjed-e Jame, explaining their impacts on the historic site, describing the interior part of the mosque such as the brief details of courtyard and the accessible constructions surrounding the courtyards.

The results of this survey confirms that although the structural parts are in an acceptable condition based on the comparison between the pictures from September 2013 (After registration site as a WHS) and the old ones from 2011 (Before registration site as a WHS), the building suffer from various problems which needs appropriate repair projects which should have been included in the conservation management plan included in their

nomination files. These findings also confirm the inadequate management plan of Masjed-e Jame nomination file.

This was followed by the idea that some useful reviews and comparison between the some selected nomination files of World Heritage Sites and the UNESCO guideline could be used to identify the good practice. The nomination files of WHSs are enormous resources available on the UNESCO general website after their registration is completed on the UNESCO WHL. The results of this evaluation provided some useful suggestions on how the Masjed-e Jame file could be improved.

At first sight there are 981 registered sites in UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013 and it is a long process to evaluate all their files. Knowledge transfer was implemented by comparison of Masjed-e Jame nomination file with selected similar sites from World Heritage List (WHL) of UNESCO. This assessment was started by selecting the most similar sites with the Masjed-e Jame. The selection processes were defined as follows:

In the first step all the sites with the nomination files were selected. Some of the WHSs do not have the nomination file; these sites are mostly registered in UNESCO before 2000. At that time a nomination file was not required as the principle factors for proposing a site to UNESCO to become registered in UNESCO World Heritage Site. After 2000 all the proposed sites for registration should have a nomination file based on the UNESCO guideline. Some useful criteria were defined by authors and the most similar sites which were selected were 9 sites from the total registered sites in UNESCO list in 2013. Two of these selected sites were omitted as their available nomination files were not in English.

The seven remains sites for the rest of the research were as follows:

- Selimiye mosque (Turkey)
- Church of Chiloe (Chile)
- The Cathedral of St James in Sibenik (Croatia)
- Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)
- Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)
- Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (Poland)
- Kunya-Urgench (Turkmenistan)

After the final selection, the research continued by assessing and categorising the nomination files based on UNESCO available criteria to improve the conservation plan of Masjed-e Jame, Isfahan. There are nine criteria in the UNESCO operation guideline which were considered as the base information for implementing assessment of these seven nomination files. Nine available criteria in UNESCO operation guideline are included: 1) Identification of property; 2) Description; 3) Justification for inscription; 4) State of conservation and factors affecting the properties; 5) Protection and management of property;

6) Monitoring; 7) Documentation; 8) Contact information and responsible authorities; 9) Signature on behalf of state party.

Different tables were provided to gather the positive points of each available criterion which was suggested in UNESCO guideline. Then, the research was continued by the classifying and categorising each nomination file as excellent, good, average, adequate and poor.

As the Masjed-e Jame conservation management plan is intended as a dynamic document, therefore this part of nomination file can be improved. The main focus was in representing some solutions to improve conservation management plan of Masjed-e Jame by utilising positive points of the reviewed seven selected nomination files.

The proposed recommendations were divided into three parts based on the proposed timetable which are 1-2 years, 2-5 years and 5-10 years to make them more achievable.

Some additional recommendations also presented that can be used in preparation of new nomination files similar to the case study.

The recommendations for nomination files under preparation were divided into three sections. The first part comprises the items which have to be included in the preparation of the files. The mentioned items in the first section are categorised as the most important recommendations with assigned importance between 80-100%. The second section is related to the items with less importance which was categorised between 50-80%. The rest of the recommended items have the lowest importance between 0-50%.

2. Recommendations for the future work

Based on the results obtained during the three years research, it is obvious that some future investigations are required to be implemented by future researchers.

This thesis has made significant contribution to the body of knowledge in recognising that the preparation of a nomination file as the most important factors in registration process of UNESCO in WHL, but at the same time it also reveals some further areas within the field of study that requires further research. Thus based on this fact the following are recommended:

-To assess how the validity of these recommendations in a real projects. At first it would be worth trying to use some of the positive factors in nomination files under preparation as an example. This could be useful to introduce some similar projects in Iran and see how useful and transferable these suggestions are.

-The effectiveness of the UNESCO nomination file guidelines needs to be tested. The proposed framework needs to be gathered in a guideline for the state parties to be referred to as a priority before preparing a nomination file for registration in tentative list of UNESCO.

-Further research for gathering more recommendations for Masjed-e Jame based on review of further selected nomination files.

- There is also further research that needs to be performed on preparing the list of sites and buildings in Iran, which could be registered in UNESCO world heritage list in the future.
- There is also a need for networking and dissemination of knowledge at local, national and international levels. The responsible communities can publish the process of preparing a nomination file which should be made available electronically on the responsible organisation`s website.
- Governments should encourage public participation in ongoing projects to reduce the fund needed. Although people is being involved in conservation and that expertise and training is essential to undertake the actual conservation project.
- It is worth mentioning that a comparison between selected nomination files was difficult because the uneven formats; the operational guidelines did not exist in the first decades of inscriptions, and ever since they are periodically reviewed, becoming more and more demanding. The available last version of operation guideline was used for assessment while some of the deficiencies and lack of information may happen because of the available guidelines at the time of preparation of earlier nomination files.

3. Limitations of this research

- The case study was a religious site, where photographs are not allowed in some special parts and the process for asking the permission to take internal photographs sometimes is a long process and needs time.
- The other problem was various owners who are managing the building. It is not obvious who is responsible for the ongoing projects as well as employees try not to provide more details about the current and future works.
- The other issue was long process of selecting similar sites with the case study and as the language of some of the nomination files were not in English. Therefore, they were omitted for the rest of this research although they were similar to the case study
- Nomination files are the complex sources, which are prepared by groups of experts in different areas. The evaluation was done based on the comparison between the selected similar sites and the UNESCO guidelines. This evaluation need to be continued by focusing in detail through further research.
- The other issue was, no response from the authors of selected case studies, their responses could be helpful, which were not available during this research.
- The other issue is presenting inadequate details related to tourism in this research. Although it is one of the important issues for the historical cities, In Iran there is less attention paid in this direction and the government does not count so much on the income of tourism. Hopefully the barriers will be removed and Iran will become like the other countries that have

high amount of income from tourists, which can be used to help secure the future of their heritage

- The other limitation was the online information from the organisations which are related to the historical sites in Iran. Usually, there is no possibility to find updated resources on their website as well as the details and results of the old projects are not accessible through their website.

- It would have been useful to take note of the ICOMOS publications related to analysing World Heritage List. In this research UNESCO guidelines were used for evaluation of the nomination files as it was not possible to consider both of these publications at the same time in this thesis.

**ANNEX I: UNESCO Operational guidelines (This part has
been removed due to Copyright restrictions)**

APPENDIX 2

CONTENTS

Page Numbers

Phase one

3-51

Tables 1-138

Phase Two

Tables 139-234

51-73

Phase Three

Table 235

73-76

Phase Four

Tables 236-249

78-88

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Content</i>
First phase	Preparing a table for each country with number of WHSs in each country, name of each WHSs, year of inscription, existence of nomination and management plans and category of each site as defined by UNESCO
Second phase	Omitting sites without nomination files, natural and mix sites as well as clarifying the sites without any constructions
Third phase	Omitting sites without construction and highlighting complex and archaeological sites
Fourth phase	Omitting complex and archaeological sites, categorising the remained sites in to seven groups and assessment these seven groups by using defined criteria

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Iran	15	Meidan Emam Isfahan	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Perspolis	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Tchogha-Zanbil	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Takht-e Soleyman	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Bam and its cultural landscape	2004	Yes	No	In danger
		Pasargad	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Soltaniyeh	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Bisoton	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Armenian monastic ensembles of Iran	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		Shushtar historic hydraulic system	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
		Sheikh safi al-din khanegah and shrine ensemble in Ardebil	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
		Tabriz historic bazaar complex	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
		The Persian garden	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Gonbad-e Qabus	2012	Yes	No	Cultural
		Masjed-e Jame Isfahan	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.1. WHSs of Iran

Afghanistan	2	Bamiyan Valley	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Minatare and archeological remains of Jam cultural	2002	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.2. WHSs of Afghanistan

Albania	2	Butrint	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.3. WHSs of Albania WHS

Algeria	7	Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Djemila	1982	No	No	Cultural

		M'Zab Valley	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Tassili n'Ajjer	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Timgad	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Tipasa	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Kasbah of Algiers	2004	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.4. WHSs of Algeria

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Andorra	1	Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley	2004	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.5. Andorra WHS

Argentina	8	Los Glaciares National Park	1981	No	No	Natural
		Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Iguazu National Park	1984	No	No	Natural
		Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Península Valdes	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Quebrada de Humahuaca	2003	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.6. WHSs of Argentina

Armenia	3	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	2000	No	No	Cultural
		Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	2000	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.7. WHSs of Armenia

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Australia	19	Great Barrier Reef	1981	No	No	Natural
		Kakadu National Park	1981	No	No	Mix
		Willandra Lakes Region	1981	No	No	Mix
		Lord Howe Island Group	1982	No	No	Natural
		Tasmanian Wilderness	1982	No	No	Mix
		Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	1986	No	No	Natural
		Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	1987	No	No	Mix
		Wet Tropics of Queensland	1988	No	No	Natural
		Shark Bay, Western Australia	1988	No	No	Natural
		Fraser Island	1991	No	No	Natural
		Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh / Neracoorte)	1992	No	No	Natural
		Heard and McDonald Islands	1994	No	No	Natural
		Macquarie Island Ningaloo Coast	1997	No	No	Natural
		Greater Blue Mountains Area	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Purnululu National Park	2003	Yes	No	Natural
		Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Sydney Opera House	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
Australian Convict Sites	2010	Yes	Yes	Cultural		
Ningaloo Coast	2011	Yes	No	Natural		

