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**THE SILK ROAD HERITAGE ENHANCEMENT FOR LOCAL SUSTAINABLE
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN BUKHARA (UZBEKISTAN). ANALYSIS AND
DIAGNOSIS ABOUT THE CURRENT SITUATION**

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Resumen

Esta tesis lleva a cabo una investigación exhaustiva e interdisciplinaria sobre la compleja interrelación entre el turismo patrimonial y el desarrollo sostenible, centrada en el estudio del patrimonio de la Ruta de la Seda en Bujará, Uzbekistán. Utilizando métodos de investigación cualitativos y cuantitativos, incluyendo el análisis de estudios empíricos, entrevistas con interesados, encuestas y estudios de campo en sitios patrimoniales, la investigación proporciona una comprensión enriquecida de los problemas y oportunidades asociados con el aprovechamiento del patrimonio histórico para iniciativas de turismo sostenible.

Este trabajo, centrado en cinco preguntas de investigación esenciales, examina los desafíos existentes en el camino del turismo sostenible de Bujará, tales como la insuficiencia de infraestructura, la falta de colaboración efectiva entre proveedores de turismo y el gobierno, y las perspectivas futuras de los interesados. Además, se presta especial atención a los principales agentes involucrados, incluyendo a los gerentes de instalaciones de alojamiento, operadores turísticos y dueños de restaurantes, el papel que desempeñan las asociaciones público-privadas a nivel de gobernanza regional, y su entendimiento conceptual de "Ruta de la Seda" y "Turismo sostenible".

Uno de los componentes significativos de esta investigación es el diagnóstico y evaluación del patrimonio cultural de la ciudad de Bujará así como de los proveedores e infraestructuras vinculadas con el destino turístico. Este diagnóstico y evaluación concluye con la aplicación de un Índice de Aptitud Turística, un Índice de Potencial Turístico para Bujará y, basado en estos, un Modelo de Turismo. Este modelo está diseñado no solo para mejorar la confianza del cliente y el flujo de turistas, sino también para integrarse de manera fluida con las estructuras económicas y sociales del destino. Asimismo, se proponen estrategias prácticas para la conservación del patrimonio, vías para mejorar y promover la colaboración de interesados y facilitar el crecimiento económico sostenible. Se reconoce como un modelo que puede servir como base para otros sitios patrimoniales similares en Asia Central.

La investigación ofrece reflexiones críticas sobre los resultados de sus hallazgos y aboga por una mayor colaboración entre el sector público y privado y la participación comunitaria, enfatizando la necesidad de un enfoque multidimensional en la implementación de la gobernanza. Asimismo, este estudio reitera la importancia de programas de educación y fortalecimiento de capacidades destinados a mejorar la comprensión de prácticas de turismo sostenible entre proveedores de servicios.

En definitiva, esta investigación sirve como una contribución significativa a los campos del turismo patrimonial y el desarrollo sostenible aplicado al caso de estudio del sitio patrimonial de la ciudad de Bujará. El estudio demuestra que si el patrimonio histórico de la Ruta de la Seda en Bujará es gestionado aplicando prácticas estables e inclusivas contribuirá significativamente a la prosperidad económica y social del destino. Además, este modelo puede servir para ser extrapolado a otros sitios patrimoniales similares.

Palabras clave: Ruta de la Seda; Turismo sostenible; Conservación del patrimonio; Sector Turístico; Bujará; Turismo patrimonial

Resum

Aquesta tesi duu a terme una investigació exhaustiva i interdisciplinària sobre la complexa interrelació entre el turisme patrimonial i el desenvolupament sostenible, centrada en l'estudi del patrimoni de la Ruta de la Seda en Bujará, Uzbekistan. Utilitzant mètodes d'investigació qualitatiu i quantitatiu, incloent-hi l'anàlisi d'estudis empírics, entrevistes amb interessats, enquestes i estudis de camp en llocs patrimonials, la investigació proporciona una comprensió enriquida dels problemes i oportunitats associats amb l'aprofitament del patrimoni històric per a iniciatives de turisme sostenible.

Aquest treball, centrat en cinc preguntes d'investigació essencials, examina els desafiaments existents en el camí del turisme sostenible de Bujará, com ara la insuficiència d'infraestructura, la falta de col·laboració efectiva entre proveïdors de turisme i el govern, i les perspectives futures dels interessats. A més, es presta especial atenció als principals agents involucrats, incloent-hi els gerents d'instal·lacions d'allotjament, operadors turístics i restaurants, el paper que exerceixen les associacions públic-privades a nivell de governança regional, i el seu enteniment conceptual de la "Ruta de la Seda" i el "Turisme sostenible".

Un dels components significatius d'aquesta investigació és el diagnòstic i avaluació del patrimoni cultural de la ciutat de Bujará así com dels proveïdors i infraestructures vinculades al destí turístic. Aquest diagnòstic i la evaluació conclou amb l'aplicació d'un Índex d'Aptitud Turística, un Índex de Potencial Turístic per a Bujará i, basat en aquests, un Model de Turisme. Aquest model està dissenyat no sols per a millorar la confiança del client i el flux de turistes, sinó també per a integrar-se de manera fluida amb les estructures econòmiques i socials del destí. Així mateix, es proposen estratègies pràctiques per a la conservació del patrimoni, vies per a millorar i promoure la col·laboració d'interessats i facilitar el creixement econòmic sostenible. Es reconeix com un model que pot servir com a base per a altres llocs patrimonials similars a Àsia Central.

La investigació ofereix reflexions crítiques sobre els resultats obtinguts i advoca per una major col·laboració entre el sector públic i privat i la participació comunitària, emfatitzant la necessitat d'un enfocament multidimensional en la implementació de la governança. Així mateix, aquest estudi reitera la importància de programes d'educació i enfortiment de capacitats destinats a millorar la comprensió de pràctiques de turisme sostenible entre proveïdors de serveis.

En definitiva, aquesta investigació serveix com una contribució significativa als camps del turisme patrimonial i el desenvolupament sostenible aplicat al cas d'estudi del lloc patrimonial de la ciutat de Bujará. L'estudi demostra que si el patrimoni històric de la Ruta de la Seda en Bujará és gestionat aplicant pràctiques estables i inclusives contribuirà significativament a la prosperitat econòmica i social del destí. A més, aquest model pot servir per a ser extrapolat a altres llocs patrimonials similars.

Paraules clau: Ruta de la Seda; Turisme sostenible; Conservació del patrimoni; Sector Turístic; Bujará; Turisme patrimonial

Abstract

This thesis conducts a comprehensive, interdisciplinary investigation into the complex interrelationship between heritage tourism and sustainable development, with a focus on the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Employing qualitative and quantitative research methods, including the analysis of empirical studies, interviews with stakeholders, surveys, and field studies at heritage sites, the research provides an enriched understanding of the issues and opportunities associated with leveraging historical heritage for sustainable tourism initiatives.

Centered around five core research questions, the study scrutinizes existing challenges in Bukhara's sustainable tourism pathway, such as the inadequacy of infrastructure, lack of effective collaboration between tourism providers and the government, and future prospects of stakeholders. Furthermore, particular attention is paid to the key stakeholders involved, including managers of accommodation facilities, tour operators, and restaurant owners, their role in public-private partnerships at the regional governance level, and their conceptual understanding of "Silk Road" and "Sustainable Tourism".

One of the significant components of the research the diagnosis and evaluation of the cultural heritage of the city of Bukhara as well as of the suppliers and infrastructure linked to the tourist destination. This diagnosis and evaluation conclude with the application of a Tourism Aptitude of the Heritages, a Tourism Potential Index (TPI) for Bukhara and, based on these, a Tourism Model. This model is designed not only to enhance customer trust and the flow of tourists but also to integrate seamlessly with Bukhara's economic and social structures. It proposes practical strategies for heritage conservation, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable economic growth, serving as a blueprint for similar heritage sites across Central Asia.

