

Islamic Republic of Iran
Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization
ICHHTO



Sassanid Archaeological Landscape
of Fars Region

منظر باستانشناسی ساسانی فارس

State of Conservation report of Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region World Heritage Site

UNESCO
World Heritage Convention
Tehran 2017

In the name of God

Introduction

The Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region, as a serial nomination of eight significant monuments across a wide region of Fars province, inscribed with criteria (ii), (iii), (v), in 2019 on the World Heritage List. As a heritage for generations, the Archaeological Landscape dates back to the Sassanid era which is a significant era in both socio-political alterations of ancient Iran as well as an origin for technical and architectural foster in Iran having impacts on the neighboring empires. Each of the eight inscribed monuments tells a story from the mutual and diverse traditions across a region in almost 400 years. The eight monuments include two reliefs, two ancient archaeological cities, three monumental buildings and a statue located within an ancient cave setting.

As all other World Heritage Sites in Iran, the Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region, is also provided with a World Heritage Base as the Management System of the Sites and three local offices locating in the three geographical expand of the monuments in Firuzabad, Bishapur and Sarvestan, each of which has their own specification, challenges and plans which are comprehensively integrated into a Management Plan as a whole.

In the short time after the inscription, ICHHTO made an effort to update the infrastructures, rules and participations within the requirements of each site to meet the standards of presenting and preserving the OUV of each which has had an alteration phase of becoming a World Heritage site from a national heritage.

Here is a brief report on the very initial measures took place after the inscription and are still pursuing within all the Management System levels in ICHHTO headquarter, the World Heritage Base, the local offices and the related committees.

4.a- Refocusing the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to reflect the criteria for which the property has been inscribed on the World Heritage List

This serial nomination proposes 8 selected archaeological site components in three geographical contexts at Firuzabad, Bishapur and Sarvestan, all located in the southern Fars Province of Iran. These fortification structures, palaces, reliefs and city plans date back to the earliest and latest years of the Sassanian Empire, which stretched across the region from 224 to 651 CE. The sites include the founder of the dynasty, Ardashir Papakan's, military headquarters and first capital, a city and architectural structures of his successor, the ruler Shapur I, as well as a monument testifying to the transition from the Sassanid to the Islamic era constructed around the end of the dynasty in the 7th and 8th centuries.

OUVs justifying Criterion (ii)

The Sassanid archaeological landscape was influenced by the Achaemenid and Parthian cultural and ritual traditions, and their architectural and artistic approaches. It was also influenced by the cultural interchanges with the Roman art and architecture, contemporaneous with it. Subsequently, it had a significant impact on urban planning, architecture and artistic approaches of the Islamic era.

The Achaemenid and Parthian cultural traditions affected the Sassanid archaeological landscape in the following ways: the continuance of the tradition of carving rock reliefs of the king and Ahura Mazda; developing cut-stone buildings, palaces with three porticos, and three-part façades with decoration. Likewise, some influences of Roman art and urban planning are also visible in Bishapur. Yet another characteristic quality of the landscape is the continuance of some of the innovative architectural methods during the middle and late Sassanid periods, as well as into the Islamic era. General standards of using stone and gypsum construction materials, setting up *eyvâns* with barrel vaults, domed rooms, utilizing and enhancing squinches, and interior decoration of buildings were employed for buildings until the first centuries of the Islamic rule, such as Sarvestan monument.

OUVs justifying Criterion (iii)

The Sassanid archaeological landscape bears exceptional testimony to creating and innovating architectural styles and techniques. These include investiture reliefs, religious and royal buildings, as well as the symbolic city of Ardashir Khurreh. Therefore, the Sassanid archaeological landscape provides evidence of cultural traditions in architectural and urban planning, the legitimization and hierarchy of power, and ritual ceremonies. Among these, the most important is the construction of religious *chahar-taqs*, literally "four arches", which has a direct correlation with the expansion and stabilization of Zoroastrianism under the Sassanid rule. The religious value of this type of plan which reached its technical and architectural evolution in Bishapur continued during the Islamic era thanks to its usage in religious and holy buildings such as some mosques and tombs. Sassanid monuments and remains are indeed exceptional testimony to Sassanid culture and civilization that has disappeared. SALF illustrates the Zoroastrian monumental architecture from its very beginning at Firuzabad (Takht-e Neshin), its consolidation at Bishapur (Fire-temple formerly interpreted as Shapur's Palace) and its development during the Early Islamic period at Sarvestan, which was built in a period before new Islamic regulations provoked the main decay of Zoroastrianism.