Table 4.8. WHSs of Australia

Austria	9	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Semmering Railway	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Wachau Cultural Landscape	2000	Yes	No	Cultural

		Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Vienna	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.9. WHSs of Austria

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Azerbaijan	2	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	2005	No	No	Cultural
		Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.10. WHSs of Azerbaijan

Bahrain	2	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	2005	No	No	Cultural
		Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.11. WHSs of Bahrain

Bangladesh	3	Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur	1985	No	No	Cultural
		The Sundarbans	1987	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.12. WHSs of Bangladesh

Barbados	1	Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison	2011	No	No	Cultural
----------	---	--------------------------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.13. Barbados WHS

Belarus	4	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979	No	No	Natural
		Mir Castle Complex	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.14. WHSs of Belarus

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Belgium	11	Flemish Beguinages	1998	No	No	Cultural
		La Grand-Place, Brussels	1998	No	No	Cultural
		The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainaut)	1998	No	No	Cultural
		Belfries of Belgium and France	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Brugge	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta, Brussels	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Stoclet House	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
		Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.15. WHSs of Belgium

Belize	1	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	1996	No	No	Cultural
--------	---	------------------------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.16. Belize WHS

Benin	1	Royal Palaces of Abomey	1985	No	No	Cultural
-------	---	-------------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.17. Benin WHS

Bolivia	6	City of Potosí	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Historic City of Sucre	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Fuerte de Samaipata	1998	No	No	Cultural
		Noel Kempff Mercado National Park	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture	2000	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.18. WHSs of Bolivia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Bosnia	2	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	2007	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.19. WHSs of Bosnia

Bostwana	1	Tsodilo	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
----------	---	---------	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.20. Bostwana WHS

Brazil	19	Historic Town of Ouro Preto	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Iguaçu National Park	1986	No	No	Natural
		Brasilia	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Serra da Capivara National Park	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of São Luís	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Central Amazon Conservation Complex	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Pantanal Conservation Area	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	2001	Yes	No	Natural
Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks	2001	Yes	No	Natural		

		Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.21. WHSs of Brazil

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Bulgaria	9	Boyana Church	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Madara Rider	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Ancient City of Nessebar	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Pirin National Park	1983	Yes	No	Natural
		Rila Monastery	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	Yes	No	Natural
		Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	1985	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.22. WHSs of Bulgaria

Burkina faso	1	Ruins of Loropeni	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
--------------	---	-------------------	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.23. Burkina faso WHS

Cambodia	2	Angkor	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Temple of Preah Vihear	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.24. WHSs of Cambodia

Cameroon	2	Dja Faunal Reserve	1987	No	No	Natural
		Sangha Trinational	2012	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.25. WHSs of Cameroon

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Canada	16	L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Nahanni National Park	1978	No	No	Natural
		Dinosaur Provincial Park	1979	No	No	Natural
		Kluane / Wrangell-St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Asek	1979	No	No	Natural
		Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump	1981	No	No	Cultural
		SGang Gwaay	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Wood Buffalo National Park	1983	No	No	Natural
		Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	1984	No	No	Natural
		Historic District of Old Quebec	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Gros Morne National Park	1995	No	No	Natural
		Old Town Lunenburg	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Waterton Glacier International Peace Park	1995	Yes	No	Natural
		Miguasha National Park	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rideau Canal	2007	Yes	No	Natural
		Joggins Fossil Cliffs	2008	Yes	No	Natural
		Landscape of Grand Pre	2012	Yes	Yes	Natural

Table 4.26. WHSs of Canada

Cape verde	1	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
------------	---	---	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.27. Cape verde WHS

Central African Republic	2	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park	1988	No	No	In danger
		Sangha Trinational	2012	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.28. WHSs of Central African Republic

Chad	1	Lakes of Ounianga	2012	Yes	No	Natural
------	---	-------------------	------	-----	----	---------

Table 4.29. Chad WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Chile	5	Rapa Nui National Park	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Churches of Chiloe	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works	2005	Yes	No	In danger
		Sewell Mining Town	2006	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.30. WHS of Chile

	Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing	1987	No	No	Cultural
	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	1987	No	No	Cultural
	Mogao Caves	1987	No	No	Cultural
	Mount Taishan	1987	No	No	Mix
	Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	1987	No	No	Cultural
	The Great Wall	1987	No	No	Cultural
	Mount Huangshan	1990	No	No	Mix
	Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	No	No	Natural
	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	No	No	Natural
	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	No	No	Natural
	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa 7	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Lushan National Park	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	1996	No	No	Cultural
	Ancient City of Ping Yao	1996	No	No	Mix
	Classical Gardens of Suzhou	1997	No	No	Cultural

	Old Town of Lijiang	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
	Dazu Rock Carvings	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
	Mount Wuyi	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun	1999	Yes	No	Mix
	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Longmen Grottoes	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
	Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Yungang Grottoes	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	2004	Yes	No	Natural
	Historic Centre of Macao	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
	Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiayin Mountains	2006	Yes	Yes	Natural
	Yin Xu	2006	Yes	Yes	Cultural
	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
	South China Karst	2007	Yes	Yes	Cultural
	Fujian Tulou	2007	Yes	Yes	Natural
	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
	Mount Wutai	2008	Yes	Yes	Natural
	China Danxia	2009	Yes	Yes	Natural
	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
	Chengjiang Fossil Site	2012	Yes	No	Natural
	Site of Xanadu	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.31. WHSs of China

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Colombia	7	Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena	1984	No	Yes	Cultural
		Los Katíos National Park	1994	No	No	In danger
		Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox	1995	No	No	Cultural
		National Archeological Park of Tierradentro	1995	No	No	Cultural
		San Agustín Archaeological Park	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	2006	Yes	No	Natural
Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia	2011	Yes	Yes	Cultural		

Table 4.32. WHSs of Colombia

Congo	1	Sangha Trinational	2012	Yes	No	Natural
-------	---	--------------------	------	-----	----	---------

Table 4.33. Congo WHS

Costa Rica	3	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	1983	No	No	Natural
		Cocos Island National Park	1997	No	No	Natural
		Area de Conservación Guanacaste	1999	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.34. WHSs of Costa Rica WHS

Coted Ivoire	4	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	1981	No	No	In danger
		Taï National Park	1982	No	No	Natural
		Comoe National Park	1983	No	No	In danger
		Historic Town of Grand-Bassam	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.35. WHSs of Coted Ivoire

Coroatia	7	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Old City of Dubrovnik	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Plitvice Lakes National Park	1997	No	No	Natural
		Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic City of Trogir	1999	Yes	No	Cultural

		The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Stari Grad Plain	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.36. WHSs of Croatia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Cuba	9	Old Havana and its Fortifications	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios	1988	No	No	Cultural
		San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Desembarco del Granma National Park	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Viñales Valley	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	2001	Yes	No	Natural
		Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Camagüey	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.37. WHSs of Cuba

Cyprus	3	Paphos	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Painted Churches in the Troodos Region	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Choirokoitia	1998	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.38. WHSs of Cyprus

Czech Republic	12	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Prague	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Telč	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	1996	No	No	Cultural

		Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Litomyšl Castle	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Tugendhat Villa in Brno	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč	2003	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.39. WHSs of Czech Republic WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Congo	5	Virunga National Park	1979	No	No	In danger
		Kahuzi-Biega National Park	1980	No	No	In danger
		Garamba National Park	1980	No	No	In danger
		Salonga National Park	1984	No	No	In danger
		Okapi Wildlife Reserve	1996	No	No	In danger

Table 4.40. WHSs of Congo WHS

Denmark	4	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Roskilde Cathedral	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Kronborg Castle	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ilulissat Icefjord	2004	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.41. Denmark WHS

Dominica	1	Morne Trois Pitons National Park	1997	No	No	Natural
----------	---	----------------------------------	------	----	----	---------

Table 4.42. Dominica WHS

Dominica Republic	1	Colonial City of Santo Domingo	1997	No	No	Cultural
-------------------	---	--------------------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.43. Dominica Republic WHS

Ecuador	4	City of Quito	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Galápagos Islands	1978	No	No	Natural
		Sangay National Park	1983	No	No	Natural
		Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	1999	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.44. WHSs of Ecuador

Egypt	7	Abu Mena	1979	No	No	In danger
		Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Cairo	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Saint Catherine Area	2002	Yes	No	Cultural
		Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley)	2005	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.45. WHSs of Egypt

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
El Salvador	1	Joya de Ceren Archaeological Site	1993	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.46. El Salvador WHS

Estonia	2	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	1997	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.47. WHSs of Estonia

Ethiopia	9	Simien National Park	1978	No	No	In danger
		Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Aksum	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Lower Valley of the Awash	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Lower Valley of the Omo	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Tiya	1980	No	No	Cultural

		Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Konso Cultural Landscape	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.48. WHSs of Ethiopia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Finland	7	Fortress of Suomenlinna	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Old Rauma	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Petäjävesi Old Church	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Verla Ground wood and Board Mill	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2006	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.49. WHSs of Finland

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
France	38	Chartres Cathedral	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Palace and Park of Versailles	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Vezelay, Church and Hill	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Amiens Cathedral	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange	1981	No	No	Cultural
From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the Production of Open-pan Salt	1982	No	No	Cultural		