The research offers critical reflections on the results of its findings and advocates for greater public-private sector collaboration and community participation, emphasizing the need for a multidimensional approach to governance implementation. Furthermore, this study reiterates the importance of education and capacity building programs aimed at improving understanding of sustainable tourism practices among service providers.

Ultimately, this research serves as a significant contribution to the fields of heritage tourism and sustainable development applied to the case study of the Bukhara city heritage site. The study demonstrates that if the historical heritage of the Silk Road in Bukhara is managed by applying stable and inclusive practices it will contribute significantly to the economic and social prosperity of the destination. Furthermore, this model can be extrapolated to other similar heritage sites.

Keywords: Silk Road; Sustainable tourism; Heritage conservation; Tourism sector; Bukhara; Heritage tourism.

Annotatsiya

Tadqiqot ishi O‘zbekistonning Buxoro mintaqasidagi Ipak yo‘li merosini o‘ngan holda “meros turizmi” va “barqaror rivojlanish” o‘rtasidagi murakkab o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni keng qamrovli, fanlararo tadqiq qiladi. Sifatii va miqdoriy tadqiqot metodlaridan, jumladan empirik tadqiqotlar tahlili, adabiyotlar sharhi, manfaatdor tomonlar bilan intervyular, so‘rovnomalari o‘tkazish va meros obyektlarida dala tadqiqotlaridan foydalanish orqali amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu metodlar Barqaror turizm tashabbuslari uchun tarixiy merosdan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq muammolar va imkoniyatlarni to‘liq tushunish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot o‘zida beshta savolni qamrab olib, Buxoroning barqaror turizm yo‘lida mavjud muammolarini, xususan, infratuzilmada mavjud kamchiliklar, turizm sohasida faoliyat olib boruvchi korxonalar va hukumat o‘rtasidagi samarali hamkorlikning holati, manfaatdor tomonlarning kelajak istiqbollarini sinchkovlik bilan ko‘rib chiqadi. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda joylashtirish maskanlari, turoperatorlar va restoran boshqaruvchilarining turizm boshqaruvidagi o‘rni, davlat-xususiy sheriklikdagi roli hamda “Ipak yo‘li” va “Barqaror turizm” kontseptual tushunchalariga e‘tibori alohida tadqiq qilingan.

Tadqiqotning muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri bo‘lgan Buxoro mintaqasining madaniy merosi, turizm sohasida faoliyat olib boruvchi korxonalar, hudud infratuzilmasi chuqur tadqiq qilingan va baholangan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar va baholash Buxoro turizm potentsiali indeksi (TPI) ni aniqlash va Turizm Modelining qo‘llanilishi bilan yakunlangan. Model mijozlarning ishonchini va sayyohlar oqimini oshirish bilan birga Buxoroning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tuzilmalari imkoniyatlarini inobatga olgan holda ishlab chiqilgan. U merosni saqlash, manfaatdor tomonlar o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik va barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish uchun amaliy strategiyalarni taklif qiladi va o‘xshash meros obyektlari uchun namuna sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot davomidagi topilmalar asosida tanqidiy fikrlar taklif qilingan va davlat-xususiy sektor hamkorligi va jamoatchilik ishtirokining kuchaytirilishini qo‘llab-quvvatlagan holda, boshqaruv amaliyotining ko‘p o‘lchovli yondashuvga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji asoslab berilgan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotchi tomonidan xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi korxonalar orasida barqaror turizm amaliyotlarini tushunish, anglashni yaxshilashga qaratilgan ta‘lim va salohiyatni oshirish dasturlarining amalga oshirish zarurligi asoslab berilgan.

Yakunda, tadqiqot Buxoro mintaqasi merosi obyektlari misolida meros turizmi orqali barqaror rivojlanishga erishish yo‘llarini asoslab beradi. Ya‘ni, Buxoroda mavjud Ipak yo‘lining tarixiy merosi barqaror va inklyuziv amaliyotlarni qo‘llash orqali boshqarilsa, mintaqaning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy farovonligiga katta hissa qo‘shadi. Taklif etilgan Turizm modeli ham boshqa o‘xshash mintaqalarda ham qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ipak yo‘li; Barqaror turizm; Merosni saqlash; Turizm sektori; Buxoro; Meros turizmi.

A. INTRODUCTION

Heritage tourism is an increasingly recognized form of tourism that encompasses cultural, historical, and natural travel, forming an integral part of the wider tourism industry. It appeals to those who seek to experience and understand the cultural intricacies, historical monuments, heritage sites, landmarks, as well as the natural wonders that have been preserved due to their ecological, scientific, artistic, or historical significance. These destinations are invaluable, as they offer visitors a rich tapestry of experiences that connect deeply to past and provide comprehensive insights into the myriad eras of human history and the natural world (Álvarez, et al., 2016). Heritage tourism thus serves as a conduit for education about local customs, traditions, and the conservation of natural landscapes, fostering a profound appreciation for the diversity of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The symbiotic relationship between tourism and heritage is multifaceted. On one hand, tourism generates revenue crucial for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage sites. On the other, these sites attract tourists, enhancing a destination's allure and encouraging extended visits. However, this relationship is not devoid of challenges. Uncontrolled tourism can precipitate the deterioration of heritage sites, compromising their cultural and environmental integrity. As such, implementing sustainable tourism practices is imperative to balance the act of preservation with the benefits of tourism development. The overarching challenge lies in harmonizing this relationship to ensure the enduring protection of heritage sites while concurrently advancing the principles of sustainable tourism as outlined in UNESCO's frameworks for heritage conservation.

In the present day, Bukhara's Silk Road heritages attract both foreign and domestic tourists. The city hosts many cultural gatherings and festivals to promote the Silk Road legacy. In particular, the city's historical significance as a considerable Silk Road commercial hub is celebrated by the annual "Silk and Spices" Festival, which features traditional arts, crafts, music, and dancing.

Several initiatives have been taken in recent years to safeguard and promote the Silk Road sites in Bukhara to draw tourists, promote the city's distinctive legacy, and boost the local economy to support development. The inclusion of the Historic Centre of Bukhara on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993, preservation and restoration initiatives, tourism development plans, and cultural events and festivals are some of these activities. As mentioned, the Historic Centre of Bukhara was designated a World Heritage Site due to its large area and more than 260 built heritages, including all kinds of oriental architectural monuments. The city has maintained a significant portion of its original structure, becoming Central Asia's most well-preserved Islamic city from the 10th to 17th centuries. These actions protect the Bukhara Silk Road's history and retain its importance in the world's cultural environment.

Historians, scholars, and researchers have been attracted to the Silk Road - an extensive and complex network of trade routes that connected the East and West - for a significant amount of time. During the Middle Ages, this route was instrumental in linking regions across Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, making it one of the most crucial commercial arteries globally. Among its many contributions, the Silk Road notably facilitated extensive silk trading between China, India, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East. Additionally, it contributed to the progress of several civilizations (Moore and Patel, 2023; Hale, 2023).

By 1877, German geographer and explorer Ferdinand von Richthofen first coined the term "Silk Road" or "Seidenstraße" in German. This name referred to the significant trade routes that heavily relied on silk. Still, it facilitated cultural communication as individuals like traders, religious voyagers, and commuters travelled across various areas with trade not only items but also viewpoints, faiths, and advancements. This led to widespread exposure and acceptance of diverse spiritual beliefs such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, widespread acceptance of scientific and mathematical expertise, and shared music and art, all of which were significantly enhanced by these passages. In due course, the Silk Road was crucial in shaping the cultural and historical groundwork of the regions it traversed. Bukhara, situated in contemporary Uzbekistan, is an excellent example of a city significantly influenced by this exchange. Bukhara retained economic significance along this route as a significant trading and cultural centre. It served as a cultural melting pot that encouraged the development of intellectual society and the arts (Wood, 2002). The city's architecture synthesizes several styles and reflects its

historical significance. The historical importance of the town and its status as a crossroads of civilizations are reflected in Bukhara's architectural legacy (Vileikis et al., 2019).

