

Nomination of

Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan

For Inscription on World Heritage List

Management Plan



UNESCO
World Heritage Convention

Tehran, Iran

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1. General Introduction

1.1 Geographical situation, Co-ordinates and areas

Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan is located in Hamedan Province, Islamic Republic of Iran Country



Map 1: Location of the nominated Site in Hamedan Province. (Source: Archive of HHCH Base)

1.2 Demarcation of the nominated property and buffer zone

No	Nominated Property	Coordinates of Central Point	Nominated property (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Map Ref
1	Hegmataneh and Historic Centre of Hamedan	34°48'8.60"N 48°31'0.07"E	75	287	II , III

Table 1: Coordinates of Central Point

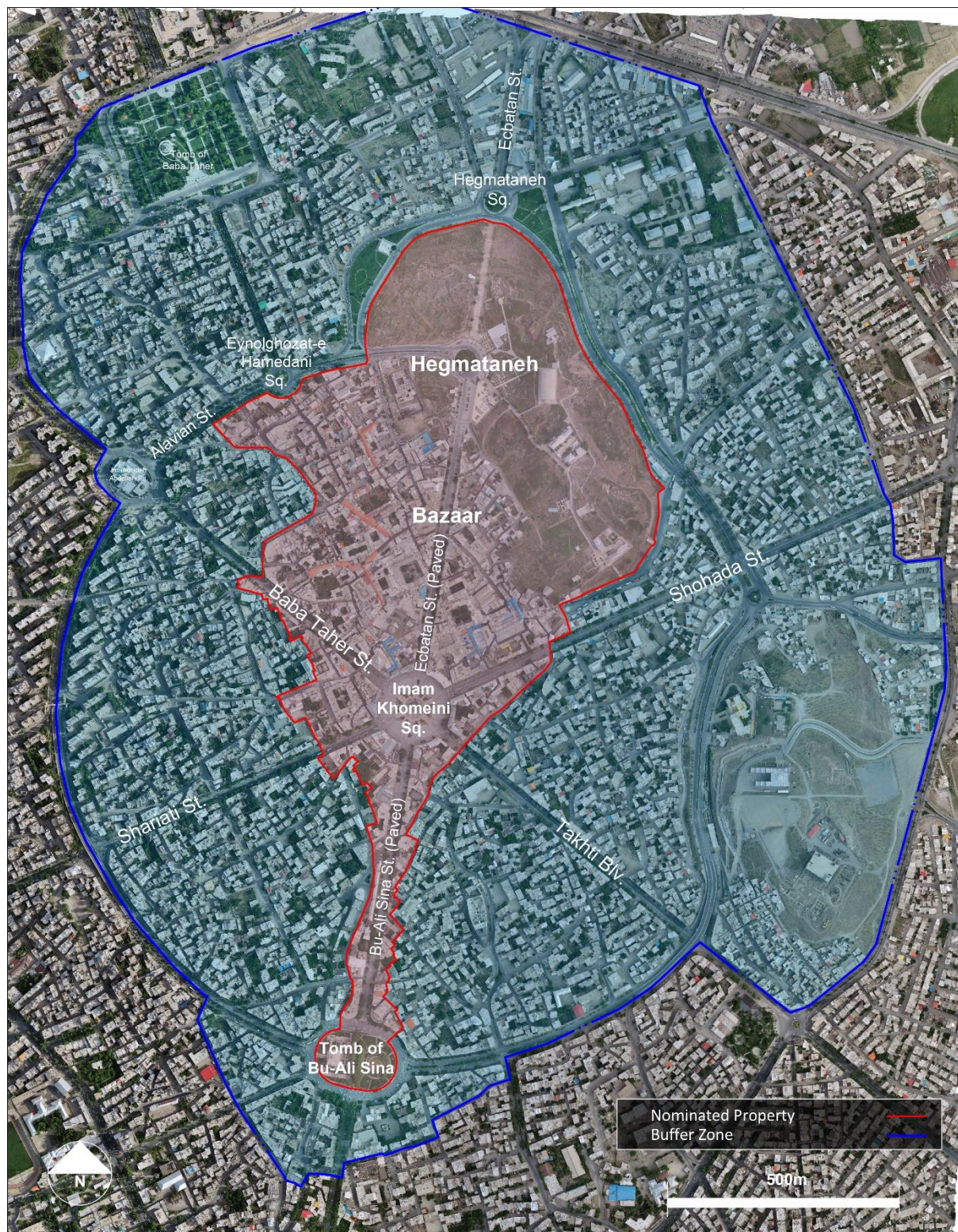


Figure 1: Nominated property and proposed buffer zone

NO.	Site Name	Nominated property (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Sum(ha)
001	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan	75	287	362

Table 2: Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone

1.3 Introduction to nominated property

The nominated property, initiating at the time of the Medes and continuing to the present, with its exceptional historical and cultural specifications, constitutes part of the present Hamedan city. Hamedan city is the Centre of Hamedan province and a megacity located in the West of Iran. Being situated at the crossroad of important historical routes both in the past and present, Hamedan has always hosted populations from different ethnic groups and religions. It has long served as a place for the interaction of different schools of thought and a place for the transmission of rituals exercised by different ethnic groups and nations, who lived together in peaceful coexistence. The various Muslim mosques, Christian churches and Jewish synagogues, the organization of ceremonies specific to each religion, together with people of various ethnic origins living in peace, are altogether proof to this historical claim.

Hamedan city is among the oldest cities of antiquity and an olden Iranian city. It used to serve as the Capital of the Medes Empire. Moreover, during the reign of the Achamenids, Arsacids, Sassanids, Al-e Bouyeh and the Seljuqs, Hamedan thrived as one of the biggest Iranian cities (Mohammadifar, 2004).

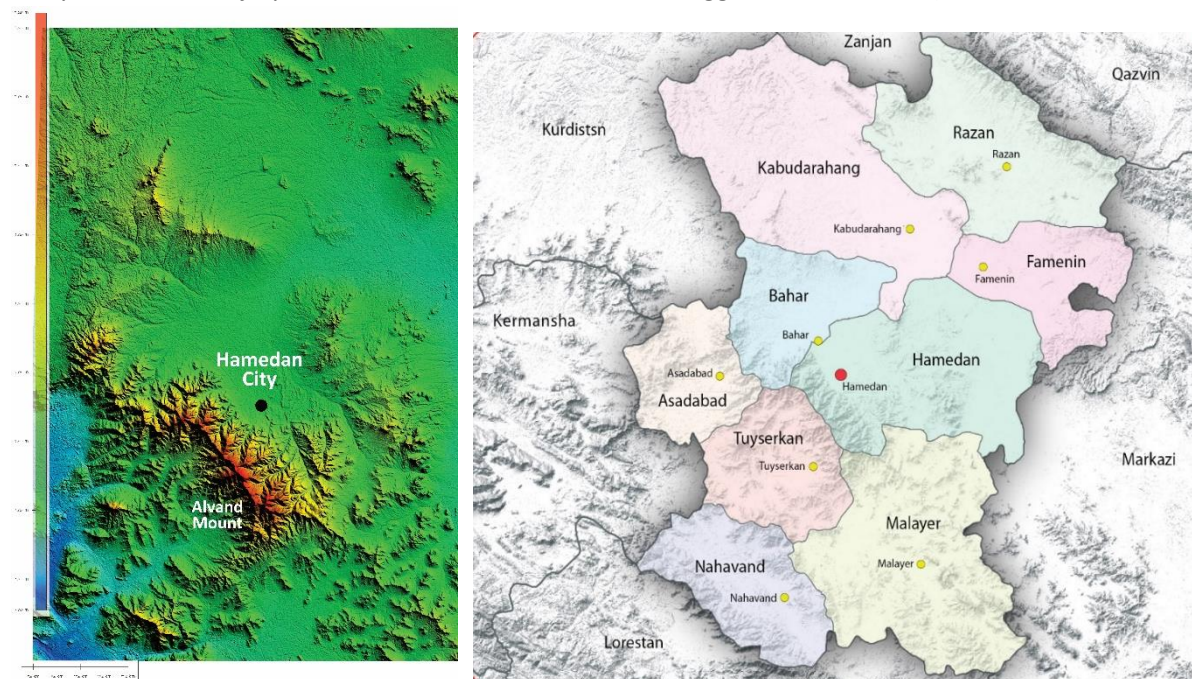


Figure 2: Right: the location of Hamedan province and city. Left: elevation model (source: HHCH Base Archive).

The city is spread out along a geographical longitude of 28 to 48 degrees and 33 degrees to 48 minutes. The geographical latitude of the city is 45 to 34 degrees and 50 to 34 minutes. It is located in an altitude of 1870 m above sea level on the eastern slopes of the Alvand massif in a vast plain. From a climatic point of view, Hamedan is cold. At winter time temperatures drop to -32 degrees and summers are temperate with maximum temperature rising to +39 degrees.

Hegmataneh and the historical city of Hamedan have played an important role in the history of Iran. Hamedan has also had many influential cultural and economic interactions, which have positively impacted the geography of the region. It has thus been known as one of the main centres of economic and trade interactions in various periods in history. The continuity of life from the pre-historic era to the

present and the modular urban design adjacent to the historical centre of the city is significant. Historical and archaeological analysis and studies also reveal the importance of this historical complex.

Elements of the nominated property

The proposed property, Hegmataneh and the Historical Centre of Hamedan are located at the centre of the present Hamedan City and comprise important elements dating back from the Medes to the contemporary era. The trend of transformations in the nominated property altogether narrate a story of sustainability and continuity of life in an ancient city from the initiation of human settlement to the present, in spite of the many changes of dynasties and political transformations. The integrated property includes the Hegmataneh archaeological site, the historical bazaar and its urban context, the access axe to the tomb of Avicenna (Bu-Ali Sina) and the tomb itself, as well as other prominent monuments that are nowadays used in functions other than their original ones.

The main and primary element of the city is the historical area of Hegmataneh. This historical area served as the core of the historical city and the main capital of the reigning system(s) and of life in various periods, from the Medes, when it became the capital of the initial centralised dynasty in ancient Iran, to the Achaemenes and the Parthians. Due to the economic and political prosperity of Hamedan in various periods, the historical bazaar was founded in the vicinity of Hegmataneh and was the main element in the spread of the city. The bazaar has retained its olden function in the city, to this day. To help the city thrive and for the sake of its continuity and development, some streets were constructed at the time of the Pahlavi Dynasty. The houses constructed alongside these streets were inspired by Iranian architecture. Imam Square and the Bu-Ali street access axe were the last transformations that aided the formation of the cornerstone (skeleton) of the historical centre of today's Hamedan.

The area of the proposed property - the core of Hamedan City - is compiled with historical monuments that are nationally inscribed and have historical value. All of these are indication of the authenticity and integrity of the proposed area. Various functions from residential, trade (bazaar), religious (mosque(s), church, synagogue), educational (school), health and hygiene (Hammam) and sports (zoorkhaneh)), etc. are available in this area, which comprises monuments from various historical eras (Medes to the present).

Archaeological Site of Hegmataneh

The ancient quarter of Hegmataneh, an archaeological site, is located in the vicinity of the Bazaar. The southern and eastern angles of the historical area are surrounded by the Hegmataneh boulevard and the western side of the property runs along the Bazaar, while the northern part reaches and is limited to Alvand boulevard. The regional museum of Hamedan is located near the western side of the historical archaeological site. The museum was constructed in that location subsequent to archaeological excavations and having made sure that no historical monument(s) or artefacts/objects existed in the place designated for the construction of the museum, the structure was erected.

Elements/objects on the archaeological site: Twenty-three seasons of archaeological excavations on the archaeological site led to unearthing many objects including monuments. Some of the historical monuments purchased during the freeing process were retained for the implementation of cultural and research activities (examples include: Hegmataneh Cultural Heritage Research Base and the Historical

Centre of Hamedan, Hegmataneh museum, Noor School, Armenian Hammam, the Armenian churches of “St. Stephan”.

Bazaar

The main part of the Hamedan Bazaar is located in-between Baba Taher and Shohada streets. Subsequent to the urban modifications taken place during the Pahlavi era leading to the construction of Ecbatan street, the Hamedan Bazaar was split into two halves and each half became situated on either side of Ecbatan street. Today, the major part of the Bazaar is located on the western corner of Ecbatan street. The starting point of Hamedan Bazaar is stretched along an axes that entered the city from northwest, a historical and important trade route of its time. The marketplace begins with a bazaar that is stretched along the route referred to in the above, as well as the two Golshan and Mirza Kazem caravanserais. The Kafshdooz-khaneh and Qaysariyeh main passageways and part of the Jam’eh mosque are located in its adjacent pathway. This part of the bazaar is very well structured and it was built at the time of the Safavid empire or even before. Later, the bazaar was expanded along axes that were vertical to the main axe and specifically on its west. The expansion of the bazaar initially began with the expansion of the passageway (rasteh) between the Jam’eh mosque and Golshan caravanserai, when the Sharifiyeh caravanserai was constructed and a bath house was built in front of it at the west of the main axes. Gomrok caravanserai was also erected east to the main axes. These constructions then led to the creation of a new passageway, “Halabisaz-ha”. Later, the “Bazaar-ha” passageway was constructed on the south of the Jam’eh mosque and the “Kalimi-ha” passageway was constructed on the north of the Mootab-khaneh¹. These passageways were then expanded to reach sabzeh-maydan, seeing to the construction of various other caravanserais and shops in their proximity. As such, the main structure of the present bazaar was completed.

The architecture of the Hamedan bazaar more or less follows the architecture of other Iranian bazaars. In general, the structure of the bazaar comprises some main and subsidiary passageways (rasteh), which are all roofed. The subsidiary passageways are constructed vertical to the main passages. The major part of these passages were restored in the Qajar era. As in the case of other historical bazaars in Iran, in the Hamedan Bazaar each passage is specifically allocated to the sales of certain products.

Structural elements of Hamedan Bazaar

In its trend of transformation and evolution, together with other urban elements including religious spaces and schools, bath houses and other urban infrastructures, the traditional Hamedan Bazaar complex has created an integrated and unified architectural complex that has saved the city her economic, social and cultural values, at least from the Safavid period onwards.

The traditional Hamedan Bazaar has served as a centre for promoting the collective life of the city. This is to say that the main activities of the citizens and travelers took place within or around the bazaar. Today, in addition to being a place for economic and trade as well as cultural and religious activities, the Hamedani population use their Bazaar as a passage and a connective route.

¹ Leather-making centre (Mootab-khaneh).

The Hamedan Bazaar comprises: commercial spaces including Passageways (Rasteh), shop (Dokkan), arcades and plazas (Timcheh); spaces related to warehousing and keeping commodities such as the Sara, and caravansera; production spaces including, Dalan and Band, Qaysariyah, Kargah (workshop); spaces for religious and cultural functions including mosque, Hossayniyah, Tekkiyeh, ordinary and religious schools, Imamzadeh (shrines of holy personalities and saints), the tomb of Esther; service-providing spaces including, bath houses, water reservoirs; spaces related to social and communicative functions such as the zoorkhaneh² and naqareh khaneh³ and ... (Pourahmad, 1997).

Religious premises on the property

Hamedan has hosted people from many different ethnic and religious groups throughout history, owing to her cultural specifications and geographical location. The presence of people of all faiths (Jews, Christians, and Muslims) living alongside each other in Hamedan makes her an exemplary city for the peaceful co-existence of different divine faiths. Like all other people in the city, the religious minorities also practiced their culture and were active from an economic point of view. They too have had different premises constructed, in line with their faith and religious traditions, in different places of the city. The most important examples of these buildings are the mosques, churches, synagogues, tombs and other associated builds.

Other prominent scientific and cultural personalities of Hamedan

As an ancient and historical city, Hamedan has long been a hub for nurturing prominent personalities and scholars. Of these, reference can be made to renowned personalities such as Baba Taher, Ayn al-Qusat Hamedani, Abu Ali Sina (Avicenna), Khawja Rashiddudin Fazlullah Hamedani, Masud Sa'd Salman, Qawam-al-din Dergzini, Fakhroddin Ala'adowleh Arab-shah, Abul Alaa Hamedani, Khwaja Nassir-addin Hamedani, Rafi-o-dowleh Ali Shah Mofrad-e Hamedani, Ibn Salah Hamedani, Abbas ibn Meshkaviyeh, Badi'al-zaman al-Hamedani, Seyyed Jamal-addin Asad-abadi, Diaco (the first king of the Medes), Karim Khan zand, Lotf-ali Khan Zand, Ibn Khalaf Nirmani, Maftoon and Mirzadeh Eshghi, etc.

Conclusion of description

Hamedan is one of the oldest civilisations and one of the oldest capital cities in the ancient world. It was chosen as Capital City by the Medes from 549 BC to 712 BC and remained an important city during the reign of the Achaemenid, Arsacid and Sassanid Dynasties and even after the advent of Islam in Iran it was an important urban centre and a place for the peaceful co-existence and interaction of people with different languages and ethnic origins such as Muslims, Jews and Armenians. The existence of various mosques, churches and synagogues in the city is proof of this claim. Her geographical placement, good climatic conditions, fertility of soil and grounds, abundance of water resources, and other environmental privileges have brought large populations of people to it, placing the city at the centre of national transformations, especially in proximity of the Zagross ranges. The city is a display window of many different types of architectural design due to its diverse ethnic and religious populations, giving it a scenic urban space that has well developed in recent years. After thousands of years, even the old

² Special gyms with special architectural constructions named Zoorkhaneh. These gyms were traditionally and originally used to train warriors, now symbolically used to train athletes specialising in traditional martial arts and/or Pahlevans.

³ A tower which is used to play the Naqareh.

Hamedan City is still alive and active thanks to the great attention bestowed by its inhabitants to the great historical, climatic and geographical capacities of the old city, which has now become a good example of urbanisation in mountainous areas

1.4 Brief Synthesis

About 2700 years ago, it was designated as the capital of the Medes Empire but maintained its key role in the Achaemenid, Parthian, Sasanian and post-Islamic periods until today. It has served as one of the major governments centre for thousands of years.

The Aryan tribes who settled in the Zagros Mountains and/or in its high plains, managed to establish the Median state. They were among the first tribes to culminate a historical transition from the stage of simple rural and nomadic societies to an urban society. The spatial organization and physical manifestation of this transition was the creation of the first city-state in the Iranian Plateau, which embodied the union of the rural/nomadic and urban communities. In historical texts and written sources surviving from previous periods (especially the writings of Greek historians such as Herodotus, Polybius, Ctesias, Justin and Xenophon, as well as historians of other nations and Islamic ones) the crucial and influential role of Hamedan in historical, religious, social and political events has been mentioned abundantly.

The property contains Hegmataneh archaeological site, residential areas, *Bazaar*, the central square, historical landmarks and contemporary architectural properties located on Hegmataneh axis as far as the Bu Ali Sina (Avicenna) mausoleum.

According to written documents and archaeological evidence, not only the (Great) Khorasan Road but also the Lapis Lazuli Road of the Babylonian and Assyrian era, the Achaemenid Royal Road, the Silk Road of the Parthian and Sasanian era, and the Pilgrimage Paths of the Islamic era all passed through Hamedan. As a result of this important position and status, Hamedan became a place where Muslims, Jews and Armenians lived together, which is evidenced by the existence of mosques, churches and synagogues, including the Grand Mosque, Esther and Mordecai's tombs, as well as Gregory Stephen and Angel churches near each other.