France	38	Abbey Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	1983	No	No	Natural
		Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Strasbourg – Grande île	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Paris, Banks of the Seine	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Bourges Cathedral	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Canal du Midi	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	1997	No	No	Natural
		Pyrenees - Mont Perdu	1997	No	No	Mix
		Historic Site of Lyons	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Belfries of Belgium and France	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes	2000	No	No	Cultural
		Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs	2001	No	No	Cultural
		Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret	2005	No	No	Cultural
		Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	2007	No	No	Cultural
Fortifications of Vauban	2008	Yes	No	Cultural		
Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	2008	Yes	No	Natural		
Episcopal City of Albi	2010	Yes	Yes	Cultural		
Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island	2010	Yes	No	Natural		
Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural		

		The Causses and the Cevennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.50. WHSs of France

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Gabon	1	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lope-Okanda	2007	Yes	Yes	Mix

Table 4.51. Gabon WHS

Gambia	2	Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Stone Circles of Senegambia	2006	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.52. WHSs of Gambia

Georgia	3	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	1994	No	No	In danger
		Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	1994	No	No	In danger
		Upper Svaneti	1996	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.53. WHSs of Georgia

Germany	37	Aachen Cathedral	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Speyer Cathedral	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	1981	Yes	No	Cultural
		Pilgrimage Church of Wies	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	1984	No	No	Cultural
		St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Frontiers of the Roman Empire	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Hanseatic City of Lübeck	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	1990	No	No	Natural
		Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	1991	No	No	Cultural

	Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System	1992	No	No	Cultural
	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	1993	No	No	Cultural
	Town of Bamberg	1993	No	No	Cultural
	Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Völklingen Ironworks	1994	No	No	Cultural
	Messel Pit Fossil Site	1995	Yes	No	Natural
	Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau	1996	No	No	Cultural
	Cologne Cathedral	1996	Yes	No	Cultural
	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	1996	No	No	Cultural
	Classical Weimar	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
	Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
	Wartburg Castle	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Monastic Island of Reichenau	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
	Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen	2002	Yes	No	Cultural
	Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	2002	Yes	No	Cultural
	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
	Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
	Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	2007	Yes	No	Natural
	Berlin Modernism Housing Estates	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
	The Wadden Sea	2009	Yes	No	Natural
	Fagus Factory in Alfeld	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
	Margravial Opera House Bayreuth	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.54. WHSs of Germany

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Ghana	2	Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Asante Traditional Buildings	1980	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.55. WHSs of Ghana

Greece	16	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Acropolis, Athens	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Delphi	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Medieval City of Rhodes	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Meteora	1988	No	No	Mix
		Mount Athos	1988	No	No	Mix
		Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Mystras	1989	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Olympia	1989	No	No	Natural
		Delos	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
Old Town of Corfu	2007	Yes	No	Cultural		

Table 4.56. WHSs Of Greece

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHsS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Guatemala	3	Antigua Guatemala	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Tikal National Park	1979	No	No	Mix
		Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua	1981	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.57. WHS of Guatemala

Guinea	1	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	1981	No	No	In danger
--------	---	-----------------------------------	------	----	----	-----------

Table 4.58. Guinea WHS

Haiti	1	National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers	1982	No	No	Cultural
-------	---	--	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.59. Haiti WHS

Holy see	2	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Vatican City	1984	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.60. WHSs of Holy See

Honduras	2	Maya Site of Copan	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	1982	No	No	In danger

Table 4.61. WHSs of Honduras

Hungary	8	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Early Christian Necropolis of Pecs (Sopianae)	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	2002	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.62. WHSs Of Hungary

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Iceland	2	Pingvellir National Park	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Surtsey	2008	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.63.WHSs of Iceland

India	29	Agra Fort	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Ajanta Caves	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Ellora Caves	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Taj Mahal	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Sun Temple, Konârak	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Kaziranga National Park	1985	No	No	Natural
		Keoladeo National Park	1985	No	No	Natural
		Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	No	No	Natural
		Churches and Convents of Goa	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Fatehpur Sikri	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Group of Monuments at Hampi	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Khajuraho Group of Monuments	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Elephanta Caves	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Great Living Chola Temples 12	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Sundarbans National Park	1987	No	No	Natural
		Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	1988	No	No	Natural
		Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	1989	No	No	Cultural
		Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	1993	No	No	Cultural
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	2008	Yes	No	Cultural		
Mountain Railways of India	2002	Yes	No	Natural		
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	2003	Yes	No	Cultural		

	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
	Red Fort Complex	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur Western Ghats	2012	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.64. WHSs of India

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Indonesia	8	Borobudur Temple Compounds	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Komodo National Park	1991	No	No	Natural
		Prambanan Temple Compounds	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Ujung Kulon National Park	1991	No	No	Natural
		Sangiran Early Man Site	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Lorentz National Park	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	2003	Yes	No	Indanger
		Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.65. WHSs of Indonesia

Iraq	3	Hatra	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	2003	Yes	No	In danger
		Samarra Archaeological City	2007	Yes	No	In danger

Table 4.66. WHSs of Iraq

Ireland	2	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Sceilg Mhichíl	1996	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.67. WHSs of Ireland

Israel	7	Masada	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Old City of Acre	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.68.WHSs of Israel

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Italy	47	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Florence	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Venice and its Lagoon	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of San Gimignano	1990	No	No	Cultural
		The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera	1993	No	No	Cultural
		City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Crespi d'Adda	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta 14	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Naples	1995	Yes	No	Cultural
Historic Centre of Siena	1995	No	No	Cultural		

	Castel del Monte	1996	No	No	Cultural
	Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna	1996	No	No	Cultural
	Historic Centre of the City of Pienza	1996	No	No	Cultural
	The Trulli of Alberobello	1996	No	No	Cultural
	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Archaeological Area of Agrigento	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Costiera Amalfitana	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Villa Romana del Casale	1997	No	No	Cultural
	Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia	1998	No	No	Cultural
	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological Sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Urbino	1998	No	No	Cultural
	Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	City of Verona	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands)	2000	Yes	No	Natural
	Villa d'Este, Tivoli	2001	Yes	No	Cultural

		Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)	2002	Yes	No	Cultural
		Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monte San Giorgio	2003	Yes	No	Natural
		Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Val d'Orcia	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Genoa: Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Mantua and Sabbioneta	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		The Dolomites	2009	Yes	No	Natural
		Longobards in Italy. Places of the Power (568-774 A.D.)	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.69. WHSs of Italy

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Japan	16	Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Himeji-jo	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Shirakami-Sanchi	1993	No	No	Natural
		Yakushima	1993	No	No	Natural
		Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Itsukushima Shinto Shrine	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Shrines and Temples of Nikko	1999	Yes	No	Cultural

		Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Shiretoko	2005	Yes	No	Natural
		Iwa mi Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
		Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ogasawara Islands	2011	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.70. WHSs of Japan

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Jerusalem	1	Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls	1981	No	No	In danger

Table 4.71. Jerusalem WHS

Jordan	4	Petra	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Quseir Amra	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Wadi Rum Protected Area	2011	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.72. WHSs of Jordan WHS

Kazakhstan	3	Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Petroglyphs within the Archaeologic Landscape of Tamgaly	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan	2008	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.73. WHSs of Kazakhstan

Kenya	6	Lake Turkana National Parks	1997	No	No	Natural
		Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	1997	No	No	Natural
		Lamu Old Town	2001	Yes	No	Cultural

		Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		Fort Jesus, Mombasa	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley	2011	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.74. WHSs of Kenya

Kiribati	1	Phoenix Islands Protected Area	2010	Yes	No	Natural
----------	---	--------------------------------	------	-----	----	---------

Table 4.75. Kiribati WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Kara	10	Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Jongmyo Shrine	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Changdeokgung Palace Complex	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Hwaseong Fortress	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Gyeongju Historic Areas	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	2007	Yes	No	Natural
		Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	2010	Yes	Yes	Cultural

Table 4.76. WHSs of Kara

Kyrgyzstan	1	Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
------------	---	------------------------------	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.77. Kyrgyzstan WHS

Lao pepois	2	Town of Luang Prabang	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape	2001	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.78. WHSS OF Lao pepos

Latvia	2	Historic Centre of Riga	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.79. WHSs of Latvia

Lebanon	5	Anjar	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Baalbek	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Byblos	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Tyre	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)	1998	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.80. WHSs of Lebanon

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Libya	5	Archaeological Site of Cyrene	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Sabratha	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Old Town of Ghadamès	1986	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.81. WHSs of Libya

Lithuania	4	Vilnius Historic Centre	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Curonian Spit	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.82. WHSs of Lithuania

Luxemburg	1	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	1994	No	No	Cultural
-----------	---	---	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.83. Luxemburg WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Madagascar	3	Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve	1990	No	No	Natural
		Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rainforests of the Atsinanana	2007	Yes	No	In danger

Table 4.84. WHSs of Madagascar

Malawi	2	Lake Malawi National Park	1984	No	No	Natural
		Chongoni Rock-Art Area	2006	No	Yes	Cultural

Table 4.85. WHSs of Malawi

Malaysia	4	Gunung Mulu National Park	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Kinabalu Park	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca	2008	Yes	Yes	Cultural
		Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.86. WHSs of Malaysia

Mali	4	Timbuktu	1988	No	No	In danger
		Old Towns of Djenne	1988	No	Yes	Natural
		Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	1989	No	Yes	Mix
		Tomb of Askia	2004	Yes	No	In danger

Table 4.87. WHSs of Mali

Malta	3	City of Valletta	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Megalithic Temples of Malta	1981	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.88. WHSs of Malta

Marshal Island	1	Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site	2010	Yes	Yes	Cultural
----------------	---	--------------------------------	------	-----	-----	----------

Table 4.89. Marshal Island WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Mauritania	2	Banc d'Arguin National Park	1989	No	No	Natural
		Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata	1996	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.90. WHSs of Mauritania

Mavitiu	2	Aaprasasi Ghat	2006	No	No	Cultural
		Le Morne Cultural Landscape	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.91. WHSs of Mavitiu