Last years, the enduring legacy of the Silk Road in Uzbekistan is evident in the region's rich cultural heritage, diverse traditions, and vibrant urban landscapes. The primary objective of this research is to thoroughly examine Bukhara's historical, cultural, economic, and political significance within the context of the Silk Road. The study looks at the Silk Road's preserved heritage in modern-day Bukhara to determine the possibilities for sustainable tourism development. Despite the rich cultural heritage and historical significance of the Silk Road, particularly in Bukhara, a more comprehensive understanding and practical strategies must be needed to leverage this heritage for sustainable tourism development. Several challenges hinder the potential of Bukhara as a sustainable tourism destination.

Competition with other Silk Road cities and lack of promotion and communication are some of the issues faced by the tourism sector in Bukhara. The bureaucratic inefficiencies and frequent structural changes within the supervisory organization for tourism activities further complicate the situation. Infrastructure issues, such as road conditions, inadequate transportation services, and limited internet access, pose significant challenges.

Heritage sites in Bukhara, including mosques, madrasahs, trading domes, caravanserais, mausoleums, tombs, hammams, and complexes are threatened by limited funding, lack of comprehensive information, inconsistent promotion, and alterations compromising the historical integrity. Additionally, the conservation of these sites is challenged by residential proximity and waste dumping. Moreover, there needs to be more awareness and utilization of the Silk Road brand among service providers. According to the conducted research, approximately 60% of the surveyed restaurants and accommodation facilities lack a website presence, and a similar situation was observed for nearly 50% of the tour operators. Establishing websites to promote the Silk Road heritage and offer tourism products is essential to increase customer trust. The current situation indicates a critical need for a well-planned and comprehensive strategy that involves all stakeholders and addresses potential challenges to maintain the delicate balance between tourism growth and conserving the distinct cultural and historical heritage of Bukhara.

Research Gap

While some research has focused on the problems and challenges arising from heritage conservation and tourism utilization, there needs to be a more comprehensive analysis and diagnosis of the current situation in Bukhara. Specifically, there is a lack of research on sustainable tourism development strategies for Silk Road heritage sites in Bukhara.

Existing research has primarily focused on the general issues of heritage conservation and tourism utilization, with less emphasis on the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara. For instance, there needs to be more understanding of the Silk Road heritage among the local population and service providers, as evidenced by the fact that less than 50% of respondents in a questionnaire possessed basic knowledge of the Silk Road heritage.

Moreover, there needs to be more strategic use of the Silk Road brand for attracting tourists, and many accommodations need a website or use it only for basic information. These issues indicate a gap in the strategic planning and marketing of Silk Road heritage for tourism development.

Additionally, an insufficient investigation has been conducted regarding the possible detrimental consequences of tourism, such as contamination, ecological predicaments, exorbitant costs, and degradation of historical artifacts. These concerns are of special importance in the framework of sustainable tourism expansion, which intends to harmonize the financial advantages of tourism with the protection of natural and cultural inheritance.

Lastly, more research should be done on the association between the public and private domains in tourism development. These sectors exhibit modest teamwork and synchronization, potentially impeding the efficient formulation and execution of sustainable tourism expansion tactics.

The purpose of this research is to address the existing knowledge gap and challenges related to leveraging the Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential of Bukhara's Silk Road heritage and propose effective strategies to overcome the identified challenges. It aims to propose solutions to mitigate and address these issues, thereby enhancing the sustainable tourism potential of the city.

The study also aims to explore the perspectives and insights of executives, administrators, and directors of hotels, restaurants, and tour operators concerning the Silk Road. Investigating the viewpoints of providers on the selected subject is crucial in molding the image of the Silk Road as an integral aspect of Bukhara's cultural legacy.

The research aims to add knowledge about sustainable tourism development, specifically regarding heritage sites similar to the Silk Road. The outcomes of this study could offer significant insights for tourism planners, policymakers, and Bukhara's local community, to aid in the region's sustainable development.

This research's importance is its possible contributions to the existing understanding of sustainable tourism development at heritage sites, such as the Silk Road. The research strives to tackle the current difficulties and propose practical approaches to improve Bukhara's sustainable tourism potential, as it carries a rich cultural heritage of the Silk Road. This research is significant for several stakeholders, policymakers and tourism planners. The study's results may furnish valuable tactics and perspectives for surmounting detected obstacles and bolstering sustainable tourism advancement within Bukhara. The investigation, moreover, could assist local communities in comprehending the potential of their cultural inheritance and its safeguarding's significance in the context of sustainable tourism.

For other researchers, it could be a reference for future research on sustainable tourism development in heritage sites. The examination of the views and perceptives of top-level management in the hospitality and tourism industries, specifically those overseeing hotels, restaurants, and tour operators, could enhance the comprehension of the Silk Road and its potential for sustainable tourism. Additionally, this inquiry may generate a wider impact on the tourism sector overall, highlighting the importance of preserving cultural heritage and employing sustainable tourism methods. By doing so, this study could potentially establish a model for other cities with significant cultural heritage to utilize for sustainable tourism development. The thesis comprises multiple chapters, each tackling a distinct aspect of the research topic as follows:

Chapter I: Theoretical Foundations About Heritage and Sustainability

It focuses on providing theoretical foundations about heritage and sustainability, emphasizing the Silk Road's historical, cultural, and economic significance in relation to the land. It also discusses the Silk Road legacy in Bukhara and its influence on heritage. The chapter further explores the concept of heritage tourism and the perspective of sustainability as an integral element of cultural heritage and tourism.

Chapter II: Bukhara and the Silk Road

This chapter presents an outline of the Silk Road and the significance of Bukhara within the itinerant network. It explores the historical context, Bukhara's rise as a pivotal city for commerce, and significant events that shaped the evolution of Bukhara and the Silk Road. Additionally, the chapter delves into the purpose of caravanserais in supporting trade, the economic influence of the Silk Road on Bukhara, and how religions expanded along the Silk Road. Furthermore, it discusses international projects being undertaken to revitalize and rebuild the Silk Road.

Chapter III: Inventory and Assessment of Bukhara Cultural Heritage

This chapter presents the methodology for heritage resource assessment and provides an inventory and valuation of cultural attractions in Bukhara. It includes diagnosing various heritage sites such as mosques, madrasahs, trading domes, caravanserais, mausoleums, tombs, hammams, and complex heritages in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

Chapter IV: Inventory and Valuation of Tourism Offer

The chapter provides an in-depth analysis of the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara as a case study. It scrutinizes the contemporary status of Bukhara's Silk Road inheritance, the chief hurdles and prospects in utilizing this inheritance to encourage lasting tourism growth, and the methods that may be applied to deal with these obstructions and prospects.

Chapter V: Proposal for The Use of The Silk Road for Tourism Purposes

The chapter presents the findings from the questionnaires, inventory, and interviews. Presents an overview of the outcomes and their impact on the sustainable development of tourism in Bukhara's Silk Road heritage sites.

Additionally, the discussion makes connections between the findings, research questions, objectives, existing literature, and theoretical framework. It also offers recommendations for policymaking, strategic tourism model and future research.

The appendices include any additional information or materials that support the research, such as the questionnaire, and inventory worksheets used in the study. Finally, the references list all the sources cited in the thesis.

