Nomination of

The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Management Plan

UNESCO
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1. General Introduction

1.1. Introduction to nominated property

Cultural landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat (CLH/U) in the west of Iran at the heart of the vast mountainous area between Kurdistan and Kermanshah provinces is composed of two valleys that contain a set of manifestations, properties, villages and local communities whose names evoke profound and ancient traditional knowledge of man and his relationship with environment. CLH/U is the treasury trove and cultural reservoir of the Kurd-dwelling regions of the western Iran and the neighboring countries. They reflect a developed association between a diverse range of lifestyle that are native in specific use of land and genius methods of orchard making methods.

The most prominent geographical feature of Hawraman/Uramanat is its mountains which have separated it from nearby regions and have helped preserve its unique geographical, biological, historical, social, cultural and architectural characteristics. The mountainous terrain has had a deep effect on the lifestyle and livelihood of the inhabitants during various periods of time. Despite the existence of high rugged mountains, deep valleys, hot and arid summers and harsh winters, native people have managed to adapt themselves to their environment by various methods. As a matter of fact, identification of these characteristics and their effect on the life of people is of utmost importance. One of the distinctive qualities of the region is the relation between the cultural components of its inhabitants and their surroundings because over the course of time they have managed to overcome limitations and generate a lifestyle highly adapted to the hilly terrain of Hawraman/Uramanat. To achieve this, they have identified and used local capacities beside relying on indigenous technologies.

Map 1: Location of Provinces. Source: (IMCHTH archive)
1.2. Natural resources

1.2.1. Climate

According to the climate zoning map, located in Zagros highlands Hawraman/Uramanat has a continental, semi-humid weather. Humid western winds, sufficient precipitation, Zagros mountains, forests, vegetation and flow of several rivers across the area have created a unique and pleasant climate. Going from mountains to valleys, the temperature rises and directly affects garden products.

Average regional altitude above sea level is about 1700 meters and its average annual precipitation is approximately 800-1000 mm. The region has cold, humid winters and mild summers so that generally about six months of the year it is very cold and wet, about three months cool and mild and around three months is relatively warm. High temperature oscillations in various seasons is one of its prominent climate characteristics.

Generally, the Hawraman/Uramanat region can be divided into two eastern and western districts; the former has long and cold winters because of its highlands and the latter especially at its southwest has dry and warm summers and short and mild winters because it is mainly consisted of lowlands neighboring the dry plains of Iraq (Yavari & Fazel-beigi, 1389 SAH: 122).
1.2.2. Geology and Geomorphology

Hawraman/Uramanat geology is not different from Zagros geology. Zagros has been an endless source of events that have occurred during several geological periods on the Iranian plateau and its southern plates. Zagros is a large rugged area in western Iran that extends as parallel and massive walls of arcuate strata and is made of unified set of regular highs and lows extending southward across the fault lines from Kurdistan to the north of the Strait of Hormuz.

Among major mountains of Zagros is Shahu mountain range in Hawraman/Uramanat region located at the western most point of Iran near the Iraqi border. Traces of prehistoric cave men show that human settlements existed in Hawraman/Uramanat area since a long time ago. Today many villages have been built near multiple rivers and springs of Shahu mountain range which begins from Kermanshah City and extends as far as Marivan County in the Kurdistan Province of Iran. Its highest peak is called Zaweli with a height of 3395 meters above sea level.

Geologically, regional reliefs follow the northwest to southeast direction of Zagros mountain range. The main watercourse of the regional hydrographic grid is the Sirvan River which flows in deep gorges conforming to geomorphological formations.

Southern and southwestern highlands of Hawraman/Uramanat region have several subsidiary valleys. Drainage direction of waterways in these valleys is from south to north and they are dispersed across a region having an altitude of more than two thousand meters above sea level.
Small but high plains such as Sarvabad have mostly appeared at local riversides. Limestone of Sarvabad has led to the formation of Karst formations with abundant crevasses, excellent water output and high-quality water for drinking and agricultural purposes. Generation of hard lime strata amid feeble deposits has affected the form of reliefs making them look like bare cliffs on mountaintops. The western half of Hawraman/Uramanat has high mountains with steep slopes and V-shaped valleys.

In the southeastern parts of Hawraman/Uramanat region, the folding series of Zagros mostly appear as syncline and anticline formations. Therefore, relatively vast plains and bulky mountains are among characteristics of this section of Zagros in which plains usually conform with composite synclines (Amirabad plain) and their middle reliefs result from composite anticlines (Shahu highlands). Due to their location in the direction of western humid winds, the bulky mountains of the region enjoy significant precipitation. As a result, the syncline plains between these mountains produce fertile farmlands.

1.2.3. Water

Due to a sufficient amount of precipitation as well as heavy snowfalls, several rivers and streams flow through Hawraman/Uramanat mostly pouring into the Iraqi soil. Among them are Sirvan, Zemkan, Leyleh and Qarasu rivers. Particularly, Sirvan and its branches have had an enormous effect on the CLH/U. Sirvan is a long, spiral river originating in Shahu mountains of Hawraman/Uramanat and after joining several streams runs into Iraq and finally feeds into the Tigris. During summertime, its flow reduces and at some spots (called «Viyeh Rey») it becomes passable.
Hawraman/Uramanat has many springs or rivers and most of their water mainly flows into Sirvan River. Bel spring (or Kani Bel) is one of these springs which has a discharge of about 3000-4000 liters per second.

1.2.4. Flora

The herbaceous vegetation of Hawraman/Uramanat including its forests have unique endemic plants because of Mediterranean rainfall and sufficient precipitation. Various types of chestnut trees, gall oak (Mazoo), (Vanoch) Banoch, hawthorn (Belch), wild pear (mountain pear), almond and mountain almond, wild sour cherry, goat thorn, willow, mountain fig is among indigenous trees of Hawraman/Uramanat. Density and extent of forests is not uniform everywhere and according to paleo-botanical studies; regional vegetation has undergone specific developmental transformations during various historical epochs.
Based on results obtained from paleo-botanical studies, around 5500 years ago the region experienced great weather changes leading to temperatures dropping in the western mountainous front of the region. This coincided with the beginning of the fourth interglacial era and the end of the fourth glacial era. As a result, the regional vegetation changed from milk vetch grassland into dry wide-leaf forests with the polar origin of the tertiary era containing trees like: chestnut, almond and pistachio. At that time the central plateau of Iran as well as the eastern part of the province which were covered by xerophyte wide-leaf forests were invaded by plants like goat’s thorn and turned into grassland. Therefore, the region has great paleo-botanical significance.

Existence of the highest and lowest points in Kurdistan Province i.e. Shahu (3390 meters) and Sirvan basin (710 m) in the region has led to the creation of various habitats resulting in a high biodiversity. Thus, it can be considered as a major floristic district in the region.

1.2.5. Fauna

The specific climate and vegetation of Hawraman/Uramanat region has created an appropriate habitat for various animal species so that until now 200 vertebrates consisting of 26 mammal species, more than 150 bird species, six amphibian species, 18 reptile species and 22 fish species have been identified. Among these, 39 animal species are in the red list of IUCN.

Among animals found in the region are: wild goats, mountain goats, leopards, martens, squirrels, Eurasian otter, wolves, foxes, jackals, badgers, bears, boars, rabbits, Roe deer or miniature deer, wild cats, caracals, lynx, European badgers, beavers, various kinds of turtles and snakes; different aquatic animals including: carps, silver carps, wells catfish, Mackerel tuna and River fish. Among endangered species are: Dalmatian pelican, Guinea fowl, Golden eagle, falcon, Barbary falcon, great bustard, white-headed duck. Other species include: partridge, quail, black-bellied sand-grouse, see-see partridge, wild geese, ducks, ruddy Sheldrake, grebe, coot, pigeon, Glareolidae, various kinds of snipe, starling, lark, goldfinch, red-bill coot, Magpie, various kinds of sandpiper, Northern lapwing, various kinds of sparrow, rook and hooded crow.

![Picture 5: Shoka or Miniature deer](image-url)
1.3. Tangible Heritage

1.3.1. Principles of Hawrami Life

Living at villages, orchard-making, seasonal migration and Havar-dwelling are among characteristics of Hawrami culture and life. Although at first glance it seems that Hawrami people lead a sedentary life in villages, actually the principles of Hawrami life are based on both the semi-sedentary and migratory principles. The difference with other regional migratory cultures is the specific lifestyle of locals in their interaction with nature as well as dual methods of sedentary and migratory lives. Hawraman/Uramanat inhabitants mingle gardening with a sedentary life in villages and combine breeding livestock with a migratory life by dwelling in Havars.

1.3.1.1. Transhumance, Migration and its patterns

Hawrami people are considered as a semi-sedentary society who usually dwells the second six months of each year at foothills, valleys or riverside i.e. in lowlands but spends the first half of the year in highlands near water sources e.g. springs, snow patches and glaciers.

These people call their highland settlements which have a simple architecture by the name of Havar. Walls of these homes are of stone blocks set up by the so-called dry-stone method and roofed with tree branches and leaves. In contrast, village homes have a stepwise architecture with multi floors. Despite similarities between various Havars, presence or absence of pastures and water springs has produced formative differences in architecture and manner of living in them; subsequently affecting the pattern of migration and livelihood. The migratory pattern identified at Hawraman/Uramanat indicates a vertical movement. Compared with Bakhtiari and Qashqai nomadic tribes, the distance between summer and winter quarters is quite short so that it takes only a few hours to reach Havars from villages. Three factors of temperature, pasture and water sources determine the time for going to higher lands.

Aimed at an optimal use of environmental capacities, most of Hawraman/Uramanat villages have Havars in mountains but the existence of multiple highlands (Kusalan, Shahu and Kuh-e Takht) creates various circumstances for each village concerning the shape and location of its Havars. Based on a study about cultural similarities and differences in Hawraman/Uramanat region, several subsistence stereotypes and the main migration pattern for an optimal exploitation of natural resources can be identified. Thus, a variety of migration patterns exist in highlands. Altogether, there are four subsistence stereotypes and migration patterns in Hawraman/Uramanat region.
1.3.1.2. Havar\(^1\)

*Havar* is an uncompressed fabric consisting of a set of buildings with rudimentary and temporary structures which are constructed from stone without using any mortar to bind them together (*Khoshke Chini*). Penetrability and width of alleys makes residential units have the least contact with their neighboring units making possible the movement of herds within the fabric. Each residential structure of *Havar* is called *Kapar* (roughly translated as shack) which is mainly built from mortar-less stone, wood leaves and tree branches serving as a sort of false, transitory covering. A typical *Havar* plan contains a central space with a small main nucleus for residents as well as a set of open spaces for livestock and fodder storage with a perimeter service space.

![Cross-section of the interior of a Havar](image)

**Picture 7: Cross-section of the interior of a Havar**

![Hanie Havar](image)

**Picture 8: Hanie Havar**

Each housing unit in a *Havar* consists of several subspaces. The non-residential section contains spaces for holding various kinds of livestock separately such as: sheep, goats, cows and poultry. Also, new-born animals are held at a separate place. The residential section consists of a porch or antechamber and a few small rooms solely used for resting or sleeping. The porch is very important because it is used for sitting, cooking and controlling other sections.

Water is supplied by daily delivery from nearby water springs to residential centers and construction of watering troughs which are built next to *Havars* for the livestock. Other bare necessities of *Havar* dwellers are satisfied via an indigenous pattern and minimum reliance on modern technology.

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\(^1\) In Paveh and Hawraman/Uramanat, *Havars* are upland locations in which villagers spend their summertime.
1.3.1.3. Orchard-making and Gardening

Among major ancient innovations in Hawraman/Uramanat is the clever technical terracing in mountain slopes. The intelligent method of setting up these terraces and their creative architecture shows wisely observance of structural, architectural and scientific principles beside an innovate construction of water drainage system and foundation. Some of these terraces dates back to hundreds of years ago but they are still intact and functioning.

Adopting a naturalistic vision as well as reliance on indigenous knowledge and traditional technology has guaranteed the survival of gardens and the livelihood of residents throughout the course of history. It is noteworthy that during garden construction, special steps are built using the dry-stone method with minimal occupation of space making possible easy passage and access to gardens. These terraces have a layered design in which the first layer is made of cobblestones, the second is sand and gravel and the third layer is of soft soil with each layer having a specific function. For example, the dry-stone wall adds to the strength and duration of terraces because it prevents the accumulation of water behind the walls and lets off the ensuing pressure. Also passage of water through dry stone walls and step gardens provide the flow of a filtered water into nearby rivers after irrigation. Moreover, these structures deaccelerate water current and protect the soil from being washed.

Given the fact that most of Hawraman/Uramanat lands are sloped and rocky, the above-mentioned gardening system collects stones and gravels from young, weak soils resulting in the generation of a fertile soil for upper tiers. Additionally, penetration of water and air into the earth leads to the growth of microorganisms and consequently the fertility of soil.

This method of gardening is only common in mountainous areas and steep slopes of valleys but in the southern parts of Hawraman/Uramanat i.e. Salas-e Babajani, Ravansar and Javanrud counties which have fertile soils and flat plains, products such as wheat, barley, pea and lentil are cultivated largely by rain-watering and occasionally by dry-farming. On the whole, gardening in other parts of Hawraman/Uramanat is given priority because of the hard terrain and absence of flat lands.
1.3.1.4. Architecture

As a successful example of harmony between nature and structure, Hawraman/Uramanat architecture is dependent on various social, economic and cultural and particularly climatic factors. Not only construction materials but also the general form of buildings and the structure of villages are under the effect of the surrounding area. Mountainous, stepwise or tiered architecture can be the best words applicable to regional structures. The region has long and cold winters so that snow and ice cover the ground for months on end. The cold season begins roughly from early Azar and lasts almost until the end of the Persian month of Farvardin. Precipitation during summertime is low contrary to wintertime which has heavy snowfalls. Due to the freezing weather in most of the wintertime, maximal usage of sunlight and daily temperature oscillations, heat preservation as well as protection from chilly winter winds in residential spaces is of utmost importance.

General characteristics of rural architecture and fabric in mountainous regions of Hawraman/Uramanat are:

1. Existence of a small rural space and terraced villages
2. A dense rural fabric with adjoining buildings
3. The vital role played by sunshine direction and topology of the terrain in determining the manner of positioning and development of villages and their general outline
4. Construction of narrow alleys and paths in parallel with terrain contours in order to minimize the contact surface between the warm interior with the cold exterior.

Rural spaces are built at the smallest possible size in order to reduce the penetration of cold air currents into internal spaces. Furthermore, heat reflection from external surfaces of warm walls of buildings somehow modifies the outer chilly weather (Mansuri Moqaddam, 1396 SAH: 131).
A study on the arrangement and orientation of buildings as well as on functional elements of the region shows that its residents-built walls and roofs at angles that made possible maximal exploitation of solar energy. Such economization in the consumption of natural resources has originated from a specific coexistence of architectural spaces and the natural terrain. As a matter of fact, nature, security and kinship dictate the manner of arrangement and distribution of rural settlement across Hawraman/Uramanat region.

Given the fact that the settlement style at villages has a strong relationship with natural factors like water and soil, the terrain plays a major role in the rural density, arrangement of village homes and their conformance with the slope gradient. Additionally, a shortage of land and the limited number of farmlands makes inhabitants build their homes attached to each other with their gardens at a distance from them in order to realize a more optimal land use. The other factor is security because previously villages were at the mercy of foreign invaders and bandits; therefore, a concentrated layout helped them take a defensive stance. Another factor was the kinship and tribal ties which beside a shortage of flat lands contributed to communal cooperation in setting up residential units according to certain cultural traditions.

1.3.2. Archeological sites

According to archaeological investigations conducted at Hawraman/Uramanat region, a total of 427 monuments have been identified including some composite ones such as the Aslgah site comprising twelve caves, vaults and cliff shelters as well as the ancient fabric of Rudbar consisting of one fabric and a set of ancient caves.

Chronological study of 427 identified monuments based on cultural finds shows that presence of humans in Hawraman/Uramanat region dates back to the lower Paleolithic period. The chronological sequence of ancient sites of the region indicates the existence of a cultural link between ancient monuments and settlements from the Paleolithic until now. According to evidence, the region has been populated from the new stone age until the middle copper age (the Chalcolithic) but settlement patterns have varied slightly following subsistence circumstances and environmental conditions. Accordingly, out of the 427 monuments identified in the region, monuments of 13 sites dated from the Paleolithic, one site had the upper Paleolithic monuments, ten sites had Neolithic monuments, 23 sites contained Chalcolithic monuments, 47 sites had bronze age monuments, 48 sites had iron age monuments, 114 sites contained...
historical era monuments and 298 sites contained Islamic period monuments. It should be noted that some sites have a chronology covering multiple epochs.

1.3.3. Handicraft

Production of handicrafts has always been a way of earning a living among local population. It has been in the form of domestic art with the participation of all family members and a limited output. The main handicraft of Hawraman/Uramanat is Kelash which has been registered in the World Heritage List. It is a kind of Giveh (the most well-known handmade shoe of Iran) which is woven and used in Hawraman/Uramanat area. Kelash is a shoe for men in various sizes made from cotton cloth, leather, goat wool, rope and Aspic gum. Among other handicrafts of Hawraman/Uramanat is Arghavanbafi (or Tool Va Gertey) in the local dialect consisting of producing baskets, flowerpots and other vessels holding Judas trees which grow on riversides.