Mexico	31	Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Puebla	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Sian Ka'an	1987	No	No	Natural
		Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Morelia	1991	No	No	Cultural
		El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Zacatecas	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino	1993	No	No	Natural
		Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	1994	No	No	Cultural
Historic Monuments Zone of Queretaro	1996	No	No	Cultural		

		Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara	1997	No	No	Natural
		Archaeological Zone of Paquime, Casas Grandes	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Fortified Town of Campeche	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche	2002	Yes	No	Cultural
		Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Queretaro	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Luis Barragán House and Studio	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	2005	Yes	No	Natural
		Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico (UNAM)	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve	2008	Yes	No	Natural
		Protective town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno de Atotonilco	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
		Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca	2010	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.92 WHSs of Mexico

Moldova	1	Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
---------	---	---------------------	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.93. Moldova WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nominati on file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Mongolia	3	Uvs Nuur Basin	2003	Yes	No	Natural
		Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.94. WHSs of Mongolia

Montenegro	2	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Durmitor National Park	1980	No	No	Natural

Table 4.95. WHSs of Montenegro

Morocco	9	Medina of Fez	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Medina of Marrakesh	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Historic City of Meknes	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Volubilis	1997	Yes	No	Cultural
		Medina of Tetouan (formerly known as Titawin)	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador)	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.96. WHSs of Morocco

Mozambique	1	Island of Mozambique	1991	No	No	Cultural
------------	---	----------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.97. Mozambique WHS

Namibia	1	Twyfelfontein	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
---------	---	---------------	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.98. Namibia WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nominati on file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Nepal	4	Kathmandu Valley	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Sagarmatha National Park	1979	No	No	Natural
		Chitwan National Park	1984	No	No	Natural
		Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha	1997	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.99. WHSs of Nepal

Netherlands	9	Schokland and Surroundings	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Defence Line of Amsterdam	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Curaçao	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House)	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		The Wadden Sea	2009	Yes	No	Natural
Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht	2010	Yes	No	Cultural		

Table 4.100. WHSs of Netherland

Oman	4	Bahla Fort	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Land of Frankincense	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman	2006	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.101. WHSs of Oman

Pakistan	6	Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Taxila	1980	No	No	Cultural

		Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Rohtas Fort	1997	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.102. WHSs of Pakistan

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Palau	1	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	2012	Yes	No	Mix

Table 4.103. WHSs of Palau

Palestine	1	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	2012	Yes	No	In danger
-----------	---	---	------	-----	----	-----------

Table 4.104. Palestine WHS

Panama	5	Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo	1980	No	No	In danger
		Darien National Park	1981	No	No	Natural
		Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	1983	No	No	Natural
		Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	2005	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.105. WHSs of Panama

Poland	13	Cracow's Historic Centre	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp	1979	No	No	Cultural

		(1940-1945)				
		Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979	No	No	Natural
		Historic Centre of Warsaw	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Old City of Zamość	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Medieval Town of Toruń	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park	1999	No	No	Cultural
		Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Centennial Hall in Wrocław	2006	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.106. Panama WHS

Country	Numbers of WHS	Names of Site of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomina tion file	Managem ent Plan	Type of Site
Portugal	14	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Convent of Christ in Tomar	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Monastery of Batalha	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Evora	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Monastery of Alcobaça	1989	No	No	Cultural
		Cultural Landscape of Sintra	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Oporto	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde	1998	Yes	No	Cultural

		Laurisilva of Madeira	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Alto Douro Wine Region	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Guimarães	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.107. WHSs of Portugal WHS

Romania	7	Danube Delta	1991	No	No	Natural
		Churches of Moldavia	1993	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monastery of Horezu	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Sighișoara	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Wooden Churches of Maramureș	1999	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.108. WHSs of Romania

Country	Number of WHS	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Russian	14	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Kizhi Pogost	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	1990	No	No	Cultural
		Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	1992	No	No	Cultural
		White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	1994	No	No	Cultural
Virgin Komi Forests	1995	No	No	Natural		

		Lake Baikal	1996	No	No	Natural
		Volcanoes of Kamchatka	1996	No	No	Natural
		Golden Mountains of Altai	1998	Yes	No	Natural
		Western Caucasus	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Curonian Spit	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Central Sikhote-Alin	2001	Yes	No	Natural
		Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Uvs Nuur Basin	2003	Yes	No	Natural
		Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	2004	Yes	No	Natural
		Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Putorana Plateau	2010	Yes	No	Natural
		Lena Pillars Nature Park	2012	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.109. Russian WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Saint Lucia	1	Pitons Management Area	2004	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.110. Saint Lucia WHS

San Marino	1	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
------------	---	---	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.111. San Marino WHS

Saudi Arabia	2	Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih)	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
		At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah	2010	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.112. Saudi Arabia WHS

Senegal	7	Island of Goree	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Niokolo-Koba National Park	1981	No	No	In danger
		Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	1981	No	No	Natural
		Island of Saint-Louis	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Stone Circles of Senegambia	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Saloum Delta	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.113. WHSs of Senegal

Serbia	4	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Studenica Monastery	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	2004	Yes	No	In danger
		Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	2007	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.114. WHSs of Serbia

Country	Number of WHSs	Name of Site	Year of Inscription	Nomination file	Management Plan	Type of Site
Seychelles	2	Aldabra Atoll	1982	No	No	Natural
		Vallee de Mai Nature Reserve	1983	No	No	Natural

Table 4.115. WHSs of Seychelles

Slovakia	7	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the Associated Cultural Monuments	1993	Yes	No	Cultural
		Vlkolínec	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	1995	Yes	No	Natural
		Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	2007	Yes	No	Natural

		Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of the Carpathian Mountain Area	2008	Yes	No	Cultural
--	--	--	------	-----	----	----------

Table 4.116. WHSs of Slovakia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Numbers of WHS</i>	<i>Names of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Slovenia	3	Škocjan Caves	1986	No	No	Natural
		Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Heritage of Mercury. Almaden and Idrija	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.117. WHSs of Slovenia

Solomon Island	1	East Rennell	1998	Yes	No	Natural
----------------	---	--------------	------	-----	----	---------

Table 4.118. Solomon Island WHS

South Africa	8	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		iSimangaliso Wetland Park	1999	Yes	No	Natural
		Robben Island	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park	2000	Yes	No	Mix
		Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	2004	Yes	No	Natural
		Vredefort Dome	2005	Yes	No	Natural
		Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	2007	Yes	Yes	Cultural

Table 4.119. WHSs of South Africa

Spain	44	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Burgos Cathedral	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Cordoba	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Works of Antoni Gaudí	1984	No	No	Cultural

		Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain	1985	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Santiago de Compostela (Old Town)	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Garajonay National Park	1985	No	No	Natural
		Historic City of Toledo	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Mudejar Architecture of Aragon 25	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Old Town of Cáceres	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Old City of Salamanca	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Poblet Monastery	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Ensemble of Merida	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Route of Santiago de Compostela	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Doñana National Park	1994	No	No	Natural
		Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	1996	No	No	Cultural
		La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia	1996	No	No	Cultural
		Las Medulas	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Pyrenees - Mont Perdu	1997	No	No	Mix
		Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		San Cristóbal de La Laguna	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí	2000	Yes	No	Cultural

	Palmeral of Elche	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
	Roman Walls of Lugo 27	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
	Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
	Vizcaya Bridge	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
	Teide National Park	2007	Yes	No	Natural
	Tower of Hercules	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
	Heritage of Mercury. Almaden and Idrija	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.120. WHSs of Spain

<i>Country</i>	<i>Numbers of WHS</i>	<i>Names of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Sudan	2	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.121. WHSs of Sudan

Suriname	2	Central Suriname Nature Reserve	2000	Yes	No	Natural
		Historic Inner City of Paramaribo	2002	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.122. WHSs of Suriname

Sweden	15	Royal Domain of Drottningholm	1991	No	No	Cultural
		Birka and Hovgården	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Engelsberg Ironworks	1993	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rock Carvings in Tanum	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Skogskyrkogården	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Hanseatic Town of Visby	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå	1996	No	No	Cultural

		Laponian Area	1996	No	No	Mix
		Naval Port of Karlskrona	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Varberg Radio Station	2004	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.123. Sweden WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
tzerland	11	Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Convent of St Gall	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Old City of Berne	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona	2007	No	No	Cultural
		Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Monte San Giorgio	2003	Yes	Yes	Natural
		Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	2007	Yes	No	Cultural
		Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	2008	Yes	No	Natural
		Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona	2009	Yes	No	Cultural
		La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.124. WHSs of Switzerland

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Syrian Arab Republic	6	Ancient City of Damascus	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Ancient City of Bosra	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Site of Palmyra	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Ancient City of Aleppo	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ancient Villages of Northern Syria	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.125. WHSs of Syrian Arab Republic

Togo	1	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	2004	Yes	Yes	Cultural
------	---	--	------	-----	-----	----------

Table 4.126. Togo WHS

Tunisia	8	Amphitheatre of El Jem	1979	Yes	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Carthage	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Medina of Tunis	1979	Yes	No	Cultural
		Ichkeul National Park	1980	No	No	Natural
		Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Kairouan	1988	Yes	No	Cultural
		Medina of Sousse	1988	Yes	No	Cultural
		Dougga / Thugga	1997	No	No	Cultural

Table 4.125. WHSs of Tunisia

Turkey	11	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	1985	No	No	Mix
		Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Areas of Istanbul	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Hattusha: the Hittite Capital	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Nemrut Dağ	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Hierapolis-Pamukkale	1988	No	No	Mix

		Xanthos-Letoon	1988	No	No	Cultural
		City of Safranbolu	1994	No	No	Cultural
		Archaeological Site of Troy	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex	2011	Yes	No	Cultural
		Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	2012	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.126. Turkey WHS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Turkmenistan	3	State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Kunya-Urgench	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	2007	Yes	Yes	Cultural