Thanks to this rich cultural and social background, throughout its history Hamedan has been the birthplace of many famous wise men and scholars such as Abu Ali Sina (Avicenna), Baba Taher, Ayn al-Quzat-e Hamedani, Khawaja Rashid al-din Fazlollah-e Hamedani and others. Without doubt these great men played a significant role in the continuation and formation of the intangible heritage of the city, especially during the Islamic and contemporary periods.

The discovery of an exceptional urban complex in the Hegmataneh ancient site with a modular structure denotes the innovation and excellence of urban planning as well as an intelligent and prospective architectural design during the Parthian period. Expansion of the city with a Persian pattern around the ancient site in the Islamic period; also, its growth in the contemporary period and at the same time preservation of its historical and cultural values in different periods shows the continuous vitality of Hamedan.

The important role of Hegmataneh, its *Bazaar* and other vital elements of the city have always attracted the attention of different rulers who tried to contribute to its growth and development, a trend which has continued in the Islamic era too, especially during the Seljuk and Safavid reign until the reign of Qajar, Pahlavi and the Islamic Republic. The most recent urban changes and developments in the central part of the city have taken place under the rule of Pahlavi dynasty with the construction of the city's central square and new streets. Alongside the smart interaction of residents with their surroundings in a harsh mountainous environment, Hamedan has witnessed the peaceful coexistence of people from different ethnicities and religions throughout its history.

Summary of some features and characteristics that make this area worthy of outstanding universal value:

- **Civilizational significance (exceptional evidence of ancient and historical civilizations) and historical Continuity:** Continuousness of life and habitation from the first millennium BC until today can be seen in Hamedan. As a matter of fact, since its establishment and throughout the historical periods of the Median, Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanid and Islamic rule to modern times, this city has always been a permanent human habitat.
- **Centralization of government in different periods:** From the time that it was chosen as the capital of the Median dynasty, Hamedan has played a vital role in the formation of the culture and civilization of ancient Persia. Also, despite the constant change of governments, it has kept its stability and significance during various historical episodes and has always been paid special attention by central governments, as an example during the Achaemenid reign it has served as the summer capital and has acted as one of the three government seats for that dynasty.
- **Urban Planning, Unique and Creative Architecture and Functional Diversity:** The discovery of an exceptional urban complex in the Hegmataneh ancient site with a modular structure denotes the innovation and excellence of urban planning as well as an intelligent and prospective architectural design during the Parthian period. Expansion of the city with an Iranian pattern around the ancient site in the Islamic period; also, its growth in the contemporary period and at the same time preservation of its historical and cultural values in different periods shows the continuous vitality of Hamedan. Because of having a wide range of monuments belonging to historical periods, the nominated property contains a valuable set of different functions covering cultural, historical and economic aspects of the city.
- **Creativity and continuity of tomb architecture in different periods:** Tomb architecture, which is one of the characteristics of Iranian architecture has also been manifested in Hamedan. For example, we can refer to important tombs of different religions, such as the tomb of Esther and Mordechai the Jew, the Alevi dome (with an architecture enjoying unique decorations of the Seljuk period) and the tomb of Bu Ali belonging to the contemporary period.
- **The continuity of authenticity in setting and the continuity of life:** The geographic placement of the city has been intelligent and based on stable environmental indicators in such a way that despite government changes and various urban developments over time, the city centre or its historical nucleus remains unchanged and continues to live. Among other things, during the Islamic period, bazaar, the Grand Mosque and other important buildings were constructed in this space, and the changes in the contemporary period's urban planning also took place due to the thriving in the historical centre.

- **Position on the path of important commercial and cultural highways throughout history and interchange of human values:** The strategic location of the city has caused the most important routes from east to west and from north to south, pass through Hamedan such as the Khorasan Highway (from Babylon and Baghdad to Marv and Balkh), the Lapis Lazuli Road of the Babylonian and Assyrian era, the Achaemenid Royal Road, the Parthian and Sassanid Era Silk Road as well as pilgrimage routes of the Islamic age. Additionally, Hamedan market has always witnessed the production and transaction of various goods and the presence of merchants from different religions and nations of the world throughout history.
- **Cultural diversity and peaceful coexistence of divine religions:** Since a long time ago the city of Hamedan has been welcoming different ethnic groups with different languages and religions and has witnessed the peaceful coexistence of Muslims, Jews and Christians throughout history. Presence of synagogues, mosques, churches, Esther's mausoleum, Jewish Prophet's tomb and so on is a proof of this claim. The vibrant coexistence of Persian speakers, Armenians, Turkish speakers, Kurds, Lurs and other ethnic groups of the region with their diverse dialects, rituals, traditions and intangible heritage can be regarded as among the unique values and points of strength for the proposed property.
- **Values and significance of the city from the point of view of historians and tourists:** in historical texts and written sources left from previous periods, especially the writings of Greek historians such as Herodotus, Polybius, Ctesias, Justin and Xenophon, as well as Islamic and other foreign historians, the importance and the powerful role of this city in historical, political, religious, social events of ancient times have been mentioned abundantly.
- **Interaction and participation of artists and craftsmen in the transfer of knowledge and experience:** owing to the importance and prominence of Hegmataneh throughout history, there was a huge interaction in the design and creation of exclusive works of art and architecture, as well as movable works, with important cities of the same period, such as Susa and Parse. The boom in the leather industry and the government mint of Hamedan, especially during the Safavid period, is a testimony to the proficiency of the master artisans and artists of Hamedan from the Achaemenid age until the end of the Safavid period.
- **Hamedan, the birthplace of world-renowned thinkers:** The high scientific, cultural and artistic prestige as well as international interactions of Hamedan led to the crystallization of various scientific branches in this city. Such an atmosphere inevitably nurtured prominent thinkers such as Abu Ali Sina, commonly known in the West as Bu Ali Sina.



Figure 3: Continuity of Hegmataneh archaeological site and the historical centre of Hamedan, 2021 (source: HHCH Base)

1.5. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

Criterion(ii): Hegmataneh along with the centre of the historical city of Hamedan has enjoyed a sophisticated and creative type and a unique system of urban planning and modular architecture from the first millennium BC. Also, it has presented an outstanding and unique example of the continuity of an urban settlement in a mountainous region passing through the Median, Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanid periods and despite expansion during the Islamic and contemporary times. Since a long time ago the city of Hamedan has been welcoming different ethnic groups with different languages and religions and has witnessed the peaceful coexistence of Muslims, Jews and Christians throughout history.

Criterion(iii): Since the first millennium BC, the urban habitat of Hegmataneh has passed through many historical episodes particularly the Median, Achaemenid, Parthian, Sasanian and Islamic periods to the present era. Gradually it has gone under a continuous development which with artistic, technological, architectural and urban innovations have resulted in the formation of a sustainable city called Hamedan.

Criterion(iv): Hegmataneh and Historical centre of Hamedan is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding values. contains many historical layers from the first millennium BC (Iron Age) to the present day, which together with cultural finds from different historical and Islamic periods comprises a long history of formation process, urban life and Iranian culture. Among the characteristics of the

ancient city of Hegmataneh is its creative urban plan as well as its modular and regular architecture which is relatively unprecedented among historical cities

2. Protection and Management of the nominated property

The HHCH 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 HHCH Tangible and intangible Heritage. Management plan are anticipated to certify that all the people can continue their relationship with this region such as the past but without any harm to the values and attributes of the property.

Inside the HHCH, the management's main approach is based on multidisciplinary operations as well as permanent and integrative conservation.

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 HHCH through the integrated management with cooperation of local communities and other relevant organizations. The outstanding values of HHCH should be preserved by maintaining its authenticity and integrity.

Objectives

- To safeguard the Tangible and intangible values of the HHCH.
- 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.;

2.1 Stakeholders

Nominated property contains different Buildings and sites with different functions as a result; some stakeholders, including owners, inhabitants, indigenous peoples and local communities, governmental, non-governmental and private stakeholders and rights-holders are related to nominated property.

In the property, some are in trade, some live in residential buildings and some are employers at the administrative section located on the property. Additionally, some people are neither owners nor work there, they only cross the property as part of the route of their daily transport.

As a whole, the private owners in the property can be classified into the following groups:

1. Owners/tenants of residential buildings;
2. Owners/tenants of buildings used for trade;
3. Those who permanently go to the property because of their jobs/businesses;
4. Stakeholders.

The above categories of people live in the property and/or work there. For instance, there are many people that work and make a living in the Bazaar. Some of these people are the original owners and some are tenants. Moreover, the local communities also go to the Bazaar to provide their needs.

The municipality and governmental organisations are also classified into the following groups:

1. Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office and the Hegmataneh Base;
2. Municipality and utility organisations such as water, electricity, wastewater, Gas, telecommunications, ...;
3. Endowment Office;
4. Governmental and public institutions such as banks, various offices and administrative units, etc.

The Hegmataneh Base and the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office, as well as the Municipality and the service-provider entities have a very important role in the management of the urban context of Hamedan. They owe this role to their administrative and supervisory role in and over the historical parts of Hamedan.

The Endowment Office, which is the owner of some of the monuments located on the property such as holy places, tombs and some caravanserais, also contributes to the management of the nominated property in close cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Head Office.

2.1 (i) Ownership and inhabitants

The Nominated Property includes various urban spaces, an important archeological site (Hegmataneh), and architectural buildings with different religious, cultural, commercial, residential, public, and service functions, which are owned by the government, the Endowment and Charity Organization (Waqf) and is non-governmental. The ownership of government buildings belongs to IMCHTH, Hamadan Municipality, or other government organizations, and the ownership of non-government buildings belongs to citizens. According to IMCHTH rules and regulations, all buildings registered in the National Monuments List of Iran, considered valuable buildings, are under IMCHTH protection with any kind of ownership and must comply with IMCHTH rules and regulations. Therefore, the rest of the government organizations, in cooperation with IMCHTH, concerning the registered buildings in the list of national monuments of Iran and make decisions regarding the buildings under its laws and regulations.

The ownership of all the buildings in the area of the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan is presented on the map below. In addition, the ownership of all works registered in the list of national employments in the existing field is shown separately in the table.

Private Ownership	70%	1172
Waqf	25%	632
Governmental Ownership	4%	113
IMCHTH Ownership	1%	39

Table 3: The ownership of all units of HHCH nominated property (unit count)

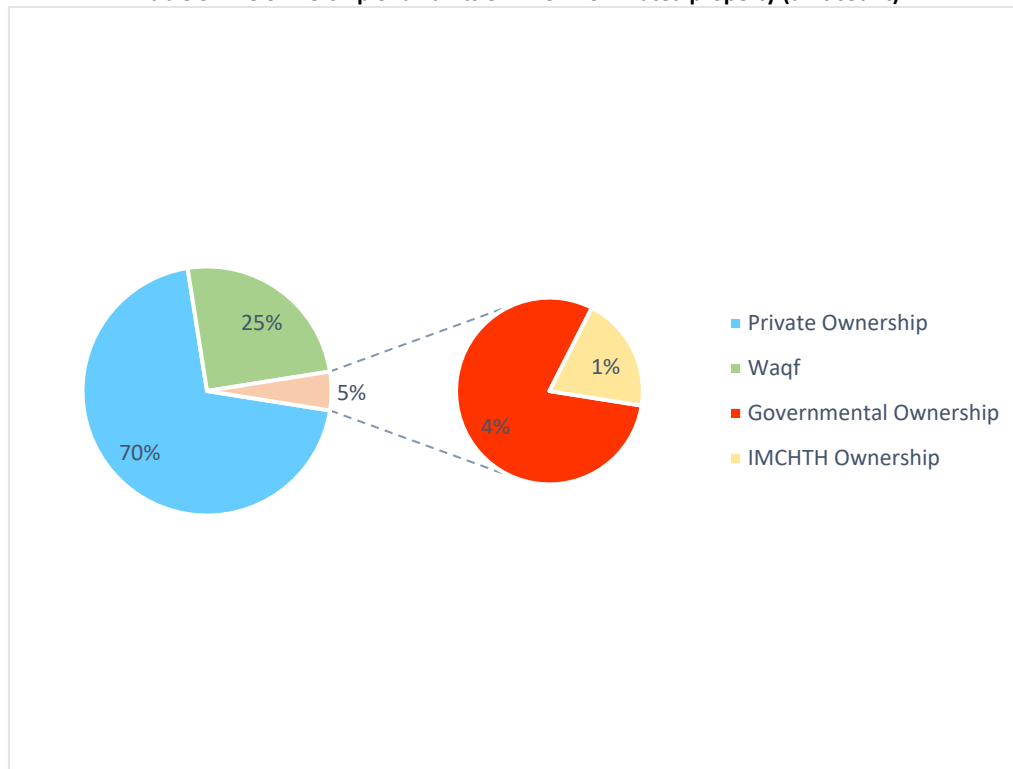


Chart 1: The ownership of all units of HHCH nominated property (unit count)



Figure 4: The Land Ownership map in the Nominated Property; Source: HHCH Base Archive

No	Property	Ownership			No	Property	Ownership		
		WAQF	Governmental (IMCHTH)	Private			WAQF	Governmental (IMCHTH)	Private
1	Hegmataneh Archaeological site		•		18	Dr Motaleb Caravanserai			•
2	Gonbad Alaviyan		•		19	Golshan Caravanserai			•
3	The Tomb of Esther and Mordechai		•		20	Central Square	•	•	•
4	The tomb of Shahzadeh Hossayn	•			21	Peyghambar Mosque	•		
5	Jam'e mosque	•			22	Shahbazi House			•
6	Bu Ali Sina Tomb		•		23	Kargoshaii Bank			•
7	Alaviyan Mosque	•			24	Ghalamdani Caravanserai			•
8	Bazaar	•	•	•	25	Sepah Bank		•	
9	Hoseein Khani Caravanserai	•		•	26	Now Caravanserai			•
10	Sharifiyeh Caravanserai			•	27	Yaghoub Yari Caravanserai			•
11	Safar Khani Sara	•			28	Ghebleh Caravanserai			•
12	Mirza Kazem Caravanserai	•			29	Bank Caravanserai			•
13	Church of St. Gregory Stephen and Mary		•		30	peyghambar Caravanserai	•		
14	Ruhiye Caravanserai			•	31	Armenian Hamam		•	
15	Hamekasi zoorkhaneh			•	32	Asgari House			•
16	Jewish synagogue		•		33	Nushadi House			•
17	Timcheh Saderi			•	34	the historical context of Hamedan	•	•	•

Table 4: Ownership Types of the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan

2.1 (ii) Indigenous Peoples

Given that the historical area of Hegmataneh and the historical centre of Hamedan have various functions and ownerships, management and nomination for possible inscription as world heritage is not conceivable without the consent and cooperation of the residents, stakeholders and owners of the nominated property.

In this trend, from the initiation of the process of nomination for inscription as world heritage, various meetings were held to consider the level of satisfaction and interest of the local communities, trade-holders (owners of various professions) and people's representatives as well as public and private organisations. Additionally, the content of the nomination dossier was conveyed to the local communities, trade-holders (owners of various professions), and all stakeholders in different ways including, brochure publication, and dissemination of information. As a result, the major part of the stakeholders located in the property not only announced consent, but also announced their will to contribute to conservation activities led inside the nominated property.

بسمه تعالی

پیرو دعوتنامه شماره ۱۴۰۱۲/۱۴۶/۸۱۲۰ مورخ ۱۴۰۱/۰۷/۲۳ جلسه ای با حضور رئیس محترم اتاق اصناف شهر همدان و روسا و اعضای محترم هیأت امنای بازار و خیابان های واقع در مرکز تاریخی شهر همدان به ریاست فرماندار محترم و سایر مدعوین در روز یکشنبه مورخ ۱۴۰۱/۰۷/۲۴ تشکیل و ضمن تبیین موضوع و فرایند ثبت جهانی "منظر تاریخی و شهری از هگمتانه تا همدان" و اثرات آن و نیز مقدمات لازم و الزامات ثبت جهانی، اعضای ذیل ضمن استقبال از این اقدام ارزشمند آمادگی خود و تشکل خویش را برای مشارکت و همکاری کامل در رابطه با اقدامات و الزاماتی که نیاز است، در عرصه پیشنهادی ثبت جهانی بر اساس معیارها و ضوابط میراث فرهنگی انجام پذیرد، اعلام نمودند.

اعضای شرکت کننده:

ردیف	نام و نام خانوادگی	سمت	امضاء
۱	محمد علی محمدی	فرماندار شهرستان همدان	
۲	علی مالکیر	مدیر کل میراث فرهنگی، گردشگری و صنایع دستی	
۳	مهدي قدیری	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار طلا و فروش های معلقه	
۴	محمد ارفعوان	رئیس اتاق اصناف	
۵	امیر کریمی	مشاور اتاق اصناف	
۶	حجت الله تاسری	نایب رئیس اتاق اصناف	
۷	سعید دستمالچیان	رئیس هیئت امنای خیابان یوسفی	
۸	حمید خوشبو	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار کوچه استر	
۹	رضا البرزی	رئیس اتحادیه میوه همدان	
۱۰	سید ابراهیم وفا	رئیس هیئت امنای سبزه همدان	
۱۱	مجید معصومی	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار آهن	
۱۲	نورت یوسفی	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار خیابان اکباتان	
۱۳	میلاد محمدی	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار کاروانسرای گلشن و ساحلخانه	
۱۴	وحید علی ضمیر	معاون امور زیر بنایی و حمل و نقل شهری	
۱۵	احمد پرهیزی فرد	مدیر عمرانی امور زیر بنایی شهرداری	
۱۶	رضا زمانی	معاون هماهنگی امور عمرانی فرمانداری همدان	

بسمه تعالی

پیرو دعوتنامه شماره ۱۴۰۱۲/۱۴۶/۸۱۲۰ مورخ ۱۴۰۱/۰۷/۲۳ جلسه ای با حضور رئیس محترم اتاق اصناف شهر همدان و روسا و اعضای محترم هیأت امنای بازار و خیابان های واقع در مرکز تاریخی شهر همدان به ریاست فرماندار محترم و سایر مدعوین در روز یکشنبه مورخ ۱۴۰۱/۰۷/۲۴ تشکیل و ضمن تبیین موضوع و فرایند ثبت جهانی "منظر تاریخی و شهری از هگمتانه تا همدان" و اثرات آن و نیز مقدمات لازم و الزامات ثبت جهانی، اعضای ذیل ضمن استقبال از این اقدام ارزشمند آمادگی خود و تشکل خویش را برای مشارکت و همکاری کامل در رابطه با اقدامات و الزاماتی که نیاز است، در عرصه پیشنهادی ثبت جهانی بر اساس معیارها و ضوابط میراث فرهنگی انجام پذیرد، اعلام نمودند.