OUVs justifying Criterion (v)

The Sassanid archaeological landscape represents a perfect example of an efficient system of land use and utilization of natural topography as well as creation of a cultural landscape in the Sassanid civilization. Using indigenous construction materials and based on optimal exploitation of earth topography such as mountains, plains and rivers, a diverse set of urban structures, castles, buildings, bas-reliefs and other relevant monuments took shape within the landscape. Overall the Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region is an outstanding example of the traditional land-use of Fars region where water management plays a fundamental role, and in which the Sassanian foundation of inhabited settlements and monumental architectures integrates itself in the landscape with a strong imprint.

Integrity

The monuments of the Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region, Islamic Republic of Iran, retain a high degree of integrity in visual and spatial terms. The distance of Sassanid archaeological sites, monuments and buildings from urban spaces as well as the existence of natural expanses such as straits, rivers and plains around them has resulted in their visual integrity remaining intact. Based on archaeological researches and conservation activities done over a long span of time within the above mentioned region regarding its historical, natural and biological environment, all ancient towns, mounds, remnants of monuments, reliefs, palaces, castles and other major Sassanid relics in Fars have largely been preserved.

Authenticity

The long previous experience of ICHHTO in scientific conservation and restoration of monuments, reliefs and historical cities of the Sassanid landscape of Fars has resulted in the prevention of any intervention in the plan or any change in historical construction materials and/or any relocation and transformation in the setting and natural environment surrounding the monuments in accordance with pertinent legal regulations. Participation of traditional master workers familiar with the workmanship of Sassanid buildings has led to the preservation of authenticity thanks to the usage of traditional methods and production of indigenous construction materials.

Protection and management

At present the existence of Sassanid archaeological remnants, urban planning and historical architectural elements in their natural background has been the focal point of inter-disciplinary researches and sciences. A brief review of the history of archaeological research, conservation and restoration in Iran shows that the Sassanid sites of Fars area were among the first investigated sites that went under conservation and restoration in Iran with collaboration of the international expeditions. Due to the significance of preserving authenticity and integrity, all the necessary elements indicating the outstanding universal values have been included in the nominated property. Beside the conservation laws and regulations of ICHHTO, the nominated property is under legal and official tools for their protection including deployment of the Unit for Conservation of Cultural Heritage whose members are regarded as bailiffs as well as local associations of the cultural heritage which are consisted of representatives of the local community and the public.

4.b- Adjust the boundaries of the remaining components, aimed at combining the five serial components of Firuzabad and the two serial components of Bishapur into one site component boundary for each, encompassing the previously separated archaeological features and the topographic landscape features between them, which constitute essential attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value.

The monuments which are encompassed within the Serial nomination in Firuzabad contains 5 archaeological sites of “Sassanid Palace of Qal’a-ye Dokhtar”, “Bridge of Mihr Narseh and “Investiture Relief of Ardashir I”, “Victory Relief of Ardashir I”, “Ardashir Khwarrah (Gur) City” and “Ardashir Palace”. In Bishapur, the archaeological sites are “Bishapur City” with the “Reliefs of Shapur and successors” and the “Statue of Shapur I in the Mudan cave”. For considering an integrated boundary for each, however, due to the large distance between the sites and the existence of new settlements in areas in between, which bear not, accordingly the same OUV as the main historic sites, is considered of damaging factor to the main sites, after several investigations and surveys, a claim that the State Party has always insisted.