B. OBJECTIVES

- To conduct an in-depth analysis of the current state of Silk Road heritage in Bukhara and its utilization for local sustainable tourism development. This objective involves a thorough investigation of the current status of Silk Road heritage sites in Bukhara, their current use in tourism, and the extent to which these practices align with principles of sustainability. This analysis will provide a baseline understanding of the current situation and serve as a foundation for subsequent objectives.
- To identify and evaluate the main challenges and opportunities in leveraging Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara. The objective involves a detailed examination of the difficulties and potential benefits associated with using Silk Road heritage as a basis for sustainable tourism. This will include identifying barriers to sustainable tourism development, as well as opportunities for growth and improvement.
- To propose strategies for enhancing the understanding and appreciation of Silk Road heritage among the local population and service providers. The objective involves developing and suggesting strategies to increase local awareness and appreciation of Silk Road heritage. This could involve educational programs, community engagement initiatives, or training programs for service providers.
- To assess the potential negative impacts of tourism on Silk Road heritage in Bukhara and propose mitigation strategies. The objective involves a careful evaluation of the potential adverse effects of tourism on Silk Road heritage sites in Bukhara. This will include immediate impacts, such as damage to sites, and long-term impacts, such as cultural erosion. Based on this assessment, mitigation strategies will be proposed to minimize these impacts while still promoting sustainable tourism.
- To contribute to the body of knowledge on sustainable tourism development in heritage sites, with a specific focus on Silk Road heritage in Bukhara. This overarching objective ensures that the research contributes to an academic and practical understanding of sustainable tourism development in heritage sites. The findings of this study will not only be applicable to Bukhara but could also inform policy-making and strategic planning for sustainable tourism development in other similar contexts.

C. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This research aims to answer the following key questions:

1. What are the existing problems and challenges in leveraging the Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara?
2. What are the perspectives and insights of executives, administrators, and directors of accommodation facilities, restaurants, and tour operators concerning the Silk Road and its potential for sustainable tourism?
3. How can the identified challenges be addressed to enhance the sustainable tourism potential of Bukhara?
4. What strategies can be proposed to promote the Silk Road heritage and offer tourism products to increase customer trust and attract more tourists to the Historic Centre of Bukhara?
5. How can the stakeholders, including policymakers, and tourism planners contribute to the sustainable development of Bukhara?

D. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUE

The methodology adopted in this study is applied to answer the research questions and achieve the objectives of the research. It involves a combination of i) case study analysis, ii) the Tourism Aptitude of Resources (TAR) index, iii) the Tourism Potential Index of Bukhara (TPI_B) index, iv) questionnaires, v) inventory, and vi) interviews.

- i) **Case Study Analysis:** The study focuses on the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara as case study. This approach allows for an in-depth analysis of the current state of Silk Road heritage in Bukhara and its utilization for local sustainable tourism development. It also enables the identification of the main challenges and opportunities in leveraging Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara.
- ii) **TAR Index and TPI_B Index:** These indices are used to measure the attractiveness and competitiveness of the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara for tourism. The TAR index measures the attractiveness of a built heritage based on variables such as Current State (CS), Intrinsic Value (IV), and Recreational Value (RV) (Viñals et al., 2013; Viñals et al., 2016).
- iii) **The TPI_B index** measures the competitiveness of a destination based on main variables such as Tourism Attraction (TA), Accessibility (ACC), Tourism Services (TS) (Viñals et al., 2013; Viñals et al., 2016).
- iv) **Questionnaires:** Questionnaires were prepared and distributed to various stakeholders, including accommodations, restaurants, and tour operators. The questionnaires were designed to gather information on the stakeholders' understanding and appreciation of Silk Road heritage, their use of the Silk Road brand for tourism marketing, sustainable tourism and their perceptions of the potential negative impacts of tourism on Silk Road heritage in Bukhara.
- v) **Inventory:** An inventory of Silk Road heritage sites in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and region was conducted to assess their TAR and potential for tourism development. The inventory worksheet included information consisting of 13 sections (Viñals et al., 2017).
- vi) **Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the public sector responsible persons and key stakeholders to gain deeper insights into the challenges and opportunities in leveraging Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara. The interviews also provided valuable information on the stakeholders' perspectives on the proposed strategies for enhancing the understanding and appreciation of Silk Road heritage, effectively using the Silk Road brand for tourism marketing, and mitigating the potential negative impacts of tourism.

The methodology presented in sections ii, iii, and iv has been utilized in research conducted within the framework of international projects in several destinations in Spain and Honduras that is considered an effective approach in the development of proposals for heritage enhancement. In particular the projects entitled:

- Wetlands of the Mediterranean basin or in archaeological sites (Viñals et al., 2005);
- The Iberian settlement of Castellet de Bernabé- Liria (Valencia) (Viñals et al., 2013);
- Honduras, Colosuca province (Viñals et al., 2016).

The combination of these methods provides a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the current situation of Silk Road heritage in Bukhara and its potential for local sustainable tourism development. The findings from these methods will inform the development of sustainable tourism development strategies specific to the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara.

CHAPTER I

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS ABOUT HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

1.1. The Silk Road and its relationship with the territory (human-being and history)

1.1.1. Localization

The Silk Road is considered the Eurasian continent's main trade route and its length is over 6500 km from Asia to many countries in Europe. According to UNESCO the Silk Road connects the Far East, Central Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Iranian, the Caucasus, the Arabian Peninsula, the Mediterranean region, and some countries of Europe.¹ The importance of the Silk Road is attributed to the significant role it played in the expansion of the civilizations of Asia and Europe. The contribution to open long-distance economic relations among those civilizations and the fact Silk Road served as a vehicle for exchanging ideas which included culture, religions, syncretic philosophies, sciences, and technologies was crucial. Not to mention Silk Road was one of the most longest trade routes in the World from the 2nd century BC to the middle of the 15th century AD (Khyade, 2019). Apart from that, Silk Road contributed as well to the economic development by trading many goods like paper, gunpowder and especially silk (Bentley, 1993). In this sense, the origin of the word Silk Road is related to the textile fabric considered as one of the primary commodities sold on the trade route which was produced exclusively in China in the early times.

The Silk Road's localization was not just about facilitating trade; it also had profound implications for cultural exchange. As merchants, pilgrims, and other travelers moved along these routes, they brought with them not just goods but also ideas, beliefs, and technologies. This led to the spread of religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, the dissemination of scientific and mathematical knowledge, and the exchange of art and music. Thus, the Silk Road played a pivotal role in shaping the cultural and historical landscapes of the regions it traversed (Liu, 2010).

The location of Uzbekistan in the centre of the Eurasian continent allowed it to play a crucial role in the transcontinental development of the Silk Road (Ruzmetov et al., 2020). That's why, the main routes of the Silk Road connecting East and West passed through today's Uzbekistan. The territory of Uzbekistan is characterized by productive lands that humans rapidly exploit, a variety of raw materials, the presence of developed urban culture, handicrafts and a high level of commodity-money relations (Normuratovna and Timurovna, 2020). These factors predetermined the main directions of trade and exchange relations and the establishment of the Silk Road's crossroad.