Table 4.127. WHSs of Turkmenistan

United Kingdom	28	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	1985	No	No	Cultural
		Durham Castle and Cathedral	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	1986	No	No	Natural
		Iron bridge Gorge	1986	No	No	Cultural
		St Kilda	1986	No	No	Mix
		Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Blenheim Palace	1986	No	No	Cultural
		City of Bath	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Frontiers of the Roman Empire	1987	Yes	No	Cultural
		Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Henderson Island	1988	No	No	Natural

		Tower of London	1988	No	No	Cultural
		Gough and Inaccessible Islands 33	1995	No	No	Natural
		Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	1995	No	No	Cultural
		Maritime Greenwich	1997	No	No	Cultural
		Heart of Neolithic Orkney	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Derwent Valley Mills	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Dorset and East Devon Coast	2001	Yes	Yes	Natural
		New Lanark	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Saltaire	2001	Yes	No	Cultural
		Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2003	Yes	No	Cultural
		Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	2004	Yes	No	In danger
		Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	2006	Yes	No	Cultural
		Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	2009	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.128. WHSs of United Kingdom

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
United State of America	21	Mesa Verde National Park	1978	No	No	Natural
		Yellowstone National Park	1978	No	No	Cultural
		Everglades National Park	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Grand Canyon National Park	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Independence Hall	1979	No	No	In danger
		Kluane / Wrangell-St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	1979	No	No	Cultural
		Redwood National and State Parks	1980	No	No	Cultural
		Mammoth Cave National Park	1981	No	No	Cultural
		Olympic National Park	1981	No	No	Natural
		Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	1981	No	No	In danger

United State of America	21	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	1983	No	No	Natural
		La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico	1983	No	No	Cultural
		Statue of Liberty	1984	No	No	Cultural
		Yosemite National Park	1984	No	No	Natural
		Chaco Culture	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	1987	No	No	Natural
		Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville	1987	No	No	Cultural
		Taos Pueblo	1992	No	No	Cultural
		Carlsbad Caverns National Park	1995	No	No	Natural
		Waterton Glacier International Peace Park	1995	No	No	Natural
		Papahānaumokuākea	2010	Yes	No	Mix

Table 4.129. WHSs of United State of America

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHSs</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Ukrain	5	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	1990	No	No	Cultural
		L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	1998	Yes	No	Cultural
		Struve Geodetic Arc	2005	Yes	No	Cultural
		Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	2007	Yes	No	Natural
		Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.130. WHSs of Ukraine

Uruguay	1	Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento	1995	No	No	Cultural
---------	---	--	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.131. WHSs of Uruguay

Uzbekistan	4	Itchan Kala	1990	No	No	Cultural
------------	---	-------------	------	----	----	----------

		Historic Centre of Bukhara	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Centre of Shakhriyabz	2000	Yes	No	Cultural
		Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures	2001	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.132. WHSs of Uzbekistan

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of WHS</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Year of Inscription</i>	<i>Nomination file</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Type of Site</i>
Vanuatu	1	Chief Roi Mata's Domain	2008	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.133. Vanuatu WHS

Venezuela	3	Coro and its Port	1993	No	No	In danger
		Canaima National Park	1994	No	No	Natural
		Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	2000	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.134. WHSs of Venezuela

Vietnam	7	Complex of Hue Monuments	1993	No	No	Cultural
		Ha Long Bay	1994	Yes	No	Natural
		Hoi An Ancient Town	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		My Son Sanctuary	1999	Yes	No	Cultural
		Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park	2003	Yes	No	Natural
		Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	2010	Yes	No	Cultural
		Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	2011	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.135. WHSs of Vietnam

Yemen	4	Old Walled City of Shibam	1982	No	No	Cultural
		Old City of Sana'a	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Historic Town of Zabid	1993	No	No	In danger
		Socotra Archipelago	2008	Yes	No	Natural

Table 4.136. WHSs of Yemen

Zambia	1	Mosi-oa-Tunya Victoria Falls	1989	No	No	Cultural
--------	---	------------------------------	------	----	----	----------

Table 4.137. Zambia WHS

Zimbabwe	5	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas	1987	No	No	Natural
		Great Zimbabwe National Monument	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Khami Ruins National Monument	1986	No	No	Cultural
		Mosi-oa-Tunya Victoria Falls Matobo Hills	1989	No	No	Natural
		Mosi-oa-Tunya Victoria Falls, Matobo Hills	2003	Yes	No	Cultural

Table 4.138. WHSs of Zimbabwe

This icon (❖) have been used to separate sites with constructions from the rest of the sites. Those which have no construction are included: river port, railway, desert, mountains, natural Park, jungle, nuclear test site, hill Struve art, island, cave art, sea shore, coast. As these sites have little significance for this research we will omit them in the next step.

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Afghanistan	❖ Bamiyan Valley	Cultural landscape and archeological remains of Bamiyan valley
	❖ Minatare and archeological remains of Jam cultural	Archeological site (Minatare of Jam)

Table 4.139. WHSs of Afghanistan in second phase

Albania	❖ Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra	Stone building (typical of ottoman period)
---------	---	--

Table 4.140. Albania WHS in second phase

Argentina	Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas	Cave art
	Península Valdes	Site of global significance for global conservation of marine mammals
	Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks	Two contiguous parks
	❖ Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba	Core buildings of the Jesuit system, consist of church, residence of the society, collage,...

	Quebrada de Humahuaca	Desert
--	-----------------------	--------

Table 4.141. WHSs of Argentina in second phase

Armenia	❖ Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	Cathedral and churches of ECH miatsin and archeological remains
	❖ Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	Contains a number of churches and tomb

Table 4.142. WHSs of Armenia in second phase

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Principal building use</i>
Australia	Purnululu National Park	National park
	❖ Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Royal exhibition (building surrounded by garden)
	❖ Sydney Opera House	Opera house
	❖ Australian Convict Sites	The property includes a selection of eleven penal sites

Table 4.143. WHSs of Australia in second phase

Austria	Semmering Railway	Railway
	❖ City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg	Complex urban city plan
	Wachau Cultural Landscape	Landscape with high visual quality
	Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Lake area
	❖ Historic Centre of Vienna	Historic center
	❖ Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Series of 111 small individual sites encompasses the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling settlements in and around the Alps

Table 4.144. WHSs of Austria in second phase

Azerbaijan	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape (Rock art)
------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Table 4.145. WHSs of Azerbaijan in second phase

Bahrain	Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy	Sea shore
---------	--	-----------

Table 4.146. WHSs of Bahrain in second phase

Belarus	❖ Mir Castle Complex	Castle
	❖ Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh	Architectural, residential and cultural complex
	❖ Struve Geodetic Arc	Struve arc

Table 4.147. WHSs of Belarus in second phase

Belgium	❖ Belfries of Belgium and France	Twenty three belfries in the north of France
	❖ Historic Centre of Brugge	It is an outstanding example of a medieval historic settlement
	❖ Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels)	Four major town houses
	Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	The Neolithic flint mines at spiennes
	❖ Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	Cathedral
	❖ Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	Museum
	❖ Stoclet House	House
	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	Coal mining site

Table 4.148. WHSs of Belgium in second phase

Bosnia	❖ Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	The historic town of Mostar
	❖ Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Bridge across the Drina river

Table 4.150. WHSs of Bosnia in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Botswana	Tsodilo	Rock art

Table 4.149. WHSs of Botswana in second phase

Brazil	Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	Coast (consist of eight separate protected area)
	❖ Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina	Historic village
	Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás	Goiás testifies to the occupation and colonization of the lands of central Brazil
	❖ São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	Square in the town of São Cristóvão
	Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea	Urban setting site/ Natural elements

Table 4.151. WHSs of Brazil in second phase

Bolivia	❖ Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture	The city of Wanaku, capital of pre-historic empire from 500-900 AD
---------	--	--

Table 4.152. WHSs of Bolivia in second phase

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Principal building use</i>
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park	Mountain landscape

Table 4.152. WHSs of Bulgaria in second phase

Burkina faso	❖ Ruins of Loropeni	Remains of stone walls
--------------	---------------------	------------------------

Table 4.154. WHS of Burkina faso in the second phase

Cambodia	❖ Temple of Preah Vihear	Temple situated at the age of plato that dominate the plain of Cambodia
----------	--------------------------	---

Table 4.155. WHSs of Cambodia in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Canada	❖ Rideau Canal	A monument early 19th century
	Landscape of Grand Pre	Landscape situated in the southern Minash basin of Nova Scotia

Table 4.156. WHSs of Canada in second phase

Central African Republic	Manovo-Gounda st floris	Natural park
--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------

Table 4.157. WHSs of Central African Republic in second phase

Cape verde	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande	The town of Ribeira Grande was the first european collonial out post in the tropics
------------	---	---

Table 4.158. WHSs of Cape verde in second phase

Chile	❖ Churches of Chiloe	Church
	❖ Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso	Colonial city of Valparaiso presents and example of urban and architectural development
	Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works	contain over 200 former saltpeter works
	Sewell Mining Town	Mining site

Table 4.159. WHSs of Chile in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
China	❖ Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	Temple founded in the first half of the 15th century
	Dazu Rock Carvings	Steep hill sides dating from 9th century
	Mount Wuyi	Sacret Buddhist mountain