However, in order to pursue the World Heritage Committee’s recommendations and the commitments of the State Party for preserving the OUVs of the Nominated Property, ICHHTO has gave more emphasis on the protection and extension of the Nominated Properties by development of new regulations for the Buffer Zone of the Firuzabad and Bishapur monuments. The new regulations are still to be adopted and imparted by the ICHHTO technical committee, yet a summary of the draft alterations is included as follows:

1. Construction of any qualities such as residential and factories or fencing barrier, any small and large workshop as well as installing workshop equipment, industrial facilities for mining and quarrying etc., vibrating machinery, ... which can harm, damage the function, structural and visual integrity of monuments and its surrounding natural and cultural landscape as well as increase the environmental pollution is strictly prohibited;
2. Physical expansion of villages located in the Buffer Zone is now completely bound by an enclosed barrier. The physical constructions inside the villages should not be exceeded from the maximum elevation of 4.5 m based on the cultural heritage rules and regulations;
3. All tourism services conducted to the villages located in the Buffer Zone must be developed within ecotourism schema as main sustainable objective of cultural heritage and the continuity of Qashqa’i nomad handicrafts. Consequently, the average scale of tourism services conducted in the Landscape Zone must remain within standard guidelines for protection of natural and cultural heritage, while large scale tourism services are completely conducted out of the Landscape Buffer Zone.
4. The same rules apply to the Buffer Zone of Bishapur.

4.c- Finalize an integrated conservation and management plan for the property, including strategies on risk preparedness and disaster response,

The management plan for all the serial nominations to be including risk preparedness and disaster management as an integrated strategy are under its final revisions for which several MoUs with international institutions and centers are signed in which the Iranian-Italian Joint Archaeological Mission in Fars (RICHT-ICAR, Shiraz University, ISMEO and University of Bologna in engaged. The draft integrated Management Plan will, however, be sent to the World Heritage Committee for comments before any implementations.

4.d - As part of the overall conservation and management plan, prioritize immediate conservation activities at all serial components which are at risk of collapse or in a condition of serious deterioration.

The first investigations on the urgent conservation priorities have been carried out thanks to the invitation of members from ISCARSAH by ICHHTO, who visited Firuzabad and Bishapur sites in October 2018. These scholars have particularly debated the problems of Qal'a-ye Dokhtar dome and the possible ideas for its further conservation. Conclusion of which are in the process of adoption in the steering committee of the Sassanid Archeological Landscape of Fars Region's World Heritage Base.

5.a - Prioritizing the geophysical surveys envisaged for the site component of Ardashir Khurreh to restrict the permissibility of agricultural practices to areas which are ascertained to be free of archaeological remains

The recommendations of the World Heritage Committee concerning the need to carry out geophysics surveys in the circular city of Ardashir Khwarrah (Gur) have been discussed in ICHHTO and the Iranian-French team (Lyon) which are invited to collaborate in order to assess the possible existence of buried structures below the surface in areas devoid of surface remains.

The Iranian-French team has fortunately accepted the invitation and has scheduled the first tests in order to employ more suitable geophysics techniques to be adopted in the Gur City which will be carried out during the Iranian-French mission's next campaign in the first two weeks of November 2019, the report of which will be incorporated within the upper mentioned integrated Management Plan.

5.b - Establishing a monitoring system based on assigned responsibilities and defined means of assessment and verification

A new comprehensive framework is being defined for the documentation, systematic survey, analysis of material and control of structures in monuments and well as reliefs and the statue in corporation with the local, national and international communities for which the European Universities such as Urbino and Bologna University and reserch center of CNR. Also, SALF are invited for further development of the monitoring system in which all the stakeholder, the opportunities and threats are identified. The framework are currently in the process of development and planning and will be completely explicated in the integrated Management Plan.

Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

ICHHTO and the Sassanid Archeological Landscape of Fars Region's World Heritage Base has carried out several comprehensive studies on the different aspects of the Serial Nomination of Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region of which no major issues identified. Following are a brief review of some of the studies and implementations carried out on the serial properties:

State of conservation of the sculpture relief on the rocky wall at firuzabad



On October 16th, 2017, an inspection at Firouz Abbad was carried out in order to observe the conditions of conservation of the surfaces of the relief "*the victory of Ardashir I on Artabano V*", relief sculpted in the Sassanid era on the wall of a rock formation near Firouz Abbad. During the survey, the relief was observed from the ground by the rocky plateau in front of it, at the early hours in the morning (6.15 - 8.00), and then in conditions of natural light slightly grazing to the sculpted surfaces. One of the objectives of the inspection was to examine the state of fracturing of the rock, to check if there are recent falls of material in the carved parts, or if there are dangers of collapse.