اعضای شرکت کننده:

ردیف	نام و نام خانوادگی	سمت	امضاء
۱	محمد علی محمدی	فرماندار شهرستان همدان	
۲	علی مالکیر	مدیر کل میراث فرهنگی، گردشگری و صنایع دستی	
۳	مهدي قدیری	رئیس بازار طلا فروشان راسته بازار مظفریه	
۴	محمد ارفعوان	رئیس اتاق اصناف	
۵	امیر کریمی	مشاور اتاق اصناف	
۶	حجت الله تاسری	نایب رئیس اتاق اصناف	
۷	سعید دستمالچیان	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار خیابان یوسفی	
۸	حمید خوشبو	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار کوچه استر	
۹	رضا البرزی	رئیس اتحادیه میوه فروشان همدان	
۱۰	سید ابراهیم وفا	رئیس هیئت امنای سبزه همدان	
۱۱	مجید معصومی	رئیس هیئت امنای بازار آهن فروشان	
۱۲	ظاهر دشتی پور	مدیر واحد ترافیک معاونت حمل و نقل و امور زیر بنایی شهرداری	
۱۳	عباس ترائیان	مسئول راسته بازارهای محلی اصناف	
۱۴	میلاد محمدی	رئیس هیئت امنای گلشن و ساحلخانه	
۱۵	علی مرعضانی	کمیته دباغخانه	
۱۶	حسین ذوقی	کمیته دباغخانه	
۱۷	رضا زمانی	معاون هماهنگی امور عمرانی	

Figure 5: Sample minutes of meeting on consent and cooperation, with the presence of representatives of the local communities, owners and trade-holders (owners of various professions).



Figure 6: Organising meetings for representatives of the local communities and owners on the topic of inscription as world heritage.

2.1 (iii) Participation

The inscription of Hamedan as world heritage has long been desired by the inhabitants of Hamedan and they have always asked governmental organisations to see to this important issue. Additionally, the public have taken part in voluntary conservation or restoration activities on their own expenses, in cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Head Office.

In spite of the already present awareness, the Hegmataneh Base has also undertaken many activities to raise public awareness on inscriptions as world heritage. These activities that have proven positive are explained below under two sections.

2.1 (iii) .1. Education & Satisfaction

In this regard, the HHCH Base assigned several of its experts to introduce and promote values and educate people in the centre of the historic city. These experts performed their duties in two methods. Some of them organized introduction and training sessions for people of Bazaar and some other sessions were related to the residents of residential area and the consequences of the WH nomination process were explained to them.

Once public trainings and awareness raising on world heritage nomination process were over, the public welcomed all relevant activities and offered a series of suggestions, which proved influential in the process of preparing and completing the nomination file and in conservation efforts.



Figure 7: Training the owners of professions (venue: Golshan Caravanserai)

2.1 (iii) .2. Contribution

The general public cooperated by offering relevant information and various sources available to them including, films, old photographs and oral information and they even cooperated in the preparation and gathering of required documents including, photographs and maps and helped to prepare restoration plans, etc.

It is noteworthy that similar activities were also undertaken in previous years but the difference was that this time once the process of preparing the nomination dossier started, a greater number of the general public volunteered to cooperate. Additionally, with the initiation of the nomination process, greater numbers of the local communities took part and showed interest in cooperation for restoration and conservation of the monuments located on the nominated property.



Figure 8: A programme specialist explaining the nomination dossier to the local communities.

2.2 Protective designation

The Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan (HHCH) includes various urban spaces, an important archaeological site (*Hegmataneh*), Bazaar and architectural buildings with different religious, cultural, commercial, residential, public, and service functions that have been registered in the list of the national heritage of Iran in different years, and after registering these properties, they have special protection and protection laws.

The table below shows the specifications of all valuable elements inscribed on the Iranian National Register of Cultural Heritage that are inside the nominated property.

No	Property	National Registration No.	Year of Registration	No	Property	National Registration No.	Year of Registration
1	Hegmataneh ancient site	28	9/16/1931	18	peyghambar Caravanserai	29971	2/5/2011
2	Gonbad Alaviyan	94	1/6/1932	19	Central Square	2712	7/12/2000
3	The Tomb of Esther and Mordechai	291	12/20/1937	20	Peyghambar Mosque	3247	3/15/2001
4	The tomb of Shahzadeh Hossayn	1707	5/18/1986	21	Shahbazi House	4690	12/18/2001
5	Jam'e mosque	1733	6/15/1996	22	Kargoshaii Bank	9872	9/2/2003
6	Bu Ali Sina Tomb	1869	5/11/1997	23	Ghalamdani Caravanserai	9859	9/2/2003
7	Alaviyan Mosque	1980	4/5/1998	24	Sepah Bank	17128	2/12/2007
8	Bazaar	2027	6/20/1998	25	Now Caravanserai	25125	3/8/2009
9	Hoseein Khani Caravanserai	2067	7/20/1998	26	Yaghoub Yari Caravanserai	25126	3/8/2009
10	Sharifiyeh Caravanserai	2087	8/2/1998	27	Ghebleh Caravanserai	25124	3/8/2009
11	Safar Khani Sara	2088	8/2/1998	28	Bank Caravanserai	25123	3/8/2009
12	Mirza Kazem Caravanserai	2224	2/22/1999	29	Ruhiye Caravanserai	25122	3/8/2009
13	Church of St. Gregory Stephen and Mary	2237	2/22/1999	30	Hamekasi zoorkhaneh	28147	11/22/2009
14	Golshan Caravanserai	2382	8/14/1999	31	Armenian Hamam	31149	12/3/2014
15	Jewish synagogue	29716	2/5/2011	32	Asgari House	32161	12/17/2018
16	Timcheh Saderi	29969	2/5/2011	33	NUshadi House	32167	12/18/2018
17	Dr Motaleb Caravanserai	29970	2/5/2011	34	the historical context of Hamedan	33654	2/21/2022

Table 5: Date and Registration number of the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan on the national heritage list of Iran.

laws and regulations for protection

There are different laws and regulations for protection and conservation of cultural heritage in Iran. These are in the following categories:

- Legislation governing general cases in the country, including cultural heritage;
- Legislation specifically concerning cultural heritage;
- International legal instruments, recommendations and guidelines that are integrated within the national legislation.

Some of the protective designation of the national and universal laws, regulations and constitutions to preserve and support the property are mentioned as below:

NO.	National and universal laws		Data	Ref.	
1	General regulations		Iranian Civil Law	1939	Article 26-45-50- 83
			Land Reform Law	1960	
			Islamic Punishment Law	1991 & 1995	Article 558-566 & 690
			Act of establishment of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOS)	2005	
2	Organizational Law	*IMCHTH The Act of conservation of the national heritages The Articles of Association of Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran	1930 & 1987		
		*DOE Environment Law in Iran	1974&1992	Article 1-16	
		Municipalities Collection of Manucipality Law	From 1945 to 2003	Article 102	
3	International Legal Instruments		The Act of Joining Iran to the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1972	
			Convention on international Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES)	1976	
			United Nations Frame work convention On Climate Change(UNFCCC)	1996	
			united nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)	1994	
			Joining of Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) to the <i>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i>	1996	
			Joining of Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) to the Convention for Safegaurding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	2003	
			The Access to Genetic Resources Bill	2014	
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts (IMCHTH)• Department of Environment (DOE)					

Table 6: National and International Instruments

2.2.1 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 a 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 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: 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 (I), 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.

2.2.2 Specific regulation for cultural heritage

Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Laws (IMCHTH):

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 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;
5. The Law for Establishing the Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning (1987), which concerns with both cultural and natural heritage.

2.2.3 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 Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (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 nominated property 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 decreasing 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 bylaw 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.

2.2.4 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 IMCHTH, and in conformity with article 9 of the chapter on culture, art and physical education of Iran's Third Development Plan, and in compliance with the Decree Number 49454. T. 523269 dated January 22, 2001, by virtue of Article 122 of the National Audit Law passed in 1987, the Cabinet ratified the Regulations of Cultural and Historical Properties of Public and Government Organizations as follows:

2.2.4.1 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.

1. **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 devilement 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 archaeological; sites on the land or the seaside through scientifically conducted excavations or other means.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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 binding 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 in 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 by-law 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 by-law, 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 Third 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 by-law and clause C of article 166 of the development plan law dated 2001AD, performing the duties contained within by-laws is the responsibility of mayors of cities subject to the by-law until the establishment and operation of organizational units under article 1⁴.

As per article 3 of the executive by-law 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;

1. Islamic Parliament Research Center <http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/121341>((Accessed 2015-11-14)

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 nominated property 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 by-law (article 3).

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

1. The councils of city and village must provide protection and cooperation in conservation and supervision of the cultural heritage of Iran;
2. Revision in the apparatus of municipalities covering a historical fabric in order to enable them in fulfilling duties assigned to them about historical fabrics;
3. During developmental operations or issuance of relevant permits, municipalities are bound to seek information from IMCHTH;
4. 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;
5. The Ministry of Interior must cooperate with IMCHTH in compiling directives for attracting the cooperation and protection of councils;
6. Procuring necessary funds via the Management Organization from the annual civil budget and municipality revenues.

It should be noted that the Security Council committee 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 by-law 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.

2.2.5 Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning [HCAUP]

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;
- 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.

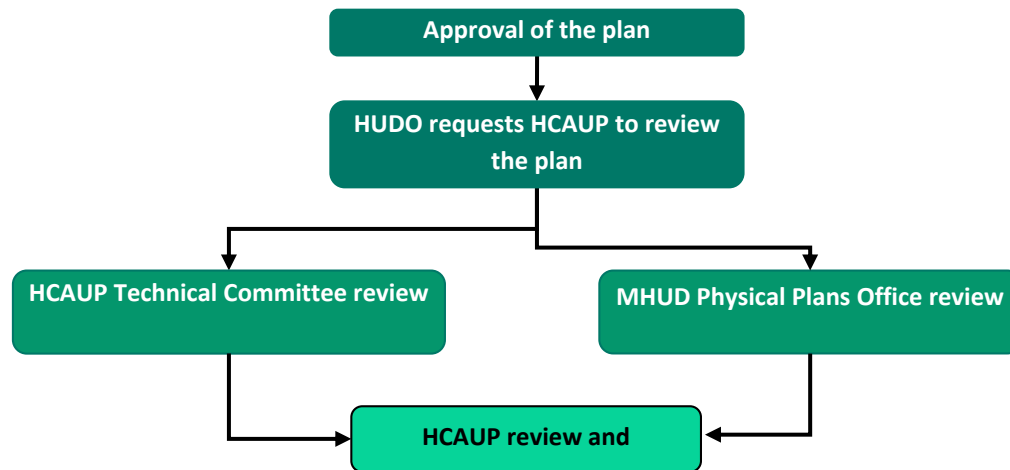


Diagram 1: The procedure for approval of development plans by HCAUP

In principle, HCAUP does not examine the detailed plans. Such plans, as well as modifications which do not essentially change the existing Master Plan, are adopted by a commission presided by the provincial or county governor-general, head of City Council, Mayor, representatives of MHUD and some other ministries and (also called Commission for Article 5). The Secretariat of Commission for Article 5 is established at HUDO. In case of Caravanserais which are located in urban fabrics, the Commission for Article 5 in province is responsible for adopting urban development control regulations that Cultural heritage, tourism and handicrafts ministry is one of the main members of this commission.

2.2.6 The Planning and Budget Organization

As per article 4 of the execute bylaw and clause C of article 166 of the 3rd Development Plan (2000), the Planning and Budget Organization is bound to provide the necessary funding for the execution of recommendations by the IMCHTH and the Ministry of Interior in the annual budget of relevant organizations.

According to article 6 of the 3rd Development Plan (2000), all executive organizations are required to establish specialized research museums in line with their responsibility towards the protection and promotion of cultural heritage in accordance with their own duties, and based on IMCHTH standards. They are also required to spend part of their development and research budget for the conservation, restoration, revitalization, and introduction of these monuments under the supervision of the IMCHTH.

The activities required by the aforementioned articles are:

- Planning, preparing, and executing all necessary actions aimed at the realization of conservation standards declared by IMCHTH about historical buildings, complexes, sites, and fabrics
- Identification conservation and revitalization of historical places and fabrics such as the reorganization of adjoining thoroughfares and public spaces, prioritization of providing urban services in proportion to the qualities of the historical fabric or site
- Planning and reforming 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 the IMCHTH

- 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
- 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/village/province and putting them under physical conservation within urban/rural development plans based on IMCHTH standards
- Issuance of any construction permit and conducting of development operations within the Nominated property 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 the IMCHTH
- Preparing and implementing plans related to restoration and revitalization of historical compounds, buildings and fabrics with cooperation and supervision of the IMCHTH as well as performing necessary activities for their ratification by the IMCHTH

2.2.7 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 ICHHTO 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 ICHHTO 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:

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 ICHHTO about development plans before starting relevant execution operations approved in 2002 (09/07/1382 SAH)

It is advisable that all executive organizations inquire the ICHHTO 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 1972

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.

National Strategy Document on Revitalizing, Upgrading, Renovating and Enabling Deteriorated and Underutilized Urban Fabrics, Approved in 2012

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:

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.

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;

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;

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;

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

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;

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:

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ,1972,;

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1954) and its Protocol I (1954) and Protocol II (1999);

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,2003;

Xi'an Declaration 21 October 2005;

Vienna Memorandum On World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture-Managing the Historic Urban Landscape, 2005;

The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas 28 November 2011;

Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, The Washington Charter, 1987;

And also:

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

to 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 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.

Law of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran joining the Convention on Biological Diversity (enacted on May, 26th, 1996)

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 Board of Ministers' 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.

2.2.8 Other regulation

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. The Nominated property and buffer zones of historical buildings are considered and respected in the national law.

2.2.9 Regulations related to nominated property and buffer zone

Regulations of the Nominated Property

1. All activity that may damage the base of the nominated property or its historical and visual integrity is prohibited.
2. All interventions including restoration, rehabilitation, re-organisation or changing the function of all or part of the various monuments without the permission of the IMCHTH are prohibited.
3. Any archaeological or research or similar activity aimed to be carried out with the sole purpose of identifying, preserving and restoring the historical and cultural values of the nominated property must be implemented based on a plan, final approval and under the supervision of the IMCHTH.
4. Any construction activity or intervention on the archaeological site of Hegmataneh and other archaeological sites located in the nominated property is strictly prohibited.
5. All urban development plans must be approved by the IMCHTH at the feasibility stage.
6. The maximum height of any building constructed in the nominated property must not be more than their adjacent or surrounding historical monuments.

Regulations Applied to the Buffer Zone

1. Any activity that may inflict damage upon or harm the structure, foundation and landscape of the nominated property is strictly prohibited.
2. All urban development plans must be approved by the IMCHTH at the feasibility stage.
3. Any civil development or urban re-organisation plan, leisure facilities, implementation of transportation plans, development or construction of infrastructures including, water and wastewater canals, electrical set-ups, installation of gas pipelines or landline telephone cables and the like, on the nominated property, can only be executed with the permission and approval of the IMCHTH.
4. Any buildings or structures in the buffer zone that is built against the regulations of the buffer zone must be modified according to the regulation of buffer zone after their useful life and in case of demolition and renovation requests by the owners.
5. Improvement and restoration of historical trails of historical authenticity and value that are located in the buffer zone must be undertaken using similar construction materials, and in line with the original plan and pattern and with the permission and upon approval of the IMCHTH.
6. Regulations ruling over the height of builds in the buffer zone are all in line with the specific conservation plan related to the historical fabric of Hamedan.
7. Any harmful or disturbing use of the properties located in the Buffer zone including, polluting practices are strictly prohibited.

2.3 Means of implementing protective measures

Considering her outstanding universal value, the historical city of Hamedan calls for precise and functional management. A city that was living and dynamic throughout history should be continually managed in order to meet the needs of her inhabitants in the contemporary era and future.

Urban management has long been in place in Hamedan. Long ago Zahir al-Dawlah saw to the establishment of the first local consultative Assembly. When Reza Shah came into power, being the head of the Cossack Brigade in Hamedan, he carried out many civil development plans in Hamedan and established the Hamedan Municipality, which was referred to as Baladiyeh in those days. As a whole, Hamedan hosts one of the oldest municipalities of Iran. The Hamedan Municipality is over one-hundred years old (established in 1285 (1906)). Today, with the development of the City and in view of the growing needs of the citizens, the Municipality has gained a widespread administrative structure. In 1382 (2003), with the establishment of the City Council, the administrative structure of the Municipality underwent some changes.

Subsequent to the adoption of “Ghanoon Atiqat”⁵ in 1930, conservation of cultural heritage in Hamedan gained great importance as in all other places, nationwide. In 1931, Hegmataneh was one of the first monuments that was nationally inscribed under reference number: 28.

In order to put an integrated system of management in place in Hamedan, in addition to the past and present efforts of the Municipality and the City Council and service-provider entities, other organisations such as the Endowment Office, the Cultural Heritage Head Office, the head offices of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Medical Treatment and other related organisations and the general public have taken important steps in creating a mechanism that enables the use of all available capacities to achieve the unified goal of effective urban conservation and management.

The responsibilities of all responsible organizations and their introduction are summarized below:

2.3.1 Iranian Ministry of Culture Heritage, Tourism & Handicrafts (IMCHTH)

The Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism of Iran (IMCHTH) have general administrative and financial responsibilities for the management, protection, and supervision of monuments and historical sites in Iran. IMCHTH has its branches in each province of the country under the name of Cultural Heritage Organization. Every important historical site in Iran, by IMCHTH, includes a research base in which, in addition to national and provincial experts, some experts work permanently. The general task of IMCHTH regarding cultural heritage consists of Research, Supervision, Rehabilitation and Presentation. Description of which is as follows:

- Development and performing research plans regarding the existing heritages of past generations;
- Identification and studying sites, archaeological sites, solo architectural monuments and complexes as well as developing a comprehensive list and their archaeological maps;

⁵ Law on the conservation of national heritage.

- Inscription of valuable relics whether tangible or intangible in the national heritage list and other associated lists;
- Defining the nominated property and buffer zones of the inscribed historic sites, archaeological sites, solo architectural monuments and complexes and the specific architectural and planning regulations inside the zones;
- Development of documentation center of the national cultural heritages (such as series of scientific reports, maps, photos, etc.) to be provided as scientific references for associated researchers, etc.

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 HHCH base.

The IMCHTH, Municipality, Ministry of Interior, 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 HHCH.

In the Integrated Management and Conservation Plan of the HHCH, the IMCHTH (Deputy of Cultural Heritage - HHCH 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 HHCH Base has 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 HHCH, which is the role of local communities in the management of city. Actually, the HHCH Base is indirectly involved in the management of the city, and the management practices in the city is monitored and controlled by the Base.

Today, the protection system that affects the nominated property is well-planned and perfectly suitable to ensure its protection.

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 monuments, areas and sites among the Hamedan City 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 2.d. There is a whole set of mechanisms in place for enforcing the conservation provisions.

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 breach of these regulations without due authorization would give rise to sanctions being levied or disciplinary action.

The HHCH Base is the establishment responsible for management, conservation and protection of the properties. The chart below shows the position of this base in the IMCHTH.