1.4. Intangible Heritage

1.4.1. Ritual, Ceremonial and Ideological Values

Hawraman/Uramanat is the land of traditions so that each one of its villages has organized its exclusive ceremonies in one specific day of the year. Hawraman/Uramanat ceremonies which are still in full swing consist of: national rituals such as Nowruz, Islamic ceremonies (whether Sharia or Sufi) like: Eid al-Adha, Eid al-Ramadan, Prophet Mohammad’s ascent to heaven and birthday of religious figures. Furthermore, congruent with a preliminary lifestyle Mithraism and Mazdeism rites were celebrated by lighting fires, dancing, playing cheerful music, wearing colorful garments in harmony with nature and cooking local foods. Feast days are all over the local calendar so it can be said that they hold ceremonies even for minor occasions such as: gathering earth for producing mud needed in rooftops and bowl-making, Aspic gum extraction, furnace-building and making kitchen utensils. They also hold cheerful ceremonies for water, fire, wind, harvesting farm or garden products, handicrafts, etc. sometimes accompanied by planting flowers. Aside Nowruz which is the Iranian new year eve, Eid al-Adha and Eid al- Ramadan are two other major occasions of the year. In many villages, Nowruz is celebrated by merrymaking, flame spinning and holding a procession toward higher points of the village.

Picture 12: Nowruz ceremony in Palangan village
Leaving Zoroastrianism, Kurds embraced the faith of Islam and mostly became followers of Imam Shafei and spiritual orders of Naqshbandi and Qaderi with a strong belief in their Sufi masters who are called Pir (Mardukh, 1350 SAH: 51). Among the religious rituals linking Islam with Zoroastrianism is the cult of “Pir-e Shalyar” who was a famous dervish living in the 12th century AD. The most well-known of these rituals is the wedding ceremony of Pir-e Shalyar which is celebrated at midwinters on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of Bukhara king by performing local and ritual dance, playing Daf (a kind of big tambourine), slaughtering sacrificial sheep and giving away votive offerings.

Among other major rituals in Hawraman/Uramanat are Kheir and Pira ceremonies as well as the praying for rain ceremony of Buke Baran. Women also wear fine clothes and regularly perform a group ritual dance near the spring until the wet season.

Aside Nowruz which is the Iranian new year eve, Eid al-Adha and Eid al- Ramadan are two other major occasions of the year. In many villages, Nowruz is celebrated by merrymaking, flame spinning and holding a procession toward higher points of the village.

1.4.2. Music

Reading and reciting poems, singing songs, playing musical instruments like Daf and Shemshal which is a kind of reed flute are among characteristics of Hawraman/Uramanat art life. Content of Hawrami poems
is predominantly romantic, naturalistic and mystic. Characteristically Hawraman/Uramanat music is based on songs not instruments because historically it has survived without the aid of any musical instruments. The only instrument really associated with the authentic essence of Hawraman/Uramanat music is Shemshal which is a kind of metal flute but Daf and tambourine are also played in Khaneqahs for ritual music.

1.4.3. Language, Dialect and Oral Literature

Among unique characteristics of Hawraman/Uramanat people is their language which is Kurdish spoken with a Hawrani dialect. This difficult dialect is actually a reflection of multi-layered and complicated culture, worldview and disposition of Kurds.

The oldest literary works in Hawraman/Uramanat and Gurani dialects belong to the old Guran dialect which has been derived from the ancient Hawrami dialect. Religious works of Ahl-e Hagh dating from about five centuries ago have been written in this dialect.

There are numerous works dating back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AH, written in various types of Kurdish language; most of them are mystic works belonging to the Parsayan order of Ahl-e Hagh. In his book entitled:” Kurds and their Ethnical and Historical Affinities” Rashid Yasemi writes this about the Kurdish language:” because of their harsh mountainous terrain, inhabitants of Kurdistan have escaped unharmed from mainstream foreign invasions and have managed to preserve their old language which has several accents spoken in separate highlands...Despite their different opinions, linguistic scholars are confident that the language spoken by Kurds has been branched off the Indo-Iranian language.” (Mardukh, 1379 SAH).

1.5. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The CLH/U is exemplary of a “continuing Cultural landscape” and is nominated to be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv) and (v).

Criterion (iii): “to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization, that is living or which has disappeared”

The cultural landscapes of Hawraman/Uramanat provide outstanding living testimony to various traditions that stem from a long history, and that have been continuously improved and adapted up to the present day. They bear witness to an extremely well-organized social, rural and nomadism realm, and to sustainable economic structures. They include a multitude of harmonious built elements that bear witness to its history and its professional practices. Indeed, in a relatively limited area, this cultural landscape comprises a significant range of elements and man-made structures, representing different stages of their evolution. These include shelters for humans and animals in Havars, adapted to the seasonal requirements, mountain villages and orchards.

This cultural tradition is evident in a consolidated heritage of cultivation and orchard -making expertise and techniques that are based on a thorough understanding of nature and it’s limited.
A set of archaeological sites and rock art manifestations bear unique and exceptional testimony to a living mountainous culture that has been firstly documented over 3000 years, the Sargon’s inscription is a good example of such documentation. Archaeological and historical evidence from the nominated property proves the fact that this culture arose from the first dwellers in this region, which in of itself makes it exceptional, as it is a unique case of a mountainous culture that one can trace its roots back to the ancient time.

Picture 15: Transhumance Tradition (round Plans)

**Criterion (IV): “To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, that illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”**

The nominated property is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape that illustrates significant stages in the development of human habitat from natural caves, early shelters, man-made settlements to erection of terraced villages and later transhumance which dated initially to the Paleolithic period. The form and structure of Havars in Hawraman/Uramanat clearly bears the testimony of such habitat. Traditional orchard makings provide a framework for living with what was required in the special mountain area. The terraced villages of Hawraman/Uramanat illustrate the genius and traditional knowledge of utilizing slope lands for settlements in the best harmony with surrounding environment.

Over the continuous development of years, the natives in the Hawraman/Uramanat region have created the astonishing and magnificent farming terraces and villages with a maximum vertical span of more than 1,500m, a maximum slope of 60° and the massive ones.

The terrace architecture and garden making in the nominated property have been gradually formed over a long time, from living in the natural rocky shelters to temporary settlements and finally to terrace villages where architectural details were gradually developed.
Local communities in CLH/U have creatively constructed a set of excellent management system of water and soil. Taking the maintenance of the ecological mechanism as a scientific principle, this system skillfully integrates the use of water reservoirs with soil resources, which it still stably functions.

Criterion (v): “To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”

The Hawraman/Uramanat cultural landscape constitutes an outstanding example of human interaction with his surrounding environment. Following a long and slow evolution of cultivation and orchard making skills, the best possible adaptation to the said environment has been carried out. The nominated landscape also enjoys aesthetic qualities which makes it into an archetype of mountain villages in very high slopes.

In the high and lofty Zagros Mountains and under the subtropical climate conditions, in the environment where there are no fertile soil and people are hard to live, Hawrami people through their endeavors, exquisite and skillful agricultural technology and their ecological world view taken from ancestral practices prove that man is an integral part of nature. They have successfully created a set of smart, efficient, fair, harmonious and sustainable agricultural system which manages water, irrigation, and pinpoint a proper dwelling space. They also created a perfect harmonious lifestyle adapted with environment under the limit conditions.

The Cultural Landscape is underpinned by an ample and vigorous set of natural meanings, which include a spectacular geology and morphology, protected in the colossal mountain, unique ecosystems, significant biodiversity and outstanding valleys. Through the signs of the aboriginal culture, it expresses a
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

unique relationship between human beings and nature, which is especially clear in the Hawrami rituals and rites.

Map 3: Setting of the Cultural and Natural Elements in CLH/U

The Hawrami people have integrated their cultural values with nature for example they, among others, celebrate Nowrouz as the ceremony for renewal of the year which is deeply associated with agricultural and astronomical phenomena. In addition, their literary works, poetry, handicrafts, myth and music have been inspired from their surrounding environment.

Picture 17: interaction of Human and Nature
2. Management Framework

The CLH/U Management Plan is intended to ensure that all Iranian and visitors, regardless of economic status, origin, or personal circumstance, may continue to enjoy and experience the special qualities of Hawraman/Uramanat Tangible and intangible Heritage, the diversity of landscape, sights resulting from the geology, geomorphology and climate of the Hawraman/Uramanat. Management plan are anticipated to certify that all the people can continue their relationship with this region such as the past (before nomination) but without any harm to the values and attributes of the property.

Inside the CLH/U, the management’s main approach is based on multidisciplinary operations as well as permanent and integrative conservation. Since an important part of the values of the property originates from the local communities of the region, the management of this cultural landscape attaches great importance to the direct participation of the local people in its management and decision-making processes.

2.1. Vision

The management plan clarifies how the Iranian government with representative of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism will continue to conserve the outstanding values of the CLH/U through the integrated management with cooperation of local communities and other relevant organizations.

2.2. Purpose

The outstanding values of CLH/U should be preserved by maintaining its authenticity and integrity. The CLH/U intends to preserve people’s lifestyles and their use of nature. The agriculture, livestock, different foods and medicines, construction methods and natural resource which reflect the full interaction of the villagers with nature must be fully and completely preserved.

2.3. Objectives

- To safeguard the cultural and natural values of the Hawraman/Uramanat.
- To balance and manage the demands and needs of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development, using the integrated and management approach.
- To manage and balance conservation and the different demands of local communities, local economy, tourism, etc.;

2.4. Management System

According to the civil law, the IMCHTH is the authority responsible for conservation and protection of all the artistic, historical and cultural monuments and Sites.

According to law, all the governmental and nongovernmental organizations as well as all the citizens in all parts of the country must obey the law and follow the regulations related to all kinds of movable and immovable properties presented by the Cultural Heritage Ministry.
Since the properties are under legal protection of IMCHTH, all interventions related to it need to be approved by IMCHTH. Deputy of Cultural Heritage which is a sub sector of IMCHTH is responsible for supervising the activities done by the CLH/U base.

In addition, since the cultural landscapes encompass a variety of tangible and intangible cultural values as well as natural values, it is necessary to have the specialized and relevant bodies involved in managing process. The IMCHTH, Housing Foundation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture Jihad, Environment Agency, Police Forces, Road and Transportation Offices, Water and Wastewater, Electricity, Public Health Organizations, Telecommunications and Education and Related Ministries cooperate in the Integrated Management Plan of CLH/U.

In the Integrated Management and Conservation Plan of the CLH/U, the IMCHTH (Deputy of Cultural Heritage - CLH/U Base) is responsible for overseeing the management and preservation of the area.

In order to obtain permits for any major development plans for this area are, the CLH/U Base have to be consulted and their consent obtained.

Despite all of the above, there is a great deal of importance in the management and protection of the CLH/U, which is the role of local communities in the management of villages. All management actions and programs in the villages are carried out through the village councils and the village councils head that called Dehyar. Dehyars have a close connection with the CLH/U Base and manage and maintain their villages through consultation and guidance. Actuality, the CLH/U Base is indirectly involved in the management of the villages, and the main works are done by the villagers and the village councils, and the management practices in the villages are monitored and controlled by the Base.

Today, the protection system that affects the Hawraman/Uramanat is well-planned and perfectly suitable to ensure its protection. Furthermore, in partnership with the housing foundation and cultural heritage ministry each village guidance plans updated the Development Plan in line with the landscape protection regulations planned for the entire nominated properties. This provides a further guarantee that the unique values of the CLH/U are protected.

It should also be emphasized that protection in Iran is a process and not a fixed and finalized situation. For this reason, both the protection measures at a legislative level and the territorial planning instruments at other levels can periodically identify new valuable villages, areas and sites among the Hawraman/Uramanat that should be protected.

The means for guaranteeing the protective measures are all included in the exhaustive body of legislation and regulations that affect the entire nominated property, as can be seen from sections 5.b and 5.d. There is a whole set of mechanisms in place for enforcing the conservation provisions.

In terms of the landscape and the environment, we would draw attention to the fact that almost the most of area is situated in a protected area, and consequently, it must be in line with the mandatory Master Plans, Conservation Standards or Special Landscape Protection Plans. In each case, the applicable regulations determine the limits of action in accordance with the zoning established, which specifies the permitted uses, admissible uses and prohibited uses in each case.
This zoning regime is what articulates activities in the territory and frames the possible activities and actions in accordance with the conservation objectives of the natural and cultural values of the space. This means that any new activity or building work must apply for the mandatory permits for carrying them out or engaging in them. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the fact that, pursuant to the legislation in effect, any action that has an impact on the territory or the landscape must undergo a mandatory assessment of its environmental impact through the regulated channels. Any breach of these regulations without due authorization would give rise to sanctions being levied or disciplinary action.

Diagram 1: Position of Hawraman/Uramanat Cultural Heritage Base in MICHHT

Diagram 2: Departments and Units Forming the CLH/U Base
2.5. Supervisory System

The CLH/U base is responsible for conservation activities within the nominated property and buffer zone. Decision about long term general policies regarding the CLH/U as well as fostering the support of other relevant organizations is not only made by a technical committee but also by a steering committee, Dehyar or villages representative, university professors, experts in cultural heritage and other disciplines, representative of Kurdistan and Kermanshah governor general offices, members of the parliament of Iran, the Councils, housing foundation, as well as agents from other institutions like the Ministry of Road and Urbanization (the High Council of Road, Architecture and Urban Planning), the Ministry of Interior, the Environment Protection Organization, Ministry of Power as well as administrations responsible for issues such as water and waste water, telecommunications and etc. Regular meetings of steering committee provide the opportunity for the members to share their ideas and interests.

Members of the technical committee:

The technical committee consisted of experienced specialists from various fields related to the CLH/U from IMCHTH, Rural Housing Foundation, the Environment Protection Organization and provincial universities. The members are specialists on archaeology, tourism, handicrafts, natural science, civil engineering, Architecture, structure, Restoration and anthropology.

![Diagram 3: Members of the Technical Committee for CLH/U Base](image)

Members of the steering committee:

Steering committee is another element of the implement integrated management system for the CLH/U with a clear role. The steering committee of CLH/U is consisted of representatives from: villages councils, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy (the regional water company of provinces), CHTH of provinces, the Environment Protection Organization, Governors’ Offices, Ministry of Road and Urban Development, Rural Housing Foundation, NGOs pertaining to cultural heritage and environment (CLH/U lovers). Managerial decisions are made following management plan and agreement among representatives of the above-mentioned institutions.
2.6. Protective Designation

The nominated property is, on the whole, subject to numerous protection and conservation measures. In fact, the safeguarding of the territory and the related ideals is based upon a system made up of standards, regulations and planning tools which derive from the national and international regulations.

- In particular, the site proposed for inscription is, on the whole, subject to protection and conservation measures, in compliance with:
  - Legislation protecting cultural heritage and landscape at national and provincial levels;
  - Laws related to environment and landscape;
  - Regulations safeguarding the environment at national and provincial levels;
  - Municipal instruments;
  - Production and product protection regulations.

Some of the national and universal laws, regulations and constitutions to preserve and support the property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>General regulations</th>
<th>National and universal laws</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>*IMCHTH</td>
<td>Iranian Civil Law</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Article 26-45-50: 83</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Reform Law</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Islamic Punishment Law</td>
<td>1991 &amp; 1995</td>
<td>Article 558-566 &amp; 690</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*FRW</td>
<td>Act of establishment of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOS)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Act of conservation of the national heritages</td>
<td>1930 &amp; 1987</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Articles of Association of Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Nationalization Act</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<td>Act of Hunting and Fisheries</td>
<td>1968</td>
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### International Legal Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Act of Joining Iran to the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>International law of Environment and Biodiversity</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Convention on international Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES)</td>
<td>1976</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>World Charter for Nature</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>South Asian Conservation Environment Program (SACEP)</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (CBD)</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Joining of Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Joining of Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) to the Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Access to Genetic Resources Bill</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Note:
- Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts (IMCHTH)
- Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization (FRW)
- Department of Environment (DOE)

### Table 1: Some of the National and International Laws

#### General regulations

Some of the general laws and regulations relevant to the cultural heritage include, *inter alia*:

#### Iranian Civil Law

**Article 26**: The Iranian Civil Law (1939) prohibits private ownership of significant cultural property.

**Article 45**: Public property and assets - such as uncultivated or abandoned land, mineral deposits, seas, lakes, rivers and other public waterways, mountains, valleys, marshlands, natural forests, open pasture land, legacies without heirs, property of undetermined ownership, and public property recovered from
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

Management Plan

 usurpers - shall be at the disposal of the Islamic government to be utilized in accordance with public interest. Detailed procedures for the utilization of each of the foregoing will be specified by law.

**Article 50:** The preservation of the environment - wherein the present as well as the future generations have a right to a flourishing social existence - is considered a public duty in the Islamic Republic. Economic and other activities that involve pollution of the environment or cause irreparable damage to it are therefore forbidden.

**Article 83:** of the Constitution Law of Islamic Republic of Iran (1920) recognizes the importance of cultural properties. Transferring the ownership of public monuments and properties considered to be part of the national heritage is forbidden, unless approved by the Parliament. However, transfer of ownership of monuments and cultural properties officially recognized as insignificant is possible.

*The Islamic Punishment Law approved in 1991 & 1995 (08/05/1370 and 02/07/1375 SAH) states:*

The Islamic Penal Law is an effective law for practical protection of cultural heritage. A full chapter deals with crimes regarding cultural heritage (from Article 558-569) in the Islamic Penal Law (1996). This law recognizes the following as a crime subject to punishment:

**Article 558:** any person partially or entirely destructing religious or historical-cultural compounds, buildings, sites or places enlisted as a national monument of Iran; or inflicting damage on their existent or installed decorations, appurtenances, facilities, equipment, objects, scripts and motifs having independent religious or historical-cultural prestige will be sentenced to jail for one to ten years as well as to the compensation of the inflicted damage.