Starting from the detection of the macroscopic forms of degradation, the problems inherent in the nature of the rock itself and the phenomena of alteration to which it is naturally subjected - whether superficial (cortical) or deep (of the rock mass) - are to be considered in relation to external factors that may affect slope stability: meteoric precipitation, air temperature, flow of water courses, changes in reservoir levels.

The analysis of both the macroscopic alteration phenomena and the external factors that accelerate the natural deterioration is essential to the drafting of the conservative project, starting from the preliminary to the executive level, as different methodologies will be involved. The monitoring, however, plays a fundamental role both in the definition phase of the design choices and during the execution of the interventions.

During the planning phase, monitoring will allow to determine: the geometric characteristics of the area affected by the instability (depth, shape, extension); the evolution of the deformation processes of the slope; changes in external quantities (hydraulic conditions, temperature, etc.). The data acquired from the survey campaign and the monitoring system will be those necessary for the planning of the rock consolidation works.

Naturally, each monitoring campaign follows the preliminary observations of the macroscopic data; these observations should be iterated because the forms of alteration can be perceived in a

distinctly different way at different times of the day, in periods of rain, and in the dry ones. the data collection campaign will find its base starting from digital photogrammetry and laser scanning, for the elaboration of orthophotos and 3d models.

State of conservation of decorative works of Gur City



On October 2018 an archaeometric survey was carried out in Firuzabad. The object of the study was a floor decorated with a diamond decoration and a wall painting.

The materials were submitted to non-invasive analysis, performed in situ with ED-XRF spectrometer, that allows to preliminary know the constituting elements on the investigated areas.

Therefore, Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (ED-XRF) analysis was carried out on the samples using an Oxford Instruments X-Met 8000 energy dispersive handheld spectrometer, with X-Flash SDD detector and 6 mm diameter spot, with a Rh target X-ray tube operating both at 8 kV, 50 μ A and 40 kV, 8 μ A. The first operating condition is particularly sensitive to light elements (from about Al), the second to heavier ones including Sn, Sb and Ba K-lines. Measurement time was 100 s: 74 s at 8 kV and 26 s at 40 kV. Data were processed using proper software like Artax. Values under 100 cps are considered as traces.

EDXRF noninvasive investigations carried out in the decorated floor (table 1) pointed out the presence, in all analysis points, of high calcium amounts referred to calcite that, when in association with sulphur, is related to gypsum. Strontium could be present as celestina, a mineral in association with gypsum; silicon, iron potassium and manganese to earth pigments; lead could be correlated to Pb-based pigments as lead white, minium and litharge. Traces of titanium and nickel were revealed too.

A1.1 (white, fig. 2) EDXRF analysis point revealed high lead amounts related to lead white, iron lower amounts, referred to earth pigments in association with silicon and manganese, and phosphorous small traces.

A1.2 (black, fig. 2) showed higher amounts of iron (iron oxides), lead, titanium, zirconium and traces of mercury (related to cinnabar) and few cobalt.

In A1.3 (red, fig. 2) higher iron, silicon and potassium (earth pigments) as well as lead low levels and traces of mercury (cinnabar) and cobalt were revealed.

A1.4 (green, fig. 2) revealed silicon high amounts that, with potassium and iron, are related to earth pigments. The lowering of sulphur and lead low levels (lead white) were detected too.

In A1.5 (big red tile, altered, fig. 3) as in the previously investigated points, calcite, gypsum, Pb-based pigments, earth pigments were detected. Lower amounts of sulphur, traces of mercury and phosphorous were revealed too. It should be noticed the presence or arsenic traces, maybe related to some As-based pigments.

A1.6 (yellow, fig. 6) is characterized by iron high amounts (iron oxides) and traces of arsenic, probably related to some As-based pigments.