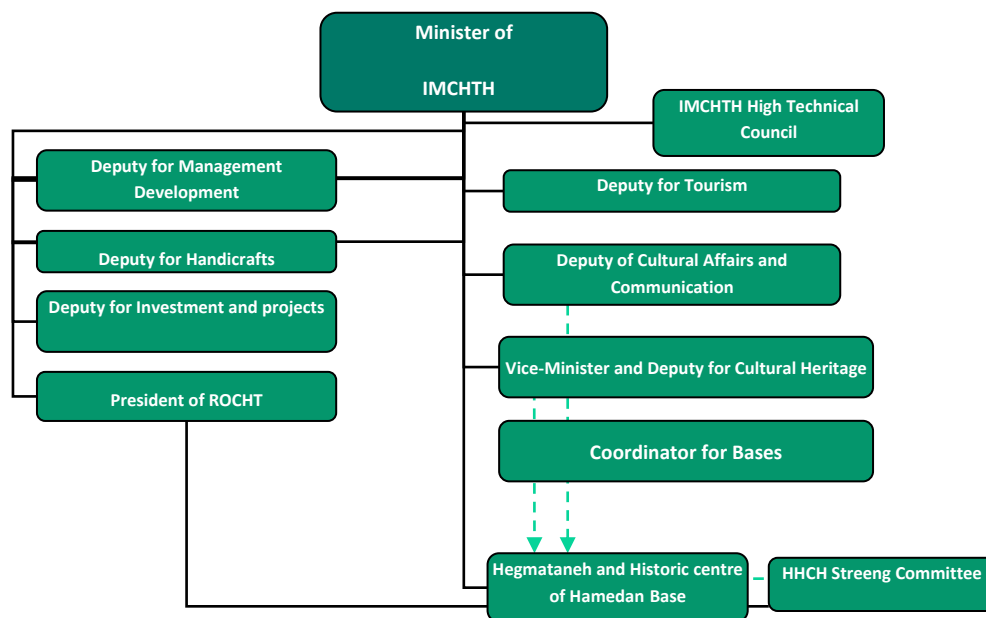


Diagram 2: The Position of the Hegmataneh and Historical centre of Hamedan Base in the IMCHTH

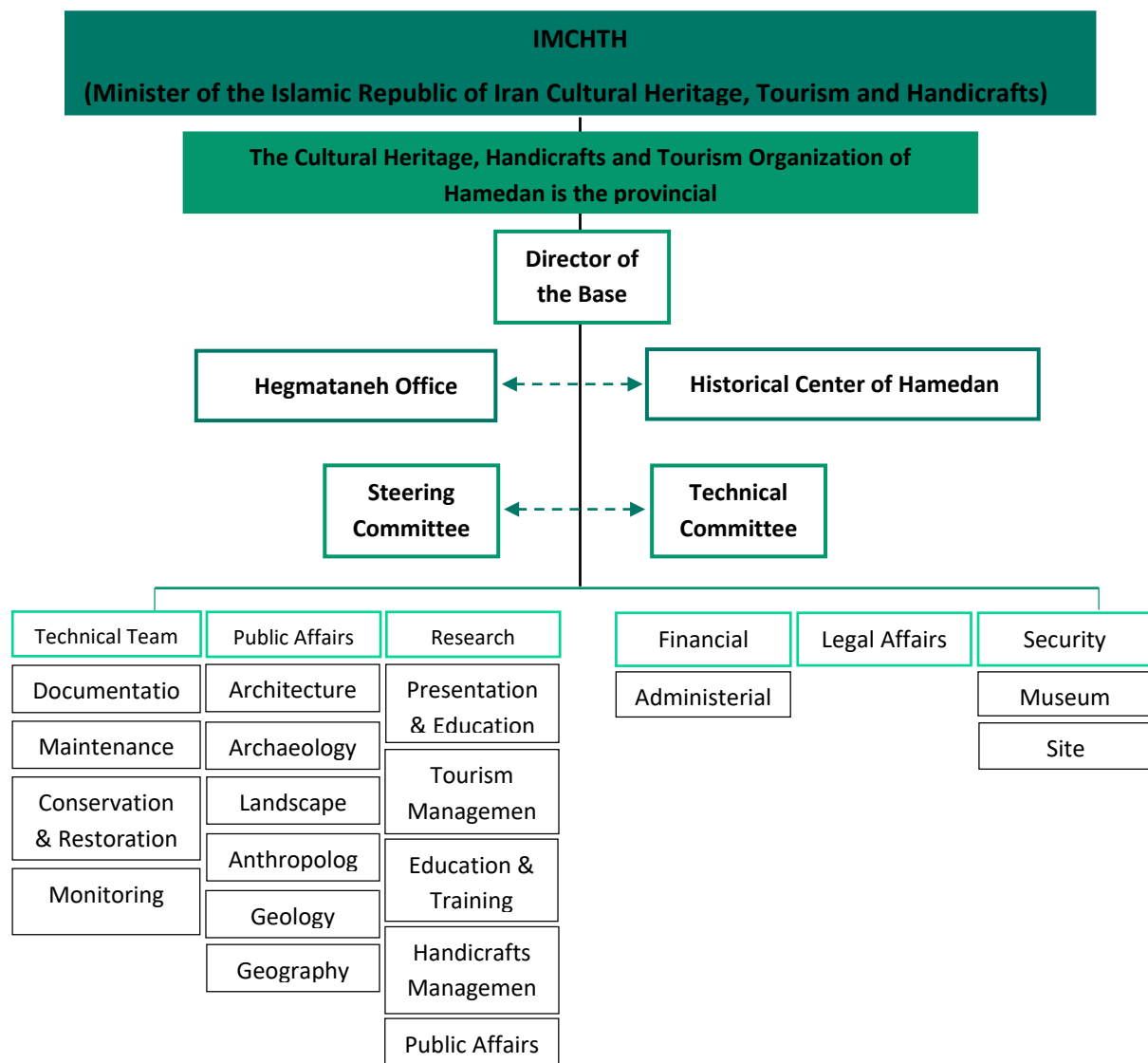


Diagram 3: Departments and units forming the HHCH Base

2.3.2 General Office for Cultural Heritage of Hamedan Province:

General Office for Cultural Heritage of Hamedan Province is the representative of IMCHTH and has to undertake all the tasks mentioned above in the Hamedan Province.

Responsibilities of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office

- Spelling out executive guidelines, strategies and programmes of the Head Office regarding the responsibilities of the deputies and their related bureaux in relation to conservation, preservation, restoration and awareness-raising about cultural heritage, handicrafts, traditional arts and tourism of Hamedan and supervision over the proper and timely implementation of programmes and responsibilities;

- Aiming at equipping and strengthening the Head Office and raising the awareness and knowledge of the general public in relation to Iranian cultural and historical properties and elements (heritages in general);
- Attending related associations, councils and commission meetings;
- Mobilising resources and facilities for investments in tourism-relevant projects;
- Planning and supervising the appropriation and timely regulation of the Head Office's budget as per the regulations governing supervision over the distribution and use of the appropriated budget.



Diagram 4: Cultural Heritage Organization of Hamedan Province

2.3.3 Municipality of the Historical City of Hamedan:

Considering her outstanding universal value, the historical city of Hamedan calls for precise and functional management. A city that was living and dynamic throughout history should be continually managed in order to meet the needs of her inhabitants in the contemporary era and future.

Urban management has long been in place in Hamedan. Long ago Zahir al-Dawlah saw to the establishment of the first local consultative Assembly. When Reza Shah came into power, being the head of the Cossack Brigade in Hamedan, he carried out many civil development plans in Hamedan and established the Hamedan Municipality, which was referred to as Baladiyeh in those days. As a whole, Hamedan hosts one of the oldest municipalities of Iran. The Hamedan Municipality is over one-hundred years old (established in 1906). Today, with the development of the City and in view of the growing needs of the citizens, the Municipality has gained a widespread administrative structure. In 2003, with the establishment of the City Council, the administrative structure of the Municipality underwent some changes.

Subsequent to the adoption of “Ghanoon Atiqat”⁶ in 1930, conservation of cultural heritage in Hamedan gained great importance as in all other places, nationwide. In 1931, Hegmataneh was one of the first monuments that was nationally inscribed under reference number: 28.

In order to put an integrated system of management in place in Hamedan, in addition to the past and present efforts of the Municipality and the City Council and service-provider entities, other organisations such as the Endowment Office, the Cultural Heritage Head Office, the head offices of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Medical Treatment and other related organisations and the general public have taken important steps in creating a mechanism that enables the use of all available capacities to achieve the unified goal of effective urban conservation and management.

Handling the requests of residents and owners within the Historic city regarding reconstruction, restoration, construction permission, minding the main issues of main and secondary streets and their solution, maintenance of passageways and public spaces, designation and implementation of infrastructural projects, improving the quality of lightings whether for streets or key monuments, refinement of districts, managing the landscape and existing urban furniture within the zones, improvement of pavements and street facades, qualitative improvement of sidewalks and pedestrian zone, improvement of car zone and street conditions, development and preservation of parks and public places.

The general responsibilities of the Municipality of Hamedan are as follows:

- Designing and building public gardens, streets, roads, city squares, waterways and improving passages;
- Supervising measures aimed at public healthcare improvement and cooperating with healthcare centres for vaccinations;
- Preventing and prohibiting begging and promoting public education and training;
- Establishing cultural, healthcare and training institutions, as well as cooperatives, foundations for supporting mothers, orphanages, hospitals, nurseries, mental healthcare hospitals, hospices, libraries, museums, etc.
- Maintaining moveable and immoveable properties of the Municipality and defending individual files filled against the Municipality;
- Budget estimation, regulation and appropriation and preparing building programmes and plans;
- Selling and buying property(ies) in line with the financial bylaw of municipalities;
- Saving the city in cases of natural disasters including floods, fires, broken walls, wells and pitches appearing in streets, and elsewhere;
- Modifying the city plan in case of need and determining just prices for pieces of land and buildings;
- Building markets for people to purchase their needs and constructing public car parks, etc.;
- Preventing any establishments that may create vocal, infectious, or any other sort of pollution for the city-dwellers. These may include: in-city factories, workshops, public garages, mechanic shops, stores,

⁶ Law on the conservation of national heritage.

places producing explosives, stables, locations for animal husbandry, farms and any other profession of the sort;

- Building public utility buildings such as laundries, public toilets, public baths, cheap houses and residential areas for low-income citizens;
- Cooperation in all activities aimed at conservation of historical buildings and monuments and constructing mosques, etc.;
- Issuing construction permits for all buildings in the city;
- Constructing asphalt roads, streets and passages;
- Naming streets and giving them numbers.

2.3.4 Supervisory systems

The existing research base for the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan called Base Hegmataneh since 2000 It has started working. The director of this base is selected by the proposal of the general director of the affairs of the bases in (IMCHTH) and the approval of the director of the cultural heritage of the Hamedan province and with the final approval of the deputy (IMCHTH).

In the field of protection and restoration of the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan, city as well as improving the quality of life in terms of physical, social, cultural, and economic other organizations such as Hamadan Municipality, etc. also have responsibilities and this activity under the supervision of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage Representation of the historical landscape base of Hamedan is done in an integrated manner. The existing research base is responsible for providing a complete report of all activities carried out in the Hamadan Historical Center (IMCHTH) and the Hamedan Province Cultural Heritage. It is directly responsible for all actions and coordination in this historical center.

The research base of the historical centre of Hamedan, widely known as Hegmataneh and the historical centre of Hamedan, was initiated in 2011. The manager of the base is selected upon the proposal of the Director General of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office in Hamedan subsequent to approval by the Director General of the World Heritage Bases Affairs, located at the IMCHTH, and the final approval of the Deputy Minister for Cultural Heritage, also located at the IMCHTH.



Diagram 5: Supervisory systems

As already explained, in addition to the IMCHTH and its associated entities including, the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office in Hamedan, all activities undertaken for the conservation and restoration of Hegmataneh and the historical centre of Hamedan and all activities aimed at improving the physical, social, cultural and economic quality of life there, are carried out in cooperation with related entities including the Hamedan Chamber of Guilds. Each entity pursues

separate responsibilities in this respect and carries out separate activities. All responsibilities and activities carried out inside the nominated property and its buffer zone are under the full supervision of the Hegmataneh Base. Additionally, the said research base is in charge of reporting all activities undertaken in the nominated property and the buffer zone to the IMCHTH and the cultural heritage head office in Hamedan. Hegmataneh Base is, therefore, directly in charge of all measures undertaken in the nominated property and the buffer.

The Hegmataneh and the Historical Centre of Hamedan Base⁷ also has supervision over all activities related to planning, and periodic visits made of the historical site, and organises consultation meetings such as council meetings and meetings of the technical and policy-making committees in relation to relevant administrative, technical and research issues. Additionally, the Hegmataneh Base is in charge of organising conferences, training workshops, specialised events, and establishing intra- and inter-organisational connections. The activities of the Base are under the direct supervision of the Hamedan Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office and the IMCHTH.

The Base has the following responsibilities:

- Research, conservation, restoration, awareness-raising, training and cooperation in developing tourism infrastructures;
- Policy-making and planning to develop an administrative programme to harmonise the activities of the Base;
- Setting the grounds for strengthening cooperation between the Base and academic, research and scientific centres;
- Equipping the Base and improving its administrative, technical and executive aspects;
- Planning to overcome problems;
- Preparing progress reports of activities under implementation;
- Coordination and cooperation with relevant entities to raise awareness about the Base, nationally and internationally;
- Cooperating with the Office for Inscriptions, Preservation and Revitalization of Intangible and Natural Cultural Heritage;
- Following up the appropriation of national, provincial and other budgets based on approved programmes of the planning and policy-making council;
- Preparing and submitting periodic reports;
- Organising training workshops and scientific gatherings to develop the Bases' Human Resources;
- Awareness-raising about the Base, internationally.

The Hegmataneh and Historic centre of Hamedan Base as a representative of the Ministry of the Cultural Heritage, coordinating role, all matters related to planning, monitoring, and periodic visits, conducting performance reports and annual plans, holding consultative meetings such as councils and technical committees and policy Regarding research, technical and executive issues of the Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan. Designs plans and implements activities such as holding conferences, workshops, specialized meetings, and establishing internal and external communications

⁷ For ease of reference, hereinafter, this entity will be referred to as “Hegmataneh Base” or simply “the Base”.

The HHCH Base is responsible for conservation activities within the nominated property and buffer zone. Decision about long term general policies regarding the site as well as fostering the support of other relevant organizations is not only made by a technical committee but also by a steering committee made of mayor representative, university professors, experts in cultural heritage and other disciplines, Hamedan governor general office, members of the parliament of Iran, the Councils, governor's office as well as the Ministry of Road and Urbanization (the High Council of Road, Architecture and Urban Planning), Ministry of Interior, 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.

2.3.5 Members of the technical committee and steering committee of Hegmataneh and Historic center of Hamedan Base

Steering Committee

Steering committee is another element of the implement integrated management system for HHCH with a clear role.

The Steering Council's members are selected every five years from among entities proposed by the Deputy for Cultural Heritage of the IMCHTH. The Council meets twice a year in ordinary session and as required in extraordinary sessions as well. The Steering Council has 22 legal members. They are all from the province and are experts in related areas. Fourteen of the twenty-two members are the main members who are present in all meetings. Other members take part in the meetings based on the topic of each session and their presence is dependent on their specialty. In addition to the legal members, the Council has four real members as well. These members are pioneers in architecture, restoration and archaeology.

Terms of reference of the Steering Committee

- Reviewing the comprehensive programme(s) of the Base for submission to the policy-making council for final approval;
- Reviewing and approving the annual management plan of the Base;
- Approving the qualification and competence of consultants and implementers who will be cooperating with the Base;
- Analysing and approving the terms of reference of consultants and implementers who will be cooperating with the Base;
- Studying and approving the details of proposed research projects prepared by the Base for implementation;
- Preparing an annual technical report based on approved and implemented projects for submission to the policy-making council of the Base.

Members of the Steering Committee

The members to the Steering Council are selected from among experts and specialists proposed by the Base and the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan. The selected members will be appointed by the Deputy for Cultural Heritage of the IMCHTH.

Row	Post	Row	Post
1	Governor (Chairperson)	12	Director General, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade
2	Deputy for Urban Development of the Governor-General (Deputy Chairperson)	13	Chairperson of the Chamber of Guilds
3	Deputy for Coordinating Economic Affairs	14	Director General, Electricity Company
4	Deputy for Policy, Social Affairs and Security	15	Director General, Water and Wastewater Company
5	Hamedan Governor	16	Director General, Gas Company
6	Director General for Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts (Secretary)	17	Director General, Telecommunications Company
7	Director, Hegmataneh Base and the Historical Centre of Hamedan	18	Director General, Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
8	Head, Budget and Planning Organization	19	Dean, Faculty of Arts and Architecture, Bu Ali Sina University
9	Mayor of Hamedan	20	Representatives of the People of Hamedan at the Islamic Parliament of Iran
10	Head, Hamedan City Council	21	Representatives of Hamedan NGOs
11	Director General, Urban Development Company	22	Representative of the Judiciary (Public Prosecutor)
23	Four veterans and experts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohammad Rahim Sarraf, Phd, Archaeologist • Yagoub Mohammadifar, Phd, Archaeologist • Mohammad Ebrahim Zarei, Phd, Architect • Mohammad Saeed Izadi, Phd, Architect 		

Table 7: Members of the Steering Committee

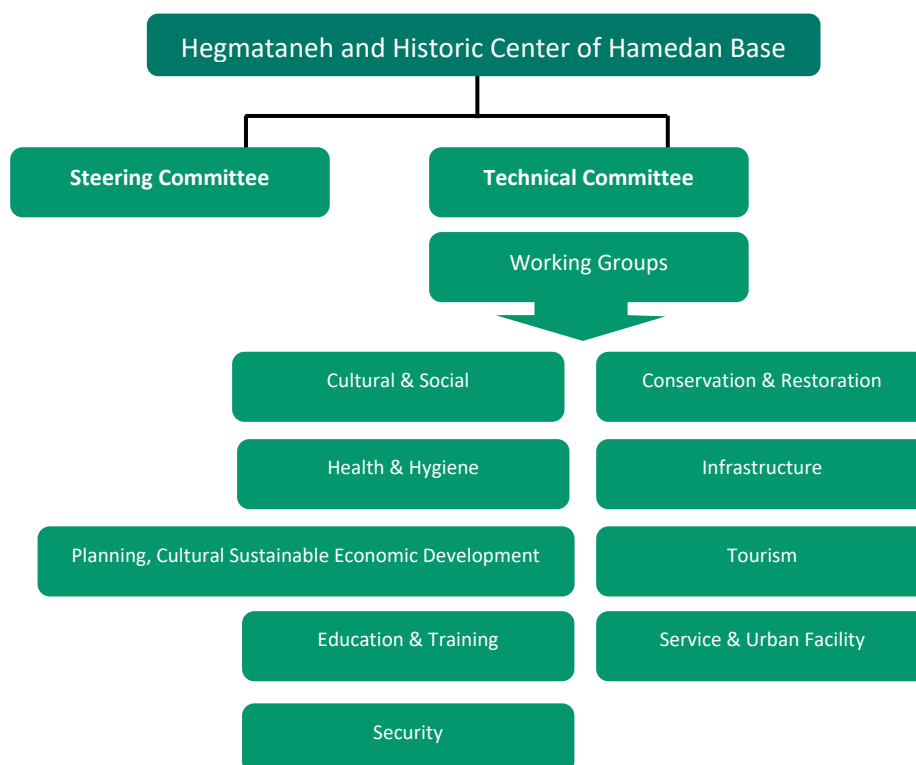


Chart 2: The defined working groups in the framework of Technical committee**Technical Committee**

The technical committee consisted of experienced specialists from various fields related to the HHCH from IMCHTH and another Organization and provincial members.