**Article 559:** Damaging, theft, selling or buying stolen historical property

**Article 560:** Violation of the regulations of IMCHTH resulting in deterioration, defect, or damage in the heritage property.

**Article 561:** Illicit export or smuggle of heritage property.

**Article 562.1:** Any unauthorized excavation in an effort to find historical properties.

**Article 562.2:** Selling or buying properties discovered from unauthorized excavations.

**Article 563:** anybody encroaching into lands, mounds and religious-historical places enlisted as a national monument of Iran without a private owner will be convicted to six months to two years of imprisonment on the condition that limits of these places and zones had already been delineated and marked in situ by IMCHTH.

**Article 564:** anybody embarking on the repair, restoration, transformation, expansion and renewal of buildings or decorations of places enlisted as a national monument of Iran will be convicted to six months to two years of imprisonment on the condition that no permission had been acquired from IMCHTH or the ratified and declared standards had not been respected.
Article 565: Transferring parts of immovable properties registered on the National Heritage List without the IMCHTH consent.

Article 566: anybody embarking on changing the usage method of religious-historical places, buildings and sites registered in the list of national monument of Iran without respecting the values of the monument and without obtaining the necessary authorization from IMCHTH will be convicted to three months to one year of imprisonment besides compensation of the inflicted damage and removal of its effects.

- Converting the functions of monuments and sites registered on the National Heritage List denigrating the identity of the property and/or without IMCHTH consent.
- The Law for Punishment of Those Interfering in the National Economic System (1991), article (l), paragraph d, considers any effort towards export of national property, even though not successful, a crime. All such property intended for export is confiscated.
- Property acquisition law for implementing public development and military projects of the Government (1979) allows the acquisition of any historic property, in case a project is prepared for this property. This law has a streamlined procedure, which also guarantees the rights of the private owners.

Article 690: according to this law, everyone by miseenscene including foundation, alteration, making walls, modifying the distance areas, border evanescence, terracing, making canals, digging wells, cutting trees and cultivation, and so on, has perpetrated occupying the farmlands either cultivated or fallow, nationalized forests and pastures, mountains, orchards, shinnery, water resources, springs, natural streams, national parks, agricultural, ranching, farming and industrial facilities, bare lands, and other lands and properties belonging to government or its subordinates or to municipalities and consecrates, as well as the lands, properties, consecrates, confined lands, and remained tierced consecrates dedicated for public uses or every legal or right person by histrionics has shown themselves or others rightful and beneficiary to occupy the above properties or without permission from the Iranian Department of Environment or relevant departments has committed the action of degrading the environment and natural resources or hostile violations, interference and disruption in the rights, shall be sentenced and punished from one month to one year of jail. The court shall restore, in case, the estate to the former conditions in the hostile violations and interference and disruption in the rights.

- Note 1: the criminal investigation of the mentioned crimes is accomplished out of queue order of cases and the attorney shall cease the actions of the violent by writing minutes.

Environment law in Iran:

The Act of Conservation and Optimization of Environment:

Article 1: Conservation, improvement, and optimization of environment and prohibition of any kind of pollution and any action, which disrupt the equilibrium, and the balance of the environment, as well as all the affairs related to wild animals and aquatic species of internal water bodies are defined as the tasks of Iranian Department of Environment. The department of environment, called, hereafter, as department
in this Act, is subordinate to Presidency and has a legal personality, with independent financial state, supervised by Supreme Council of Environmental Protection.

**Article 3:** Supreme Council of Environmental Protection, in addition to the tasks and the authorities declared in the Act of Hunting and Fishing for the Supreme Council of Hunting and Supervision on Fishing, has the following tasks and authorities:

A. Determination of some areas as national park, national natural heritage, wildlife refuge, and protected area as well as specifying the exact limits of the areas.

B. Getting the approval of Ministry of Mine and Metals for the areas where the exploration and exploitation projects are executing.

C. Issue of any kind of permission for exploration and exploitation of minerals in the areas specified as national park, national natural heritage, wildlife refuge, and protected area.

**Article 6:** the department, in addition to the tasks and the authorities declared in the Act of Hunting and Fishing for the Supreme Council of Hunting and Supervision on Fishing, has the following tasks and authorities:

A. Doing scientific and economic researches about conservation, improvement, and optimization of the environment and prevention of pollution and disruption in environmental equilibrium. These are including:
   1. The ways of protection of ecologic equilibrium of nature (protection of environmental relations)
   2. Changes that different structures and constructions can make in physical, chemical, and biological circumstances of soil and climate so that the changes transform the natural state. For example, changes and devastation of river channels, degradation of forests and pastures, changes in ecology of the seas, disruption in natural drainage of water bodies, and demolition of wetlands.
   3. Use of toxics or the materials harmful to the environment
   4. Methods to prevent creation and spread of harmful sounds in the environment
   5. Protection of nature in terms of manifestations of nature and aesthetic values

B. Suggestion of regulations and rules to avoid pollution of air and soil as well as disposing waste materials including garbage, waste products of factories and, generally, the factors affecting the environment.

C. Any kind of appropriate actions to improve and optimize the environment in the realm of country law, as the public rights are regarded.

D. Formulation and implementation of educational programs to make the public aware of the conservation of the environment and to conduct the public opinions towards this important issue.

E. Establishment of zoos and museums of nature history.

F. Stipulation of any kind of temporary spatial, temporal, typical, methodical, and quantitative limitations and prohibitions in Hunting and Fishing and declaration of this in accordance with the regulations of article 4 of the Act of Hunting and Fishing.
G. Collaboration with national and international similar organizations to protect the environment in the realm of mutual commitments.

**Article 7:** in case of discordance between construction projects or in the exploitation of the projects and the regulations and laws of conservation of environment, the department shall declare the case to the relevant ministry or institute in order to verify that project. In case of dissension among the institutes, decision of the President of IRI shall be accepted by the institutes on that case.

**Article 8:** any attempt to hunting, fishing, breeding, reproduction, keeping, buying and selling of the wild animals and members thereof as well as utilization of the areas mentioned in paragraph (A) of Article 3 in this Act requires license or permission from the Iranian Department of Environment and in each of the actions mentioned above, as it was necessary, the department has the right to give free license or permission with approval of the Supreme Council of Environmental Protection.

**Article 9:** perpetration to any action that may cause pollution to the environment is forbidden. The pollution of the environment means spread or admix of external materials into water, air, soil or land to the extent that it can alter the physical, chemical, and biological quality of them, as this may have harmful impacts on human, other live creatures, plants or heritages and buildings.

**Article 10:** The rules of prevention of pollution or destruction of environment and restriction of creation and spread of harmful sounds to the environment as well as the rules of determination of criteria and rate of pollution stated in Article 9 herein the law and the limitations and prohibitions relevant to protection, improvement, and optimization of the environment will hereby be based on the regulations enacted by commissions of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Rural Reclamation, Health, and Justice in the House of Representatives of IRI.

**Article 15:** as the agents of the department who have the mission to find and prosecute the mentioned criminals have been educated in the tasks of justice officers in classes by attorney general, are considered as the justice officers in execution of the law and the Act of Hunting and Fishing.

**Article 16:** all the lands of property belonging to the government in the areas mentioned in the paragraph (A) and all the wetlands belonging to the government are in jurisdiction of the department and the department is legal agent of the relevant organizations and institutes in exploitation of the wetlands (except for Anzali Wetland) and lands, but not in assignment.

The law of Islamic Criminals for destruction of natural heritages 1996

The Fifth Book of Islamic Criminals (dissuasive penalties)

**Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization**

This organization is in charge of the conservation, protection, restoration, development and exploitation of forests, rangelands, coastal reclaimed lands, natural pastures, conservation and protection of water and soil of the country through scientific management of watershed management.

**Cultural Heritage law in Iran:**
The national and universal laws, regulations and constitutions to preserve and support the property:

- Legislation governing general cases in the country, including cultural heritage;
- Legislation specifically concerning cultural heritage;
- Domestic Laws on Reorganization of Historical Areas of Iran
- International legal instruments, recommendations and guidelines that are integrated within the national legislation.

**Specific regulation for cultural heritage:**

Samples of the regulations specifically dealing with cultural heritage are explained below:

1. The Law for Protection of National Heritage (1930) is the first comprehensive law concerning various aspects cultural heritage. This Law defines the procedure for identification of cultural heritage property (Article 1). It further mandates the Government to prepare a National Heritage List (Article 2), sets the criteria and legal protection for properties on this List, and stipulates legal provisions for archaeological excavations.
2. The Bylaw Concerning Prevention of Unauthorized Excavation (1980) stipulates punishments for excavation and/or purchase of excavated historic objects. The provisions of this Law are further elaborated in the Islamic Penal Law mentioned above. There is further regulation limiting production, purchase, use or advertisement of metal detectors.
3. The Law Concerning Acquisition of Land, Building and Premises for Protection of Historic Properties (1969) stipulates further regulations for acquiring property with historic or cultural significance.
4. The Law for Establishing Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (1979) is another powerful legal instrument depicting a comprehensive Picture for managing cultural heritage of the country.

**Domestic Laws on Reorganization of Historical Areas of Iran**

Within laws and bylaws approved in various institutions (like: the parliament, the cabinet...) about historical areas and/or what is called the ‘historical fabric’, the following duties have been assigned to various organizations:

**Laws related to Duties of the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts (henceforth: IMCHTH)**

Article 3 of IMCHTH constitution dated (1988) outlines its duties regarding cultural heritage including: research, monitoring, preservation, revitalization, introduction, etc.... The article is consisted of 24 sections. According to sections 10, 11 and 12 the following duties were assigned to IMCHTH:

- Section 10: preparation and execution of necessary plans aimed at protection, conservation, repair, restoration and revitalization of monuments, buildings and complexes with historical-cultural value
• Section 11: the right to comment on all development master and detailed plans related to cultural-historical regions as well as finalizing any agreement on valuable historical-cultural fabrics, sites and places in the abovementioned cases and prevention of any damage to them

• Section 12: delineation of buffer zones of registered historical buildings, compounds, sites and mounds as well as outlining specific standards for their interior design and architecture;

Also section 14 of the executive bylaw of article 156 of the third development plan law (approved in 2002) clearly states that IMCHTH must inform the relevant village or city council about the boundaries of core and buffer zones as well as about conservation and functional standards existing for historical buildings, compounds and fabrics of rural and urban areas and as per case must provide necessary technical and expert services in all fields related to cultural heritage such as conservation, research or introduction of cultural heritage.

• Additionally, in the ‘bylaw of executive approaches for sectorial domains of the third development plan law’ approved in 2001, the cabinet has defined the following duties for IMCHTH concerning the aforesaid article: the IMCHTH is bound to prepare the bylaw of the manner of investment for creating infrastructural facilities in cultural-historical hubs to be sanctioned by the cabinet (section 3)

• Also, it is bound to prepare a plan for ‘protection and direction of the non-governmental sector to invest in revitalization of historical fabrics and buildings’ with cooperation of the government following the approval of the third development plan law (section 4)

According to the contents of article 7 of the approach, the IMCHTH is bound to:

• establish the Commission for Restoration and Revitalization of historical fabrics and buildings with the membership of representatives of ministries of housing and urban planning, Ministry of the Interior as well as the Endowments and Charitable Acts Organization aimed at creating coordination in executive activities of relevant organizations about implementing plans for restoration and revitalization of cultural-historical buildings and fabrics.

• to prepare plans concerning the cultural-historical structure of historical cities delineating the limits of cultural-historical fabrics and showing the manner of preserving and reviving standards concerning their improvement and reconstruction and to communicate them to relevant executive organizations (section 8)

• according to section 10 of the approach, IMCHTH is permitted to perform activities regarding the encouragement and motivation of cultural heritage-friendly NGOs (clause A), paving the way for establishing cultural heritage foundations (clause B), encouraging and motivating the establishment of advising and contracting companies as well as private research centers (clause C) etc...

Also based on section 23 of the solution:

the IMCHTH must supervise fully the construction of cultural-historical buildings and fabrics; additionally, municipalities are bound to respect cultural standards during the improvement and renovation of cultural-historical buildings and fabrics and issuing of construction permits
According to the sixth development plan of Iran, the IMCHTH is bound to:

- Give identity to urban and rural visages; recreate and update the Iranian-Islamic architecture (section 48)
- Support handicrafts industry; protect the cultural and natural heritage of Iran (according to section 37) additionally IMCHTH must pay special attention to the development and manifestation of concepts, icons and characteristics of the Iranian-Islamic identity within political, economic, social and cultural structures of Iran (section 51)
- Aimed at raising public awareness about values of the cultural, natural and historical heritage of Iran, the government has a duty to conduct the following activities during the sixth development plan:
  - to support the owners of historical buildings in order to restore and maintain them properly; to find new functions proportional to the building characteristics based on the expert advice of IMCHTH via cheap loans and banking facilities and tax exemptions (clause B).
  - In accordance with general policies of the 44th principle of the Islamic Republic constitution and aimed at deceasing governmental tenures and empowering non-governmental sectors, the government is obligated to bring into operation the following projects during the sixth development plan:
  - Urban development plans in historical cities must be scheduled and executed in accordance with functions, visual effects and observance of the buffer zone of historical monuments as well as the historical identity of the city. The bylaw for this section shall be written and approved with participation of IMCHTH and Ministry of Road and Urbanization (clause B).

Conservation Standards for the Historical Fabric of Iran

The most important national plan concerning historical fabrics of Iran is the conservation standards for historical fabric of Iran prepared by IMCHTH serving as the working model for intervention within the fabric for other plans and operations.

In 2010 standards for intervention in historical fabrics were put forth by IMCHTH aimed at: the realization of section D of Article 166 of the Third Development Plan Law of Iran (a confirmation of Article 115 of the Fourth Development Plan Law and in order to operationalize the directive of article 1 of the executive by-law of that section ratified in 2005 by the cabinet regarding delineation of the area as well as setting of standards for intervention in historical fabrics; also in order to respect international conventions and charters overseeing the issue. Compiling of these standards was aimed at providing an executive-strategic framework for organization and direction of any intervention and operation within historical fabrics for their conservation.

Regulation regarding the movable and immovable properties

Regulations of cultural, historical and artistic properties of government organization (number 50446 T 25214, ratified on March 4, 2004 by the Cabinet Council):

In their meeting on February 26, 2003, following the proposal number 5461·1.1 dated September 2, 2001 presented by the ICHTO, and in conformity with article 9 of the chapter on culture, art and physical
Regulation of Cultural and Historical Properties

Article 1: Cultural, historical and artistic properties are defined as those of scientific, historical, cultural, archaeological and paleontological significance, and are more than one-hundred years of age; they should fall in one of the following categories.

a. **Historical and cultural properties**: They are defined as those properties that are indicative of evolution of life, historical and cultural identity of man, or the historical events of certain period(s) which, in one way or another, demonstrate the historical and cultural devilmint of man on the national, regional, or international scale, or show the emergence, life, and extinction of civilizations. Such properties should be excavated and found in archeological; sites on the land or the seaside through scientifically conducted excavations or other means.

b. **Historical properties**: Such properties are objects from historical events, science and technology, military and social history, and the lives of leaders and significant historical, scientific, religious, cultural and artistic figures.

c. **Cultural properties**: It refers to movable properties which demonstrate various aspects of human life in the more recent eras where research helps with understanding of historical and cultural features of human societies. These include ethnography, anthropology, native arts and culture, voice and image libraries, stamps, etc.

d. **Artistic properties**: This is used to refer to all pieces of artwork in different fields of visual arts including traditional, native or contemporary arts, either Iranian or non-Iranian, which are created by the distinguished artists of the given field, or are listed among the prominent pieces of artwork, or are indicative of the birth of a certain artistic style, school, or era.

e. **Research properties**: It is a piece of a cultural, historical or artistic object which does not carry a full motif, writing or an independent cultural identity, or lacks any features worth protection; such objects are only valuable for the evidence they provide for the research and recognition of the historical era, materials and their combination.

Article 4: Organizations subject to this regulation are expected to take due measures to renovate, protect, introduce, conduct research works, and organize the structure and data related to the cultural, historical and artistic properties they possess.

Article 5: The IMCHTH is obliged to decide the emergency measures in order to restore and protect the properties, and to notify the organization which would be bound to putting the regulation into practice.

Article 6: The organization in possession of the properties mentioned in the regulation is in charge of protection and conservation of them. Iran’s Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance would be in charge of the accounts of such properties.
Article 7: Categorization of artistic, historical and cultural properties included in this regulation would be carried out based on instructions prepared and announced by the IMCHTH. The categorization will be biding upon ratification of the IMCHTH.

Article 8: The IMCHTH is obliged to notify the instruction for categorization of the properties mentioned in this regulation and their related data to all relevant organizations and entities I order for them to produce and document data regarding the research work, restoration and protection of the properties as well as their structural information all included in general and specialized identification of the property.

Article 14: All organizations subject to this regulation are required to open the specialty museum of their field of activity. Such museums will be managed under supervision and authorization of the IMCHTH.

Laws related to Duties of Other Organizations

Islamic Councils of City and Village

As per article 156 of the 3rd development plan, these councils are bound to do tasks aimed at full usage of their capabilities in conducting religious and cultural activities. According to clause D, these tasks are as follows:

- cooperation in conservation of historical and cultural buildings, monuments, fabrics and sites; also preventing their functional change

The executive bylaw of the article describing the manner of participation and cooperation of councils in carrying out relevant tasks was ratified in 2002 AD. As per article 1 of the bylaw, Islamic councils of city and village are obliged to cooperate with state organizations in accordance with historical-demographic circumstances, historical-social fabric and geographical location of each city and/or village about:

- Studying, identifying and examining urban and rural cultural heritage, collaboration for preservation, funding recommendation, etc...