EDXRF non-invasive investigation performed on Firuzabad wall painting (table 2) pointed out the presence of the following listed elements in all analysis points: very high amount of calcium is related to calcite; sulphur, in association with calcium, is correlated to gypsum, strontium could be due to the presence of the mineral Celestina; silicon, iron, potassium, manganese and titanium to earth pigments.

A2.1 (landscape with buildings, beige, fig. 5) is characterized by lead high amounts (lead white), phosphorous low levels related to phosphates, chlorine low amounts and vanadium traces.

In A2.2 EDXRF analysis point (yellow background, 1st landscape on the left, fig. 6) lower amounts of lead (lead white), higher of silicon, potassium, iron and titanium (earth pigments) were detected. Phosphorous traces (phosphates) and vanadium very small traces were revealed too.

A2.3 EDXRF analysis point (green dress, 1st figure on the left, fig. 6) pointed out iron high amounts, the increasing in silicon, iron, potassium and manganese is related with manganese traces to earth pigments. Phosphorous and lead traces were detected as well as copper traces related to malachite.

2.4 EDXRF analysis point (red hair, 2nd figure, fig .6) in characterized by the increasing of calcium levels, lead high amounts, related to Pb-based pigment.

Mercury traces (cinnabar) and phosphorus (phosphates) as well as vanadium small traces were detected too.

In A2.5 EDXRF analysis point (dress, 2nd figure, fig. 5) the increasing of sulphur and the lowering of calcium were revealed. The presence of silicon, iron, potassium and manganese could be due to the presence of earth pigments lower amounts. Only small traces of lead (Pb-based pigment) and mercury (cinnabar) occurred.

In A2.6 EDXRF analysis point (green background, 3rd figure, fig. 7) the increasing of silicon, potassium and iron is related to earth pigments. Traces of copper (malachite), manganese, phosphorous (phosphates) and lead (lead with) were revealed as well.

A2.7 EDXRF analysis point (red dress, 3rd figure, fig. 7) pointed out the lowering of silicon and potassium and a slight increasing in manganese levels (earth pigments). Lead low levels (Pb-based pigments) and mercury traces (cinnabar).

The last EDXRF analysis point, A2.8, (yellow dress, 4th figure) revealed the increasing in Pb-based pigments, high silicon amounts (earth pigments) in association with potassium, iron, manganese), mercury (cinnabar) and vanadium traces.