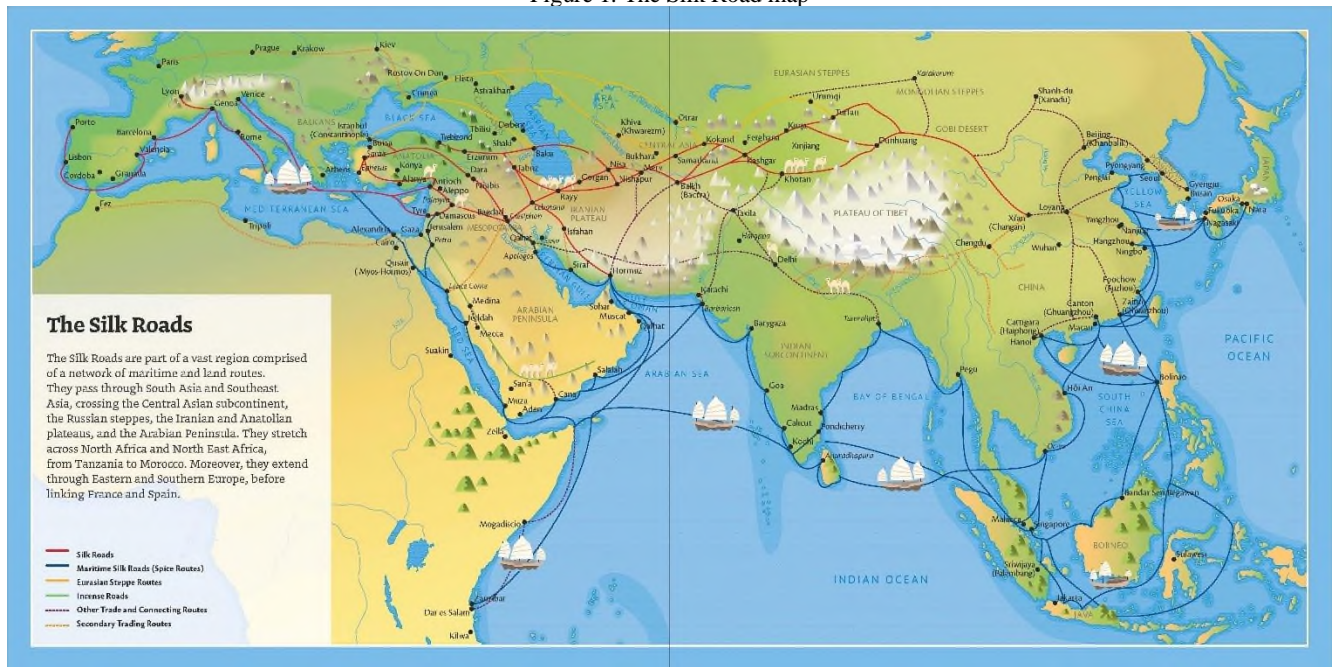
1.1.2. Territorial Description of the Silk Road in Uzbekistan

From a territorial point of view, Silk Road was built with many roads that were added depending on the geopolitical situation of different eras. For instance, merchants of the Roman Empire did not travel through the lands of the empire's enemies. Also, at the beginning of the Middle Ages, the rivers passing through the deserts of Central Asia were important for trade, and trade routes changed because of the rise, fall or drying of the water level in them.

Uzbekistan is a country of exceptional strategic importance in the history of the Silk Road, its territory encompassing some of the most significant cities that were once bustling hubs of trade and cultural exchange. This includes Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva (Figure 1) (Airey and Shackley, 1997).

¹ UNESCO (n.d.), About the Silk Roads. <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/about-silk-roads>

Figure 1. The Silk Road map



Source: UNESCO, About the Silk Roads²

Samarkand, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Central Asia, was a key link in the Silk Road, especially under the rule of Timur who made it his capital in the 14th century. It flourished as a centre of culture, commerce, and scholarship, with architectural jewels like the Registan symbolizing its historical grandeur (Bosworth, 2007).

Bukhara, another vital Silk Road city, has a history extending over two millennia³. Beyond its architectural marvels, Bukhara's significance on the Silk Road can also be attributed to its hospitable inhabitants. Historically, the local population warmly welcomed travelers and caravanners, offering them essential resources such as water and shelter. This spirit of hospitality, coupled with its architectural wonders, underscores Bukhara's enduring importance in the annals of the Silk Road.

Similarly, Khiva, enclosed within well-preserved 10th-century walls, exhibits a comprehensive picture of the architecture and urban planning of Central Asian caravan cities⁴.

These cities were strategically located at the crossroads of the main Silk Road routes. Today, these cities continue to resonate with the rich history of the Silk Road, their architectural landmarks standing as a testament to the trade route's significant influence in shaping Uzbekistan's heritage.

Moreover, the Silk Road's passage through these cities and others in Uzbekistan was dynamic. The routes evolved over time, influenced by political changes, environmental factors, and economic shifts. Despite these changes, the enduring legacy of the Silk Road in Uzbekistan is evident in the region's rich cultural heritage, diverse traditions, and vibrant urban landscapes.

1.1.3. Justification of the Origin of the Silk Road

The Silk Road's origin is deeply rooted in the interplay of economic, political, cultural and geographical factors that spanned across various regions from the East to the West. To better understand its importance, the following section deals with those factors as follows:

² UNESCO (n.d.), About the Silk Roads. <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/about-silk-roads>

³ UNESCO (n.d.), Historic Centre of Bukhara. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/602/>

⁴ UNESCO (n.d.), Itchan Kala. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/543/>

- **Economic Factors:** The initial impetus for the creation of the Silk Road was economic. The demand for luxury goods such as silk, spices, gold, and precious stones from the East in the Western world was high. The Chinese initially had a monopoly on the production of silk, a highly sought-after commodity, which was light to transport and high in value. This demand led to the establishment of trade routes that connected the East and the West, forming the basis of the Silk Road (Frankopan, 2017).
- **Political Factors:** The establishment and maintenance of the Silk Road were heavily influenced by the political climate of the time. The Han Dynasty in China, in the East and the Roman Empire in the West provided the political stability necessary for trade to flourish. The Chinese diplomat Zhang Qian's diplomatic missions to the Western Regions under Emperor Wu of Han played a significant role in opening and securing these trade routes. His journeys helped establish political alliances and opened knowledge about the lands and cultures beyond China's borders (Whitfield, 2004).
- **Cultural Factors:** The Silk Road was not only a conduit for trade but also a significant route for cultural exchange. The spread of religions, notably Buddhism, from India to China was facilitated by the Silk Road. The exchange of ideas, philosophies, scientific knowledge, artistic styles, languages, and even food and clothing styles, was a significant aspect of the Silk Road's legacy. The desire for cultural exchange and intellectual curiosity was a driving force behind the continued use and expansion of the Silk Road (Liu, 2010).
- **Geographical Factors:** The regions also played a role in the establishment of the Silk Road. The routes were determined by physical geographical features such as mountains, deserts, rivers, and plains. The availability of water and food resources, the suitability of the climate, and the feasibility of transportation were all factors that influenced the direction and viability of the routes (Waugh, 2007).

It was a product of its time, reflecting the economic, political, cultural, and geographical conditions of the regions it traversed.

The discovery of the Western Regions (Central Asia) and the formation of the Silk Road is associated with the name of the Chinese diplomat Zhang Qian, who was sent to Bactria by order of Emperor Wu Di in 138 AD. The task was to conclude a treaty with the Yuezhi to act against the Xiongnu. Zhang Qian's entire journey to Yuezhi took more than 13 years. Although he was unable to persuade the Yuezhi chiefs to act together, he was able to gather valuable information about the states and peoples living in the Western Regions. Consequently, the information obtained by Zhang Qian aroused the emperor's interest and his officials, so after some time, the emperor decided to send him again to establish trade relations in the Western Region. With this, the emperor intended to strengthen Chinese influence there (Armin, 2018). It is how the international relations and communications system was born, later called the Silk Road.

The introduction of the Bactrian camel, with its incredible resilience to harsh desert conditions and heavy load-bearing capabilities, was crucial in developing these trade routes. It has facilitated the long-distance travel of caravans across the unforgiving terrains that characterized much of the Silk Road (Boulnois, 2005).

The importance of silk in this period cannot be overstated. Because of its high demand, durability, and compactness, silk was not only a trade commodity but also served as a form of currency, which in part justified the establishment and utilization of these trade routes (Liu, 2010).