❖ Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun	Consist of two traditional village
❖ Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing	Represent the additional three imperial tombs
Longmen Grottoes	Chinese stone caving
Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	System of controlling water from 3th century BC
Yungang Grottoes	Consist of classical of master piece of the first peak of Chinese Buddhist art
❖ Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	The site consist of archeological remains of three cities and forty tombs
Historic Centre of Macao	Macao part of strategic importance in the development of international trade
❖ Yin Xu	The archeological site
Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	Villages display a complex and flamboyant
South China Karst	Landscape
❖ Fujian Tulou	It is a property of 46 buildings constructed between 15th-20th century
Mount Wutai	It is sacred Buddhist mountain
Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”	Central sacred mountain
West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	Cultural landscape
❖ Site of Xanadu	It is a remains of legendry capital city

Table 4.160. WHSs of China in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Colombia	Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia	It is a sustainable and productive cultural landscape

Table 4.161. WHSs of Colombia in second phase

Coted Ivoire	❖ Historic Town of Grand-Bassam	It is a colonial town plan
--------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

Table 4.162. WHSs of Coted Ivoire in second phase

Coroatia	❖ Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	Group of religious buildings
	❖ Historic City of Trogir	Romanesque church
	❖ The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik	Cathedral
	Stari Grad Plain	Cultural landscape

Table 4.163. WHSs of Corotia in second phase

Cuba	Viñales Valley	Dramatic rocky out crops
	Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	Archeological landscape
	Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos	The colonial town
	Historic Centre of Camagüey	One of the first seven village founded by Spaniards in Cuba

Table 4.164. WHSs of Cuba in second phase

Czech Republic	❖ Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	Castle
	❖ Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	Traditional center Europe village
	❖ Litomyšl Castle	Castle
	❖ Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	The memorial column
	❖ Tugendhat Villa in Brno	Vila modern , is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s

	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč	Basilica
--	---	----------

Table 4.165. WHSs of Czech Republic in second phase

Denmark	❖ Kronborg Castle	Castle
---------	-------------------	--------

Table 4.166. WHSs of Denmark in second phase

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Principal building use</i>
Ecuador	❖ Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	Set of valley

Table 4.167. WHSs of Ecuador in second phase

Egypt	Saint Catherine Area	Mountain landscape
-------	----------------------	--------------------

Table 4.168. WHSs of Egypt in second phase

Estonia	❖ Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	Monumental arc
	❖ Struve Geodetic Arc	Historic African town

Table 4.169. WHSs of Estonia in second phase

Ethiopia	❖ Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	Historic African town
	❖ Konso Cultural Landscape	Stone walls

Table 4.170. WHSs of Ethiopia in second phase

Finland	❖ Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	Burial site
	❖ Struve Geodetic Arc	Monumental site

Table 4.171. WHSs of Finland in second phase

France	Historic Site of Lyons	Urban fabric and many fine historic buildings from all periods
	❖ Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France	Group of important historic monuments

	❖ Belfries of Belgium and France	23 Belfries in the north of France
	Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	Landscape devoted to wine growing
	❖ Fortifications of Vauban	Typical military architecture along the coast
	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	Natural beauty
	❖ Episcopal City of Albi	Medieval architecture
	❖ Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Remains of prehistoric
	The Causses and the Cevennes, Mediterranean agropastoral Cultural Landscape	Mountain landscape
	Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin	Remarkable as a landscape shaped over three centuries of coal extraction from 17 th -19 th century

Table 4.172. WHSs of France in second phase

Gabon	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lope-Okanda	Dense landscape and well conserved tropical forest
-------	--	--

Table 4.173. WHSs of Gabon in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Gambia	❖ Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites	Remain of historic sites
	Stone Circles of Senegambia	Consist of four groups of stone circles

Table 4.174. WHSs of Gambia in second phase

Germany	❖ Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	Magnificent Baroque palace
	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	It is an Atlantic coast
	❖ Cologne Cathedral	Cologne Cathedral

❖ Classical Weimar	Late 18th and early 19th centuries of remarkable cultural buildings
❖ Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin	18th century as a social phenomenon(stone building)
❖ Wartburg Castle	Military building
❖ Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	Good example of especial architecture design and planning of 18th century
❖ Monastic Island of Reichenau	Earlu medieval monastic architecture in central Europe
Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen	Coal mine
❖ Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	Historic centre
Upper Middle Rhine Valley	Natural landscape
Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	Landscape park
❖ Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	The renovated gothic building
❖ Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	Old town
❖ Berlin Modernism Housing Estates	Six houses from innovating housing policy from 1910-1933
❖ Fagus Factory in Alfeld	10 building complex began around 1910
Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Prehistoric pile
❖ Margravial Opera House Bayreuth	Master pieces of Baroque theater architecture

Table 4.175. WHSs of Germany in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Greece	Archeological site of Delpi	Archeological site from 6th century BC
	❖ Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	Remains of two greatest cities of Ceneanean civilization
	❖ Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John	The fine monastic complex dominates the island
	Old Town of Corfu	Urban port

Table 4.176. WHSs of Greece in second phase

Hungary	❖ Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue	Budapest
	Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta	Natural park
	❖ Early Christian Necropolis of Pecs (Sopianae)	Remarkable decorated tombs
	Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Lake area
	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape/Wine production

Table 4.177. WHSs of Hungary in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Iceland	Pingvellir National Park	National park

Table 4.178. WHSs of Iceland in second phase

India	❖ Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Qutb Minar
	Mountain Railways of India	Mountain railway
	❖ Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	4 holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddhist
	❖ Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Rock shelter on the foot hill of mountains
	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Archeological park
	❖ Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	Good example of Victorian and Gothic architecture
	❖ Red Fort Complex	Palace
	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Astronomical observation

Table 4.179. WHSs of India in second phase

Indonesia	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	Tropical rainforest
	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy	Cultural landscape consist of five rice Terraces and their water tempura

Table 4.180. WHSs of Indonesia in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Iraq	❖ Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	Ancient remains city of Ashur
	❖ Samarra Archaeological City	Archeological city

Table 4.181. WHSs of Iraq in second phase

Israel	Masada	Rugged natural fortress
	Old City of Acre	Old city
	❖ White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement	The city founded in 1909
	❖ Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba	Prehistoric settlement
	❖ Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev	Remains of rocky town
	❖ Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee	Holy places
	Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves	The site under the west slope of the mount Carmel range

Table 4.182. WHSs of Israel in second phase

Italy	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological Sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula	National park
	❖ Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	Classical building created in 2th century AD
	❖ Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	Basilics
	❖ City of Verona	City of Verona
	❖ Villa d'Este, Tivoli	Villa d'Este, Tivoli
	❖ Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)	Late Baroque town
	Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy	9 sacred mountain
	❖ Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Burial from 9 th to the 1th century BC
	Val d'Orcia	Landscape

	❖ Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	Greek and Roman time city
	❖ Mantua and Sabbioneta	Represent a Renaissance town planning
	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	Railway
	The Dolomites	comprises a mountain range in the northern Italian Alps,
	❖ Longobards in Italy. Places of the Power (568-774 A.D.)	Palace of the power
	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Comprise a mountain range

Table 4.183. WHSs of Italy in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Japan	❖ Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	Capital of Japan from 710-784
	❖ Shrines and Temples of Nikko	Sacred site
	❖ Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	Ruins of castle (12th-16th century)
	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	Dense forest
	Iwa mi Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	Silver mine in the south west
	❖ Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land	Temple and gardens and archeological site

Table 4.184. WHSs of Japan in second phase

Jordan	❖ Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)	Archeological site
	Wadi Rum Protected Area	74000 hectares property inscribe as a natural and cultural site

Table 4.185. WHSs of Jordan in second phase

Kazakhstan	❖ Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi	Mausoleum
	Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly	Rock carving

Table 4.186. WHSs of Kazakhstan in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Kenya	❖ Lamu Old Town	Old town (from stone and wood)
	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	Sacred forests
	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	Military site

Table 4.187. WHSs of Kenya in second phase

Korea	❖ Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	Prehistoric site
	Gyeongju Historic Areas	Outstanding Korea Buddhist art
	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	Volcanic Island
	❖ Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	Forty tombs
	❖ Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	Historic village

Table 4.193. WHSs of Korea in second phase

Kyrgyzstan	Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	Mountain
------------	------------------------------	----------

Table 4.188. WHSs of Kyrgyzstan in second phase

Lao pepois	Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape
------------	---	--------------------

Table 4.189. WHSs of Lao Pepois in second phase

Latvia	Struve Geodetic Arc	Monument
--------	---------------------	----------

Table 4.190. WHSs of Latvia in second phase

Lebanon	❖ Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)	One of the most important early christen monastic settlement in the world
---------	--	---

Table 4.191. WHSs of Lenanon in second phase

Lithuania	Curonian Spit	Jungle
	❖ Kernavé Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé)	Archeological site
	Struve Geodetic Arc	Monuments

Table 4.192. WHSs of Lithuania in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Madagascar	Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	Hill
	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	Six national park

Table 4.193. WHSs of Madagascar in second phase

Malaysia	❖ Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca	Historic city
	❖ Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley	Archeological heritage valley

Table 4.194. WHSs of Malaysia in second phase

Mali	❖ Tomb of Askia	17 meters pyramidal structure of the tomb build 1495
------	-----------------	---

Table 4.195. WHSs of Mali in second phase

Mauritius	Le Morne Cultural Landscape	Rugged mountain
-----------	-----------------------------	-----------------

Table 4. 196. WHSs of Mauritius in second phase

Marshal Island	Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site	Nuclear test site
----------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

Table 4.197. WHSs of Marshal Island in second phase

Mexico	❖ Archaeological Zone of Paquime, Casas Grandes	Archeological zone(14th-15th)
	Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan	Spanish colonial river port
	Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	Well preserved example of political of religious and commercial center
	❖ Historic Fortified Town of Campeche	Harbor town

Table 4.198. WHSs of Mexico in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Mongolia	Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape
	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	Rock caving

Table 4.199. WHSs of Mongolia in second phase

Morocco	❖ Archaeological Site of Volubilis	Mauritanian Capital founded in third century
	❖ Medina of Tetouan (formerly known as Titawin)	It is an exceptional example of a late 18th century fortified town
	❖ Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	Portuguese city
	❖ Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	Capital of historic city