Fig. 1 – floor, general view



Fig. 2 – EDXRF analysis points A1.1, A1.2, A1.3, A1.4

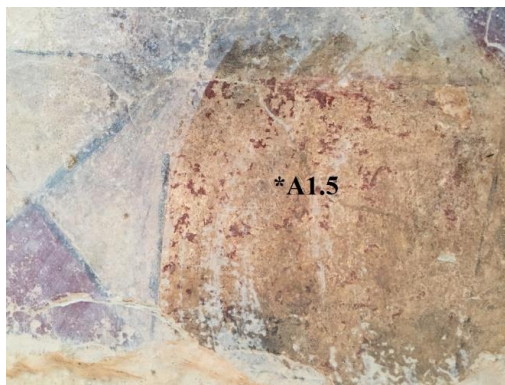


Fig. 3 – EDXRF analysis point A1.5

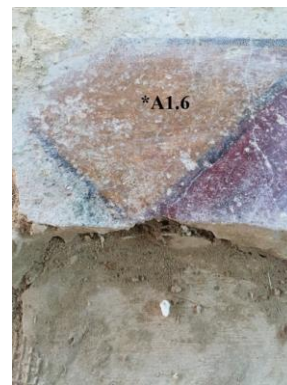


Fig. 4 – EDXRF analysis point A1.6



Fig. 5 – EDXRF analysis points A2.1, A2.4, A2.5



Fig. 6 – EDXRF analysis point A2.2, A2.3



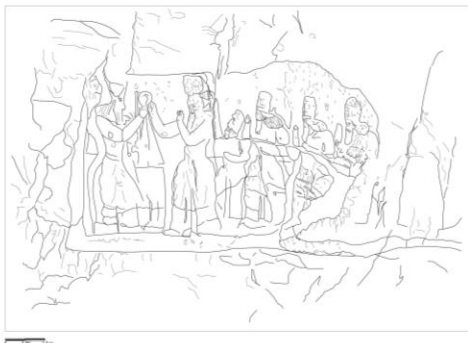
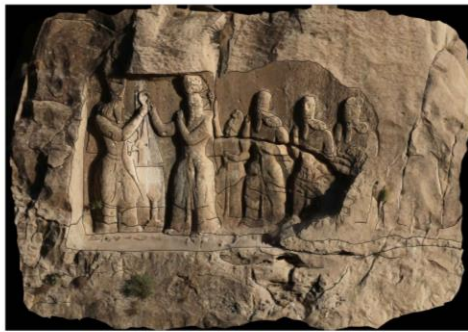
Fig. 7 – EDXRF analysis point A2.6, A2.7

Table n.1																	
Floor																	
Description	XR	As	Ca	Cl	Co	Fe	K	Mn	Ni	P	S	Si	Sr	Ti	V		
	F	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	Hg	K	K1	K1	K	Pb	K1	K	K1	K1	
White	A1.		274			32		25				106	85				
	1	0	64	0	28	8	52	6	135	60	22	0	18	4	0	95	4
	A1.					34										98	
	1	0	975	0	2	6	0	5	6	0	0	37	47	0	2	3	0
Black	A1.		300			10		18				158	63		10		
	2	0	45	0	41	73	94	9	223	60	9	3	10	9	0	9	0
	A1.		112			14										11	
	2	0	9	0	14	53	0	4	6	1	1	3	53	0	32	2	0
Red	A1.		275			17		22				122	90		10		
	3	0	77	0	51	69	67	9	163	30	8	5	38	6	0	2	5

Dress, 2 nd figure	A2. 5	204 86	0	0	135	69	89	86	30	0	0	113 74	25 5	0	53	0
	A2. 5	690	0	3	87	1	3	1	1	0	37	43	1	926	2	1
Green background, 3 rd figure	A2. 6	428 05	0	3	743	0	118 2	53	18 3	6 4	2	255 0	13 58	0	87	0
	A2. 6	184 5	0	66	511	1	22	5	1	2	91	7	0	985	3	0
Red dress, 3 rd figure	A2. 7	275 33	0	1	673	46	327	11 9	43	9	1	916 3	63 4	0	98	2
	A2. 7	108 0	0	4	544	0	3	3	2	0	233	37	0	860	4	0
Yellow dress, 4 th figure	A2. 8	320 45	0	2	374	42	417	10 9	89	1 9	1	742 7	92 6	0	12 2	5 4
	A2. 8	132 0	1	3	274	1	6	5	1	1	139 4	31	2	894	3	3

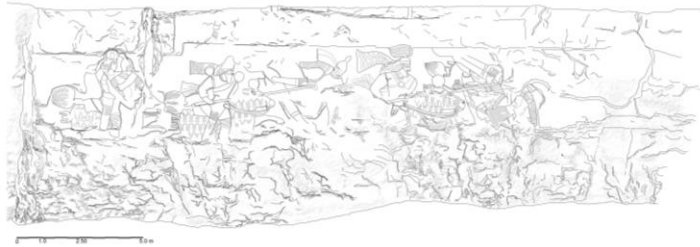
Documentations

In 2016 ITABC\CNR was called by the ICHHTO to cooperate at the documentation of the three sites and it subsequently signed an agreement. As a consequence, in the spring of 2016 a team of experts went to Firuzabad for the first campaign, focusing on the two bas-reliefs found in the Tangāb gorge took place. The second season aimed at documenting Qal'e-ye Dokhtar and beginning a surface survey of the entire area, took place in September 2017 and 2018.