The Technical Committee is comprised of skilled specialists in restoration, conservation, tourism, handicrafts, anthropology, cultural economy, archaeology, civil engineering, urban planner, urban designer and architecture. The Technical Committee is constituted of seven working groups. The Members to the working groups are selected from among the members of the Technical Committee and the Steering Council.

- Saheb Mohammadiyan Mansour, Director Hegmataneh Base and the Historical Centre of Hamedan
- Maryam Mosavi, Deputy of Culture Heritage for Hamedan IMCHTH
- Hasan Soltani, Architect
- Bahram Totonchi, Architect
- Mohammad Saed Izadi, Architect
- Yaghoub Mohammadifar, Archaeologist
- Mohammad Rahim Ranjbaran, Archaeologist
- Mohammad Ebrahim Zarei, Archaeologist
- Kazem Mollazadeh, Archaeologist
- Mohamad Shabani, Archaeologist

Working Group:

The title of associated organizations in each workgroup and their tasks is presented individually in the following charts and tables:

The tables below include information on the names of the working groups and their responsibilities/objectives:

A – Working group on preservation and restoration	
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and proposing guidelines to preserve the property against threats and factors that cause damage; - Monitoring and restoration of damages.
Members	1. Director General of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan (as Chairperson); 2. Director of the Base (as Secretary); 3. Director General, Technical Bureau of the Governor's Office; 4. Deputy for Urban Development, Municipality of Hamedan; 5. Mayor of the historical site; 6. Representative of the Chamber of Guilds; 7. Representative of the Power Distribution Company; 8. Representative of the Gas Company; 9. Representative of the Telecommunications Company; 10. Representative of the Water and Wastewater Company; 11. Deputy for Urban Development of the Governor General; 12. Representative of the Bu Ali Sina University of Hamedan; 14. Deputy Director General, Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan; 15. Representatives of NGOs; 16. Two relevant experts.

B – Cultural, social, environment, health and training/education working group

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research, documentation and planning to safeguard intangible cultural heritage and local cultures for future generations; - Mitigating social problems and cultural advancement.
Members	1. Deputy for political, social and security affairs of the Governor General (as Chairperson); 2. Director General, Social Affairs Bureau, Office of the Governor General; 3. Deputy, Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan; 4. Assistant Mayor for Culture, Municipality of Hamedan; 5. Head of the Cultural Commission, Hamedan City Council; 6. Hamedan's Office of the Governor General; 7. Chamber of Guilds; 8. Representative of the Bu Ali Sina University of Hamedan; 9. Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting; 10. Representative of the Culture and Islamic Guidance Head Office in Hamedan; 11. Representative of Technical and Vocational Training Head Office in Hamedan; 12. Two representatives of NGOs; 13. Two skilled experts.

C – Working group on economic planning and sustainable development

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and proposing guidelines for economic development relying on local knowledge and skills and in line with the principles of conservation of historical contexts, to enhance social and economic dignity.
Members	1. Assistant Governor General for Coordination of Economic Affairs (as Chairperson); 2. Head of the Management and Planning Organization Head Office at Hamedan (as Secretary); 3. Mayor of Hamedan; 4. Chairperson of the Economic Commission of the City Council of Hamedan; 5. Deputy for Industry, Mine and Trade Head Office at Hamedan; 6. Chamber of Guilds; 7. Assistant for Investments and Tourism of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office at Hamedan; 8. Assistant for Handicrafts of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office at Hamedan; 9. Women's Head Office of Hamedan; 10. Assistant for Economic Affairs at the Governor General's Office of Hamedan; 11. Representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamedan Province; 12. Representative of the Chamber of Cooperatives of Hamedan Province; 13. Representative of Professional Tourism NGOs of Hamedan Province; 14. Representative of relevant cultural heritage NGOs.

D – Working group on Introduction, Training and Tourism

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning for and proposing guidelines and carrying out research in historical traditions and religions for future generations; - Planning training courses for the local communities; Promoting tourism, improving tourism infrastructures and facilitating tourism.
Members	1. Assistant Governor General for Urban Development (as Chairperson); 2. Director General of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan (as Secretary); 3. Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting at Hamedan; 4. Representative of the Education Head Office of Hamedan; 5. Representative of one of the universities of Hamedan; 6. Representative of the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults at Hamedan; 8. Representative of the Endowment Head Office of Hamedan; 9. Representative of Professional NGOs in Tourism at Hamedan; 11. Chairperson of the Tourism Commission of the City Council; 12. Director General for Women's Affairs at the Office of the Governor General; 13. Hamedan Governor General; 14. Director of the Base; 15. Representative of the Public Spaces Office of the Disciplinary Police of Hamedan; 16. Assistant for Tourism of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan.

E – Working group on Introduction, Training and Tourism

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing, improving and regulating urban infrastructures, transportation and traffic control in the historical city.
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Members	1. Assistant Governor General for Urban Development (as Chairperson); 2. Mayor of the historical site (as Secretary); 3. Assistant Director General of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan; 4. Chairperson of the related commission at the Islamic City Council; 5. Representative of the Gas Company of Hamedan; 6. Representative of the Power Distribution Company of Hamedan; 7. Representative of the Telecommunications Company; 8. Representative of the Water and Wastewater Company of Hamedan; 9. Representative of the Firefighting Company; 10. Representative of the Traffic Police; 11. Director General of the Technical Office of the Governor General; 12. Governor General of Hamedan; 13. Representative of the Roads and Urban Development Head Office of Hamedan.
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F – Working group on Urban Services and Facilities

Purpose	- Coordination and planning for regulating and improving the quality and quantity of urban services and facilities.
Members	1. Governor General of Hamedan (as Chairperson); 2. Mayor of Hamedan (as Secretary); 3. Secretary of the Coordinating Commission of Provincial Banks; 4. Representative of the University of Medical Sciences of Hamedan; 5. Chairperson of the Commission for Urban Services of the City Council; 6. Representative of the Roads and Urban Development Head Office of Hamedan; 7. Representative of the Industry, Mine and Trades Organization Head Office; 8. Representative of the Chamber of Guilds; 9. Assistant Director General for Management and Human Resources Development of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office of Hamedan; 10. Representative of the Traffic Police; 11. Representative of the Economic Affairs and Finance Head Office of Hamedan.

G – Working group on Disciplinary and Security Matters

Purpose	- Coordination and planning for improving social, disciplinary and security issues in the historical centre of Hamedan.
Members	1. Governor General of Hamedan (as Chairperson); 2. Assistant Governor General for Political and Social Affairs (as Secretary); 3. Head of the Disciplinary Police of the Province; 4. Head of the Traffic Police; 5. Public Prosecutor; 6. Representative of the Intelligence Head Office at Hamedan; 7. Representative of the Security and Disciplinary Bureau of the Office of the Governor General; 8. Representative of the Chamber of Guilds; 9. Deputy for Social Affairs of Hamedan Municipality; 10. Person-in-Charge of Preservation at the Cultural Heritage Head Office of Hamedan.

Terms of reference of various entities in relation to Hegmataneh and the Historical Centre of Hamedan

Relevant entity	Terms of reference
Deputy for Urban Development, Office of the Governor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and coordination among stakeholder entities and the Municipality, to implement related activities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Devising all urban development plans in view of the regulations governing the property and its buffer zone; Supporting proper budget appropriation for preservation, restoration and regulation of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Regulating transportation and traffic control in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and Hegmataneh, and eliminating all motorised transportation in Hegmataneh; Regulating the Bazaar; Completion and improvement of infrastructures in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and necessary coordination.
Deputy for Economic Affairs, Office of the Governor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering and promoting investments, employment, sustainable economic development and empowering local communities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving trade spaces in the Historical Centre and empowering the inhabitants of the Historical Centre; Meeting financial needs of the local communities for restoration and revitalisation of historical buildings; Supporting tourism activities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Management and Planning Organization of Tehran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocating budget to preservation and restoration in the Historical Centre of Hamedan, and to awareness-raising about the value of the Historical Centre of Hamedan and Hegmataneh; Allocating budget to content production for awareness-raising purposes, in different languages.
Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing restoration and regulation projects and helping to develop infrastructures in the Historical Centre of Hamedan, in cooperation with the IMCHTH; Coordinating urban development affairs of the Municipality, in line with the regulations governing the Historical Centre of Hamedan. Supervising the good implementation of approved urban development projects, whether short-, mid-, or long-term, in cooperation with the IMCHTH; Providing for rendering appropriate services to tourists and inhabitants of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Planning for and regulating transportation and related infrastructures in line with regulations governing the Historical Centre of Hamedan, in cooperation with the IMCHTH; Regulating disturbing city professions and professions that do not suit the historical context of the city; Contributing to revitalising the (old) cultural axis and creating tourism trails/paths; Organising cultural events and programmes and producing and distributing awareness-raising materials about the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Providing for required fire-fighting facilities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan, in line with regulations governing the property; Restoration and removal of all visual defects in the Bazaar and the nominated historical property; Coordination with relevant entities to revitalize Qanats located in the nominated historical property; Planning for the elimination of the passage of all motorised vehicles in Hegmataneh.
Hamedan Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing procedures and proposing guidelines, policy-making and devising programmes in line with the responsibilities of all deputy bureaux and their associated entities in relation to preservation, restoration and revitalisation practices related to cultural heritage, handicrafts, traditional arts and tourism in the proposed property; Awareness-raising for the general public regarding the historical values of Hamedan in particular and Iran in general; Implementing research projects with the purpose of safeguarding, introducing and revitalising intangible cultural heritage; Carrying out preservation projects including, restoration, inscription and buffer-determination of historical properties; Supervision over and monitoring historical properties, in order to promote their status of conservation; Planning and proposing tourism programmes and carrying out relevant research projects; Confronting those who violate regulations governing the nominated property and trespassers of the nominated property as per relevant regulations; Meeting the requirements of tourists at museums and historical properties; Assisting private owners of historical properties in activities aimed at preserving, restoring and revitalising these builds; Creating awareness-raising materials, to introduce and promote the values of the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Deputy for political, Social and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following-up, coordinating and assisting the implementation of cultural, educational and healthcare programmes by relevant entities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan;

Affairs, Office of the Governor-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying all social and cultural problems in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and taking action for their removal; Providing for security in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and taking action against all crime(s) committed in regard to and in the nominated property; Cooperating with and supporting NGOs in implementing cultural, artistic and social activities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Supporting educational and promotional activities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and assisting the organisation of cultural and artistic events; Assisting the implementation of research projects and programmes in order to build and improve the culture of all inhabitants of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Planning for the greater participation of the local communities, inhabitants of the Historical Centre of Hamedan and the general public in activities related to improving social and cultural dignity and status of the nominated property; Assisting the establishment of scientific and higher education centres in the province for cultural and educational improvement.
Hamedan Industry, Mine and Trade Head Office and Chamber of Guilds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation of all guilds in the preservation and restoration, also in regulating the Bazaar complex; Cooperation in regulating conditions and the visual aspects of urban spaces (façade) in the Historical Centre of Hamedan and the Ironsmiths' Bazaar; Planning the organisation of educational and training events in the Bazaar, to provide tourists with better services; Fostering tourism-based professions, supplying handicrafts and professions that are in harmony with the historical context; Raising general and international awareness about cultural heritage, tourism and handicrafts; Resorting to artistic and media capacities to introduce the values of the Historical Centre of Hamedan and promote relevant capacities and values; Fostering the organisation of events in the nominated property; Planning for and cooperating in the organisation of events aimed at awareness-raising about prominent personalities of cultural, literary and artistic renown; Issuing permits allowing religious minorities to promote their news (minority news agencies), cultural, artistic and promotional activities; Organising festivals, exhibitions and fostering the organisation of artistic and cultural activities by the private sector in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeing to fixing all urban problems in the urban context of the nominated property; Contributing to the creation of a municipality in the historical context of the property; Establishing and developing local organisations in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Timely implementation of social, economic, civil and healthcare projects; Budget appropriation to re-organise and restore the historical context; Seeing to the improvement of urban services in the Historical Centre of Hamedan, to raise the quality of tourism services; Supporting and assisting investors and owners interested in restoring and revitalising historical properties; Supporting the re-organisation of professions that cause disturbance and are not in congruity with the urban context of the Historical Centre of Hamedan and regulating the Ironsmith's Bazaar.
Hamedan Bureau of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing school pupils to the historical, architectural and cultural values of and handicrafts produced in the Historical Centre of Hamedan by organising research and recreation camps, and training courses, in cooperation with Hamedan Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Head Office.
Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking necessary action(s) aimed at the management of natural disasters, in case of any, in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Mobilising relevant entities to carry out their responsibilities in a constructive manner in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Proposing and devising security and disciplinary facilities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision over the good conduct of traffic regulations in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Providing the means for the establishment and activation of various cultural and social NGOs and entities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Fostering the organisation of cultural, artistic and tourism-relevant events by related entities and the private sector; • Fostering needs-based budget appropriation for preservation, monitoring, restoration and re-organisation of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Supervision over the activities of GOs and coordinating their activities, to eliminate social problems and dilemmas; • Contributing to economic development and supporting tourism activities in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Contributing to the implementation of urban development plans, to re-organise and regulate the historical context in line with cultural heritage regulations.
Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting in Hamedan (IRIB-Hamedan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making short documentaries for awareness-raising purposes; • Making TV series and movies in historical monuments; • Contributing to public training and introduction of the public to historical centres and promoting public participation in preservation of cultural heritage;
Bu Ali Sina University of Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training university students in the area of cultural and architectural values of the Historical Centre of Hamedan in courses related to architecture and archaeology; • Organising conferences and meetings, planning study and research activities on the various aspects of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Making the most of possible opportunities for Sabbaticals and supervising theses and dissertations on topics relevant to the Historical Centre of Hamedan, ICH, Tourism and Handicrafts; • Cooperating in research activities related to Hegmataneh and the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Hamedan University of Medical Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to increase health and hygiene in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Bureau of Women's Affairs, Office of the Governor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing functional activities to increase women's participation and presence in various social, cultural and economic arenas; • Contributing to women's active participation in economic, cultural and artistic events in the Historical Centre of Hamedan;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality service providing to national and international tourists; • Capacity building, empowering, facility(ies) improvement, and awareness-raising for quality hosting; • Contributing to raising awareness about the values of cultural heritage; • Cooperating with relevant GOs and NGOs in tourism; • Operationalising tours of the Historical Centre and creating complementary professions to develop the Bazaar; • Cooperation in the organisation of tourism events in the Historical centre of Hamedan.
Youth and Sports Bureau of Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating public access to viewing the historical "Zoorkhanehi" sport in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Fostering the participation of youth and NGOs in economic, cultural, cultural heritage relevant, environmental and artistic activities.
Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing centres for supplying books and cultural, artistic and literary training for children for awareness-raising about historical identity.
Economic Affairs and Finance Bureau of Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering proper service-providing by insurance companies, banks and money exchange institutions in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; • Supervision over financial and economic activities of the public and private sectors for the implementation of economic development activities;

Roads and Urban Development Bureau of Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying re-creation capacities, to support and promote revitalisation of the valuable historical context; Preparing a project specific to historical contexts in line with article 3 of the law applying to supporting historical urban contexts; Adhering to the specific regulations related to historical urban contexts as approved by the Commission of Article 5.
Gas Company, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical investigation and control of the Historical Context of Hamedan; Re-organising and regulating gas pipelines and means of gas transfer in the Historical Centre of Hamedan in line with regulations dictated by the IMCHTH.
Regional Water Company, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of powerful threats in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Threats analysis and identification by consulting engineers and proposing guidelines to combat threats in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Electric Power Distribution Company, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-organising and regulating electric power distribution lines in line with regulations appointed by the IMCHTH, in the Historical Context of Hamedan; Providing for appropriate lighting in the Historical Context of Hamedan;
Telecommunications Company, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-organising and regulating telecommunication lines in the Historical Centre of Hamedan, in line with the regulations of the IMCHTH; Capacity-building for using optical fibres, in coordination with the IMCHTH.
Traffic Police, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for and leading traffic control activities, to guarantee regulation and traffic control in the Historical City of Hamedan; Traffic control needs-assessment and providing for required items and equipment; Appropriation of required plans to reduce accidents and facilitate transportation in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.
Police Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing security and discipline and guaranteeing public and individual welfare in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Strict confrontation with any kind of criminal act and sabotage in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Guaranteeing security of gatherings and events in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Protecting classified places, equipment and infrastructures in the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Cooperating with related entities to guarantee legal tourism activities and confront illegal acts in this regard.
Technical and Vocational Education Head Office, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for and carrying out technical and vocational training programmes, to empower activists and inhabitants of the Historical urban context.
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising about the values of the historical urban context and modalities of active participation in cultural heritage preservation; Strengthening public participation for environmental quality improvement, empowerment of the local communities, and revitalisation of Intangible Cultural Heritage, etc.
Endowment entity, Hamedan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy-making and encouraging the board of trustees to participate in scientific preservation and maintenance of endowed historical monuments; Planning for and taking necessary measures for preserving and restoring endowed historical monuments, with emphasis on scientific methods and maintaining the authenticity and integrity of historical complexes; Legal prosecution of non-scientific interventions in historical endowed monuments and holy shrines and historical mosques.
Representatives of the people of Hamedan at the Islamic Parliament of Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering budget appropriation for preservation and management of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Proposing legal guidelines for the preservation of the Historical Centre of Hamedan; Etc.
Hamedan Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with relevant entities in legal follow-up of any misconduct in historical monuments and properties located in the Historical Centre of Hamedan.

(Representative of the
Judiciary power)

Table 8: Job Descriptions of Organization or Institution related to the Historic City

The agreement of the Job assignment of organizations involved is provided:

این تفاهم نامه در شش ماده تنظیم گردیده و کلیه ارگانه های زیر در راستای تحقق اهداف تفاهم نامه مشارکت و همکاری خواهند داشت.

استادار	معاون عمرانی استاداری	فرماندار	اداره کل میراث فرهنگی، گردشگری و صنایع دستی	مدیر پایگاه هگمتانه و مرکز تاریخی همدان
رئیس سازمان مدیریت و برنامه ریزی	شهردار	رئیس شورای شهر	مدیر کل راه و شهرداری	مدیر کل فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی
نیروی انتظامی	اداره کل صنعت	اتاق اصناف	مدیر کل اداره برق	مدیر عامل آب منطقه ای
مدیر عامل شرکت گاز	اداره مخابرات	رئیس اداره اوقاف	رئیس اداره گردشگری، نظام خدمات گردشگری	تشکلهای مردم نهاد

تفاهم نامه همکاری مشترک

مدیریت یکپارچه بافت تاریخی شهرستان

با هدف جلب همکاری ها و مشارکت دستگاه های ذیربط و مسئول در فرایند مدیریت و حفاظت بافت تاریخی شهر همدان، سند همکاری مشترک بین نمایندگان دستگاه های مختلف اجرایی، ذینفعان و نمایندگان مردم در ۶ ماده با رعایت قوانین و مقررات مربوط به مرکز تاریخی همدان منعقد می گردد.