Table 4.200. WHSs of Morocco in second phase

Namibia	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes	Cave drawing
---------	----------------------------	--------------

Table 4.201. WHSs of Namibia in second phase

Netherland	Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)	Pumping Station
	Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)	Dating from early 17 th century an example of reclaimed land
	❖ Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House)	House built in 1924
	Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht	canal ring area

Table 4.202. WHSs of Netherland in second phase

Oman	Land of Frankincense	The Frankincense trees
	Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman	Five irrigation system

Table 4.203. WHSs of Oman in second phase

Palau	Rock island southern lagoon	Rock islands southern Lagoon
-------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

Table 4.204. WHSs of Palau in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Palestine	❖ Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	Birthplace of Jesus

Table 4.205. WHSs of Palestine in second phase

Poland	❖ Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica	Churches
	❖ Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	Wooden church
	Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	Park
	❖ Centennial Hall in Wrocław	A landmark in the history of reinforced concrete architecture

Table 4.206. WHSs of Poland in second phase

Portugal	Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde	Prehistoric rock art
	Alto Douro Wine Region	Wine has been produced by land holders
	❖ Historic Centre of Guimarães	Historic center of Guimaraes
	Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture	Volcanic island
	❖ Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications	Garrison border town

Table 4.207. WHSs of Portugal in second phase

Romania	❖ Churches of Moldavia	Church
	❖ Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	Remains of military town
	❖ Historic Centre of Sighișoara	Historic center of sighisoara
	❖ Wooden Churches of Maramureș	Wooden church

Table 4. 208. WHSs of Romania in second phase

Russiana	Curonian Spit	Dense jungle
	❖ Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery	Well preserved and complete example of a Russian orthodox complex of the 15th-17th century
	❖ Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	Historic and architectural complex built on the ancient site

	❖ Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	Stone building
	❖ Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	The Novodevichy Convent, in south-western Moscow, built in the 16 th and 17 th centuries
	❖ Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Historic center of the city of Yaroslavl
	Struve Geodetic Arc	Monument

Table 4.209. WHSs of Russia in second phase

San Marino	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano	Historic center (mountain)
------------	---	----------------------------

Table 4.210. WHSs of San Marino in second phase

Senegal	❖ Island of Saint-Louis	Founded as a French colonial settlement in 17 th century
	Stone Circles of Senegambia	Four large groups of stone circle
	Saloum Delta	Fishing site
	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes	Geographical area

Table 4.211. WHSs of Senegal in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Serbia	❖ Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	Medieval monument
	❖ Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	Palace of Galerius

Table 4.212. WHSs of Serbia in second phase

Saudi Arabia	❖ Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih)	Archeological site
	❖ At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah	This property was the first capital of the Saudi Dynasty

Table 4.213. WHSs of Saudi Arabia in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
slovakia	❖ Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the Associated Cultural Monuments	Associated cultural monuments
	❖ Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	Town conservation reserve
	❖ Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of the Carpathian Mountain Area	Town conservation reserve

Table 4.214. WHSs of Slovakia in second phase

Slovenia	❖ Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Prehistoric pile
	Heritage of Mercury. Almaden and Idrija	Include mining site

Table 4.215. WHSs of Slovenia in second phase

Solomon Island	East Rennell	Marine area
----------------	--------------	-------------

Table 4.216. WHSs of Soloman Islan in second phase

South Africa	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	Fossil site
	Robben Island	Prison (17 th -20 th)
	uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park	Park
	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape
	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	Mountain desert

Table 4.217. WHSs of South Africa in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Spain	Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain	Paleolithic Cave Art
	❖ Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	Complex site
	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Site between coast and marine line
	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	Island
	❖ Archaeological Ensemble of Tárraco	Archeological site
	❖ Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	Archeological site
	❖ Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí	Churches of Catalan
	Palmeral of Elche	Landscape for growing palm
	Roman Walls of Lugo 27	Late Roman fortification
	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape
	❖ Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	Monumental site
	❖ Vizcaya Bridge	Bridge
	❖ Tower of Hercules	Light house
	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	Cultural landscape located on a mountain range
Heritage of Mercury. Almaden and Idrija	Mining site	

Table 4.218. WHSs of Spain in second phase

Sudan	❖ Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	Archeological site
	❖ Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	Archeological site

Table 4.219. WHSs of Sudan in second phase

Suriname	❖ Historic Inner City of Paramaribo	Dutch colonial town
----------	-------------------------------------	---------------------

Table 4.220. WHSs of Suriname in second phase

Sweden	Engelsberg Ironworks	Iron works
	Naval Port of Karlskrona	Naval port
	❖ Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland	Archeological site
	Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun	Mining excavation

	Varberg Radio Station	Radio station
	❖ Struve Geodetic Arc	Monument arc
	❖ Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland	Traditional timber building

Table 4.221. WHSs of Sweden in second phase

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Site</i>	<i>Principal building use</i>
Switzerland	❖ Old City of Berne	Old city of Berne
	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	30 Km along the northern shores of lake
	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	Railway
	❖ La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Consist of two towns

Table 4.222. WHSs of Switzerland in second phase

Syrian Arab Republic	❖ Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	Two castles
	Ancient Villages of Northern Syria	Eight parks

Table 4.223. WHSs of Syrian Arab Republic in second phase

Togo	❖ Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	Mud tower house
------	--	-----------------

Table 4.224. WHSs of Togo in second phase

Tunisia	❖ Amphitheatre of El Jem	Amphitheatre
	❖ Medina of Tunis	Medina
	❖ Kairouan	Holy city
	Medina of Sousse	Military port

Table 4.225. WHSs of Tunisia in second phase

Turkey	❖ Archaeological Site of Troy	Archeological site
	❖ Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex	Selimiye mosque
	❖ Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	Neolithic site

Table 4.226. WHSs of Turkey in second phase

Turkmenistan	❖ State Historical and Cultural Park “Ancient Merv”	Merv is the oldest and best-preserved of the oasis-cities along the Silk Route in Central Asia
	❖ Kunya-Urgench	The old town contains a series of monuments mainly mosque from the 11th to 16th centuries
	❖ Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	The Parthian Fortresses of Nisa consist of two tells of Old and New Nisa, indicating the site of one of the earliest and most important cities of the Parthian Empire

Table 4.227. WHSs of Turkmenistan in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
United Kingdom	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	Border line
	❖ Heart of Neolithic Orkney	Neolithic site
	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	Industrial landscape
	❖ Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda	Example of earliest English urban settlement in the new world
	Derwent Valley Mills	Industrial landscape
	❖ New Lanark	Small 18 th century village
	❖ Saltaire	Industrial village
	❖ Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Garden house
	❖ Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	Maritime Mercantile City
	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	Mining landscape
Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Canal	

Table 4.228. WHSs of AUnited Kingdom in second phase

United State of America	Papahānaumokuākea	Island surrounded by ocean
-------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

Table 4.229. WHSs of United State of America in second phase

Ukraine	❖ L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages
	❖ Struve Geodetic Arc	The Struve Arc

	❖ Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans	The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans represents a masterful synergy of architectural styles built by Czech architect Josef Hlavka from 1864 to 1882
--	---	--

Table 4.230. WHSs of Ukraine in second phase

Uzbekistan	❖ Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz	Historic center
	❖ Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures	Historical city

Table 4.231. WHSs of Uzbekistan in second phase

Vanuatu	❖ Chief Roi Mata’s Domain	Archeological site
---------	---------------------------	--------------------

Table 4.232. WHSs of Vanuata in second phase

Venezuela	❖ Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	University built between 1940-1960 with modern architecture
-----------	-----------------------------------	---

Table 4.233. WHSs of Venezuela in second phase

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Vietnam	❖ Hoi An Ancient Town	Heritage site(15th-19th)
	❖ My Son Sanctuary	Remains of a series of impressive tower temple
	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	Chinese fortress
	❖ Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	It is an outstanding example of a new style of southern art imperial city

Table 4.234. WHSs of Vietnam in second phase

In Table 4.235, two marks were used which (▶) are shown Archeological sites and (√) complex sites. Complex sites are likely to be both too big in scale and extremely complicated in comparison to case study have been identified. The principle use of these sites is likely to be: a large numbers of buildings, complex urban site, historic centres, group of villages, or ancient or historic city.

Country	Name of Site	Principal building use
Bosnia	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Bridge across the Drina river
Bosnia	✓ São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	Square in the town of São Cristóvão
Burkina faso	➤ Ruins of Loropeni	Remains of stone walls
Cobodia	Temple of Preah Vihear	Temple situated at the age of plato that dominate the plain of Cambodia
Canada	Rideau Canal	A monument early 19th century
China	✓ Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	The site consist of archeological remains of three cities and forty tombs
China	➤ Yin Xu	The archeological site
China	➤ Site of Xanadu	It is a remains of legendry capital city
Cuba	➤ Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	Archeological landscape
Czech republic	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	The memorial column
Czech republic	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	Vila modern , is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s
Czech republic	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč	Basilica
Ecuador	✓ Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	Set of valley
Estonia	✓ Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	Monumental arc
Estonia	✓ Struve Geodetic Arc	Historic African town
Ethiopia	➤ Konso Cultural Landscape	Stone walls
Finland	➤ Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	Burial site
Finland	✓ Struve Geodetic Arc	Monumental site
France	✓ Fortifications of Vauban	Typical military architecture along the coast
France	➤ Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Remains of prehistoric
Gambia	➤ Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites	Remain of historic sites
Greece	➤ Archeological site of Delpi	Archeological site from 6th century BC