IRAN		
FIRUZABAD		
DOCUMENTATION OF BAS RELIEF		
—		
Elaborate	Description	Scale
TAB. 3	Bas relief: Inventory of Ardabir	1:50
 CNR - ITABC ISTITUTO PER LE TECNOLOGIE APPLICATE AI BENI CULTURALI <small>Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per lo Studio e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Culturale</small> <small>Via Salaria Km. 29, 00198 Roma, Italia - Tel. +39 06 508381</small> <small>www.itabc.it</small>		

Documentation of Basreliefs, Firuzabad 2018



IRAN		
FIRUZABAD		
DOCUMENTATION OF BAS RELIEF		
Elaborate	Description	Scale
TAB. 1	The aqueduct relief	1:10


CNR - ITABC
 ISTITUTO PER LE TECNOLOGIE APPLICATE AI BENI CULTURALI
 Via Salaria Km. 29,000 - C.P. 18
 00198 Monterotondo (RM)


Documentation of Basreliefs, Firuzabad 2018



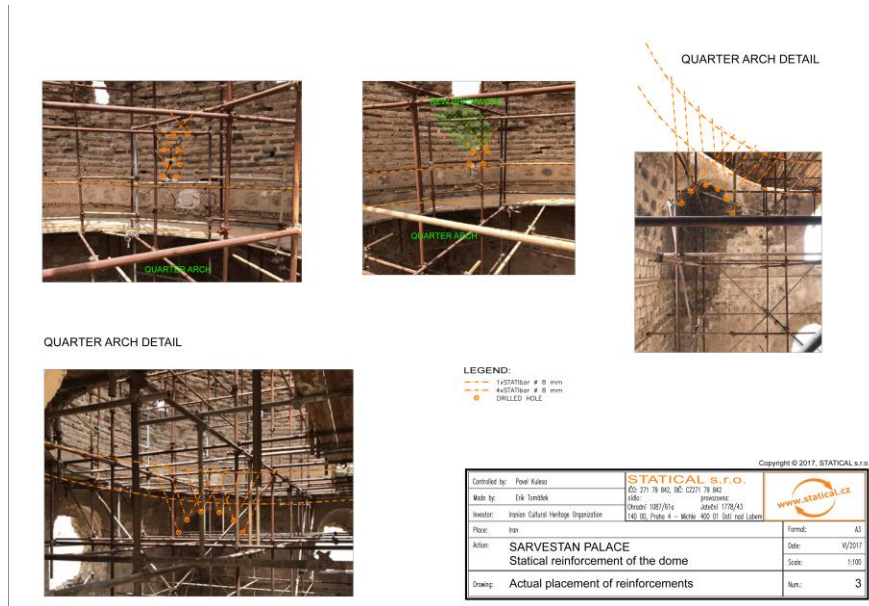
0 0.50 1.0 m



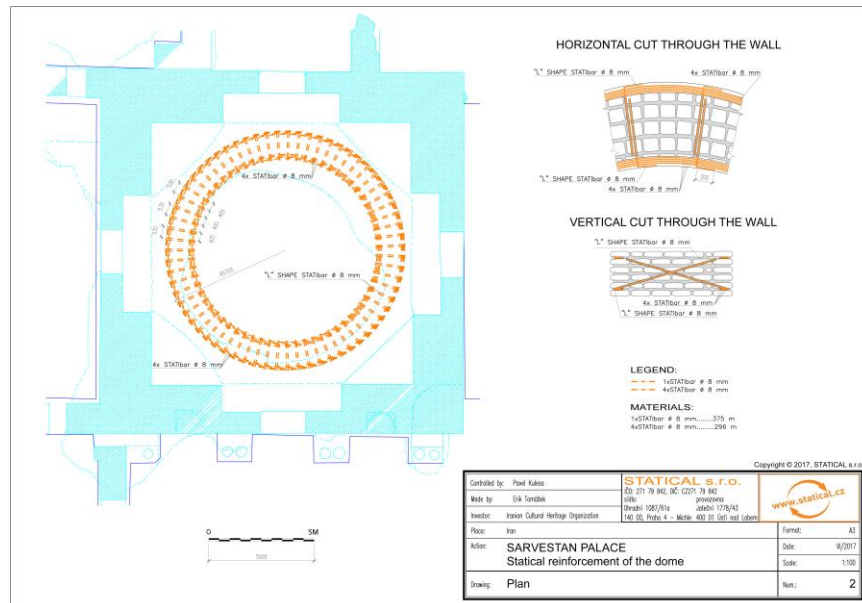
IRAN		
FIRUZABAD		
DOCUMENTATION OF BAS RELIEF		
Elaborate	Description	Scale
TAB. 2	Detail of the aqueduct relief	1:20