As the Roman Empire rose to power in the West, the demand for silk and other exotic Eastern goods increased, leading to a trade surge and reinforcing the Silk Road's importance as a major conduit of cultural and economic exchange (Frankopan, 2017).

Consideration of the Silk Road in the Context of Uzbekistan

Winter (2021) argued that when the Soviet Union collapsed, organizations such as UNESCO turned to the Silk Road to mend East-West relations that had emerged in previous decades. Hiro (2011) detailed that the most critical consequence of forming the Silk Road heritage and tourism industry was the reopening of Soviet Central Asia in the 1990s. Marat (2009) noted that in the Central Asian countries after the Soviet period, the tourism was considered an essential strategic sector in forming their national brand. He referred that Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan started promoting themselves as "Crossroads of civilizations and cultures". The first steps in restoring

the Silk Road in Uzbekistan began with the cooperation between UNESCO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The primary purpose of the cooperation was to develop cultural and heritage tourism by preserving existing historical monuments and cultural heritage and restoring crafts (Lane and Lewock, 1996). In 1994, the Samarkand Declaration on Silk Road Tourism was signed, and this declaration paved the way for international cooperation in areas such as hospitality services, information technology, and tourism marketing. It would not be one-sided to say that the first stages of developing heritage tourism in Central Asia under the Silk Road brand came during this period.

Furthermore, archeological research conducted in the territory of Uzbekistan shows that there are many large urban centres of ancient and medieval times where the Silk Roads passed (Zhussupbekov et al., 2020). Some of these are the cities of⁵:

- Ahsikent (East, Fergana Valley) is an archaeological site in northern Uzbekistan. It is believed to have been a flourishing urban centre and an important crossing point on the river Syr Darya for trade caravans. It was one of the critical points on the Northern Silk Road and the second largest city in Chach (Tashkent Oasis) after the capital, Chach (modern Tashkent).
- Kanka (located in the northeast and bordering the nomadic steppe, Tashkent), also known as Kanka Daban or Qanka, near present-day Tashkent, was the capital of the Chach kingdom. It became an essential political, economic, and cultural centre in Central Asia during the 5th-7th centuries, owing to its strategic location on the Silk Road.
- Paikend, located near Bukhara, was an important trading city along the Silk Road. It was one of the largest craft and trade centres of Chorasmia and was famous for its markets, where merchants from China, India, and Iran gathered.
- Termiz (or Termez), located on the right bank of the Amu Darya River, was a significant crossroads on the Silk Road due to its strategic location near the border of Afghanistan. Termiz was known for being a hub for cultural exchanges, particularly the transmission of Buddhism from India to China. It remains a significant archaeological site today.

Much closer trade and cultural ties were established with the ancient world, such as the Han Empire, the Kushan Empire, the Parthian Empire, and the Roman Empire. Over time, the roads of the Silk Road became not only a trade route, but also a route of cultural relations. Religious missionaries, scientists, musicians, and others traveled along the Silk Road. The historical richness of cities like Akhsikent, Kanka, Paikend, and Termiz now exists primarily in archaeological remains, shedding light on the vibrant past these cities had during the Silk Road era.

Silk Road and Heritage: the contribution of international heritage protection

The International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Williams, 2014) listed 35 major sites along the Silk Road as having been successfully nominated as a World Heritage Site (WHS) by UNESCO. Among them, four sites in Uzbekistan were included (Table 1).

Table 1. Silk Road objects included in the WHS list according to selection criteria.

UNESCO Name	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
Historic Centre of Bukhara		+		+		+
Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz			+	+		
Khiva(Itchan Kala)			+	+	+	
Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures	+	+		+		

Source: Author: Based on the obtained information

⁵ UNESCO (n.d.), Gateway cities of Uzbekistan on the Great Silk Roads. <https://es.unesco.org/silkroad/node/212>

For a site to be added to the World Heritage List, it must possess exceptional global significance and fulfill at least one of ten selection criteria that were elaborated in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, a primary working tool on World Heritage alongside the Convention itself. The criteria were occasionally updated by the Committee to account for the development of the World Heritage concept. Previously, World Heritage sites were chosen based on six cultural and four natural criteria until the end of 2004 when the revised guidelines were adopted, resulting in one unified set of ten criteria.⁶ They are:

(i) To serve as a great display of human creativity and artistry.

(ii) To demonstrate a significant exchange of cultural values over time, within a particular geographical region or in relation to developments in fields such as town planning, architecture, landscape design, or the creation of impressive artworks.

(iii) To offer a distinctive, or at the very least, exceptional account of cultural traditions or civilizations that still exist or have vanished.

(iv) To exemplify exceptional architecture, buildings, landscape, or technological ensembles that illustrate significant periods in human history.

(v) To provide an exceptional representation of traditional human settlements, land-use or sea-use, that is representative of a culture or culture(s) and human interaction with the environment, especially during circumstances of irreversible change or vulnerability.

(vi) To be directly or tangibly linked with living traditions or events, with ideas or beliefs, or with literary and artistic works of exceptional universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).

Also, as of July 2022, 185 objects are included in the WHS tentative list. Of these, 33 belong to Uzbekistan: Silk Road: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor and the Silk Road of Uzbekistan places (18 objects) in different regions.

The Outstanding Universal Value Report (UNESCO, 2009) proposed a category of the types of heritages, monuments and cultural landscapes found along the Silk Road:

1st category: Infrastructure - objects that facilitate trade and transport (caravans and hotels; military posts, garrison stations and fortifications; bridges; irrigation systems; natural and cultural monuments);

2nd category: Production - trade goods (mining industry, metalworking, production and crafts and other industrial and production facilities);

3rd category: Outcomes - cities, art, knowledge from communication and exchange (including commercial cities, urban centres and settlements; religious, spiritual and ceremonial sites (shrines, caves, mausoleums, sanctums; with political events communication, transmission of ideas, language, music, dance, poetry, etc.).

Objects studied and inventoried during scientific work are categorized in analysis sections.

The Silk Road Corridors pertain to the varied routes that constituted the historic trade network of the Silk Road. Rather than being a solitary course, the Silk Road was made up of an intricate mesh of interlinked trade routes that spanned across diverse regions, cultures, and climates. These corridors navigated varied geographical landscapes such as desert, mountain, and grassland, not only facilitating trade but also fostering the exchange of concepts, technologies, religions, and cultures that shaped the history of numerous regions. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2013), in collaboration with specialists in tourism and heritage from the five nations involved, are creating a sustainable and thoroughgoing Tourism Strategy for the Heritage Corridors of the Silk Roads, which centres on two heritage corridors that span the territories of five countries: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, China, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

Below (Table 2), the Silk Road corridors passing through the territory of Uzbekistan are included in the tentative list for inclusion in the WHS.

⁶ UNESCO (n.d.), The criteria for selection. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

Table 2. Silk Road corridors were passing through Uzbekistan.