Greece	✓ Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John	The fine monastic complex dominates the island
Hungary	✓ Early Christian Necropolis of Pecs (Sopianae)	Remarkable decorated tombs
Iraq	➤ Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	Ancient remains city of ashur
Israel	✓ White City of Tel-Aviv- the Modern Movement	The city founded in 1909
Israel	➤ Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba	Prehistoric settlement
Israel	➤ Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev	Remains of rocky town
Italia	Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	Classical building created in 2 th century AD
Italia	✓ Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	Basilicas
Italia	➤ Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Burial from 9 th to the 1st century BC
Italia	✓ Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	Greek and Roman time city
Japan	✓ Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land	Temple and gardens and archeological site
Japan	✓ Ogasawara Islands	30 Island clustered
Jordan	➤ Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)	Archeological site
Korea	➤ Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	Prehistoric site
Lebanon	✓ Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)	One of the most important early christen monastic settlement in the world
Lithuania	➤ Kernavé Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé)	Archeological site
Malaysia	➤ Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley	Archeological heritage valley
Morocco	➤ Archaeological Site of Volubilis	Mauritanian Capital founded in third century
Poland	Centennial Hall in Wrocław	A landmark in the history of reinforced concrete architecture
Romania	✓ Churches of Moldavia	Churches
Romania	➤ Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	Remains of military town

Russia	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	The Novodevichy Convent, in south-western Moscow, built in the 16th and 17th centuries
Russia	✓ Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Historic center of the city of Yaroslavl
Stadia Arabia	➤ Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih)	Archeological site
Senegal	✓ Island of Saint-Louis	Founded as a French colonial settlement in 17th century
Serbia	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	Palace of Galerius
Spain	➤ Archaeological Ensemble of Tárraco	Archeological site
Spain	➤ Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	Archeological site
Spain	✓ Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	Monumental site
Spain	Vizcaya Bridge	Bridge
Spain	Tower of Hercules	Light house
Sudan	➤ Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	Archeological site
Sudan	➤ Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	Archeological site
Sweden	➤ Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland	Archeological site
Sweden	✓ Struve Geodetic Arc	Monument arc
Switzerland	✓ Old City of Berne	Old city of Berne
Tunisia	Amphitheatre of El Jem	Amphitheatre
Turkey	➤ Archaeological Site of Troy	Archeological site
Turkey	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	Neolithic site
united kingdom	Heart of Neolithic Orkney	Neolithic site
United kingdom	✓ Saltaire	Industrial village
United kingdom	✓ Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	Maritime Mercantile City
Vanuatu	➤ Chief Roi Mata's Domain	Archeological site
Venezuela	Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	University built between 1940-1960 with modern architecture
Cambodia	Temple of Preah Vihear	Temple situated at the age of plato that dominate the plain of Cambodia

Table 4.235. To Distinguish complex and the archeological sites

In this part, sites with different principle usages are proposed. These buildings are divided in to 7 separate groups as follows:

- Castles and fortifications
- Museums & exhibitions BLDS
- Churches, cathedrals and mosques
- Archaeological or commemorative use
- Domestic building
- Tombs
- Bridges and Canals

The following criteria are those principle factors that make the Masjed-e Jame one of the outstanding historic buildings in the Iran that are going to be used for the final phase of selection.

- public or private
- initial use or not
- Is it located in the urban site
- Scale
- Date
- Climate
- Ownership
- Materils

Name		Principle building in use	Brief description
1	Stoclet House (Belgium)	House	1905-1911, still in use , not public, located in the urban site
2	Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (Netherland)	House built in 1924	1924, still has its initial use, located in the urban site and not open to the public
3	Tugendhat Villa in Brno (Czech republic)	Vila modern , is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s	is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s

Table 4.236. Principle building usage (Domestic buildings)

Public		Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	x	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
2	x	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
3	x	√	√	x	x	-	-	-

Table 4.237. Assessment of domestic buildings

	Name	Principle building in use	Brief description
1	Mir Castle Complex (Belarus)	Castle	15 th century Gothic style, The castle and the park which is surround it was Renovated in 19 th century and now it is open to public visitors
2	Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (Czech Republic)	Castle	One of the well example of European Baroque residence and garden, Now it s open as museum for public visitors
3	Litomyšl Castle (Czech Republic)	Castle	It was built in 16 th century and until 18th century it was used a castle and it is used a museum
4	Kronborg Castle (Denmark)	Castle	16 th -18 th century, located in the urban site and it is used as a museum nowadays
5	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (Germany)	Magnificent Baroque palace	18th century Baroque palace surrounded by beautiful garden, not initial use ,open to the public, completely renovated in 1945
6	Wartburg Castle (Germany)	Castle, Military building	19 th century Military castle, still has its initial use and it is not open to public and it is located in the urban site
7	Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)	Villa d'Este, Tivoli, place and a garden	One of the best example of Renaissance architecture dated back to 16 th century

Table 4.238. Principle building usage (Castles and fortifications)

public		Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
2	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
3	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
4	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
5	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
6	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
7	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-

Table 4.239. Assement of Castles and fortifications

Name		Principle building in use	Brief description
1	Minatare and archaeological remains of Jam cultural (Afghanistan)	Minarate of Jam	12 century Minatare, located in the intact site, it does not have its initial use
2	Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia)	Medieval monument	13-17 century, not in the urban site, no initial use
3	Tower of Hercules (Spain)	Light house	11 century, not in the urban site, not initial use
4	Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland)	A landmark in the history of reinforced concrete architecture	The Centennial Hall is a pioneering work of modern engineering and architecture, was erected in 1911-1913
5	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (Czech republic)	The memorial column	This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe
6	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (India)	Mina rate	Brick building from 13th century, not public, not initial use

Table 4.240. Principle building usage (memorial sites)

	Public	Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	√	x	x	x	√	-	-	-
2	√	x	x	x	√	-	-	-
3	√	x	x	x	√	-	-	-
4	√	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
5	√	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
6	√	x	√	√	√	-	√	-

Table 4.241. Assessment of memorial sites

Name		Principle building in use	Brief Description
1	Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Kazakhstan)	Mausoleum	Brick building 1389-1405, open to the public, not in the urban site and does not have its original use

Table 4.242. Principle building usage (Mausoleum)

public	Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material	
1	√	√	x	x	√	-	-	√

Table 4.243. Assessment of Mausoleum

	Name	Principle building in use	Brief description
1	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (Australia)	Royal exhibition(building surrounded by garden)	Lombardic and Italian Renaissance style 1880-1888, Located in the urban site
2	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshop-Museum Complex (Belgium)	Museum	Related to Renaissance and Baroque periods, Located in the urban site and still has its initial use and also open to the public
3	Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (Germany)	18 th century as a social phenomenon (stone building)	18 th century museum, Located in the urban site with the same use as its initial use and open to the public
4	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth (Germany)	Master pieces of baroque theatre architecture	Baroque theatre 1745-1750 with the initial use and open to the public
5	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (India)	Terminal station, good example of Victorian and Gothic architecture	Victorian Gothic architecture , open to the public and with the same use as the time of it has been built
6	Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico (UNAM) (Mexico)	Central university city campus built from 1949-1952	1949-1952, initial use, open to the public

Table 4.244. Principle building usage (Museums & exhibitions BLDs)

	Public	Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-
2	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-
3	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-
4	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-
5	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-
6	√	√	√	√	×	-	-	-

Table 4.245. Assement of museums & exhibitions BLDS

	Name	Principle building in use	Brief Description
1	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad (Bosnia)	Bridge across the Drina river	The Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge of Višegrad across the Drina River in the east of Bosnia and Herzegovina was built at the end of the 16th century by the court architect Mimar Koca Sinan on the orders of Grand Vizier Mehmed Paša Sokolović
2	Vizcaya Bridge (Spain)	Bridge	Vizcaya Bridge straddles the mouth of the Ibaizabal estuary, west of Bilbao. It was designed by the Basque architect Alberto de Palacio and completed in 1893
3	Rideau Canal (Canada)	A monument early 19 th century	The Rideau Canal, a monumental early 19th-century construction covering 202 km of the Rideau and Cataraqui rivers from Ottawa south to Kingston Harbor on Lake Ontario, was built primarily for strategic military purposes at a time when Great Britain and the United States vied for control of the region.

Table 4.246. Principle building usage (Bridges and canals)

	Public	Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	√	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
2	√	√	√	x	x	-	-	-
3	√	√	√	x	x	-	-	-

Table 4.247. Assesment of brigdes and canals

	Name	Principle building in use	Brief description
1	➤ Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (Belgium)	Cathedral	Romanesque cathedral constructed in first half of 12th century, public use, not initial use
2	Church of Chiloe (Chile)	Church	Outstanding example of 19th century wooden church with the initial use and open to the public
3	The Cathedral of St James in Sibenik (Croatia)	Cathedral	1431-1535, initial use, national, located in the urban site
4	➤ Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	Cathedral	Gothic masterpiece from 1248 and it was completed over many years finish 1880, not initial use and open to the public, ancillary buildings, small scale.
5	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)	Birthplace of Jesus	2th century building, not in the urban site, shrine, same use
6	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)	Church	Timber frame building from mid 17th century, Open to the public with the initial use, very small and no ancillary buildings.
7	Wooden Church of Southern Little Poland (Poland)	Church	Represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture
8	➤ Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex (Turkey)	Mosque	Square mosque with great dome from 16th century, open to the public and it does not have its initial use, complexity.
9	➤ Kunya-Urgench (Turkmenistan)	Urban site(mosque)	The old town contains a series of monuments mainly mosque from the 11th to 16th centuries

Table 4.248. Principle building usage (Mosques, churches, cathedral)

	Public	Initial use	Urban site	Scale	Date	Climate zone	Ownership	Material
1	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-
2	√	√	√	√	×	-	√	-
3	√	√	√	×	×	-	√	-
4	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-
5	√	×	√	√	√	-	√	-
6	√	√	√	√	×	-	√	-
7	√	√	√	×	√	-	√	-
8	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-
9	√	√	√	×	√	-	√	√

Table 4.249. Assessment of (Mosques, churches, cathedral)