



***REPORT ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE SHAKHRISABZ,
A WORLD HERITAGE SITE***

January, 2025y

Shakhrisabz, Tashkent

1. Executive Summary of the Report

History and description of the object. The Historic centre of Shakhrisyanz town gives evidence on secular development of the town and centuries history, partly during the period, when the town reached peak of its development – Amir Timur reign in XV century. The typological feature of the unique structures is demonstrated in large scales, the compositions, multi-functional ensembles that form the urban quarters, do not have any analogues in Central Asia. The Timurid reign period is represented by the following monuments: Ak-Sarai, the architectural complexes of Dor ut-Tilovat and Dor us-Saodat, Chorsu market, XV century Bath house, Mirhamid prayer room, Chubin and Koba Madrasahs, Kundizak, Malik Ajdar mosques. All these monuments are under state protection.

Buildings of later periods (XIX century), are represented by the Kitob, Kunchiqar and Eshon Pir mosques. These monuments are also under state protection. Their state of conservation and integrity is satisfactory. For the past few years the monitoring, conservation, support and restoration processes were always underway.

Traditional residential houses of Shakhrisabz have resemblance to Bukhara and Samarqand residential houses. The design is noted for inclusion of an intermediary veranda to block the rooms around the yard. Sometimes, there is a decorated ceiling in sitting room of the house – mehmonxona, but generally the decoration of houses is quite simple and humble. However, with all the simplicity of finishing, lack of rich decoration, Shakhrisabz residential houses are noted for organic integrity of the purpose of the building and its general compositional design development, sense of proportions and forms. Currently, 3 traditional houses were taken under local protection. Photos were taken and printed, and passports of residential houses were prepared. These residential houses, located in the central part and built in the end of XIX century, were in a time-worn state and the inhabitants of these houses did not want live in the conditions, where there is no sewage, water supply lines, etc.

The State of Conservation (SoC) report responds to the points of Decision 46 COM 7A.40 of the Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz (Uzbekistan) (C 885) at the 46th extended session of the World Heritage Committee in New Delhi. It also responds to the recommendations made by the 2020 Joint World Heritage Center / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission.

Following the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2023), the SoC report is divided into 6 parts: 1) Executive Summary, 2) Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee, 3) Current conservation issues, 4) Potential major restorations/alterations, 5) Public access to the SoC report, and 6) Signature of the State Party, followed by a series of appendices.

The State Party continues applying every effort to update and improve its legal framework to manage change in the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, specifically legal enforcement regarding development projects proposed within the buffer zone. The management framework has also been optimized to address pertaining challenges and define more clearly the division of roles and responsibilities. The attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) have been identified and presented by the IEG in the SoC report.

The International Advisory Committee (IAC) along with the Scientific Expert Council under the Agency for Cultural Heritage and the local Public Scientific Advisory Committee constitute

the multilevel control over the quality of the decision-making process concerning the World Heritage property.