- Studying, identifying and examining problems, requirements, cultural-artistic-educational-sports capabilities and cultural heritage of the relevant city and village for proposing appropriate approaches to relevant organizations (section 1).

- cooperation and partnership in preserving, maintaining and defining the buffer zone of the historical fabric, monuments and buildings as well as the graveyard of martyrs (section 3)

- proposing to relevant organizations the amount of funding needed for cultural, artistic, educational and sporting activities as well as for preserving urban and rural cultural heritage (section 5)

Article 3: cooperation and partnership in the manner of managing, keeping and utilizing all cultural, educational and artistic centers as well as the cultural heritage with the agreement of pertinent organizations is a responsibility of Islamic Councils of City and Village.

Article 4: overseeing the fulfillment of conservation standards for historical buildings, complexes and fabrics which are somehow subject to the cultural heritage standards of Iran is a responsibility of Islamic Councils of City and Village.
Article 5: in order to increase the rate of public participation and productivity, councils are obliged to examine methods of attracting the collaboration of organizations regarding the identification of cultural and artistic problems as well as issues like conservation of historical-cultural buildings and monuments and if necessary following coordination with relevant organizations make them available to IMCHTH within the framework of governmental policies.

Article 6: cooperation and collaboration in beautification and safeguarding of cultural spaces, historical fabrics-monuments, bazars, cemeteries, etc... while respecting the characteristics of historical fabrics and prioritization in providing urban services

Article 7: the councils are allowed to provide financial support to non-governmental organizations and individuals based on their assets in order to introduce cultural heritage and to establish museums, etc...in accordance with standards of executive organizations. Additionally, councils have the right to undertake sponsorship of the owners and occupants of valuable historical-cultural monuments.

Article 13: councils are obliged to arrange required coordination with relevant organizations concerning the outlining and changing of pilot, master and detailed plans about old urban and rural fabrics.

As per articles 9, 10 and 11, councils are bound to provide financial and executive support for cultural heritage associations, centers for research on cultural heritage, owners of indigenous and traditional professions indicating the identity and characteristics of a certain village or a town

Moreover, as per the substance of clause C of article 166 of the 3rd development plan law, the urban Islamic councils are obliged to allocate a percentage of municipality revenues to the relevant management in the municipality in accordance with requirements of the historical fabrics of the city in order to be spent on the restoration of local historical buildings, complexes and fabrics under the supervision of IMCHTH branches.

Municipalities

As per clause B of article 166 of the 3rd development plan law concerning exact execution of duties contained in the constitution of IMCHTH regarding restoration and revitalization of historical-cultural fabrics and buildings:

the apparatus of municipalities containing valuable historical fabric will be renovated and the limits of the fabric should be specified as per article 3 of the constitution of IMCHTH ratified in 1988 AD. Also, in order to advance operations concerning the conservation of the historical fabric in these cities, appropriate management mechanisms will be set up within the municipalities.

As per note 2 of article 1 of the executive bylaw and clause C of article 166 of the development plan law dated 2001AD, performing the duties contained within bylaws is the responsibility of mayors of cities subject to the bylaw until the establishment and operation of organizational units under article 1².

As per article 3 of the executive bylaw on conservation of Iranian cultural heritage ratified in 2002 by the security council of Iran, municipalities across the country are obliged to initially demand the opinion of IMCHTH and perform accordingly when they are directly involved in developmental activities or in issuance of relevant permits on the condition that the operation site is somehow subject to all conservation standards put forth by IMCHTH.

Additionally based on article 102 of the municipality law ratified in 1955 AD, if during planning and executing stages of projects on expansion of thoroughfares and provision of other urban facilities outlined in the annexed article 96 of the law, ancient monuments are encountered the municipality is bound to obtain the agreement of the Ministry of Culture and Art concerning the manner of preserving ancient monuments and of defining buffer zones and landscapes of buildings and their nearby squares.

The Management and Planning Organization

As per article 4 of the executive by-law and clause C of article 166 of the 3rd development plan, the Management and Planning Organization is bound to: in addition to the budget available in municipalities and allocated for this reason, following the ratification of city councils to foresee other necessary funding for the execution of the by-law according to the recommendation of IMCHTH and the Ministry of Interior in the annual budget of relevant organizations.

Based on the contents of article 6 on executive approaches of sectorial domains of the 3rd development plan ratified in the year 2000 by the Council of Ministers, all executive organizations are obliged to establish specialized research museums in line with propagation of a sense of responsibility about the issue of cultural heritage in accordance with their own duties and based on IMCHTH standards; also they must spend part of their development and research budget for research, conservation, restoration and introduction of these monuments under the supervision of IMCHTH.

Activities undertaken by the above-cited organizational units as per article 1 of the executive by-law and clause C of article 166 of the development plan law across the city has been mentioned in article 2 of the by-law:

1. Planning, preparing and executing all necessary actions aimed at the realization of conservation standards declared by IMCHTH about historical buildings, complexes, sites and fabrics;
2. Identification, conservation and revitalization of historical places and fabrics such as reorganization of adjoining thoroughfares and public spaces, prioritization of providing urban services in proportion to the qualities of the historical fabric or site;
3. Planning and performing required activities concerning reorganization and introduction of sites and mounds located within urban limits such as setting up public service facilities, cleaning, lighting and landscaping based on a plan or project approved under the supervision of IMCHTH; also informing about and erecting sign boards across the city guiding to historical monuments;
4. Preparing and launching plans related to restoration, reorganization and revitalization of historical buildings and fabrics based on the ratified project and under the supervision of IMCHTH;
5. Doing any activity deemed necessary for cultural-historical monuments existing in the city like historical buildings, sites, complexes and fabrics and regarding them as sustainable urban...
elements and main assets of the city and putting them under physical conservation within urban development plans (whether master or detailed plans, etc...) based on IMCHTH standards;

6. Issuance of any construction permit and conducting of development operations within the core zone and buffer zone of historical buildings, compounds, sites and fabrics shall be in accordance with conservation standards declared by IMCHTH; municipalities shall prevent any damage, encroachment, restoration, repair and functional change contrary to conservation standards set by IMCHTH;

7. Preparing and implementing plans related to restoration and revitalization of historical compounds, buildings and fabrics with cooperation and supervision of IMCHTH as well as performing necessary activities for their ratification by IMCHTH.

Also, in sections 9 to 11, examining and outlining plans for improving public health, defining detrimental professions and transferring them out of the historical fabric as well as introduction of historical-cultural values are among other duties outlined in the article. Furthermore, following the approval of the City Council, part of municipality revenues (proportional to the ratio of the historical fabric size to the area covered by urban services) will be given to the relevant management as per article 1 of the bylaw (article 3).

Consequently, considering the contents of the above-mentioned laws and bylaws it can be seen that:

A. The councils of city and village must provide protection and cooperation in conservation and supervision of the cultural heritage of Iran;

B. Revision in the apparatus of municipalities covering a historical fabric in order to enable them in fulfilling duties assigned to them about historical fabrics;

C. During developmental operations or issuance of relevant permits, municipalities are bound to seek information from IMCHTH;

D. The High Council of Urban Planning and Architecture as well as article 5 commissions must respect the views of IMCHTH about conservation standards in detailed and master plans;

E. The Ministry of Interior must cooperate with IMCHTH in compiling directives for attracting the cooperation and protection of councils;

F. Procuring necessary funds via the Management Organization from the annual civil budget and municipality revenues.

It should be noted that the security council commission for protection of places and facilities in which representatives of the judiciary branch, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Intelligence, the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, the Law Enforcement Force and the Endowments Organization participate and is headed by the director of IMCHTH is charged with ranking the level of conservation of cultural heritage places. The ranking must be operationalized six months after compiling the bylaw on conservation of cultural heritage. Additionally, presence of the secretariat representative of the civil Security Council is obligatory for supervising and adapting the ratification of the above-mentioned committee with communicated directives and policies of the council.

Other Laws related to the Case Study

Article 29 of the executive bylaw of the urban land law ratified in 1988 AD by the Council of Ministers:
• Purchase of land required for conservation of cultural heritage of Iran is a responsibility of IMCHTH which operates independently while respecting all the regulations of the urban land law, the cultural heritage law as well as this bylaw.

Also, in note 1 of the article IMCHTH is bound to send a list of all urban lands of the type to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning so that they will be given priority if a purchase plan is available for them.

**The national monuments preservation law ratified in 1931**

Article 1: all industrial monuments and buildings and places constructed in Iran until the end of the Zand dynasty whether movable or immovable can be regarded as national monuments of Iran while observing article 3 of the law so they are under supervision and conservation of the state.

• Clause B of article 6: embarking on activities near national monuments weakening their foundations or changing their appearance is prohibited and perpetrators will be convicted as per the verdict of...
• Clause C of article 6: embarking on restoration and reconstruction of a national monument under private ownership must be with the authorization and under the supervision of the government.

The law on purchasing lands, buildings and installations for preserving ancient and historical monuments ratified in 1968 (1347 SAH):

Article 1: if preservation of ancient and historical monuments as well as repairing and restoring them or making them more presentable, conducting excavation activities and archeological studies require the buying of lands, buildings and facilities belonging to private institutes or persons, the Ministry of Culture and Art will operate in accordance with the contents of the article.

**The national monuments registration law ratified in 1973**

Unitary article: The Ministry of Culture and Art is allowed to register within the rank of the aforesaid national monuments, those immovable objects which have value from a national and historical point of view irrespective of their date of construction following the ratification of the high council of culture and art. Monuments covered under the article will also be subject to all laws and regulations on national monuments. The law which is consisted of a single article was ratified in the senate on 1973 AD (Monday 12/09/1352 SAH) following its approval by the National Consultative assembly on 1973 AD (Tuesday 01/08/1352 SAH).

**The directive on the necessity of inquiring IMCHTH about development plans before starting relevant execution operations approved in 2002 (09/07/1382 SAH)**

It is advisable that all executive organizations inquire the IMCHTH about conservation standards of historical-cultural monuments existing within a development plan and conduct their activities in accordance with it before starting them aimed at conservation of civil cultural heritage, avoidance of delays in implementing development plans, preventing any disagreement and legal prosecution concerning the violation of laws on the cultural heritage of Iran.
The law on Iran joining the convention of protecting natural and cultural heritage

As per the unitary article of the law ratified in 1974 by the National Consultative Assembly the membership of Iran in the convention for protecting natural and cultural heritage of the world was approved by the 17th session of the general conference of UNESCO held in 16th November 1972; the law is comprised of one preamble and 38 articles.


Strategy 7:
Identifying, preserving, strengthening and leveraging the physical, social, economic and environmental capacities of historic-cultural places and areas in revitalization, rehabilitation and renovation of target urban areas and neighborhoods:

1. In each city/region’s cultural or historic areas (as designated by the Cultural Heritage, Handcrafts and Tourism Organization), specific guidelines for intervention (physical, economic, social, environment, etc.) and supervision will be prepared (with an approach entailing the protection of cultural and historic heritage and enhancement of quality of life for area residents) with the collaboration of MRUD and the respective mayoral administration based on ‘approved regulations for protection of national historic fabrics’. The guidelines will be approved by the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning of Iran.

2. Combining urban design with urban revitalization in historic and cultural sites through an approach that aims to preserve their physical-environmental identities as well as their effects on other urban elements while allowing them to assume new functions;

3. Promoting tourist/historic attractions of target urban areas and neighborhoods through a socioeconomic revitalization approach as well as physical improvement of their public spaces and by attracting investment and designating appropriate land-uses in compliance with relevant guidelines and regulations;

4. Avoiding large-scale physical interventions and emphasizing the preservation of unity in the physical-structural and social systems by making use of an approach aimed at regaining community identities through shared social memories, maintaining and optimizing population densities, and protecting neighborhood centers with the participation of residents in target urban areas and neighborhoods;

5. Revitalizing historic-cultural sites in target urban areas and neighborhoods through redefining their roles and functions and by taking into consideration urban economic needs;

6. Planning for the conservation and revitalization of historic landmarks individual, complex, area or site-located in target urban zones, as well as elements directly related to them, with a focus on integrating their economic structures with those of their respective cities;

Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning [HCAUP]:
As per article 4 of the bylaw for conservation of cultural heritage of Iran, the higher council of urban planning and architecture and article 5 commissions of the formation law of the higher council will insert
all opinions presented by IMCHTH regarding conservation standards of cultural-historical monuments in the urban master and detailed plans.

All urban plans in Iran should be confirmed by Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning [HCAUP], before their approval.

Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning (HCAUP) was established under the law of February 1973. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development [MHUD] is responsible for managing housing development as well as for developing master plans for urban and semi-urban areas. This includes the historic urban areas, where a large proportion of the Iranian cultural heritage is located. The HCAUP is presided by the Minister of MHUD. The Deputy Minister for Urban Development and Architecture is the Secretary of HCAUP, under whom a Director-General manages the Secretariat. Other members of HCAUP include the Ministers of Interior; Economy and Finance; Culture and Islamic Guidance; Education; Power; Jihad Agriculture; and Defense.

In addition to these ministers, three Vice-Presidents are voting members of the HCAUP: (i) Head of Management and Planning Organization, (ii) Head of IMCHTH, and (iii) Head of Department of Environment. HCAUP has four main functions:

- Overall urban development policies.
- Commenting on by-laws affecting zoning, land use, and determining main functions;
- Adoption of urban master plans; and
- Adoption of urban criteria, regulations, by-laws, etc.

The approval of master plans by HCAUP has an established process. A qualified consultant is commissioned by the provincial Housing and Urban Development Organization (HUDO), which is the provincial office of MHUD. After the plan is prepared must be approved by The Provincial Planning Council. It is then reviewed concurrently by the HCAUP’s technical committee and the office of Physical Plans at MHUD, before final submission to HCAUP. The figure below shows the procedure for approval of physical plans by HCAUP.

**Diagram 5: The procedure for approval of development plans by HCAUP**
International legal instrument:

In the I.R. of Iran, the requirements of any international convention are integrated with the national legislation, upon accession to that international convention. Thereafter, it will be compulsory to abide with the requirements of these conventions.

The I. R. of Iran has acceded to several UNESCO conventions concerning the conservation and protection of cultural heritage, as well as other conventions and charters. Some of important conventions which are acceded by the I. R. Iran include, inter alia:

1. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972;
4. Xi’an Declaration 21 October 2005;
6. The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas 28 November 2011;

And also:

The Act of joining IRI to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

In January 1996, IRI by the approval of the House of Representatives of IRI joined the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Thus, Iran is one of the promisor members.

Based on the Article 10 of the Bill of Joining IRI to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the state parties shall have a specified program as National Plan of National Action. Formulation of the National Action Plan involves identification of effective factors in desertification and declaration of the necessary financial, technical and human resources.

The position of the National Action Plan among the strategic elements of natural resources development plans

This plan has 9 principles about desert areas and desertification. In Iran, long term development plan and strategy of natural resources management is based on sustainable development with prevailing conservation view. Some of the elements of the strategy are:

- Execution of soil conservation program and watershed management in national level through participation;
- Protection of forests and rangelands and equal and stable implementation of ecologic sustainable development plans; and
- Enhancement of the participation of rural communities in management and exploitation of natural resources.
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (1974)

Iran joined as a member to the union in 1974. The goal of the join was to conserve the integrity and biodiversity and to guarantee wise and rational use of the natural resources as well as to ensure that any kind of use of the resources is ecologically sustainable and consistent with scientific, educational, cultural, social, economic, and legal values and dimensions.

The Act of Joining Iran to Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Single article: The Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was approved in the 17th meeting of the public conference of UNESCO in November 16th, 1972. The law containing a single article and the context of the convention were passed in Iran’s House of Representatives (Iranian Parliament) in December 1974.


This law permits the government to join the Convention on Biological Diversity concluded at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, which includes an introduction (42) articles and (2) Appendixes.

Other Regulations:

In addition to the legal instruments mentioned above, there are other types of regulations for protection and conservation of cultural and historic property in the I. R. of Iran. For example, according to a cabinet decision adopted in 2001, all public organizations must conduct studies to assess the cultural/historic impacts of major development projects at the earliest feasibility study stage and to comply with the recommendations of such studies during design and implementation.

2.7. Regulations of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone of the CLH/U:

Nominated Property

Nominated property of the CLH/U is consisted of two components: one covering the central-eastern valley (Zhaverud and Takht) and the other covering the western valley (Lahun).

Constituents of the nominated property are: natural elements (such as rivers, valleys, mountaintops, vegetation, animal species or fauna, etc.) as well as cultural and historical elements (like: buildings, the historical fabric, gardens, temporary & permanent residences, intangible heritage, etc.)

Nominated Property Regulations

- Any activity resulting in damaging or harming regional landscape, the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property as well as the structure of its constituents (consisting of: natural, cultural, historical, local environment, fauna/flora, intangible heritage, etc.) is strictly forbidden.
- Any activity pertaining to research, conservation, restoration and archaeology aimed at preserving and revitalizing the natural, cultural and historical values whether conducted in part/s or the whole area of the monument as well as reorganization, upgrading (improvement),
infrastructural developing operations, etc. must go under feasibility assessing and forward planning. Following the final approval of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts, the continuation and execution of these activities is permitted only under the supervision of the Ministry.