ماده یک - اهداف تفاهم نامه

ایجاد وحدت رویه و تعین محدوده همانتهای اجرایی و نظارت بر فرایند مدیریت، حفاظت و احیا بافت تاریخی شهر همدان بین دستگاه های مختلف و تشکیل کارگروه های گسترده فنی در راستای:

- حفاظت، مرمت، نگهداری و جلوگیری از تخریب آثار تاریخی ثبتی و واجد ارزش موجود
- اجرای ضوابط حفاظتی مصوب وزارت میراث فرهنگی، گردشگری و صنایع دستی
- اصلاح آسیب ها و مشکلات موجود در جهت رفع موقع ثبت جهانی
- جلوگیری از هرگونه اقدامی که امنیت و یکپارچگی هگمتانه بافت و آثار تاریخی را تهدید می کند.
- اهتمام در آزادسازی عرصه پاساژی هگمتانه و سایر آثار تاریخی نیازمند ترمیم با هدف بازگشت اصالت و یکپارچگی
- حذف الحاقات و ساماندهی معمار و چارهای داخل بافت تاریخی با اولویت عرصه محور تاریخی
- ارتقا کیفیت خدمات گردشگری و مسیریابی بازدید
- اجرای برنامه های معرفی و آموزش عمومی در راستای حفاظت از ارزشهای فرهنگی و تاریخی شهر همدان
- ارتقا کیفی سطح زندگی ساکنین بافت تاریخی همدان
- ارائه طرح های مشوق یا حذف افزاینی مشارکت اهالی، مالکان و بهره برداران در حفاظت و مرمت بافت تاریخی.
- پیدسازی و زیاده داری سیما و منظر شهری با اولویت عرصه و حریم مرکز تاریخی

تصوره علاوه بر موضوعات فوق حسب توافق طرفین بین توان موضوعات مرتبط دیگری را نیز در جابجای این توافق نامه تریف نمود.

ماده دو - موضوع تفاهم نامه

مدیریت یکپارچه بافت تاریخی شهر همدان

ماده سه - اعضای اصلی شورای راهبردی

شورای راهبردی حفاظت و مدیریت شهر تاریخی همدان متشکل از ۱۵ عضو اصلی از میان نمایندگان دستگاه های اجرایی استان و تعدادی از تشکلهای که منتهی دار اختیارات سیاست گذاری کلان، بررسی عملکرد و تصمیم گیری درباره مدیریت و حفاظت شهر تاریخی همدان خواهد بود.

Figure 9: Agreement between the Governorship, Municipality, City Council, IMCHTH, NGO's and other related organizations

2.3.6 Local and regional management contact

Mr. Mohsen Masum Alizadeh, Director of Hamedan IMCHTH

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2.4 Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the nominated property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

Just like other big Iranian cities, Hamedan has also had many different projects approved and implemented in it. Prior to the preparation of urban plans in their present form, the initial urban plan of Hamedan was prepared by Carl Frisch, the tanner, who then proposed it to the then Ministry of Interior. This initial urban plan was approved by the then Ministry of interior in the month of Aban of 1310

(September or October 1931). The plan proposed a radial ring system for the city. Based on the said plan a square with a diameter of 150 m was to be constructed in the City Centre. Six wide radial streets were to diverge from the square. These streets all intersected with one wide boulevard, some 750 m away.

Subsequent to this urban plan other plans were also proposed. The following table summarises all of the proposed plans.

No.		Plan Title	Consultant	Year of Approval
1	National and regional	Land Survey Studies		1371 (1992)
2		Comprehensive plan aimed at the development of globetrotting in Iran (Tourist Consulate)	A work group led by Ludvik Reider	1379 (2000)
3		National tourism development plan		1391 (2012)
4		Physical Analysis Plan of the Zagros Region	Urban Planning and Architecture Research Center of Iran	
5		6 th National Development Plan		1395 (2016)
6	Hamedan Province	Comprehensive Tourism Plan of the Province (Geno)	Geno Consulting Engineers	1384 (2005)
9		Comprehensive Provincial Development Plan		1381 (2002)
10		Central Neighbourhood Plan	<i>Amayesh Mohit</i> Consulting Engineers	1390 (2011)
11		Urban Complex Plan	<i>Sharan</i> Consulting Engineers	
12	Hamedan City	New Plan of Hamedan City	Carl Frisch	1310 (1931)
13		Comprehensive Plan of Hamedan City	<i>Marjan</i> Consulting Engineers	1352 (1973)
14		Development Study and Plan of Hamedan City	<i>Mojda</i> and Partners	1368 (1989)
15		Plan of the Historical and Cultural Axis of Hamedan City	<i>Tose'e Khaneh Sazi Iran</i> Consulting Engineers Company	1370 (1991)
16		A Review of the Detailed Plan of Hamedan City	<i>Tarh va Tadvin</i> Consulting Engineers	1385 (2006)
17		A Study of the Comprehensive Urban Plan of Hamedan	<i>Naqah Piravesh</i> Consulting Engineers	1386 (2007)
18		Hamedan City Comprehensive Plan	<i>Naqsh-e Jahan-e Pars</i> Consulting Engineers	1399 (2020)
19	In the Limits of the Historical Context	A Study of the Historical Context of Hamedan City	Iran University of Science and Technology	1391-92 (2011-2012)
20		A Study of the Historical Context of Hamedan City	Iran University of Science and Technology	1393-94 (2014-2015)
21		Studies Aimed at Defining the Limits of the Historical Context of Hamedan City	Asghar Mohammadi	1392-93 (2013-2014)

22		Studying, Analysing and Identifying the Historical Context of Hamedan City	<i>Haft Tarh</i> Company of Hegmataneh	
23		A Study of the Historical Context of Hamedan City	<i>Pishgam No-Andish</i>	1399 (2020)

2.4.1. Comprehensive plans

Marjan design master plan

Plan Objectives:

- Emphasis on the development of tourism and attracting tourists in determining the goals of the project
- Emphasis on preserving historical monuments in determining the goals of the project
- Introducing the Hegmataneh archaeological site as one of the top 5 attractions

Mojda comprehensive plan

Plan Objectives:

According to the comprehensive plan of the Hamedan city approved in 1989, the central part of the Hamedan city has the following special features:

The central part of the city of the Hamedan acts as a gathering place for commercial, administrative and service centers in the city and beyond. Based on the dominant performance of the central part. The future development of the city is in the form of a single core, the problems of nuclear development are limited by a proper communication system. The proposed communication system is connected by various types of communication lines to facilitate the passage. The *Bazar* is considered as an important part of the Hamedan city center. The primary strategy of the city master plan includes maintaining and developing the *Bazar* area. The process contains the following solutions:

- Revive past Bazar characteristics
- Ensuring maximum Bazar access
- Providing ease in loading and unloading
- Predict expansion according to the future needs of the city

It should be noted that currently, in 1398, a comprehensive plan for Hamedan is being prepared by housing and urban development.

A comprehensive plan of the Naghsh e Jahan Pars

Plan Objectives:

- Paying attention to historical and cultural values, including the historical background and civilization of the city, the central historical area of the city as the fundamental values of the comprehensive plan.
- Emphasis on promoting the location and share of the Hamedan tourism at the national and regional levels.

- Emphasizing the need for functional refinement of the historic center of the city in favor of superior tourism, metropolitan activities, and attracting service and commercial activities in determining the objectives of the project.
- Emphasis on balancing and optimizing the economic, environmental, and social benefits of tourism in determining its goals.
- Emphasis on planning the development of tourism in the city by considering the factors affecting supply and demand in determining its goals.

2.4.2. Detailed plan

Plan Objectives:

According to the detailed plan of the Hamedan city approved in 2005 (1384 S.H), the central part of the city includes a part of the 1,2,3,4 and 5 physical divisions proposed by the detailed plan. The main part of the city is generally dedicated to different uses. In the proposed method, this part of the city mainly includes the following uses:

- Bazaar area with garden in the central part
- The residential area and related services
- Protected area (Hegmataneh Archaeological site)
- Lands related to urban facility centers and public green space
- Network of passages

Also, the issues related to the historical fabric of the city of the Hamedan in the detailed plan are as follows:

- Proposing the conversion of the six main axes forming the first ring into pedestrian paths.
- Suggest routes within the area to provide access after the implementation of the axes.
- Location of car parks in the fabric regardless of the scale of performance and tolerable capacity of the fabric.
- Proposing the preservation and revitalization of some neighborhood centers.
- Offer green spaces larger than the local scale in some neighborhood centers.

2.4.3 Urban plans

Hamedan Historical fabric design

Plan Objectives:

The study and review of the consultant in the primary core as the first ring and the neighborhoods of Hamedan as the second ring and its division into different blocks has been done in this area. In these studies, new buildings are recognized as having architectural value, and after approval, the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism prepare documents, national registration, and protection. The rules of construction and height are very precise and following the fabric of the area.

The general patterns of improvement and renovation of the historical fabric of Hamedan according to the information obtained from the studies are as follows:

- Minimal interference and change in fabric
- Strengthening the structural elements, indicators, and identities in the historical fabric
- Emphasis on endogenous development, sustainable and based on people's participation
- Strengthening the sense of belonging and identity among people with a neighborhood-centered approach
- Providing criteria for proposals related to the urban planning of the fabric area (by zones)
- Criteria for the permissible limit of land-use changes, elimination of unauthorized and harmful land use in the fabric

According to the studies conducted and the issues raised regarding the preservation of the structure of the historical fabric with the neighborhood-centered approach, criteria for maintaining the structure and strengthening the center of the neighborhoods have been presented. Design of six streets leading to Imam Square

Plan Objectives:

- Introducing Hegmataneh archaeological site as a fabric with historical value and an important center and population attraction in the system of public spaces
- Hegmataneh archaeological site is the most important historical element of the city, the main mental sign, and in some areas, visual

The historical and cultural axis of Hamedan city

Plan Objectives:

- Introducing Hegmataneh as the main heart of the city
- Emphasis on using the tourist capabilities of the archaeological site for the prosperity and economic life of the Bazar complex
- Consider parts of the Bazar that are directly related to the archaeological site complex (around Ecbatan Street) to provide services and supply
- Related products for tourism.

Plan of the central area of Hamedan

Plan Objectives:

- In the field of infrastructure services to create facilities and amenities in the tourist spots of the area

2.4.4 Comprehensive plans arranged with tourism

Land use management plan

Plan Objectives:

- Development of Hamedan province based on agriculture, tourism, industry, and mining, respectively

- Development of tourism sector concerning cultural heritage and natural attractions of Hamadan province and increase of reception facilities and development of accommodation centers

National Tourism Development Plan

Plan Objectives:

- Improving the role of Hamedan cities as the entrance gates of the domestic Bazar, as well as as a destination and a central point for emerging and potential tourist areas.

Comprehensive tourism plan of Hamedan province (Ganou)

Plan Objectives:

- Designation of Hamedan province as the priority of tourists and travelers willing to visit the western regions of Iran in the perspective of the plan
- The city of Hamedan is the center of the tourism area of Hamedan province
- The city of Hamedan is a center for attracting and distributing tourists in the province
- The city of Hamedan is the center of a central system with a dominant cultural-historical function.

2.4.5 National plan for expanding tourism nationwide

The national plan for expanding tourism nationwide titled “*Document 15-Years Development of the Tourism Industry in the I.R Iran*” is considered as the upstream document for the tourism extension plans of all provinces. Under this guideline, the plans, designs and tourism development projects are prepared and organized according to regions and provinces while emphasizing on their national and regional values.

The preliminary studies of the document mentioned above began in the October 2000 and lasted less than two years. There was a group consisting of a manager and three international consultants and a number of national experts who conducted the said studies.⁸ The program began with the assistance of the United Nations World Tourism Organization⁹ and United Nations Development Program¹⁰ and based on the “National Strategies Tourism Development Plan”¹¹ includes the following:

- Preparing of the sustainable tourism development plans;
- Building and implementing human resource development strategies;
- Promoting the Government’s capacity building regarding the management of tourism;
- Executing and examining of development process in the “special region”.

⁸Mr. Nasrollah, Mostofi, head of national planning
Mr. Load Week Reader, senior advisor of national planning
Mr. Beshrel, advisor of national planning
Ms. Elina Lime, advisor of national planning

⁹. UNWTO

¹⁰. UNDP

¹¹. High council of Iran travel and world travel, the national plan for developing tourism, supervision structure over the execution of development strategies.

In the National Strategies Tourism Development Plan, Iran has been divided into seven (7) touristic regions described in the following chart.

Region Number	Region boundaries	Region Center
Region one	Alborz Region consists of coastal provinces of the Caspian sea (Mazandaran and Golestan) mountainous and barren provinces of Tehran, Semnan, Qom, Qazvin and Markazi;	Tehran
Region two	Sabalan Region consists of coastal province of Caspian sea (Gilan), the mountainous province of Ardebil, East Azarbaijan province and the plains of Zanjan province;	Tabriz
Region three	Western Border Region consists of Hamadan, West Azarbaijan, Kordestan, Kermanshah, Ilam and Lorestan;	Kermanshah
Region four	Ancient Capital Region consists of plains of Khuzestan province and the mountainous province of Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari;	Ahwaz
Region five	Heart of Persia Region consists of mountainous and barren provinces of Esfahan, Fars, mountainous province of Kohgeluyeh va Boyer-Ahmad and the coastal province of Bushehr;	Shiraz
Region six	Great Southern Karvan Region consists of barren provinces of Yazd and Kerman and the coastal province of Hormozgan;	Kerman
Region seven	Eastern border Region consists of Khorasan-e Jonoubi province, Khorasan-e Razavi province, Khorasan-e Shomali province and desert areas and the coastal province of Sistan va Baluchestan;	Mashhad

Table 9: The Seven Touristic Regions of Iran Divided Based on the National Tourism Development Plan



Map 2: The Zoning of the National Tourism in the National Plan

2.5 Property management plan or other management system

In Iran, the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts is responsible for managing, safeguarding and promoting cultural heritage. In addition, various institutions and foundations have been established which are directly or indirectly involved in cultural heritage affairs in order to provide

conservation and restoration solutions beside local communities and city councils. There are many regional and international documents published on the significance of HHCH, all of which emphasize the remarkable values of this site. For this reason, relevant organizations have long been trying to preserve different aspects of HHCH. After it being registered in the National Monuments List, the IMCHTH took over the task of safeguarding this valuable site. The management's change of attitudes from a set of purely physical to a holistic view considering all tangible and intangible values of HHCH has grown exponentially and is now the domain of conservation has expanded from the conservation of a single element in a nominated property to the whole of it. The integrated management of HHCH now looks up to and invites all relevant entities to participate in conservation plans.

2.5.1 Main Goal

Hegmataneh National Heritage Bases and the historical centre of Hamedan in the framework of integrated and systematic management with the benefit of scientific and professional capacities and capabilities, while promoting the protection and preservation of the originality, integrity, and outstanding values of cultural-natural monuments, promotion and It will be passed on to future generations.

The main objective for HHCH Base is to ensure protection, scientific studies and communication of the values that form the specific cultural landscape.

The outstanding values of HHCH should be preserved by maintaining its authenticity and integrity. The overall aims of the Management Plan are:

- Ensuring effective protection and safeguarding the HHCH attributes and components.
- Fostering and rolling out the scientific and research work that will enhance our knowledge of the cultural, archaeological, ethnographic and scenic values to be found there.
- Guaranteeing the continued participation of the local population in the process of managing the nominated property, ensuring interest, respect and pride in the values of the space.
- Defining and describing the different players' tasks in relation to managing, protecting, preserving, developing and presenting the nominated property.
- Ensuring an instrument that allows the responsibilities and tasks of all the actors concerned, both public and private, to be clearly delimited.
- Unifying management criteria and lines of action of all the administrations with competences in the area.
- Offering a tool that can guarantee co-ordination and co-operation among the different stakeholders in conserving and promoting the nominated property.
- Accounting for challenges and describing measures that have already been completed or will be initiated to protect the area's integrity.
- Reinforcing the promotion, appreciation and responsible use of heritage in the area by addressing education, research and knowledge tourism.
- Providing a management instrument capable of offering incentives for innovation, promoting quality economies and the creation of a space committed to the HHCH, maintaining the values that comprise the cultural landscape.

- Fostering sustainable and intelligent heritage-based tourism and the development of responsible tourism products anchored by the unique properties of the resources and attributes of the HHCH.

2.5.2 Management approach

Interdisciplinary operations and permanent preservation with special attention to maintaining the integrity and authenticity of the proposed property is the main management approach adopted here. Other management approaches of significance are listed below:

- Establishing a dynamic and functional structure for the integrated management of key cultural heritage properties;
- Putting in place a consultative and decision-making structure based on collective wisdom (comprised of: Technical committee in charge of following up affairs related to World Heritage Bases in Iran, Strategic Board, ...), to make the most of available scientific and expert competence;
- Comprehensive and all-encompassing planning about issues related to preservation management and continuing research about historical places or special historical, natural and cultural cases as pertinent to each of the World Heritage Basis;
- Preservation, restoration and revitalisation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the nominated property and its buffer zone in line with international regulations and regulations set by the IMCHTH, as called for by the conditions and requirements of the location;
- Fostering, planning and leading action required to promote tourism services and facilities and local handicrafts in view of national and international regulations and the needs of the local communities;
- Strengthening links between various topics of importance to cultural heritage including, research, preservation, conservation, restoration, introduction, handicrafts, tourism, awareness-raising, etc. in each world heritage base;
- Strengthening administrative and legal ties between all related GOs and NGOs, to better preserve historical, natural and cultural properties of significance and calling for the cooperation of all local authorities and relevant experts;
- Involving locals in all levels of activities from conservation to decision making;
- Leading the city developments to the sustainable development (integrated with conservational approaches);
- Developing an integrated management;

2.5.3 Management strategy and guideline

The HHCH envisions benefiting from the ancient site, cultural, historical monuments and traditional arts and artifacts of the city. 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 HHCH monitoring;

- Improving the quality of the conservation and management plan of HHCH;
- Encouraging public cooperation in the application of regulations regarding the safeguarding and conservation of the HHCH;
- 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
- Preservation, conservation and restoration of all properties under supervision of the Base, in line with international standards;
- Devising guidelines for sustainable development-based preservation, research and administrative activities;
- Interaction with internationally-based scientific, cultural and educational entities for possible sabbaticals and research leaves or for training in cultural and scientific centres in areas required by the World Heritage Bases;
- Achieving appropriate scientific and research standards for modelling and adhering to in areas related to preservation and conservation of cultural and historical values and training cultural heritage personnel and personnel of associated entities in subjects related to cultural heritage and associated matters;
- Preparing for, creating and completing tourism infrastructures in the various World Heritage Bases;
- Promoting and encouraging public participation for the preservation and revitalisation of significant values of heritage properties under the supervision of the World Heritage Bases, and enhancing social responsibilities of the local communities.