No.	Corridor	Distance (km)	Reason (1) – eco-geographic	Reason (2) - Cultural	State Parties
1 (part)	The Silk Roads: along the Oxus Amu Darya) - Dayahatyn to Kunya Urgench. Case for expanding corridor to encompass routes on north bank and leading southwest from Kunya Urgench to Devkesen and Shakhselem.	410	Narrow river valley, in places deeply incised, with fertile zones along littoral, and wider fertile lands in Khorezm oasis/Amu Darya delta.	Important route, with major centres of urban and artistic development in Khorezm. Important range of site types, including small towns, forts and caravanserai.	Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan
4 and 5 (part)	The Silk Roads: crossing the Oxus and the desert – Penjikent to Merv	610	From wide fertile valleys, across the desert and river, to the Murghab delta.	An iconic route. Strategically crucial and supported large volume of movement.	Uzbekistan, Tajikistan Turkmenistan
6 and 10	The Silk Roads: the fertile valleys of Central Asia (the Zarafshan and Ferghana Valleys) – Osh to Penjikent/Samarkand	598	Piedmont of Turkestan and Pamir-Alay range, fertile zone between Zarafshan and Ferghana valleys. Linked to Taklamakan desert by high mountain passes, via Surkhab valley and the Alay/ Chyirchyk pass.	Interface between a number of empire systems (e.g. limits Parthian Empire, with regional capital at Khodzend - Antiochia in Scythia), and sometimes independent states. Hugely influential cultural exchanges and strategic locations	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
11 and 16	The Silk Roads: the heart of Central Asia – Hissar to Balkh	255	Lower Surkhon Darya River, joins Amu Darya – a largely shallow valley route. Marginal desert to fertile oasis Balkh.	Crucial area of interaction, with numerous important cities flourishing on north-south as well as east- west connections.	Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
4th-5th	The Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor – along the Zarafshan river, its wider hydrological basin and the Karakum desert	866	It is linked to the Tien-Shan corridor in the North, the Fergana Valley corridor in the East, the Amudarya corridor in the South and via the Southern Aral Sea to the Caspian corridor in the West, as well as from Merv to the Khorasan corridor	Once called Great Khorasan Road in early Islamic period. Samarkand and Bukhara have been the major cities in this region from the 6th century BC and Merv from the 3rd century BC onwards	Turkmenistan Uzbekistan, Tajikistan

Source: Adapted from Williams (2014) and UNESCO (n.d)

In January 2021, a new Silk Roads corridor: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor (Turkmenistan) was submitted to the WHS nomination. From the above corridors, it will be possible to understand the importance of today's territory of Uzbekistan on the Silk Road.

1.1.4. Contribution of the Silk Road Projects to enhancing media and culture. Relationship with the territory

The prevalence of Silk Road and its revitalization has been given from many institutions by the participation at several and multilateral projects. The importance of the historical, social, political, cultural and economic activities of the Silk Road increased the interest in studying its heritage, and in turn, it has started to serve as an essential resource for the development of tourism. For this purpose, the “Silk Road Tourism Project” concept was discussed at the UNWTO General Council held in Indonesia in 1993 (UNWTO, 2022). UNWTO was an early promoter of the tourism potential of the Silk Road. As a consequence of this initiative, today, there are 34 member states of the Silk Road (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as of February 2018) from Europe, Africa, Central Asia and the

Asia Pacific region, in addition to UNWTO affiliate members worldwide, work together to promote Silk Road destinations as a transnational tourism adventure. In cooperation, work is being carried out in marketing and promotion, capacity building and destination management, tourism route development, and Silk Road tourism research.

Another example is the project named “Integral Study of Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue” led by ICOMOS in 2014 which remains. This project had as aim the reinforcement of Silk Road culture by conferences, exhibitions, media stories, expeditions, and publications, all of which have contributed to the development of Eurasian relations. Elisseff (2000) notes that since 1988, Integral Study of Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue, a ten-year multilateral project (Williams, 2014) has included dozens of conferences, exhibitions, media stories, expeditions, and publications, all of which have contributed to the development of Eurasian relations. In addition, it has raised international awareness of the Silk Road about its geographically and thematically broad history.

The Silk Road, as a conduit of trade and cultural exchange, has had a profound impact on the development of media and culture in the regions it traversed, including present-day Uzbekistan.

Cultural Exchange: The Silk Road facilitated the exchange of cultural practices, ideas, and artifacts. This cultural exchange was not limited to tangible goods but also included intangible cultural elements such as music, dance, art, literature, philosophy, and religious beliefs. For instance, Buddhism spread from India to China and other parts of East Asia primarily through the Silk Road. Similarly, the influence of Persian, Arab, and Turkic cultures can be seen in the music, dance, and visual arts of the regions along the Silk Road (Liu, 2010).

Development of Media: The Silk Road also played a role in the development of media. The need to communicate across vast distances and diverse cultures led to the evolution of various forms of media. For example, the use of paper, which was invented in China, spread to the West via the Silk Road. This had a significant impact on communication, record-keeping, and the spread of knowledge (Boulnois, 2005).

Relationship with the Territory: The Silk Road’s impact on the territory was profound. It shaped the urban development of cities along the route, with the establishment of caravanserais, bazaars, and fortresses. The exchange of agricultural practices and crops also influenced the rural landscapes of these regions. Furthermore, the Silk Road contributed to the multicultural identity of these territories, as reflected in their diverse cultural heritage and traditions (Whitfield, 2004).

1.2. The Silk Road legacy at Bukhara and its influence in heritage

1.2.1. Historical approach (different periods)

Bukhara’s history is deeply intertwined with the Silk Road, and its development over different periods reflects the city’s strategic importance as a hub of trade, culture, and scholarship. The different periods are as follows:

- Pre-Islamic Period (back 6th century BC): The earliest records of Bukhara date back to the 6th century BC when it was a part of the Persian Empire. The city’s location on the Silk Road made it a significant centre for trade and cultural exchange. The influence of Persian, Greek, and other cultures during this period is evident in the city’s early architecture and cultural practices (Millward, 2013).
- Islamic Golden Age (8th to 14th centuries): With the spread of Islam in the region, Bukhara became a renowned centre of learning during the Islamic Golden Age. It was home to many scholars and scientists, including the famous Persian polymath Avicenna. The city’s architectural landscape also evolved during this period, with the construction of numerous mosques, madrasahs, and other Islamic structures. The influence of Arab, Persian, and Turkic cultures during this period contributed to the city’s multicultural identity (Millward, 2013).
- Mongol and Timurid Periods (13th to 15th centuries): The Mongol invasion in the 13th century brought significant changes to Bukhara and the Silk Road. Despite the initial destruction, the city recovered under the rule of the Mongols and later the Timurids. The architectural and cultural developments during these periods, such as the construction of the Kalyan minaret and the madrasahs of Ulugh Beg and Abdulaziz Khan, reflect the diverse influences of Mongol, Turkic, and Persian cultures (Manz, 1999).

- Modern Period (16th century onwards): In the modern period, Bukhara continued to be a significant centre for trade and culture. The city's architectural and cultural heritage, preserved over centuries, is a testament to its Silk Road legacy.⁷ Nowadays, Bukhara as a UNESCO World Heritage Site are attracting visitors worldwide.

The Historic Centre of Bukhara was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1993. Its inclusion in the World Heritage List is given by the large area of the historical centre, 216 hectares, with a buffer area of 339 hectares and the presence of more than 70 Islamic religious buildings, including all kinds of oriental architectural monuments and a legacy of more than two thousand years of history. A major part of the urban fabric of the city has remained relatively intact from the Islamic one at Central Asia. Although it was between the 10-17th centuries when Bukhara reached its splendour as a Islamic cultural and economic centre in Central Asia since the 8th century and a leading cultural centre for the Caliphate (Narshakhī and Frye, 2007).

In the present day, foreign and domestic tourists are attracted to the rich history and preserved resources in Bukhara. Ismagilova et al., (2015) argued that tourism development depends not only on the region's material wealth but also on its rich history and culture. Moreover, heritage in Bukhara has had a deep significance to religion especially to the Islam in the world. Evidence of this can be seen in the fact that Bukhara was chosen as the capital of Islamic culture in 2020 by Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on its 9th conference with member states (ISESCO, 2019).

1.2.2. Silk Road and Tourism

The Silk Road has a profound influence on tourism, both locally in Bukhara and Uzbekistan and globally as a WHS. Silk Road influences tourism, considering its rich historical, cultural, and socio-economic contexts.

The Silk Road's historical significance as a trade route connecting East and West for centuries has created an immense tourism potential. It served as a conduit for the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultural practices, shaping civilizations across Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. Visitors are drawn to explore this well-traversed path to experience a living history (Christian, 2000). The remnants of the Silk Road in Bukhara and Uzbekistan manifest this historical richness and draw significant tourism interest.