- Usage of any construction materials lacking harmony with the historical fabric of villages located in the nominated property is prohibited. Furthermore, the architectural design (plan, appearance, height, area, pattern, dimensions of doors and windows, etc.) as well as the façade of buildings must follow the indigenous architectural format.
- Preservation and continuation of the traditional method of gardening based on local knowledge is necessary.
- Rural and urban development within the nominated property must be according to pilot and master plans as well as conservation regulations exclusive to the cultural heritage.
- Any change in the function of orchards and farmlands is prohibited.
- Any activity related to the disposal of pollutants (waste, sewage, chemicals, etc.) into Qanats, water springs, rivers, brooks, seasonal streams, floodways, cisterns and pools used as reservoirs for agricultural water as well as cutting down old trees and accumulation of all kinds of waste or rubble inside the buffer zone of historical monuments is forbidden.

### Regulation of Buffer Zone

- Construction of any kind of industrial, semi-industrial and workshop facilities, pollutant industries, exploration activities, and so on leading to damage and harm to the functional, structural and visual integrity of the monument and its environs is forbidden;
- Any activity harming the natural CLH/U is prohibited such as: development works near the riverbeds, establishing pollutant facilities, changing the course of the rivers, etc...;
- Conducting any developmental operations, construction and expansion of roads, urban and rural infrastructures, power transfer lines and installing pylons requires obtaining a permit from IMCHTH;
- According to law, if during any developmental work, historical relics are encountered the operation must be stopped and the IMCHTH must be informed immediately;
- Physical expansion of cities and villages within the area must take place based on master, detail and pilot plans;
- Functional change in farmlands is forbidden.

### 2.8. Management Strategy and guideline

The CLH/U envisions to benefit from the cultural, historical, natural monuments and traditional arts and artifacts of the region. These objectives can be realized through a comprehensive system of cognition and research, conservation, restoration, upgrading and rational exploitation, in a constructive and purposeful interaction with cultural, socio-economic life of locals, reinforcement of public responsibility, consolidation of national identity and generation of social unity in the countryside, production of diverse goods and commodities, economic expansion and creation and provision of standard markets and services and attainment of better regional tourism status at national and transnational levels.
• Improving the quality of education, training system and also promoting capacity building;
• Improving the quality of site monitoring;
• Improving the quality of the conservation and management plan of CLH/U;
• Encouraging public cooperation in the application of regulations regarding the safeguarding and conservation of the sites;
• Directing and setting targets for scientific, cultural, social and tourism-related events in the sites;
• Improvement of tourist services and facilities;
• Development of educational plans and training at various scales;
• Carrying on with documentation and preparation and development of databank for various audiences;
• Further cooperation with national and foreign universities and other scientific centers and institutions

3. Action Plan

The most important parts and headlines of management programs and policies of the CLH/U include identification, conservation, revitalization and suitable utilization of existing resources as well as providing requires energies. Executive and restoration activities, preserving and protecting borders and zones, monitoring different aspects of CLH/U its introduction and providing capacities in order to train and experience the novel life style of Hawraman/Uramanat in its original context form other parts of the action plan which are divided in Short–term (2 years), mid-term (5 years) and long-term (10 years) objectives of CLH/U Base that are as follows:

3.1. Short term plan

Within the short-term plan of CLH/U, two main goals are on the agenda:

1. Documentation, monitoring, supervision and restorations in villages;
2. Providing a suitable background for expanding interdisciplinary researches as well as conservation and safeguarding.

These goals have been considered under the following titles:

Documentation & Research

• Continuation of identification of the area’s archaeological sites in a systematic and focused manner to complete the Hawraman/Uramanat Archaeological Atlas
• Continuation of documentation and registration of the monuments and sites Completion of GIS studies and provision of codes for the villages of CLH/U
• Continuation of research on ecosystem, climate, animals, plants and natural heritage of the region
• Holding scientific conferences and meetings
• Conducting pathology studies and providing restoration plans for villages
• Thematic Research on anthropology
• Preparation of Atlas of Crafts for CLH/U
• Studying the capabilities and potentials of each village and its surrounding area in terms of ecotourism and tourism attractions in order to develop tourism in the region
• Identification and registration of natural, historical and intangible heritage records in the area
• Preparation of construction codes and standards
• The distinctiveness of agricultural practices, farmlands, terraces, including new studies of the agricultural biodiversity
• Livestock: enhance knowledge of pastoral routes; grazing pastures and livestock infrastructure; genetic studies of native livestock species
• Specific research projects on potential biodiversity and landscapes
• Specific geological studies of the area
• Ethnographic studies: worldviews, experiences, trades and other expressions of endangered immaterial heritage
• Historical study and documentary analysis
• Inventory and digital classification of the ethnographic collection

Conservation and Restoration

• Improving and managing the existing roads and passageways within the villages
• Improving and standardizing the boards and furniture in each village
• Improving service and welfare infrastructure
• Restoring and preserving the valuable monuments within the context of each village
• Reinforcing the buildings and homogenizing the existing buildings in the CLH/U
• Continuation of participatory actions of the Base for the restoration of historical sites
• Area cleanup, waste disposal, environmental protection and cultural heritage of the area including rivers, springs and public roads
• Continuation of paving the main and secondary passageways in the villages
• Improving the roofing in the villages
• Completing the comprehensive plans for village protection and safeguarding
• Upgrading and equipping eco-lodges and residential centers
• Continued refurbishment of public places such as neighborhood centers, ponds, etc.
• Organizing facilities for rural services such as electricity, gas, sewage, etc.

Introduction, Training and Tourism

• Launching the bilingual website of CLH/U
• Publishing and distributing a booklet on the construction rules to rural households
• Holding training workshops and cultural competitions Providing brochures and catalogs in Farsi and English CLH/U
• Printing postcards, posters and calendars
• Launching community-based cultural heritage associations in each village
• Holding training courses at different age levels for local communities and residents
• Establishing a connection with other countries and international historical sites
• Awareness-raising and capacity-building of local communities
• Holding handicraft training courses on CLH/U
• Holding cultural heritage concepts courses for the inhabitants
• Holding hiking, rock climbing and nature tours by the cultural heritage center
• Completing the installation of guide boards for tourists
• Preparing a comprehensive tourism plan for the area and managing and improving the parking lots in the villages
• Introducing and managing the natural and cultural tourism attractions of CLH/U
• Monitoring the eco-lodges
• Promoting health status in CLH/U
• Publishing brochures and books on CLH/U Tourism
• Holding three training courses on tourism cultural leadership
• Holding annual and seasonal local festivals in villages such as: pomegranate, grapes harvest, rituals, etc.
• Holding educational courses in partnership with education ministry in schools of the village and establishing a Cultural Heritage Assistant Team in collaboration with children and teens of each village
• Establishing a library containing the published works, researches and books on CLH/U and setting up a center and archive for Hawraman/Uramanat Studies
• Definition of guidelines for a different and creative sustainable tourism model for the area, built on a local foundation
• Definition of guidelines for Ideas or projects in matters of responsible tourism that create local jobs and local development
• SWOT analysis of each of the activities and/or experiences identified
• Description and analysis of top priority needs of the local population

3.2. Mid Term Plans

CLH/U’s mid term plans are categorized into three main groups of Conservation, Research and Introduction, Training and Tourism, each consisting of different sub-divisions mentioned below:

Documentation and Research

• Proposing a multidisciplinary research project to introduce the values of the CLH/U to future generations
• Increasing collaboration with educational institutions and universities in the region to highlight the importance of the cultural landscape as a collective heritage and proposing collaborative research projects
• Continuation of research including archaeological excavations on archaeological sites of the study area
• Conducting research on modern systems of horticulture and agriculture and animal husbandry
• Preparing a plan to protect and preserve the region’s natural heritage
- Conducting research on preparing a content plan for establishing museums in some villages and finishing the final studies on Hawraman/Uramanat Eco Museum
- Special documentation of Hawraman/Uramanat nomads in an attempt to protect them
- Conducting 5-year periodic monitoring of select villages in terms of GIS studies and 3D mapping

**Conservation and Restoration**

- Continuation of restoration works of valuable public buildings and places in the villages of CLH/U
- Continuation of registration of valuable monuments in the Iranian National List of Monuments
- Replacing all metal doors and windows in the villages of CLH/U by wooden doors and windows
- Continuation of restoration and improvement of roofs in Hawraman/Uramanat villages
- Conservation and restoration of ancient sites excavated in the area
- Launching creative handicraft centers based on the main productions of each region with the focus on flagship villages
- Proceeding the executive phases of the Hawraman/Uramanat Eco-Museum
- Establishing a “building police department” to control the construction works in the villages in cooperation with council members, village managers and local communities of each village
- Managing the facilities related to rural services such as electricity, gas, sewage, etc.
- Identifying and preparing a database of architects and masters in the area and issuing an ID card for them
- Up-dating archaeological, ethnographic and paleontological inventories of the environment. Revision and up-dating of Archaeological and Ethnographic Maps
- Micro-climatic studies and monitoring environmental parameters
- Seismic studies and monitoring
- Graphic surveys, photogrammetric studies, laser scan surveys
- New conservation techniques and methodologies (rocks, pigments, etc.)
- Application of new conservation technologies
- Maintain the GIS developed specifically for monitoring the property permanently
- Archaeological surveys
- Establish a register and user-friendly database of all relevant legal policies and instruments

**Introduction and Training and Tourism**

- Training specialized work force at all levels
- Providing ongoing tourism training courses for staff and managers
- Providing ongoing handicraft training courses
- Holding conferences on the history of architecture and urbanization of the CLH/U Holding training workshops on cultural heritage concepts for staff, children, women and the elderly
- Holding practical architecture workshops by local masters in the area to promote CLH/U
- Creating a museum exhibition site to display all the artifacts of the region
- Using new applications to introduce Hawraman/Uramanat attractions to tourists
- Establishing places called Cultural Tourism Database in each village to provide historical, natural and cultural information to tourists by training and engagement of local villagers
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

Management Plan

• Establish a database of country-based and Tourism development strategies and relevant related collaborative programs and prepare a baseline survey and market assessment report

3.3. Long Term Plans

According to the defined perspective for the CLH/U Base’s long-term plans for the CLH/U include:

• Economic development in line with CLH/U
• Protecting and improving environmental value
• Maintaining and strengthening the local community and introducing some parts of the local knowledge to tourists
• Turning the CLH/U into a scientific, research and educational center on the subject of cultural landscape
• Connecting Hawraman/Uramanat to the global natural tourism network
• Introducing Hawraman/Uramanat handicraft to world markets
• Introducing and publicizing the Hawraman/Uramanat architectural style to the educational system of Iran
• Introducing and publicizing Hawraman/Uramanat’s livelihoods, crafts, and social life to the educational system of Iran
• Transforming the management system of CLH/U to traditional and local management methods
• A study of the settlement model and its evolution over time (datings)
• Develop an evaluation and review system to assess the efficacy of the various instruments
• Prepare a survey report identifying priorities for biodiversity conservation and landscape dynamics maintenance and restoration
• implement and update Component management plans and country programs

3.4. Tourism Management and Development

“The development of sustainable tourism considering the large area and the verity of historical and ancient attractions; abundant lakes, cultures, traditions and ingenuity and also the existence of huge financial resources and also touristic infrastructures and facilities”

The purposes and strategies of tourism development of the province (based on the comprehensive plan of the province)

• Conservation, preservation and introduction of cultural and natural heritage;
• Supporting and improving of traditional arts in the region;
• The exchange and improvement of cultural and artistic cooperation with other parts of the world specifically countries neighboring the Persian Gulf;
• Increasing the quality of education and training of experts regarding cultural heritage and tourism;
• Creating a convenient setting for the private sectors to be attracted to active partnership;
• Creating the necessary communicational infrastructures for accessibility services to the historic monuments and natural landscapes;
• Creating hosting units throughout the paths which conclude to cultural heritage and touristic attractions;
• Providing touristic services through publishing brochures, maps and guides.

Tourism development plan and target villages in CLH/U

In this case, the main objective, which involves the joint participation of both public and private parties, is the promotion of local communities and natives through the promotion of local products, achieved through collective projects that can help small-scale producers gain access to the market. The local products affected are:

• Products of the “natural environment”, understood as a primary resource to be safeguarded and promoted;
• Products of “agricultural labor”, understood as the specific agricultural produce of the area, which can provide remarkable employment opportunities, when taking into consideration innovative processes focusing on product quality as well as employment;
• Products of “traditional crafts”, understood as expertise and skills which can be recuperated, revitalized and offered to young people and women with a new image;
• “Cultural” products, understood as this specific rural area’s heritage;
• Products of “history and art”, understood as the realization of “development”;
• Products of “tourism”, identified as strategic products, in that they combine accessibility and the consequent creation of income for all other products.

3.5. Intangible heritage Management

At present, part of the activities of the CLH/U Base concern the safeguarding of the intangible values of the region. These activities are accomplished through educational, supportive and encouraging practices. The purpose of all these activities is, first of all, to raise the awareness of the local community and to contribute to the sustainable protection of these values.

Some of the past and present programs and policies adapted by CLH/U Base to introduce the CLH/U at the national and transnational level are as follows:

• Improving the quality of bulletin boards
• Creating a comprehensive database for CLH/U
• Providing cultural products (brochures, posters, postcards, CDs, footages and video clips)
• Making documentaries about the customs, traditions and environment of CLH/U
• Introducing the CLH/U through the media or site-visit reports
• Introducing the CLH/U through social networks by creating special exclusive pages for this landscape in social networks
• Introducing the CLH/U through educational centers such as universities, schools and free educational centers.
• Attending conferences, exhibitions, workshops and academic meetings
• Holding annual exhibitions and conferences
• Enhancing links between CLH/U Base experts and staff with similar centers at home and abroad
• Providing and distributing leaflets at the regional level for tourist attraction purposes
• Trying to launch a specialized Hawraman/Uramanat website through CLH/U Base
• Introducing CLH/U through tourism sites
• Supporting and motivating tourism agencies to bring special tours to the area
• Introducing CLH/U through a variety of regional and national artistic activities such as: painting, graphics, illustration, photography
• Holding forums to exchange views with the villagers of CLH/U
• Holding scientific and research meetings
• Holding non-permanent exhibitions
• Organizing festivals on specific subjects
• Holding photo and design art competitions
• Public engagement activities to introduce the area and educate children and non-indigenous people
• Publishing books on the culture and history of the region, such as: publishing the paper abstracts of a conference on architecture and urban planning with a focus on CLH/U, November 2015.

3.6. Training

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques are as follows:

3.6.1. Research Organization of Cultural Heritage and Tourism

RCHT is responsible for multidisciplinary researches and training of young experts.

3.6.2. Local and National universities

There are some local universities such as Kurdistan University, Kermanshah University and University of Tehran which presently its students work and study for their internship courses and also other national universities such as University of Tehran, Isfahan University of Art, Tarbiat Modares University, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran Islamic Azad University, Iran University of Science and Technology, provide sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.

3.6.3. Short term training workshops

Short term training and workshops have been organized in local, national and regional scales with the cooperation of universities and other world heritage sites. For example, these workshops have been held in regional and national levels during the past years.

5. Workshop on The Role and Position of terraced Rural fabric in sustainable Tourism Development
7. Workshop on Cultural landscape status for optimizing sustainable tourism development, 2017

CLH/U benefits from basic and necessary visitor facilities. However, due to the significance of presenting outstanding values of CLH, promoting visitor facilities inside the properties and in the buffer zone is one of the main priorities in the management framework. Knowledgeable visitor guides, Guards as well as personnel trained to act in emergency times, Guiding signboards in the site, Visitors’ paths in the site and introductory booklets and brochures as well as tourist maps.

- Various restaurants with traditional cuisine in different villages of CLH/U Eco-tourism accommodation
- Providing a variety of recreational services including boat rides, mountaineering, trekking, and ...
- Creating trails that facilitate access to the region’s natural attractions such as springs, caves, peaks and other geological features, animals and plants, historical sites such as castles, pre-Islamic graves
- Holding various festivals by CLH/U Base for tourists such as Grape and Pomegranate Harvest Festival
- Inviting tourists to attend the current customs in the region such as Pir-e Shalyar’s wedding ceremony
- Communicating CLH/U Base’s activities through various social networks and sites to inform tourists about the CLH/U and to present the culture and lifestyle of people to tourists

The number of visitors to the villages of CLH/U can be obtained through statistics from tour operators, airline agencies and CLHB.

3.7. Financing

Conservation, restoration and research activities in the cultural landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat shall be funded by government agencies and to some extent by public donations, CLH/U Base will receive the funds and spend them on the chosen projects and selected priorities.

The funding that CLH/U Base benefits from will be:

- National credits provided by the IMCHTH
- National and provincial credits provided by Kermanshah and Kurdistan general governor offices
- Other funding for civil and cultural affairs in the CLH/U shall be provided by prefectures, village managers, Agricultural Jihad, housing foundations, gas companies, rural water and wastewater companies, roads and urban development office.

It should be noted that the annual dedicated budget shall be annually increased by the rate of inflation and the priority of programs at the national and provincial levels.

In addition to carrying out development projects in the area, the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation has provided facilities to local communities such as grants for renovation and restoration of houses. The
IMCHTH has also offered facilities to professionals in order to enhance and promote handicrafts in the region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Handicrafts (million rials)</th>
<th>Tourism (million rials)</th>
<th>Other organizations (million rials)</th>
<th>Kurdistan province budget (million rials)</th>
<th>Kermanshah province budget (million rials)</th>
<th>IMCHTH the budget (million rials)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1393</td>
<td>120720</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>110000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>261950</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>130000</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395</td>
<td>133650</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1396</td>
<td>32500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1397</td>
<td>316020</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>62000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Financial Resources in CLH/U

4. Monitoring

The main aim for the monitoring program and the maintenance system in the Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat is: preserving its values while respecting integrity and authenticity. The goal of monitoring system is gathering data within an integrated plan. Based on the results of this process, conservation activities can be evaluated.