2.5.4 action plan:

The plans under this section has provided regarding the major objectives, in form of short term, middle term and long term plans which will be implemented according to the job description of responsible organizations and after the investigations of the technical committee and its final adoption.

Action type	Short-term programs (two years)		
	Hegmataneh Archaeological Site	Historical Centre	common actions
Research and studies	Studies on Parthian Architectural Structures	Anthropological Studies of Hamedan Bazaar	Pathology of current protective practices
	Designing the protective shelters of archaeological trenches	Studying the artifacts from archaeological excavations at Imam Square	Visual pathology of the site
		Studying and presenting a restoration plan for the caravanserais of the historical market	Preparing a master tourism plan for the site
		Studying and presenting the plan for restoration of historical walls (phase 1)	Resumption of archaeological studies in Hamadan

Protection and restoration		Studying and presenting the master plan for Hamedan historical market (phase 1)	Resuming research projects and presenting crisis management and passive defense plans
		Identifying the remarkable abandoned works and providing plans for their restoration	Resuming research projects and protecting intangible heritage
		Preparing a plan to innovate the façade of the markets	
		Documentation of outstanding works	
	Renewing the protective shelters of all trenches	Restoration and reorganization of historical market caravanserais	Completing the Regional Museum
	Restoring the north and east tower and rampart	Overhauling the facilities and equipment of historical center elements i.e. Hamedan Jame Mosque	Upgrading the security and monitoring system
	Restoring the Jeldi caravanserai (attached to the ancient site of Hegmatane)	Restoration of Jewish synagogue	
	Protecting the trenches and applying a protective cover on existing structures	Restoration, organization and improvement of markets (ranging from Mirza Kazem to Gandomiha)	
	Organizing the Stone Museum	Restoration, reorganization and improvement of the walls of 6 main streets, Kulanj route and Imam Square	
	Improving access to the ancient site of Hegmatane	Organizing the Museum of Avicenna Mausoleum	
		Continued support for private sector restoration projects	
		Continued support for private sector restoration projects	
Introduction, training and promotion	Holding cultural events such as Shahnameh recital at Hegmatane Base	Holding regular meetings with private owners and beneficiaries within the site	Publishing a book named "An Introduction to Hegmatane and The Historical Center of Hamedan"
	Holding various scientific and cultural festivals at the archaeological site	Establishing a historical market facilitation office	Expanding the public library of the site
		Introducing traditional professions of Hamedan historical market	Holding weekly conferences and seminars at the site
		Holding Seasonal Festivals to present local	Temporary transfer of outstanding works related

Tourism infrastructure		handicrafts in Hamedan market	to Hamedan from The National Museum of Tehran for display in Hamadan Museums
			Producing historical documentaries on Hamedan
			Holding workshops with the aim of introducing the values of the site
			Continued cooperation with national and international universities and scientific centers
			Publishing brochures in different languages
			Preparing introductory educational materials for textbooks
			Briefing the owners of historical buildings in order to better protect the properties
			Publishing educational and promotional materials in cyberspace
	Completing outdoor furniture and landscape lighting	Implementation of urban furniture (first phase)	Using existing buildings to present and display handicrafts
	Overhauling the existing infrastructures	Overhauling the utility infrastructure of with a focus on the historical market (1 st Phase)	Organizing existing parking lots (phase 1)
	Updating the entrance control system	Implementation of Imam Square lighting	Creating temporary services at the site
		Green Space Development	Overhauling tourist routes
		Reviving all sections of the market	Updating tourist guide boards
		Establishment of a temporary handicraft market	Setting up special transportation means for disabled visitors
			Updating introductory devices

Table 10: Two-year short-term program

Mid-term plans (five years)			
Action type	Hegmataneh Archaeological Site	Historical Centre	common actions
Research and studies	Resuming the archaeological excavations with the aim of further understanding the Median Period	Preparing documents of any archaeological excavations and reports in the area of historical context (central texture of the city)	Urban Landscape Studies of Ancient Sites
	Studying the surrounding areas of Parthian city	Defining archaeological speculative project in urban public places (e.g.	A Study of Lifestyle in Middle Islamic Periods

Protection and restoration		caravanserais, passageways, green spaces, etc.)	
		Conversion of excavation findings into digital GIS data	Preparing the settlement maps of different historical periods of Hamadan and their integration into the upstream plans of the city including detailed and master plans
		Study plans for the restoration of historical properties in the area	TOD studies
		Resumption of aqueduct studies	Conducting multidisciplinary research on movable historical and cultural items found in archaeological excavations
		Improving utility infrastructures (water, electricity, gas, telecommunications, electricity, and wastewater)	Development and completion of researches on new sites for tourists
		Study and submitting the master plan for urban furniture	Continuation of research and protection of intangible heritage
		Bazaar Protection Master Plan Studies	Studying and presenting a master tourism plan
	Ongoing protection and restoration for towers and ramparts	Resuming restoration works of historical market caravanserais	Pathology of Global Ancient Sites - Restoration plan of site properties
	Renovating the Stone Museum	Resuming restoration of historical houses	Upgrading the security and monitoring system
	Continued acquisition of some properties located in the western side of Hegmatane	Resuming restoration and reorganization of mosques and historical monuments	Preservation and introduction of urban archaeological structures
		Restoration and revival of aqueducts	Continuation of preservation and restoration of historical properties of museums (Hegmatane Museum, Avicenna Mausoleum Museum)
		Resuming the removal of visual inconsistency in the historical market area	
		Improvement of utility infrastructures (water, electricity, gas, telecommunications, electricity, and sewage) in the field and privacy	
		Resuming the restoration of Bazaar main pathways	

Introduction, training and promotion	Publishing a book entitled "Hegmatane"	Publishing a book entitled "Hamedan Historical Libraries"	Inaugurating the local museum
	Expanding and updating Hegmatane Library	Publication of a book entitled "Historical Portals"	Organizing libraries
	Holding educational seminars	Production of a documentary film on Hamadan	Continuation of educational seminars
	Increasing the participation of social activists	Establishment of historical market facilitation office (phase II)	Applying new methods for tourists (AR,VR)
			Holding exhibition
			Holding workshops
	Setting up lighting for all historical areas	Implementation of urban furniture phase II	Expansion of tourism routes
	Changing the land-use and function of existing properties	Restoration of some monuments for tourism purposes	Updating gadgets for introducing sites
		Overhauling utility (water, electricity, gas and telecommunication infrastructure) phase 1	Organizing tourism destinations
			Introducing and presenting traditional arts and handicrafts
Tourism infrastructure			

Table 11: mid-term plans (five years)

Long-term plans (ten years)			
Action type	Hegmataneh Archaeological Site	Historical Centre	common actions
Research and studies	Resuming the archaeological studies and research	Resumption of documentation and registration activities at national level	Preparing and updating the master tourism plan
	Resuming multidisciplinary studies related to conservation and restoration, including urban landscape studies on archaeological sites	Defining and carrying out exploration projects at the desired places in order to create urban museum sites	Multidisciplinary Research and Restoration of Historical districts
	Documentation	Founding a pottery bank from the findings of different periods of the city for comparative and educational studies	Continued research and documentation of registered and valuable properties within the site
		Restoration of historical houses for the Museum of Anthropology (Phase II)	Continuation of research and educational cooperation with scientific and academic centers, especially Bu-Ali University

Protection and restoration		Study and foundation of an anthropological museum	Defining and carrying out exploration projects focused on different historical periods of the city in the relevant areas of the site to get more information
		Resumption of multidisciplinary researches on historical and cultural items found in archaeological excavations	
	Continued restoration of adobe artifacts	Restoration of historical items kept in secure storage	Upgrading and updating the security and monitoring system
	Periodic repair of trenches shelters	Continued comprehensive restoration and reorganization of the historical Bazaar	Transferring incompatible businesses to other locations
		Continued restoration of historical properties	
		Restoration and reorganization of mosques and historical monuments	
		Restoration and reorganization of historical neighborhoods	
	Publication of educational books with an emphasis on archaeology and Hegmatane architecture	Publication of a Book entitled "Tombs and Mosques"	Sponsoring research projects and dissertations related to Hamedan Historical Center
Introduction, training and promotion	Holding educational seminars on Hegmatane	Borrowing and transfer of outstanding works related to Hamedan from museums around the world for display in Hamadan Museums	Holding Tours for students
	Holding ritual ceremonies such as Shahnameh Recital at Hegmatane	Resuming educational seminars	Continuation of research and educational cooperation with scientific and academic centers, especially Bu-Ali University
		Using new methods to provide information to domestic and foreign tourists	Holding specialized conferences to attract the cooperation of scientific institutions and the private sector in protecting the historic city
			Conducting scientific, cultural and advertising activities for different age groups

Tourism infrastructure			Holding events to preserve intangible heritage
			Holding exhibitions
			Holding cultural, artistic and educational workshops
	Maintaining tourism access routes	Resumption of restoration works on some historical buildings to boost tourism industry	Making use of modern smart methods for the introduction of sites
		Continued maintenance of tourism routes	Continuation of the development of pedestrian walkways
		Resumption of lighting projects for outstanding places	Overhauling transportation infrastructures for tourists
		Resumption of developing nearby pedestrian walkways	Improving the level of services to tourists
			Providing facilities to the private sector and supporting NGOs
			Increasing the tourism stations and information centers

Table 12: Long-term plans (ten years)

2.6 Source and Level of Finance:

In view of the size of HHCH and the variety of functions and ownerships (of cultural heritage properties), and considering the participation of all stakeholders in the preservation and management of the nominated property, budget allocation is also a participatory action that takes place in cooperation with all stakeholders. As such, in addition to the IMCHTH that allocates a special provincial and national budget and a revenue for both parts of Hegmataneh and the Historical Centre of Hamedan, the Municipality takes part in many preservation, restoration and study projects as well as in projects related to visual beautification of the nominated property. The Endowment Entity of Hamedan also works alongside the IMCHTH and the Municipality to protect endowed cultural heritage properties by allocating sums to this purpose, in coordination with the IMCHTH. Additionally, relevant GOs and universities that are in some manner linked to the nominated property, either through research and study projects or conservation, restoration, etc. contribute to this cause by allocating budget or by cooperating in the management of the historical context.

Many owners, which are considered as the private sector, also take part in restoration activities in the nominated property on personal budget and in coordination with the IMCHTH. The budget allocated by all GOs will then be appropriated by the technical committee, under the strict supervision of the IMCHTH, to various projects in the areas of research studies, preservation and conservation, restoration and maintenance. It is noteworthy that the major part of the contributions named are allocated to and will be spent in the Historical Centre of Hamedan. The major part of the budget required for the

preservation and maintenance of Hegmataneh is undertaken and provided for by the IMCHTH. This will include revenues from tourist visits as well. Additionally, part of the IMCHTH's budget is also used for purchasing the ownership and freeing of historical monuments.

HHCH Base						
year	IMCHTH	Municipality	Private	Protection & Restoration	Research	Tourism infrastructure
2022 (4months)	61,698,820,335	30,000,000,000	200,000,000	41,346,953,084	10,286,738,271	10,265,128,980
2021	514,855,476,372	60,000,000,000	2,300,000,000	388,977,100,000	97,926,727,108	30,251,649,264
2020	265,237,678,561	120,000,000,000	1,850,000,000	136,368,689,784	6,365,875,000	125,353,113,777
2019	301,807,776,015	148,000,000,000	3,900,000,000	176,327,010,438	126,466,113,777	2,914,651,800
2018	119,977,371,204	64,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	112,646,077,021	2,978,761,676	11,352,532,507

Table 13: Source and Level of Finance (All Currencies are in IRRS)

2.7 Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

- **IMCHTH:** Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism & Handicrafts regularly organizes specialized meetings and training workshops in various fields with the cooperation of UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM, ICOMOS and veteran and expert professors, educational and academic institutions.
- **RICT:** Research Institute of Cultural Heritage & Tourism is responsible for multidisciplinary researches and training of young experts of ICHHTO.
- **Local and National Universities:** There are some local universities and institutes such as the Bu-Ali university, the Hamedan Islamic Azad University and other national university such as, Tehran University, Science & Technology University, Tehran Islamic Azad University, Shahid Beheshti University which at present their students work and study in Historic City of Hamedan in their internship courses. In Addition, some local institute such as construction and development high educational centre and Jihad institute provide sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.
- **The Traditional Education System (an apprentice and master training system):** is prevalent in traditional local communities especially in the historic city of Hamedan, which has a major role in the transferring and preserving of traditional experiences and knowledge of traditional and local methods regarding conservation, architecture and architectural associated decorations.
- **Local department and organization:** All department and organizations related to urban management carry out special programs related to the education and protection of the historical city of Hamedan. Some of these departments are named. Deputy of Civil Engineering, Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Department, Social Deputy of the Governorate, Hamedan Municipality, Islamic Culture, and Guidance Office, City Council, Education Department, Governorate, Hamedan Broadcasting, Bu Ali University, University of Medical Sciences, Provincial Women's Affairs, Tourist Guides, Tourist and Travel Agencies, Sports and Youth Administration, Children, and Adolescents Intellectual Development Center, Economic Affairs and Finance Department, Road and Urban Development Department, Gas Company, Regional Water Company,

Electricity, Telecommunication, Traffic Police, Police, Hoteliers' Union, NGOs, Historic District Municipality, Endowment Office.

2.8 Visitor facilities and infrastructure

Visitor Facilities

Organisation of many international and regional events in Hamedan including, Hamedan, the Asian Tourism Capital (2018), 40TH Session of the UNTWO, and the Silk Roads Event (2019), many attempts have been made at providing acceptable accommodation and tourism facilities for all tastes.

Hamedan has been growing fast in the hotel construction industry, natural and cultural tourism, introducing natural and historical attractions, and in hospitality issues, in the past years. In addition to development of infrastructures and meeting the specific requirements of the tourism industry, development and strengthening of railroads and railroad transportation, quality improvement of the Hamedan airport, constructions and improving of highways and the construction of the Bu Ali and Ecbatan footpaths, have altogether played a significant role in tourism development in Hamedan. With 1800 historical monuments, Hamedan is known and introduced as the Iranian Capital of history and civilisation.

Moreover, past years have been witnessing the approval of the Tourism Plan with a Sustainable Development Approach. The main aims pursued by this project are to create a balance between supply and demand and to contribute to the preservation of existing resources and enhance tourism security in the light of professional codes of conduct. Other criteria depicting tourism development in Hamedan province include: infrastructure completion in 20 tourism destination rural areas.

Census has it that the hotel and eco-tourism lodge constructions, establishment of recreation centres, hostels and motels and tourist offices and service-providing entities have altogether boosted the development of the tourism industry in Hamedan, the Capital of history and civilisation of Iran.

The table below offers a comparison between tourist facilities provided in Hamedan in the years 1400 (2021) and 1390 (2011).

By holding events such as the tourism capital of Asia and holding the World Tourism Summit (UNWTO) and the Silk Road meeting, the ground has been prepared for the development of accommodation capacities and responding to the tastes and tastes of travelers in the city of Hamadan.

Hamedan's urban planning in the hotel industry, ecotourism, and hosting of international tourism events, and the introduction of historical and natural attractions pave the way for the development of infrastructure facilities related to tourism. In addition to creating infrastructure and specific requirements for the tourism industry, strengthening and developing the railway fleet, airports, freeways, and construction of *Ecbatan* and *Bu-Ali Sina* sidewalks have also been very effective in the development of tourism in Hamedan. Hamedan province, with 1,800 historical monuments, is introduced and known as the capital of Iranian history and civilization.

Also, the tourism plan with the approach of sustainable development in Hamedan province has been approved in recent years.

The following argument presents the measures of tourism facilities in 2021 and its comparison with 2011.

Indicator	Year 2021	Year 2011
Ecotourism House	30	0
Leisure & entertainment centers	15	2
Guest House	115	0
Introduced historical monuments	1800	300
Hotel	17	8
Office of Tourism Services	67	23
International events	6	1

Table 14: measures of tourism facilities

2.9 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the nominated property

The programs that have been done in this regard for the HHCH are listed below separately for the relevant body.

Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Department:

- Holding restoration classes at the Hegmataneh Museum
- Establishment of a faculty of applied sciences in Hegmataneh area with the fields of architecture, tourism, and...
- The presence of representatives of 16 countries in the World Silk Road Summit hosted by Hamedan
- Teaching engraving to the villagers
- Introducing Hamedan with "Child Tourism" Festival
- Teaching pottery to children
- Training of 6560 people in different fields of handicrafts
- Holding 36 tourism training courses in Hamedan
- Familiarity of tourist guides with new Hegmataneh excavations
- Hamedan on the central television antenna of China
- Art training for unskilled prisoners
- Cultural Heritage Conference
- Future Heritage Photo Festival
- Training for children's tour guides

HHCH Base:

- *Shahnameh* reading in Hegmataneh
- Establishment of training workshops for the preservation of historical fabric
- Holding the ritual of cleaning the Hegmataneh area every year before the ancient holiday of Nowruz

- Holding archeological conferences

Cultural Heritage and Tourism Research Institute:

- Holding international conferences
- Carrying out excavations in ancient sites and reviewing excavation reports
- Determining the area and sanctuaries of ancient sites
- Identification of ancient sites
- Printing books and cultural items

Bu Ali University of Hamadan:

- Educating students in the fields of architecture and archeology
- Holding a sketching course with the presence of professors and students
- Establishment of workshops for making Gereh Chini, Moqarnas, Ghos, etc.
- In connection with the general policies in the historical centre of Hamadan, diverse programs are considered by different institutions and related organizations, which are as follows:
- Preparing an archive of all documents and researches related to the historical city of Hamedan in the database of the historical center of Hamedan
- Launching a website to introduce the historical city of Hamedan
- Establish and strengthen the connection between government departments and local institutions and associations with national and provincial bases.
- Preparing various documentaries related to the historical city of Hamedan on the subject of anthropology, history, culture, and general introduction of the city for tourism and showing it on national and provincial television channels and virtual networks
- Holding various scientific conferences to exchange information on the protection and management of the existing field
- Guiding and supporting non-governmental organizations to introduce and protect existing works in the field
- Creating appropriate structures for the participation of universities, higher education centers, scientific institutes, and research centers in various fields related to the existing buildings within the introduced area, including Hegmataneh archaeological site, Bazar building complex, etc.
- Holding exhibition programs with different topics in the buildings in the historical center of Hamadan
- Holding workshops at different levels of education from schools to universities and workshops at the national level on the subject of the historical landscape of Hamadan
- Preparation of booklets, bilingual brochures to introduce the historical center of Hamadan
- Training of local tour guides
- Support for travel agencies to tour the historic city of Hamadan
- Creating a tourist route inside the existing area to connect important historical buildings in the historical center of Hamadan



Figure 10: Setting up a *Siyah Chador Ashayer* and presenting services such as traditional *Nan*, *Ash*, *Asal(honey)*, etc.