CNR - ITABC
 ISTITUTO PER LE TECNOLOGIE APPLICATE AI BENI CULTURALI
 Via Salaria Km. 29,000 - C.P. 18
 00198 Monterotondo (RM)

Documentation of Basreliefs, Firuzabad 2018



Actual placement of reinforcement of the dome, Sarvestan monument 2017-2018



Statically reinforcement of the dome, Sarvestan 2017-2018

Reorganization of the sites and holding cultural events

Every year, on the occasion of Nowruz, the international day, and its subsequent holidays, numerous events take place in the World Heritage Bases of Iran according to each region's traditions and customs. The Annual events are classified by ICHHTO to tree categories of pre-during and post Nowruz activities which comprise reorganization, infrastructural development, educational and training courses, cultural improvement, community engagement, etc. Here is brief report on the implementation of the upper mentioned activities:



- Reorganization of Parking lots in the vicinity of Shapur Cave;
- Holding Exhibitions on the Anthropology, for the traditional clothing of Iranian Nations;



- Holding training events on “traveling without traces in Nature” in Bishapur World Heritage Base;



- Opening an exhibition on the presentation of the Sassanid Archeological Landscape of Fars OUVs and its monuments' attractions for visitors and tourists;
- Engaging the local communities within the cleansing rituals of Nowruz in the sites and for the reorganization activities;



- Reorganization of lighting in the Bishapur City and Tang-e Chogan;

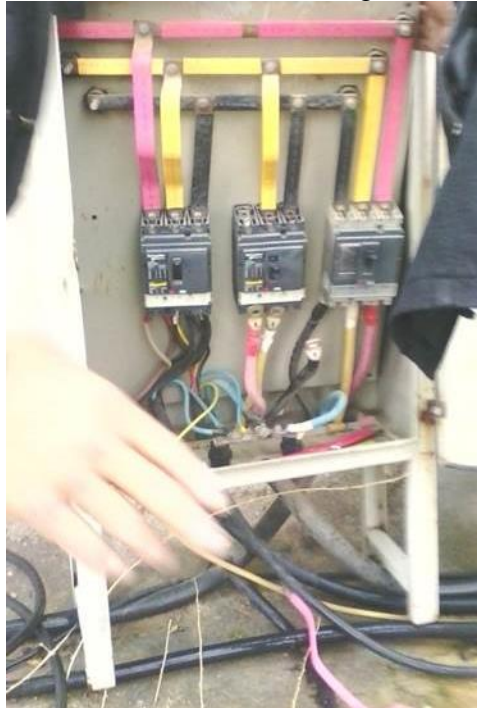


- Dredging the Shapur river in the vicinity of Tang-e Chogan;
- Reviving several traditional events such as "O Āsh";
- Arranging training workshop on the restoration of Clayey Material Cultures for the visitors and tourist in the Bishapur City's World Heritage Base;

Implementations and practical measures

- Restoration of gypsum decorative works in the Arg-e Shahi (Royal citadel) in Bishapur City;

- Installing crack meters in order to better monitor the structural deterioration of the Royal citadel;
- Immediate structural restoration on *Sarbazkhane* and the towers on the northern end of the fortification of the Royal Citadel;
- Immediate structural restoration on the underground mansion on the northern side of Mosaic court;
- Reorganization and dredging of the water channels in Bishapur City;
- Reorganization of electrical infrastructures in the Chogan natural-cultural complex;



- Commemorating the 84th anniversary of inscribing Bishapur City in the National Heritage List;
- Removing the biological vegetative factors growing inside the historic area by means of chemical injections in the Royal Citadel;



- Monitoring the water flow in the Sassan Spring and the other water resources in the vicinity of Bishapur City within the last 5 years;
- Reorganization of the professional Archives in the Bishapur World Heritage Base;
- Reorganization of the superficial water management systems;