There are several indicators in relation with conservation of significant elements in the CLH/U, which must be regularly controlled by the monitoring system.

In order to better conduct monitoring activities, this complex has been divided into few major sections, each have separate indicators for control. First the general division of the CLH/U is presented below followed by individual description of indicators for each part.

There are several indicators related to the state of conservation of CLH/U which should be monitored by a regular system. Continues supervision on the defined indicators in CLH/U is being implemented by the local base (CLH/U). Accordingly, all the relevant information and reports are archived in the local site office.

The official process

At the end of every season, technical teams are providing a report for the technical committee of CLH/UB. These reports are delivered to the cultural heritage handicraft and tourism offices of Kermanshah and Kurdistan provinces and they Will be used as a base for revising the management plans.

Supervision on the Hawraman/Uramanat cultural landscape includes a specific plan for conservation and protection according to the general management plan. This monitoring survey will take place regularly on monthly, seasonal and annual manner. The experts may easily identify the actions that are taking place in certain times.

The indicators which should be monitored have been addressed in the following chart.
Diagram 6: Different aspects for monitoring the cultural landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural resources (Water)</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Ground Water Resours</td>
<td>Level of underground water resources</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>CLH/UB and Ministry of Energy-Water regional company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal and Permanent rivers</td>
<td>Water’s contamination rate</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the water quality of the rivers</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring the water level of the seasonal and permanent rivers</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation System</td>
<td>Supervision of the new irrigation systems</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation and supervision of the traditional irrigating systems</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springs</td>
<td>Supervising the water springs</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Natural resources (Soil)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Soil's contamination rate</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>CLH/UB and Environmental protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveying the quality of subsoil layers</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveying soil fertility in Gardens</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4: Table of Soil**

### (Natural resources) Plants and animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants and animals</td>
<td>Monitoring of the environment guards in the region</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>CLH/UB and Environmental protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the statistics of the animals in the region</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the rare types of animals in the region</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervising the cattle of the villages and Havars</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervising the different plants in the region</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervising the quantity and areas of the plant diversity in the region</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5: Table of Plants and animals**

### Natural resources (Forests)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Monitoring the oak Forests in Hawraman/Uramanat region</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td>CLH/UB and Forests, Range and watershed management organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Controlling the annual deforestation</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the proposed plan for counteracting the deforestation process in Zagross mountains.</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the Forest protection plans</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6: Table of Forests**
### Tangible cultural heritage (Architectural Habitats)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent residences</td>
<td>Control on the quality and quantity of the refurbishment plans of the villages</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td>CLH/UB, The housing foundation, Electricity company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Counting the number of architectural units with different functions in the villages</td>
<td>Two Times in Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision of the changes in the function of the buildings</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the refurbishment project of the pavements of the villages alleys</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision of the repairs on the rooftop insulations and encouraging the use of traditional techniques</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision of the construction works and repairs to the facades of the buildings and avoiding from use of the modern materials on the facades</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restoration of the significant buildings in the villages</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the roofed alleys like Sabats and Kulans in the villages</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the spaces for keeping the chattels in the villages</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the recently developed installations and facilities such as electricity and phone cables in the villages and gas pipe lines in some of the villages</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuable buildings</td>
<td>Supervision on the functions of the historical monuments</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the restorations of the historical monuments</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring of the historical monuments after the restoration</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Table of Permanent residences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary residences (Havar)</td>
<td>Supervision on the states of the conservation of the residential units in Havars</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>CLH/UB/U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Table of Temporary residences (Havar)

### Tangible cultural heritage (Architectural Habitats)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>Monitoring the orchard products</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>CLH/UB and Ministry of Agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the trees and plants</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9: Table of Gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Supervision of the orchard developments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Supervision on the constructions in the gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 10: Table of Archeological remains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological remains</td>
<td>Supervision on the archaeological plans in the region</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>CLH/UB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the archaeological site works in the region</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the quality of the conservation of the properties and sites discovered through the archaeological excavations</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11: Table of Handicrafts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>Amount of income gained through Handicrafts’ Sale</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>CLH/UB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of development of the handicrafts in the region</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the quality of presentation of the handicraft to the tourists</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 12: Table of Intangible cultural heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible cultural heritage</td>
<td>Number of Identification and preparing files for vegetation</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>CLH/UB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation on the quality of the fests and ceremonies</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat Management Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Number of Tourists</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>CLH/UB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveying negative and positive effects of tourists on the property</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation of the residences for tourists</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervising especial facilities for tourists (guides, brochures, ...)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveying and collecting data and facts about tourists (counting, photography, questionnaire and ticket sales data)</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervising the security bases for the tourists</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 13: Table of Tourism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Prevention of the construction in the buffer zones of the rivers</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>CLH/UB, Ministry of Energy, The housing foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision on the developments of the villages in case of addition of the new buildings with different functions</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring the number of the stories and the building heights according to the planned criterion in the villages</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring the implemented actions in the villages, and generally in all the areas of Hawraman/Uramanat cultural landscape</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring the construction of the new road for accessing the villages</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervision of the rural facilities</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring the indicated spaces for implementation of the new activities in the region</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 14: Table of Development**

4.1. Administrative Arrangement for Monitoring Property

The technical team of the Hawraman/Uramanat base has the main responsibility for implementation of the related actions in the region.

The following chart illustrates the position of the monitoring party within the management structure of Hawraman/Uramanat cultural landscape.
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

Diagram 7: Information resource of monitoring Chart

Diagram 8: Position of monitoring in CLH/UB chart
4.2. Existing plans related to the municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

Apart from the existing national regulations, Hawraman/Uramanat is also covered by numerous territorial developments, conservation and tourist development plans and programs, which have been drawn up by both public administrations and private parties.

The procedure is like this: initially, the master construction and development plans are prepared by the High Commission for Architecture and Urban Planning. In order to develop the villages and rural areas, these comprehensive plans and programs must be approved by the relevant committee at the Housing Foundation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Housing Foundation are in charge of development activities in Iran’s villages. If the area or village is registered on the National Heritage List, all programs, plans and actions must be approved and supervised by the Cultural Heritage Organization. To date, various plans have been developed for the CLH/U, a summary of which is presented below.
4.2.1. Pilot Plan

The pilot plan can be regarded as the most important official and legal document for rural development purposes in Iran, a plan which has also been prepared for the villages of Hawraman/Uramanat. In this plan, while the physical conditions of the villages are improved to boost welfare, yet, the extent and limits of land use for residential, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, etc activities are determined in the form of relevant enactments for space planning and rural housing or district comprehensive plans. In this plan, for the villages that have been registered in the Hawraman/Uramanat area, the views of cultural heritage organization are incorporated into proposed plans and these plans are constantly updated according to the cultural-historical values of these villages. All activities which fall under pilot Plan should be carried out after approval by cultural heritage organization.

The Objectives:

- Identifying the present and future needs of the local people
- Planning activities and service facilities to meet such needs
- Proposing an ideal solution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Villages name</th>
<th>Year of plan preparation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central-Eastern Valley</td>
<td>Nav</td>
<td>2005/1384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sharakan</td>
<td>2003/1382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Najar</td>
<td>2003/1382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palangan</td>
<td>1999/1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abbas Abad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sirvan)</td>
<td>Shian</td>
<td>1999/1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhan</td>
<td>2007/1383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doulab</td>
<td>1992/1371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halvan</td>
<td>2007/1386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bezlanehh</td>
<td>1999/1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Zhaverud)</td>
<td>Shalagi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kelash Lolem</td>
<td>2004/1383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qlaji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Valley (Lahun)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Pilot projects prepared by the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation for a number of prominent villages located in the cultural landscape of Huraman

4.2.2. Detailed Master Plans for the Hawraman/Uramanat Cultural Landscape

These plans have been prepared by the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development in the provinces of Kurdistan and Kermanshah for the cultural landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat.

- Comprehensive Plan for Nousud, 2017
- Comprehensive Plan for Noudsheh, 2017
- Comprehensive Plan for Bayangan, 2015
4.2.3. Regional Development Plan

This plan pursues the objectives assigned by the law to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. The ministry has been authorized to determine policies and strategies on development plans and oversee ideal management of business centers in protected zones and fair distribution of services and facilities in towns and villages which share homogeneous natural and geographical characteristics and are engaged in mutual interactions in terms of economic, social and physical activities.

4.2.4. Regional Development Plan for Hawraman/Uramanat Cultural Landscape:


A summary of the land use and zoning regulation of Hawraman/Uramanat Development Plan, ratified in 2011, is presented below:

Terms and Conditions of Land Use at Hawraman/Uramanat Area of Kermanshah Province

The terms and conditions of the district Development Plan. It is a document to control and enforce the plan approvals and to guide the development of the area. These criteria are comprehensive and cover all activities in the area. The Terms and Conditions of the Master Development Plan of the District have been formulated to achieve the following objectives:

- Area zoning (with the aid of zoning map) and direction of construction
- Integrating the ongoing activities at the regional level
- Conducting and controlling development plan studies; these include urban and rural development plans, establishment of industrial settlements and other study plans at the area level
- Creating coordination between different social and economic sectors at the regional level and implementing the policies and approvals of the Master Development Plan at all levels and sectors
- Directing and controlling any land-use plan and various activities such as the creation of industrial, service and tourism settlements, construction and other activities in agriculture, industry, tourism and infrastructure services
- Prevention of damage to environmentally valuable areas and ecological reserves and protection of main and essential capabilities such as agricultural, forestry, underground water resources and historical and cultural sites and in general to prevent instability in the environment
- Area zoning is one of the key elements of the plan that regulates land use and area performance to make the best use of existing area capabilities and resources and enhances sustainability of development in the area. Basic areas have been determined and the general rules and regulations governing each area have been specified.

Proposed domains of the plan include: agricultural areas (irrigated or irrigable lands, rainfed lands and fallow lands, suitable rainfed orchards, beekeeping and production of medicinal plants, agricultural and garden research areas), rangeland, forest and state-owned lands domain, industrial and plant domains, residential areas, border areas, protected areas, historical and cultural areas, tourism areas (tourism axis,
tourist park, historical places, tourist villages, specific rules for tourism areas), hazardous and vulnerable areas, water resources area (surface water areas including rivers, mirages and wetlands), groundwater basins, watersheds), mining areas, terminals, facility areas (water and wastewater treatment plant, slaughterhouses, landfill and compost facility), pollutants, (urban wastewater, WWT plant, industrial estates located in the area), regional service area.

Terms and Conditions of Land Use and Zoning

Area zoning aims to increase environmental capability and proper utilization of space and activity in an area. Therefore, its purpose is to solve the problems related to the heterogeneity of geographical features, environmental disabilities and inadequacies. It also coordinates and harmonizes the planning of the area-based development and facilitates the use of environmental capabilities. In general, the purpose of zoning is to divide the area into smaller spatial units to facilitate the planning and implementation process. Precise zoning is, in fact, a way of achieving the goals of regional development planning and preventing the vulnerability and interference of maladaptive activities and creating overlaps between compatible activities. In this regard, in order to achieve the goals of zoning to control activities and create sustainable development, it is necessary to develop rules and regulations for each sector. These Terms and Conditions pursue the following purposes:

- Adapting activities compatible with land use set out for each area
- Creating coordination between different activities for each land use category
- Achieving accurate zoning and determining the extent of overlap in each area
- Preventing overlapping and interference of activities in different land use categories
- Regulating existing activities by establishing appropriate and efficient standards
- Identifying the activities that can be performed at each area provided certain conditions are met
- Determining banned activities in each area

Summary of the legal rules for conversion of arable lands and orchards in the CLH/U

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversion to Residential</th>
<th>Irrigated Lands</th>
<th>Rainfed Lands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of cities</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New cities and towns</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert village to city</td>
<td>Prohibited (c)</td>
<td>Prohibited (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Development</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single residence</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of industrial estates</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
<td>Conditionally prohibited (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New industrial estates</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Industries</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industries</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare, Cultural, Leisure and Sports</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Prohibited (b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: Legal Rules for Converting Land and Orchards to other land uses in the Hawraman/Uramanat Development Plan
Reference: Zagros Regional Planning Studies, Department of Housing and Urban Studies

A. Article 1 of the Law on the Protection of Farmlands and Gardens
B. Note 2 to Article 2 of the same Law
C. Paragraph 1 (b) of the Executive Guidelines
D. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Executive Instructions of Note 2 and 3 of Article 1 and of Note 1 of Article 2 of the same Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use Conversion</th>
<th>Forest Lands</th>
<th>Pastures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of cities and towns</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New cities and towns</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converting village to city</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Development</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single residence</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b and c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of industrial estates</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b and c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New industrial estates</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b and c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Industries</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b and c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industries</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b and c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare, Cultural, Leisure and</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports other</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (a)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation and Gardening</td>
<td>Absolutely forbidden (A and D)</td>
<td>Conditionally allowed (d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17: Legal rules for converting forest and pasture land to other land uses

A. The Law on Conservation and Exploitation of Forests and Rangelands enacted on August 30, 1968
B. The decision-making authority, Commission in charge of Article 32 at the Ministry of Jihad Construction
C. The decision-making authority in charge of implementing Article 31 at the Ministry of Jihad
D. Chapter 5: Land Acquisition Guidelines for National and State Resources and Note 1 of Article 2 Executive Regulation on Land Acquisition and Reclamation enacted on May, 1981
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain Area</th>
<th>Activity Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Allowable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential and housing projects, including</td>
<td>Residential and housing projects,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion of cities, villages, settlements,</td>
<td>expansion of cities, villages,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation of new urban and residential areas,</td>
<td>settlements, creation of new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and residential areas dependent on large</td>
<td>urban and residential areas, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrial, agricultural and other land uses.</td>
<td>residential areas dependent on</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>large industrial, agricultural and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other land uses.</td>
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<td>Concurrent*</td>
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<td>Concurrent and complementary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>activities required for</td>
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<td></td>
<td>residential areas areas in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>accordance with the relevant</td>
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<td>regulations and by-laws, including</td>
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<td>all types of services, sports,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>research, higher education,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>health care, health care, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which can be located near</td>
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<td></td>
<td>residential places according to</td>
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<td>scale, but their establishment is</td>
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<td>not subject to the approval of</td>
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<td>specific regulations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conditional**</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Workplace areas (disturbing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>activities) required by residential</td>
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<td></td>
<td>areas that can be deployed in</td>
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<td>terms of environment or in the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>confines of cities or villages or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>towns as a neighborhood or urban</td>
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<td></td>
<td>area, or any activity that</td>
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<td></td>
<td>requires areas residential and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>industrial, but are subject to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other regulations or approvals.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forbidden</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Activities that create danger or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>trouble for residents (industrial</td>
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<td></td>
<td>activities, odd services, etc.),</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including industrial parks, stockyards,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>chicken farms, barracks, or any</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other activity which cause air, soil</td>
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<td></td>
<td>or water pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suitable lands for irrigation or irrigable</td>
<td>Varieties of irrigated crops, wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lands suitable for cultivation</td>
<td>rice, forage and other crops and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capable of</td>
<td>products</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gardening, animal husbandry,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Greenhouses, intensive farming and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the network of infrastructure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>facilities required by the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>agricultural sector and other</td>
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<td></td>
<td>related activities that are</td>
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<td></td>
<td>permitted in accordance with the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>laws and regulations governing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>their establishment in this area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and are not contrary to the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>requirements of the Jihad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation, pasture, forest</td>
<td>Establishment of facilities or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>restricted and conditional</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>development of urban and rural</td>
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<td></td>
<td>areas enclosed by these lands and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>unable to be relocated, moved or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>developed in other lands and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>locations. In accordance with the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>approvals of the relevant task</td>
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<td></td>
<td>force and subject to the observance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of other regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed farmlands and undeveloped rangelands</td>
<td>Any conversion or land use change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to non-agricultural lands contrary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to agricultural sector (Jihad)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regulations, creation and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>development of non-basic and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contingent activities such as</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>industrial, miscellaneous industries,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>public warehouses, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of crop cultivation, wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rangelanding, livestock farming,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>watershed management</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of livestock, horticulture,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beekeeping, greenhouse and medicinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plants, creation of regional and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tourism parks which are possible</td>
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<td></td>
<td>with the licensing of the relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban development, regional and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>national services, processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>industries and industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any activity which conflicts with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the rules and regulations set by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>natural resources and environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>organizations endangering the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>balance and environmental</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sustainability of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>allowables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest lands, suitable for afforestation and high quality rangelands</td>
<td>Afforestation and establishment of protected areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 18: Terms and Conditions of Land Use in Main Areas</td>
<td><strong>Category</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial</strong></td>
<td>Industrial and manufacturing activities including: large industrial areas, Single Heavy Industries, Industrial Estates and Industrial Facilities (Water Treatment, Guard houses etc), Industrial Parks, Oil &amp; Gas Industries, Refineries and... Aerospace Industries; Non-Harmful Chemical Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Activities that focus on sustainability Ensures augmented environment and sustainable development, such as enhancing wildlife and vegetation, stabilizing water resources, soil, creating protected areas, preventing degradation of resources, increasing ecological reserves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Establishment of accommodation centers, camping and tents, creation of tourist parks, resorts and recreation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements, tourism related services</th>
<th>Function of this area. Establishment of infrastructural facilities and crossing these facilities in the field of tourism</th>
<th>Activities contrary to the main functions of the area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Resources and Watershed Management</strong>&lt;br&gt;Conservation and development of water resources And their optimal utilization, various types of watershed activities, including the conservation of surface water resources and tree planting around these basins.</td>
<td>Agricultural, horticultural, livestock, animal husbandry and other non-agricultural activities, provided they cause no contamination or disturbance to water use, forage cultivation</td>
<td>Manufacturing and mining activities contingent on conserving water resources and preventing any contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction in watershed areas and activities that cause water pollution. Establishing disturbing plants, and industrial estates, waste disposal sites, composting and animal husbandry areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Terms and Conditions of Land Use in Main Areas

Notes:

*Possible Activities: Activities which are complementary to an area and their establishment in the relevant area is possible with the approval of regulations and approvals, or when preparing plans. However, their establishment and deployment are not subject to other requirements, such as the provision of residential services and services related to industrial areas or the establishment of livestock in agricultural areas.