Figure 11: Holding the ritual of cleaning the Hegmataneh area every year before the ancient holiday of *Nowruz*



Figure 12: Exhibition of golden objects discovered from the historical sites of Hamedan on the occasion of Cultural Heritage Week in Hegmataneh Museum



Figure 13: Organizing cultural heritage exhibitions during the cultural heritage week in *Hegmataneh* Museum



Figure 14: Amaday Ecotourism lodge (Source: CHTH office of Hamedan)

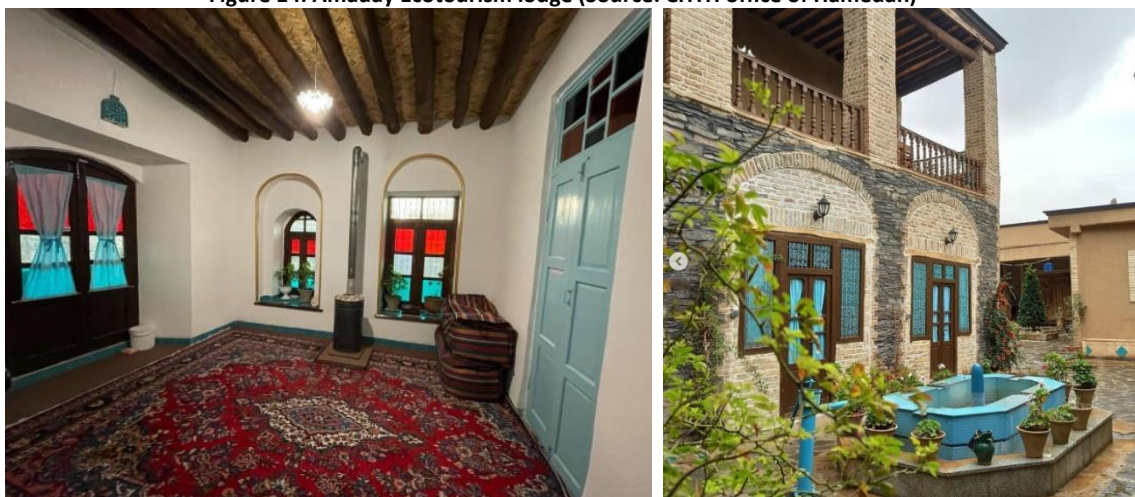


Figure 15: Haj Esmail Ecotourism lodge (Source: CHTH office of Hamedan)





Figure 16: A number of Hamadan brochures (Source: CHTH office of Hamedan)



Figure 17: Tourism map of Hamadan city (Source: CHTH office of Hamedan)

2.10 Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

Positions/ Department	Category	Person	Skill & Qualification
Director of Base		1	Architect(M.A)
Technical	Documentation	1	Architect(M.A)
	Monitoring	1	Architect(B.A)
		1	Surveyor (B.A)
	Maintenance	1	Restorer (M.A)
		1	Repair of objects (P.H.D)
	Infrastructure	1	Technician Facility Engineer (B.A)
Research	Conservation	2	Restorer (M.A)
			Restorer (M.A)
		1	Restorer (B.A)
		1	Architect (M.A)
		2	Architect (B.A)
			Architect (B.A)
	Urbanization	1	Urban Planner(M.A)
	History	1	Historian (P.H.D)
	Archeology	1	Archaeologist (M.A)
	Social	1	Communication Scientist (M.A)
	Economical	1	Urban Economist (M.A)
Tourism & Presentation	Tourism	3	Tourism Expert (M.A)
	Publication	1	Librarian (B.A)
	Promotion	1	Communication Scientist (B.A)
Social & Culture	Education & Training	1	Archaeologist (P.H.D)
		1	Restorer (M.A)
	Planning	1	Social Scientist (B.A)
	Health	1	Environmental Health Engineer (M.A)
	Services	1	Urban Affairs Expert (B.A)
	Urban Facility	1	Urban Planner (P.H.D)
Administration	Legal Affairs	1	Lawyer (B.A)
	Officinal Affairs	1	Administrator (M.A)
	Financial Affairs	1	Accountant (M.A)
Security	Security	3	Political science (B.A)
			literature (B.A)
			Physical protection(B.A)

3. Monitoring

The IMCHTH Base in Hamedan is in charge of monitoring and protecting the works of the historical center of the city, and this Base is also responsible to take the necessary measures to manage and supervise the preservation and maintenance of this historical center. In fact, an integrated monitoring system controls all activities in the historical center of Hamedan. The monitoring system aims to safeguard the values, integrity and authenticity of the constituents of this historical site and establish a direct relationship with the cultural and historical values of the city.

In addition to the physical issues, the quality of life of the residents in and around the site is also periodically assessed by the Municipality's Cultural, Social and Sports Department in terms of two dimensions, mental and physical.

The mental dimension deals with the level of satisfaction with family life, job and income along with the feeling of personal efficiency and satisfaction with existing services while the physical aspect based on Schneider's studies refers to income, wealth and job, environment, mental and physical health, housing situation, social disorders such as crime, alcoholism, addiction, etc.). Researchers and experts of the Municipality's Cultural and Social Service Department constantly examine and assess the quality of life and provide programs to improve the quality of life. In general, these aspects can be attributed to different factors such as physical, economic, social, as well as people's mental perceptions of the concept of life quality. The purpose of these studies is to convince and motivate the local residents in the site to keep living in the old context. The Social Services Department of the municipality, in collaboration with other organizations and making use of the research findings, is trying to improve the quality of life of the local communities in the area, and one of its most important goals is to satisfy their basic needs and to help them to attend to higher levels of needs in Maslow's pyramid, an issue which is quite noticeable in the city.

If we wish to illustrate the physical conditions of the historical center based on the monitoring done, we can do this from several perspectives, ownership, age, health status and land-use.

56% of the properties are operational and in good condition. Other properties are periodically restored and preserved with the help of experts and local residents under the supervision of the Cultural Heritage of Handicrafts and Tourism.

Most of the private properties have been inscribed in the national registration list and are under the sponsorship of the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Department. Some properties require minor restoration works such as brickwork or decorations, and a limited percentage of about 4% need restoration due to being abandoned.

Condition of Buildings	Unit Count
Stable	1206
Requires Repair	769
Requires Restoration	109
Requires Restoration or Reconstruction or Renovation	118

Physical Condition of Units

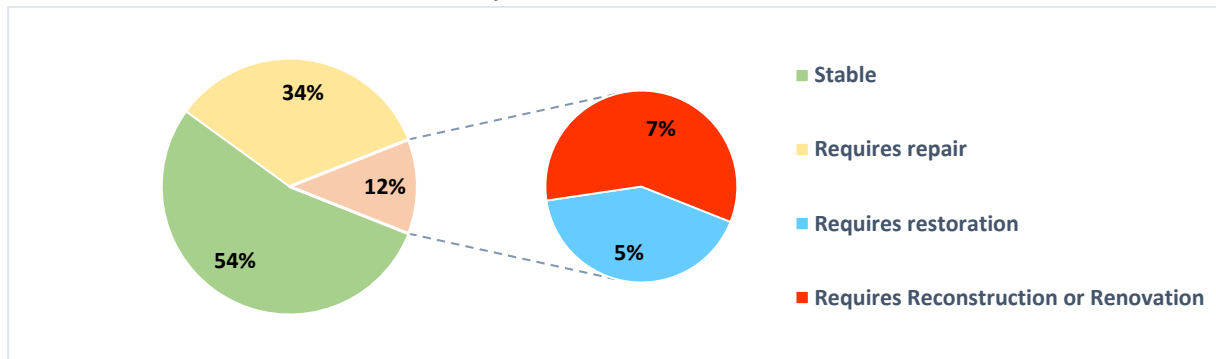


Chart 3: Physical Condition of Units

3.1 Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Hegmataneh, bazaar and outstanding historical elements in the historical centre of Hamadan are well preserved and closely supervised. The prominent values of each element are controlled through physical monitoring and regular surveys. Moreover, the urban texture surrounding the historical centre is regularly inspected and monitored. The monitoring of the influencing factors is being done through cooperation with the responsible authorities in various scientific centres, laboratories, and especially in the Base of the Historical Centre of Hamedan.

Outstanding historical elements in the historical centre of Hamedan are under the supervision of the Cultural Heritage Organization and the Base, both of which are in charge of safeguarding and periodically restoring the properties. If a given property has a private owner and is also registered in the list of national monuments, it receives the support of the IMCHTH. Moreover, other supervisory and management bodies in Hamedan, such as the municipality, operate in close coordination with the Cultural Heritage Department of Hamedan and the Base of the Historical Centre.

The following diagram shows the main monitoring bodies:

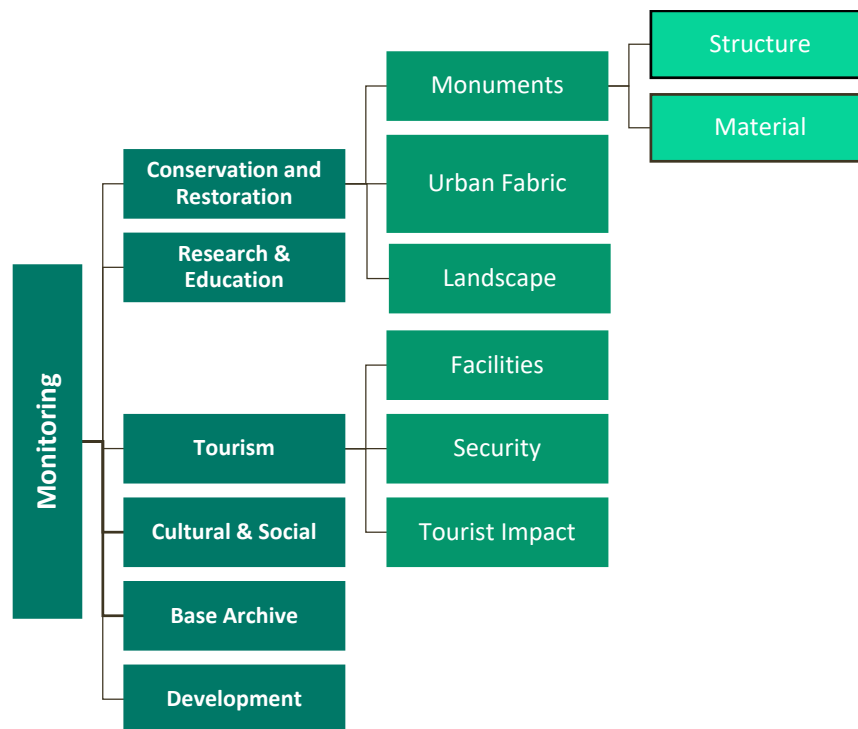


Diagram 6: Key indicators for monitoring.

Due to the importance of critical indicators identified in the diagram above, monitoring activities are based on a regular daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and annual program, which is presented in the following tables based on different characteristics of the Hegmataneh and Historical centre of Hamedan.

CATEGORY		INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Conservation & Restoration	Monuments	Structural changes in key monuments such as Bazaar, towers, walls and fortifications	Seasonal	Micrometre, Plaster testator & crack meters	HHCH Base Archive
		Erosion and decay process of decorative elements and Facades (Interior & exterior) of key monuments	Semi-annual	Field visit & sample testing	
		The moisture level of walls and foundations	Seasonal	Field visit & Photography	
		Roof condition & insulation	Semi-annual	Field visit	
		Status of damaging biological factors (termites, weed & etc.) and their effects on key monuments	Semi-annual	Field visit	
		Rainspout conditions	Semi-annual	Field visit	
		Restoration methods (how traditional methods are applied)	Occasional	Field visit	

	Urban Fabric	Erosion rate in vaults	Annual	Field visit & Photography	
		Flooring & grading of accesses	Annual (End of summer)	Expert and well equipped construction worker group	
		Surface water expulsion in the urban fabric	Annual	Monitoring & Documentation	
		Overall physical condition and erosion rate of accesses walls	Annual	Field visit & Photography	
		New constructions and their accordance with regulations and standards	Annual	Field visit & Photography	
		Amount of Reconstructions & Renovations (small scale) done / Request number statistics	Annual	Statistics	
		Morphological changes and rate in the Historical fabric	Annual	Google aerial images & taken aerial photos or paraglide shots	
	Landscape	Urban signs and furniture	Annual	Field visit & Photography	
		Minarates conditions	Annual	Field visit & Photography & Documentation	
		Accordance of the height, function and façades of new constructions with the regulations	Monthly	Field visit & Statistics	

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Research & Education	Number & quality of researches, books, articles & student thesis produced about the Hegmataneh and Historic centre of Hamedan	Annual	Statistics	HHCH Base Archive
	Number & quality of training workshop, exhibitions & seminars	Annual	Statistics and Field visit	
	Extent & quality of exclusive services for tourists (guide books, brochures)	Annual	Field Questionnaire	

CATEGORY		INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Tourism	Facilities	Location for providing services (accommodation and hosting)	Annual	Questionnaire & Statistics	HHCH Base Archive
		Qualitative and quantitative conditions of visitor paths	Annual	Questionnaire & Statistics	
		Performance of heating, cooling, electric & lighting of facilities	By case (Monthly)	Field visit	
		Performance of urban infrastructures	By case	Field visit	
		Hygienic condition (WCs & courtyard)	By case	Field visit	
	Security	The extent of touristic security services (CCTVs, police, guards & etc.)	Daily	Field visit	
		Inspecting fire extinguishers	Daily	Field visit	

	Tourist Impact	Number of resident and non-resident population (number, age, education)	Seasonal	Questionnaire	
		Number of Iranian & foreign visitors	Seasonal	Questionnaire	
		Surveying tourists effects (negative/positive)	Seasonal	Questionnaire	

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Cultural & Social	Demographical statistics	Quinquennial	Questionnaires & Statistics	HHCH Base Archive
	Quality and quantity of the security and welfare of residents	Annual	Questionnaires & Statistics	
	Social gatherings of districts and their alterations	Annual	Questionnaires & Statistics	
	Quality and quantity of events and ceremonies (religious & ritual) and etc.	Biennial	Questionnaires & Statistics	
	Genuine socio-cultural indicators of Hamedan in everyday life (attire, dialect, accent, food and etc.)	Biennial	Questionnaires & field observations	

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Development	All constructions and interventions should be controlled under permission and monitoring of IMHTH	Twice a year	Field visit & photo taking	HHCH Base Archive
	Urban equipment and services in buffer zone	Annual	Field visit	
Traffic	Monitoring the condition of the public access network and infrastructures	As per case (weekly)	Photo taking & Field visits & CCTVs	

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	TOOLS	LOCATION OF RECORDS
Base Archive	Amount of the documents digitization and completing information	Annual	Statistic	HHCH Base Archive
	Quantitative and qualitative state of written documents in the research base's Archive	Annual	Questionnaires & Statistics	
	Quantitative and qualitative state of image documents and visual Archive	Annual	Questionnaires & Statistics	

Table 15: Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

	Amount of obtaining and updating of images and maps of buildings and registered dossiers	Annual	Statistic	
	The number of registered or nominated monuments on national heritage list	Annual	Statistic	

3.2 Administrative arrangement for monitoring property

The Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts (IMCHTH) has overall administrative and financial responsibilities toward conservation, preservation and protection of historic monuments and sites in Iran. IMCHTH has its branches in every Province of the country. Some major Historical sites such as Persepolis, Chogha Zanbil, Meidan-e Emam Isfahan, Bisotun, Soltanieh, Takht-e Soleyman, Armenian Monastic Churches, Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System, Bazaar-e Tabriz, Bam and its Cultural Heritage, Pasargadae and Sassanid archeological landscape of Fars have their own Research Bases at the sites so that constant monitoring of the property state of the conservation could be achieved. In the case of the Hegmataneh and Historic centre of Hamedan, the IMCHTH of Hamedan is the Provincial affiliate of IMCHTH. There is also a Research Base for the Hegmataneh and Historic centre of Hamedan apart from the national and provincial experts. In which a number of monitoring experts work on a permanent basis at the Research Base of the Hegmataneh and Historic centre of Hamedan which are all working under supervision of the director of the Base that is supervised by the Head of IMCHTH for Hamedan. They are not only responsible for the various tasks of the Monitoring Program but also for planning and organizing training workshops for the relevant individuals as well as providing sufficient information to the responsible authorities with regards to the quality and quantity of monitoring programs so that they all can be a part the overall comprehensive monitoring system. They also take necessary actions to have a continuous connection with relevant research and educational institutions, whether public or private, so that their knowledge and expertise could be used for enhancing monitoring of the site.

Following are the professional details of some of the experts, including their skills and contact information, who are engaged in the monitoring process in the research section of Historical Centre of Hamedan Base:

Names and contacts of the responsible authorities for monitoring of HHCH:

Name	Education	Contact
		Tell
Saheb Mohammadian Mansour	Ph.D. of Architecture	(+98) 81 – 32524444
Mahya Shahramfard	M.A. Architecture	
Saeed Asadi	M.A. Surveyor	
Amin Behzadi	M.A. Urbanism	
Vahid Tahzibi	M.A. of Civil	

Table 16: Names and contacts of the responsible authorities for monitoring of HHCH

3.3 Results of previous reporting exercises

As was mentioned earlier, the extant historical properties in the site such as tombs, mosques, churches, synagogues, houses, Hegmataneh ancient site and bazaar in the proposed area are in good well-kept condition. In recent years, the Historical Centre of Hamadan has accomplished its mission and carried out numerous projects such as paving the streets, lighting the areas, maintaining the skyline, etc. In short, this site is the scene of regular research, executive plans and archaeological excavation programs.

The following presents a summary of previous operations carried out in different years:

- Preparing annual plans for maintenance and restoration of historical monuments
- Safeguarding the site against potential damages by visitors / tourists
- Providing optimal conditions for safeguarding, research, inspection and damage detection, as well as offering suitable methods for the protection of landmark properties
- Improving services, tourism facilities and routes
- Developing capacity building and awareness programs for local people and stakeholders.
- Resuming archaeological excavations and research in Hegmataneh ancient site
- Establishing a public scientific library and professional document centre as well as archive for physical and digital documents

The representative of the cultural heritage of the province periodically (every 3 and six months) prepares and hands out an operational report of the actions taken in the field of protection and restoration of the historical city. A copy of this report is kept in the Base. This report contains a summary of all activities done by different departments (Research, Restoration and Revival, Inscriptions, Statistics and Information, Preservation).

As mentioned earlier, in the proposed area, there are buildings using tombs, mosques, churches, synagogues, houses, Hegmataneh archaeological site, and Bazaar, which have been created in different historical periods and are in a favorable protective condition. In general, regular monitoring programs have been carried out to protect the historical landscape values of Hamedan in different years.

The results of some previous operations performed in different years are as follows:

- Annual planning for the maintenance and restoration of historical monuments
- Protect the area from tourism threats
- Providing optimal conditions for conservation and research activities, inspection and diagnosis of damage, as well as appropriate methods for the protection of landmark buildings
- Improving services, tourism facilities
- Organizing the tourist route;
- Capacity building and awareness of local people and stakeholders.
- Archaeological excavations of Hegmataneh
- Establish a public library and documentation centre
- Create archives for database, physical and digital documents, and evidence.