**Conditional Activities: Such activities are subject to the requirements and observance of other regulations. For example, the establishment of large and miscellaneous industries in regional areas is subject to their being unauthorized in industrial settlements and secondly subject to environmental assessments and compliance with environmental, agricultural, natural resources, and buffer zone requirements.

Regional or local plans

Plans-projects for preserving architectural and landscape heritage

The theme of heritage conservation is very important to all the territorial organizations that are often involved in promoting projects that share knowledge as well as the most suitable intervention techniques that can be used on single items and on the landscape as a whole from the point of view of compatibility and sustainability. These usually consist of planning guidelines and the publication of best practices that can be divided into guidelines for the reclamation and restoration of buildings and guidelines for the design of new buildings, compatibility and landscape regeneration.
Guidelines for the reclamation and restoration of buildings

The CLH/U Base— in line with the guidance issued by the cultural heritage concerning the maintenance of regional identities, which has led to the adoption of the guidance to intervention in historical fabrics – has, for many years, promoted and implemented a strategy aimed at reclaiming traditional buildings and the values that they represent. To this end, the base has, from the start, promoted a project for the drafting of a specific manual.

An eight-chapter guideline on setting criteria and standards for architectural construction in the rural areas of the Hawraman/Uramanat settlements has been prepared by the Hawraman/Uramanat Cultural Landscape Base, a summary of which is presented below:

- The first chapter sets out the architectural criteria for the buildings of the Hawraman/Uramanat area, including the following: Principles and criteria of the form and geometry of the building, the type of the materials used in the buildings of the Hawraman/Uramanat Area, the plan structure and the classification of interiors.

- The second chapter defines the structural criteria of existing buildings within the Hawraman/Uramanat area, which includes the following: Structural study of old and existing buildings, pathology of newly-constructed structures, retrofitting of monuments, land trench restriction (excavation based on protecting the land and preventing Stepped Plan of the villages).

- Chapter 3 sets out the context of the existing settlements in the Hawraman/Uramanat area, including the following: Reviewing the width of the historic passages of the villages, the structure of the passages (passages based on native value patterns and traffic and safety standards), flooring passages (making a flooring pattern based on performance, identity and climate), the height of the buildings in the passages (enclosure), the general basics of the number of textured building floors and the residential zones of the CLH/U ..), general principles of lay out and constructing social and public spaces, general basics on the number of vehicles entering the context of the village and Hawraman/Uramanat residencial areas, the basics and importance of locating and defining the parking space in the residential area, theoretical basics on the design and implementation of rural furniture and residential areas of Hawraman/Uramanat, theoretical foundations of green spaces and indoor vegetation of village and and residential areas of Hawraman/Uramanat, theoretical principles of landscape improvement (restoring ruined buildings and wastelands), theoretical foundations of providing lighting of roads and public places of settlements, determining the criteria and standards for the construction of roofing and insulation of buildings within the context of villages and residential areas.

- Chapter 4 sets out the criteria for rural installations - the structure of the transmission of facility (electricity, cable, pipelines) within the CLH/U, which includes the following: General basics of the condition of the villages and settlements in Hawraman/Uramanat and the condition of transmission facilities (electricity, cables, installation pipes) and their impacts and consequences on the resident's texture and buildings, the criteria for modification and immunization, and the beautification and structure of the transmission structure in the context of residential areas.

- Chapter Five describes the criteria and standards for the areas and spaces of the region and their surrounding zones - the natural and human-made elements - which includes the following issues: general survey of the areas and residential and natural spaces within the suburbs of a Village or
a settlement (springs, trees, cultural landscapes and natural land forms), general picture of man-made areas and places within or around a village or settlement (houses, cemeteries and historic sites etc...), survey of residential areas around the villages (gardens and summer resorts), principles and survey of nearby residential areas adjacent to the villages (Orchards and Havars).

- Chapter 6 outlines the specific criteria for the historical context of each village of the CLH/U, which includes the following: theoretical basis and study of the structure and characteristics of the historical places of each village of the CLH/U.

- Chapter 7 sets out the criteria and norms for new buildings with unusual architectural texture (guidelines and directions for remediation and restoration of authentic and indigenous rural contexts) in CLH/U, including the following: the theoretical foundations and studies of old buildings and the impacts of using non-native materials and structures on residential texture.

- Chapter 8 elaborates on the criteria and norms used in the physical development and expansion of the village in the CLH/U, including the following: General principles regarding the location of new development spaces and new construction in the countryside, taking into account valuable spaces and places (macro plans and physical development of the village).
Guidelines and Regulations for Architectural Construction in Rural fabrics of Hawraman /Uramanat

Principles intended to preserve the structure and form of buildings in the Hawraman /Uramanat area

This appendix is an elective section of a comprehensive study on the architecture and construction of Hawraman/Uramanat to guide locals for their building construction and restoration activities in rural fabric
معیارها و ضوابط ساخت و ساز معماری در بافت روستایی سکونت گاه های هورامان

مبنای مد نظر گرفته شده در حفظ ساختار و فرم بنای‌های حوزه هورامان:

- حفظ ساختار و فرم بنای‌های هورامان شامل مواردی چون هندسه بنای‌های که غالباً مکعب مستطیل شکل هستند و هندسه یا ابعاد و حجم تعیین شده ای دارد.

- یا توجه به شکل گیریٔ باید در سطوح شیب دار و اقلیم کوهستانی و حفظ زمین‌های با بستر مناسب برای کشاورزی در هورامان، بنایا معمولاً ابعاد بسیار کوچکی دارد.

- علاوه بر سطح اقلیمی کم زمین‌برای ساخت بناها، عواملی چون اقلیم و هوای کوهستانی در شکل‌گیریٔ باید دخیل می‌باشد.

- ساختار فرمی و هندسی بنای‌های هورامان با داشتن شکل و هندسه بنای‌های اصلی بافت روستایی به همچنین الگوها و ساختارهای معماری با توجه به روش بمعنی‌دارهای منطقه مانند بام‌ها، ایوان‌ها، تراس‌ها و بالکن‌ها و عناصر معماری‌های سنتی هورامان باشد.

- در کنار فرم و هندسه، مقیاس و حجم بنایا یا حفظ مورفولوژی بافت حائز اهمیت است.

- ابعاد و مقیاس بنای‌های با کاربریٔ های مسکونی و غیرمسکونی در داخل بافت هر یک از روستای‌های حوزه هورامان باید از حداکثر ابعادی‌های بنای‌های داخل روستا بیشتر نباشد.

- هر بنایی که به یک یا چند الگو و ساختار معماری از حوزهٔ و یا روستایی شکل گرفته‌ر در آن را داشته باشد.

- هر روستا و یا هر حوزه هورامان بسته به موقعیت و شرایط طبیعی خاص دارای‌ی بسیاری‌ی میانگینی از ابعاد و مقیاس‌های بنای‌های که در هنگام احداث بنای جدید در روستا باید با این تناسب و مقیاس، تعیین و مد نظر گرفته شود.

تصویر ۱: بافت یکپارچه و چلچری از احداث بنای‌های نامناسب با میانگینی مقیاس بان‌های روستا
تیپ بنی دیتیال های اجرایی دیوار و سقف بناهای حوزه هورامان با مصالح و ساختار بومی

تیپ بنی دیتیال های دیوارچینی:

تصویر 2: راست: حوزه غربی هورامان، حوزه غربی و مرکزی هورامان

تصویر 3: حوزه شمالی و شرقی هورامان
تصویر ۳: در تمامی حوزه‌ها با عملکرد و ساختارهای مختلف

تصویر ۴: در جوهره‌های سه‌گانه سقف:

تصویر ۵: جوهره شرقی

تصویر ۶: در غالب حوزه‌ها

تصویر ۷: در جوهره‌های غربی- مرکزی
ضوابط تعیین شده در مورد تفکیک حوزه های عملکردی در طبقات بنای مسکونی

- تفکیک کامل فضای مسکونی (بخش ساکنین) و بخش خدماتی در جمله ابزار محل نگهداری احتشام و... در طبقات مختلف و
- این تفکیک به صورت فراگیری بخش ساکنین در طبقات فوقانی و بخش خدماتی به صورت زیرین و هم بسترا کف زمین

در تمامی بنای های مسکونی حوزه هورامان بخش مسکونی در سطح بالاتری از بستر زمین قرار گرفته است.

- تفکیک فضای داخلی به منظور دید و منظر (بر مبنای ساخت و ساز)

- تفکیک فضای داخلی بر مبنای اتاقها (شامل اتاقها) در جداره اصلی بنای (جیبی اتاق اصلی) که دید و

- منظر اتصالی رو به روسنا دارد.
ضوابط تعیین شده در خصوص معابر موجود در بافت سکونت گاه ها

در بافت هسته تاریخی روستاها، تمامی معابر داخلی بافت هسته تاریخی روستا عرضی با تناسب انسانی و منطبق با بافت روستا دارند.

هرگونه تغییر در عرض این معابر باعث تخریب بخشی از بافت و ساختار شبکه معابر می شود. زیرا این تغییر باعث تخریب بخشی از بافت و ساختارهای معمولی بافت می شود و همچنین مورفولوژی بافت روستا را تغییر می دهد.

هرگونه تغییر عرض معابر باعث تخریب بخشی از بافت و ساختارهای معمولی بافت می شود و همچنین مورفولوژی بافت روستا را تغییر می دهد.

در بافت هسته تاریخی روستاها، تمامی معابر داخلی بافت هسته تاریخی روستا عرضی با تناسب انسانی و منطبق با بافت روستا دارند. هرگونه تغییر در عرض این معابر باعث تخریب بخشی از بافت و ساختار شبکه معابر می شود.

هرگونه تغییر عرض معابر باعث تخریب بخشی از بافت و ساختارهای معمولی بافت می شود و همچنین مورفولوژی بافت روستا را تغییر می دهد.

همچنین احداث هر گونه معابر جدید در بافت هسته تاریخی روستاها به خاطر تردد وسایل موتوری و غیر موتوری و یا دسترسی به دستگاههای نظارت و میراثی ممکن نمی باشد.

جوهی های اطراف روستا مانند باغات و منازل اطراف حومه روستا ممنوع می باشد.

جهت حفظ متابولیسم بافت تاریخی روستا و عفاف بودن تردد و حرکت در آن، بهتر است معابر بافت تازه تأسیس روستا در حومه روستا به معابر اصلی حرکتی در بافت هسته تاریخی متعلق و بخشی از امتداد این معابر باشد.

تصویر 10: حفظ عرض معابر

تمامی فضاهای داخل معابر، به‌خستی از فضاهای عمومی و بنده معبر محصولی می‌شوند و عرض مشخصی دارند. بنابراین، هر گونه ساخت یا تصرف در داخل عرض معابر، باعث تغییر ماهیت در عرض و ساختار معبر می‌شود و ممنوع می‌باشد.

ساخت که ها، واحدهای خیره تجاری، پست‌های تاسیساتی، مبتنی‌هایی که بر روی مراکز، باگه‌ها و فضاهای سبز و ... تغییر ساختار معابر و شبکه ارتباطی هسته تاریخی روستاها ممنوع می‌باشد.

حفظ ساختار بر این اساس است که هر گونه خیابان و یا معبر در بافت نباید مورد تغییر قرار گیرد و همچنین احداث هر گونه معابر جدید در بافت هسته تاریخی روستاها به خاطر تردد وسایل موتوری و غیر موتوری و یا دسترسی به زمین‌های خاک و ... مطهر باشد.

ساخت که ها، واحدهای خیره تجاری، پست‌های تاسیساتی، مبتنی‌هایی که بر روی مراکز، باگه‌ها و فضاهای سبز و ... تغییر ساختار معابر و شبکه ارتباطی هسته تاریخی روستاها ممنوع می‌باشد.

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ضوابط تعیین شده در خصوص حفظ شبکه تاسیساتی قدیمی در بافت روستا به عنوان بخشی از شبکه معابر عمومی و عدم مالکیت و تملک خصوصی بر آن

در بافت باریک از روستاهای جوهران شیکه ای، از کانال های تاسیساتی قدیمی و تاریخی وجود دارد که با شبکه معابر روستا در ارتباط است. این کانال های تاسیساتی که جهت انتقال آب جوهران روستا و یا جوهران های فراگیر روستا هستند به بخشی از فضاهای اختصاص خاصی از طرفین بناها گرفته اند.

این کانال ها به صورت کانال های رویار و غیر سرپوشیده در معابر بافت روستا تعیین شده اند و یا به صورت معابر باریک و کم عرض در بین فضاهای خالی بین بناها قرار گرفته اند.

بنابراین، با توجه به معیارهای بیان شده، هر گونه تخریب و تغییر ماهیت این کانال ها ممنوع است و این تخریب و تغییر شامل هرگونه تغییر مسیر و انشعاب گیری از آن و بستن و سد کردن آب داخل کانال ها می شود.

تصویر 11: حفظ شبکه تاسیساتی قدیمی در بافت روستا به عنوان بخشی از شبکه معابر عمومی و عدم مالکیت و تملک خصوصی بر آن.

تصویر 12: کانال انتقال آب.

تصویر 13: مسیر حرکت اب های سطحی.
ضوابط تعیین شده جهت حفظ تمامی فضاهای نیمه خصوصی در معابر مانند فضاهای نیمه باز جهت پخت نان و تنورها در معابر و فضاهای آب خوری حیوانات و نگهداری احشام و ...

در بیشتر روستاهای جوزه هورامان در بافت معابر و فضاهای عمومی و حرکتی، مکان ها و فضاهایی جهت عملکردهایی نظیر آشپزخانه، یخان و...

در بیشتر روستاهای یخان، فضاهای نگهداری احشام و برندگان پوری وی و باغچه های پرورش درختچه ها و درختان مثمر و غیر مثمر و ... تعییه شده است. این اماکن عموما در فضای معابر و در جوار ورودی منازل قرار گرفته اند و غالبا دارای بخشی از جنس شاخه و برگ بافت شده (تیمان) و یا چوب هستند. این اماکن بخشی از هویت معماری و ساختار زندگی بناهایت به حفظ و احیا آنها از موارد مهم احیای بافت است.

پس، با توجه به معیارهای ذکر شده، هر گونه تخریب و تغییر ماهیت این فضاهای ممنوع است. همچنین در مواردی که تخریب و تغییر صورت گرفته باشد، مرمت و بازسازی آنها جهت حفظ ساختار هویتی بافت الزامی است.

تصویر 14: فضای باز نیمه خصوصی جهت نگهداری احشام

تصویر 15: فضای باز خصوصی و نیمه خصوصی بصورت باغچه و حیاط
ضوابط تعیین شده برای ایمنی سازی در نقاط حادثه خیز و خطرناک مانند لبه بام و در فضاهای و معابر عمومی مانند لبه پرتگاه‌ها و صخره‌ها و پرتگاه‌ها تعریف شده اند.

بنابراین، جهت جلوگیری از هر گونه حادثه و خطر لازم است با شناسایی نقاط حادثه خیز و احداث موانع فیزیکی از ایجاد هر گونه حادثه جلوگیری کرد. این موانع فیزیکی به دو یا از فلزی نمادی های خوان‌های با فن تاریخی داشته باشد و از اقایانی موجود در بافت و معماری روستا پیروی کند و از مصالح و رنگ‌های غیر خوان در بافت استفاده نکنند.

تصویر ۱۶: چپ: احداث عناصر فیزیکی در معابری که در دره یا درون و جویی بافت قرار گرفته اند. راست: احداث موانع در معابر تعریف شده در بام منازل.

ارتفاع‌بنا در معابر

در بافت روستا معابر تتوس قرار دارند. مدار معمولاً در جهت باتر درهم درهم در جهت خطوط توپوگرافی و همچنین در عرض‌های مختلف با عملکرد، منابع ابتکاری یک‌پاره بافت لادند. به علت قرارگیری در منابع تعریف شده این دارد. عدم وجود فضاهای مانند حیاط با انفوذ‌های یک‌پاره اپتی نهایی در همه بناها و همچنین به علت کم‌تعداد زمین مسطح در سطح بافت، فضاهای یک‌پاره در بافت روستا تعریف شده اند.

تصویر ۱۷: معابر درون بناهای بین دو ساختمان با جدایه‌های اصلی و فرعی و درجه محصوری نسبتاً زیاد.
این عوامل باعث شده‌اند تا فرم اصلی بناها بر روی معابر تعیین شوند و معماری برون گرای قرا خلق شود و تمامی بناها بر روی معابر جداره‌ای با محصوریت خاصی دارند و حداکثری از ارتفاع بناها و عرض معابر را ایجاد کرده‌اند. همچنین، در کنار این عوامل، توجه به ناحیه درون معابر و روش‌های یکپارچه و کنترل‌های درون‌بیانی بناها نیز مهم هستند.

این عوامل باعث شده‌اند تا فرم اصلی بناها بر روی معابر تعیین شوند و معماری برون گرای قرا خلق شود و تمامی بناها بر روی معابر جداره‌ای با محصوریت خاصی دارند و حداکثری از ارتفاع بناها و عرض معابر را ایجاد کرده‌اند. همچنین، در کنار این عوامل، توجه به ناحیه درون معابر و روش‌های یکپارچه و کنترل‌های درون‌بیانی بناها نیز مهم هستند.
ضوابط تعیین شده در خصوص حفظ و میزان محصوریت معابر و جلوگیری از تغییر چشم اندازهای ایجاد شده در معابر

- جلوگیری از احداث بنایی که باعث افزایش یا کاهش محصوریت تعیین شده در بافت می‌شوند.
- جلوگیری از ساخت بنایی که مسیر معبر در برابر نمای بام و چشم انداز موجود در بافت هستند.
- جلوگیری از احداث سازه‌هایی در بافت، در کنار معابر که باعث تغییر محصوریت فضا در بافت می‌شوند. مانند: گازرودهای بلند، تابلات و ستون‌ها و...
- حفظ کوربایدوهای اصلی در بافت و معابر و جلوگیری از احداث بنایی که در معابر باعث کور شدن دید به سمت بناها و عناصر شاخص مانند ساجدی و گچبندی می‌شوند.

ضوابط حداکثر تعداد طبقات بنا در داخل حرم بافت سکونت گاه

- حداکثر تعداد طبقات نباید از میانگین و حداکثر تعداد طبقات در بافت و هسته تاریخی روسیه بیشتر باشد.
- میانگین تعداد طبقات در تمامی روسیه‌های هورامان ۲ یا ۳ طبقه می‌باشد و حداکثر تعداد طبقات در بخشی از‌روستاهای ۲ یا ۳ طبقه می‌باشد که جز موارد نادر به شمار می‌رود.
- کوربایدوهای اصلی در بافت و نمای بناها و عناصر شاخص در معابر و بافت روسیه و دید و view بناهای مجاور یا باید حفظ گردد و به منظور هماهنگی و دسترسی های تعبیه شده در معابر به منازل توجه گردد.
همچنین مورفولوژی بافت روستا که ساختاری پلکانی دارد می‌باشد حفظ گردد.

ضوابط مربوط به جانمایی و احداث فضاهای اجتماعی و فضاهای عمومی در خصوص اهمیت به حفظ بافت کوهستانی و سطوح شیبدار (توبوگرافی منطقه)

بافت کوهستانی منطقه و کمیابی فضای مسطح با شیب کم از مهم‌ترین عواملی است که باعث می‌شود فضای اجتماعی با فضای وسیع کم شکل گیرد. پس جهت حفظ این خصوصیت، خلق فضایی هم خوان با بافت و استفاده از بافت طبیعی جهت استقرار فضایی، حائز اهمیت است. بنابراین، از سطوح پلکانی جهت ایجاد فضایی برای استقرار افراد و بهره‌بردارن از کمیابی تغییر در بافت طبیعی در ساختار فضایی این اماکن استفاده می‌شود.

تصویر 23: حفظ مورفولوژی بافت روستا

تصویر 24: جانمایی و احداث فضاهای اجتماعی و فضاهای عمومی در خصوص اهمیت به حفظ بافت کوهستانی و سطوح شیبدار (توبوگرافی منطقه)
ضوابط مد نظر گرفته شده جهت تعیین و تعریف فضای توقف وسایل نقلیه (پارکینگ) در حوزه سکونت گاهی

- هرگونه تخریب و تغییر بافت با ارزش معمایی جهت احداث فضایی برای پارکینگ ممنوع است.

- هر گونه احداث فضایی با عملکرد پارکینگ در محوطه‌های تاریخی، باستانی و خصوصاً حوزه‌های تاریخی جهت روستاهای مجاور نمی‌باشد.

- در هنگام احداث یا توسعه فضایی برای جهت پارکینگ خودرو نباید هیچ یک از بافت طبیعی روستا مانند باغات، درختان کهن، سالن، چشم‌های مرمت‌ناپای و ... تخریب گردد.

- بهترین مکان‌های جهت تعریف فضایی پارکینگ خودرو در ورودی‌های روستا و در جهت‌های میدانی گاه‌های می‌باشد.

- در صورت لزوم می‌توان فضایی پارکینگ و توقف خودرو را به چند خرده جدا در نقاط مختلف روستا جهت اشغال کرده سطح زمین و دسترسی به‌های این تعریف کرده.

- در هر روستا با توجه به موقعیت و دسترسی‌های تعریف شده در آن ممکن است جهت یافتن فضای اختصاصی برای پارک‌خودرو و وجود داشته باشد. می‌توان تاونه جلوگیری از هدر رفتن فضا برای توقف خودرو از تکنولوژی روز دنیا (smart parking) در صورت عدم تعبیه قطعی مناسب برای پارکینگ خودرو استفاده کرده.

- می‌توان جهت جلوگیری از هدر رفتن زمین و فضا برای ایجاد فضاهای اختصاصی برای پارک خودرو از شانه‌های جاده‌های منتهی به روستا و یا جاده‌ها و مسیرهای حوزه روستا جهت پارک‌خودرو استفاده کرده.

- در فضاهای اختصاصی جهت پارک‌خودرو در حاشیه مسیرها و معاصر حوزه‌های روستاهای مخصوصاً در ورودی‌های روستاهای استفاده کرده.

- در وقت‌های معمول سال می‌توان از میدان‌های گاه و فضاهای عمومی به عنوان فضایی پارکینگ (مخصوصا در ورودی روستاهای می‌توان استفاده شده. 

- بلافاصله معمایی روستا استفاده شده.

تصویر ۲۵: ضوابط مد نظر گرفته شده جهت تعیین و تعریف فضای توقف وسایل نقلیه (پارکینگ) در حوزه سکونت گاهی.
ضوابط مد نظر در مورد اصلاح و ایمن سازی و زیباسازی و چگونگی ساختار تاسیسات در بافت سکونت گاه های حوزه هورامان

- انتقال تمامی کابل ها و لوله های انتقال نیرو (آب، گاز، نفت) به کف معابر و تعیین و طراحی داکت کاملا ایمن و استاندارد برای آن ها

 تصویر 26: داکت ها در معابر پلکانی و شیبدار به صورت داکت شیبدار و پیوسته در زیر بافت پلکانی و شیبدار معابر جامعی سوئوند.

 تصویر 27: تمامی داکت ها به صورت تفکیک شده و با استانداردهای تایید شده توسط وزارت خانه های مربوطه طراحی شوند.

در نقاط و مکان هایی که نمی توان از داکت های زمینی به علیه مردم فایت صخره ای استفاده ای جنگ، استانداردهای مربوطه در اجرای بهداشت و ایمنی ها تأکید شده است و استفاده کرده، از کابل های هواپی ی استفاده شود و تمامی کابل ها با یکه پوشش عایق و استاندارد داشته باشند.
ضوابط و معیارهای اماکن و فضاهای جویز و بیرامون بافت روستا-عناصر و فضاهای طبیعی و انسان ساخت جویز هریک از روستاها

هر گونه تخریب و تغییر ایان عناصر طبیعی با ارزش منع می‌شود.
عناصر طبیعی که در حوزه روستا مورد تایید قرار گرفته و دارای ارزش است باید حفاظت مناسبی داشته باشند.

این عناصر غالباً در چشمه‌های طبیعی و میراثی باید به عنوان پوشش از نگهداری از فضاهای طبیعی گردیده و هر کدام معرفی یرا و نشانه‌ای جهت معرفی به بازدید کننده‌ها داشته باشد.

تصویر 29: عناصر طبیعی ویژه که در چشمه اندام کلی بافت روستا هستند.
ایجاد مجموعه‌ای از منظرگاه‌ها چه‌چنین اندیشه‌مندی برای ایجاد انعکاس برای عناصر طبیعی با روش جغرافیایی روند هنری از لحاظ مصالح و هم‌بوده‌های زیر کارخانه روش‌ها باشد و در ساخت این ها از هر گونه تغییر ممنوع است.

در حریم این اماکن و فضاهای طبیعی برای گاز و نفت کانال‌ها، احداث طرح‌های صنعتی و کشاورزی و طرح‌های تاسیساتی، و خدماتی، در حریم آن ها ممنوع است.

تخربه این اماکن و فضاهای طبیعی برای گاز و نفت در حریم این اماکن نباید اجرای شود. هر گونه کانال کشی در مسیرهای انتقال آب، گاز، لویه، شبکه‌های تاسیساتی و گاز و نفت ممنوع است.
اماکن و بناهای ثبت شده در پایگاه منظر فرهنگی هورامان جزو اماکن عمومی به شمار می‌رود، بنابراین، اشخاص هیچ گونه حق مالکیتی بر آن‌ها ندارند. بنابراین، احیای و مرمت این اماکن باید با اجازه و نظارت سازمان میراث فرهنگی انجام شود. اماکن و فضاهای تاریخی باستانی که ارزش معماری و فرهنگی دارند باید به صورت معرفی نامه‌ای در این‌جای روسنا جهت بازدید گردشگران شناخته شوند.

طبق ضوابط، سایت‌های تاریخی باستانی در این اماکن باید صورت جهت بازدید گردشگران معرفی شوند. اگر اماکن و بناهای تاریخی فعال مانند آسیاب، پل‌ها و سازه‌های آبی باشند و ساختار و عملکرد آن‌ها در جریان باشد، طبق ضوابط برای حفظ این میراث‌ها که ارزش معماری و فرهنگی دارند، نظارت سازمان میراث فرهنگی در جریان باشد و از توقف فعالیت آن‌ها جلوگیری گردد. (توجه کنید، حذف این میراث‌ها باعث تخریب و تغییر این اماکن می‌شود و همچنین فعالیت این اماکن جزو جاذبه‌های میراثی برای بازدید کنندگان است.)

غالب این اماکن و بناها از فضای روستا و یا حومه روستا به عنوان پایگاه منظره عمومی در نظر گرفته می‌شوند و هر گونه احداث بنا‌هایی که سه‌بان یا کوری‌های دید را محدود کنند، ممنوع است. (حفاظ کوری‌های دید و منظر به اماکن و فضاهای تاریخی)

تخکیب این اماکن و فضاهای طبیعی برای کاوی‌های بازدید واردات ناشی از حفر و تولید معدنی و سد سازی‌ها ممنوع است.

تصویر 32: مختصات خانه باغ‌ها در محل اصلی باغ‌ها

مصاحب به کار رفته در آن‌ها مانند مصالح به کار رفته در بافت روستاهای دهستان از تمامی جزییات و دیتیل‌های اجرایی در بافت روستا در احداث این بافت استفاده می‌شود. خانه‌های باقی‌مانده از همیننها ناحیه هورامان، این خانه‌ها فرم برون گرا و ایوان و سه‌بان دارند و با توجه به مصالح به کار رفته در آن‌ها و ایجاد هورامانی با باغ‌های طبیعی محیط، نوعی یکپارچگی در حوزه‌ای اطراف روسنا ایجاد می‌کنند.
خانه باغ‌های گازه‌ای باغ‌های سکونت گاهی در حوزه شرقی هورامان به عنوان سکونت گاه دوم اهالی روستا اهمیت فراوانی دارند و حفظ ساختار معماری و محورهای آن‌ها به عنوان زمین احداث سطح زمین احداث می‌شوند و یک بازوی طبیعی با مصالح کاملاً بومی و محلی هستند. همچنین غالباً باغ‌ها، باغ‌های کم‌جز و تالاب‌های باغ‌ها و باغ‌های زمین‌دار از اهمیتی بسزایی برخوردارند و حفظ ساختار معماری و محورهای آن‌ها به عنوان زمین احداث سطح زمین احداث می‌شوند و یک بازوی طبیعی با مصالح کاملاً بومی و محلی هستند. همچنین غالباً باغ‌ها، باغ‌های کم‌جز و تالاب‌های باغ‌ها و باغ‌های زمین‌دار از اهمیتی بسزایی برخوردارند.

ضوابط مد نظر در مورد حوزه‌های سکونت گاهی باغ‌های روستا (باغ‌ها و خانه باغ‌ها)

- جلوگیری از تخریب ساختمان‌های باز باشد و از باغ‌های داخلی بافت مانند خانه باغ‌های که با مصالح سنتی احداث شده‌اند، پرچین‌ها و حصارهای بومی، حصارهای سنتی و دیگر عناصر و اجزای بومی-محیطی که دارای ارزش سنتی- هببندند.
- هر گونه احداث بنا با ساختار و مصالح غیر محیطی در باغ‌ای که مساحت محدود می‌شود ممنوع است.
- احداث نیازی به ساختار بناهای اورانی باغی و میان‌جنسی از ایجاد رفتنی چهار گونه که به علت ساختار بناهای باغی و میان‌جنسی از ایجاد رفتنی.
- احداث بنا با ساختار و مصالح غیر محیطی در باغ‌های که در محدوده روستا می‌باشد ممنوع است.
- به عنوان توت‌پرگارانی و گوه‌سازانی بودن منطقه و وجود باغ‌های غیر محیطی و ایجاد باغ‌ها روی ایجاد سطح سه‌گانه از ایجاد در کنار کوه‌ها و گزاره‌های سیاهات و تغییر خطوط خاک‌پرگار و گسترش جلوگیری به عمل ایجاد.
- به علت توپوگرافی و کوهستانی بودن منطقه و وجود باغ‌های غیر محیطی و ایجاد باغ‌ها روی ایجاد سطح سه‌گانه از ایجاد در کنار کوه‌ها و گزاره‌های سیاهات و تغییر خطوط خاک‌پرگار و گسترش جلوگیری به عمل ایجاد.
- باید تمامی خطوط توت‌پرگارانی و شیب زمین‌بندی در محدوده باغ‌های محیطی حفظ شود.

تصویر 33: نمودار سطح و غلت در نگاه خاک‌پرگارانی سطح توت‌پرگارانی و ارای سطح تحت و هموار برای کشاورزی

تصویر 34: نمودار سطح و غلت در نگاه خاک‌پرگارانی سطح توت‌پرگارانی و ارای سطح تحت و هموار برای کشاورزی
یاده کشتی های وسیع و گسترده در محدوده باغات که برای ایجاد دسترسی به بافت، باعث تخریب سطوح و تپه‌ها و اطمینان به بافت گیاهی و جانوری شده است. بنابراین، جاده‌کش‌ها باید با توجه به نظرات متخصصان برای کل محدوده باغات تا از هدر رفتند خاک و بافت گیاهی و جانوری جلوگیری به عمل آید.

برای حفظ گونه‌های گیاهی-جانوری و حفظ مورفولوژی گیاهی منطقه از کاشت گونه‌های گیاهی ناشناخته در باغ‌های کشاورزی منطقه جلوگیری به عمل آید.

احداث استخرهای بزرگ، چاه‌های عمیق آب با نظارت سازمان‌های مربوط به عمل آمده است. هر گونه قطع و تخریب درختان کهن سال و تاریخی و منطقه‌ای در داخل محدوده باغات شخصی منع است، زیرا به‌هنه‌ای سبز بخشی از هویت جغرافیایی منطقه می‌باشد.

برای حفظ گونه‌های گیاهی-جانوری و حفظ مورفولوژی گیاهی منطقه از کاشت گونه‌های گیاهی ناشناخته در باغ‌های کشاورزی منطقه جلوگیری به عمل آید.

احداث خانه باغ‌ها و ویلاهای داخل باغ‌ها باید پایه‌ای ضوابط احداث خانه‌های روستایی باشد.

احداث منطقه برای حفظ گونه‌های گیاهی-جانوری منطقه‌ای، جلوگیری به عمل آمده است. هر گونه قطع و تخریب درختان کهن سال و تاریخی و منطقه‌ای در داخل محدوده باغات شخصی منع است، زیرا به‌هنه‌ای سبز بخشی از هویت جغرافیایی منطقه می‌باشد.

اجهاد گونه‌های گیاهی جنگلی زاگرس و منطقه‌ای گونه‌های گیاهی جنگلی جنگل‌های بافت باغات منطقه، از کاشت گونه‌های گیاهی ناشناخته و استخرها و چاه‌های عمیق آب است. (درختان جنگلی زاگرس یا مراتع که دارای گونه‌های گیاهی جنگلی و منطقه از کاشت گونه‌های گیاهی ناشناخته در باغ‌های کشاورزی منطقه جلوگیری به عمل آمده است.)

جهت جلوگیری از هدر رفتند خاک و منابع از رانش زمین در منطقه ها که شیب نداد دارند نمی‌توان با کاشت گونه‌های گیاهی مخصوص و با استفاده از دیوارچینی، هویت سبزی خاک جلوگیری شود.

اصطلاح از جواهرهای های مسکن به تکنیک‌های مهار خاک و دیوارچینی در منطقه‌های جنگلی که گونه‌های جنگلی بافت‌های طبیعی جزء تاریخ و تاریخی منطقه می‌باشند، ایجاد خاک‌های غربال‌دهی و جلوگیری از رانش خاک.

تصویر 35: ایجاد منطقه‌های سبزی گیاهی جهت جلوگیری از رانش خاک