The Silk Road's diverse cultural heritage, manifested in its unique architecture, traditional art forms, and rich customs and traditions, has a profound influence on cultural tourism. Sites such as the Historic Centre of Bukhara attract tourists interested in learning about the region's culture and history. Cultural tourists are not only interested in sightseeing but also in understanding the historical and cultural contexts that shaped these sites (Richards, 2018).

The Silk Road, with its vast, diverse landscapes, offers significant opportunities for adventure tourism, natural tourism. The challenging terrains and the variety of outdoor activities available, such as hiking, horse riding, and camel trekking, appeal to adventure tourists. The eco-touristic aspect of these activities also appeals to travelers with an interest in sustainability (Mamirkulova et al., 2020).

Finally, tourism along the Silk Road also has significant economic implications. It contributes to local economies by creating jobs, supporting local businesses, and generating income. The Silk Road's unique combination of cultural heritage and adventure tourism opportunities has helped it establish as a popular tourist destination (Holden, 2013).

The Silk Road, with its rich cultural and historical heritage, plays a critical role in shaping local and global tourism trends. As this ancient route continues to be a major tourist attraction, understanding its historical significance, tourism offerings, and economic impacts is crucial for its sustainable tourism development.

1.3. First approach to Heritage tourism (Basic notes)

Heritage, a term rooted in the notion of inheritance, is multifaceted, with interpretations and definitions shaped by various disciplines and contexts. A broad understanding of heritage is that it is a legacy passed down from previous generations, encompassing elements that we value and want to preserve for future generations (Harrison,

⁷ UNESCO (n.d), Historic Centre of Bukhara. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/602/>

2012). Selicato (2016) stated that the concept of heritage is used in almost all fields of science in different ways to explain or express the basic concepts of modern society. The meaning of heritage is developed within the social, political and cultural context (Graham, 2002; Liu et al., 2021). All the definitions used to express the concept of heritage represent the patriarchal idea of inheritance and property left by our ancestors (Dupret and Gutron, 2021). Ashworth et al. (2000) stated heritage is a part of the past that we determine to use in the present for economic, cultural, political and social purposes. Natural heritage encompasses both tangible and intangible elements of the environment, including sensory experiences and natural processes (Dorfman, 2011). It is crucial for the conservation of protected areas, as it allows for the rational planning of human use and the identification of resources that may be affected by human activity (Martínez-Graña et al., 2011). The intergenerational value of natural heritage lies in its role as part of human civilization, the uniqueness of distinct parts of nature, and the willingness to preserve it for future generations (Kallhoff, 2021). Anything inherited is not called heritage that they must be chosen and valued by society (William, 2007). Bitušíková (2021) stated that the formation of economic and political strategies at the national, regional, and local levels is built based on heritage because heritage forms a positive image of the country by attracting domestic and international tourists and plays a vital role in obtaining economic benefits.

Cultural tourism, as defined by Petroman et al. (2013), encompasses a range of art and cultural experiences in both urban and rural areas. It is a significant driver of local development, with the potential for both positive and negative impacts (Fusco Girard, 2008). The use of culture and creative industries to enhance the attractiveness of destinations is a key trend in this sector (OECD, 2009). Cultural and heritage tourism are closely related but distinct concepts. Cultural tourism encompasses experiences that showcase the living traditions and practices of a community, such as music, dance, and food (Perera, 2013). On the other hand, heritage tourism focuses on the preservation and promotion of historical sites and monuments, often serving as a source of income and information about the past.

Park (2014), Smith (2016) declares heritage tourism is a small link and sub-category of cultural tourism based on visiting, studying, understanding and interpreting tangible and intangible remains of history. Heritage tourism is the experience tourists get from understanding traditions, history and culture. Altaba and García-Esparza (2021) stated that heritage tourism is a cultural tourism typology, a trip to places that reflect the historical background of architectural and archeological sites, palaces and castles, monuments, palaces and houses, museums, and religious spots. According to Vannarith (2009); Green (2010); Madden and Shipley (2012) heritage tourism is considered one of the niche markets of the tourism industry, and it is mentioned that visiting local heritage resources such as archaeological sites, attractions, galleries, religious sites, royal residences and etc.

The two concepts have more similarities (Sangchumnong and Kozak, 2018) than differences. Timothy (2011) states that the purpose of cultural and heritage tourists is to live in urban and rural areas and to enjoy and enhance their personal experience of the existing built heritage in destinations. For this reason, Timothy and Boyd (2006), Timothy (2011) suggest using both concepts interchangeably. Both forms of tourism play a crucial role in sustainable development, with cultural and heritage resources serving as important tools for economic growth and community preservation (Kumar, 2017).

At a more granular level, heritage can be dissected into two primary categories: tangible and intangible. Tangible heritage refers to physical artifacts, structures, and sites that bear significant historical, cultural, ethnographic or artistic value. This can include architecture, archeological sites, artifacts and monuments. On the other hand, intangible heritage comprises non-physical elements such as oral traditions, performing arts, rituals, and other forms of cultural expression (UNESCO, 2003).

The concept of heritage further expands to include “natural heritage”, as coined by UNESCO (1972), which consists of natural features, geological and physiographical formations. Natural heritage is a testament to the Earth’s history and the processes that have shaped life on Earth, thereby offering significant scientific and conservation value.

By Sullivan (2016) heritage is divided into three types:

- Material or tangible heritage - built heritage, monuments, books, works of art, artifacts, landscapes, etc.;

- Intangible heritage - folklore, traditions, language, knowledge, national dances, etc.;
- Natural heritage - culturally important landscapes, biodiversity, etc.

There is also an argument to consider heritage as a dynamic construct rather than a static one. Tunbridge and Ashworth (1996) suggest that heritage is not fixed but is continually reinterpreted and renegotiated over time. They view heritage as what we inherit in the present, use (or not) to meet contemporary needs, and then bequeath to future generations. This perspective underscores the evolving nature of heritage, its relevance to contemporary society, and its role in shaping the future.

Heritage is also subject to cultural, social, political, and economic factors which may influence how it is defined, understood, and valued (Smith, 2006). These factors often introduce notions of “dissonant heritage”, where different groups may have conflicting interpretations or valuations of the same heritage resource (Tunbridge and Ashworth, 1996).

After discussing the basic definitions and interpretations of heritage, it is also crucial to examine some critical perspectives that have emerged in heritage studies. One such perspective is the “authorized heritage discourse” (AHD), a term coined by Smith (2006). According to Smith, AHD represents a dominant way of understanding and managing heritage based on expert knowledge, authenticity, and aesthetic appreciation. Here, heritage is frequently tied to material entities, such as monuments, that were preserved because they represent “great” historical events or figures. Critics argue that AHD often overlooks the multiple values and meanings that people may associate with heritage and tends to neglect intangible heritage (Smith, 2006).

Another critical perspective is the idea of “heritage as a process”. Harrison (2012) suggests that heritage should not only be seen as a thing or a place but also as a process involving practices of designation, conservation, interpretation, and engagement. The approach highlights the dynamic, interactive, and often controversial aspect of heritage creation. Sustainable tourism recognizes heritage as a resource that can benefit local communities and generate economic gains. However, Buckley and Zhong (2008) caution that using heritage for tourism can lead to negative consequences such as commercialization, overcrowding, and other negative impacts on the resource. Therefore, responsible and sustainable heritage management is crucial.

In summary, heritage refers to tangible, intangible and natural elements of the past that are worth preserving for the future, though the concept is complex and constantly evolving to reflect shifts in societal norms, comprehension, and behavior, as evidenced above.

1.3.1 Heritage and modern tourism

Heritage tourism is one of the oldest forms of travel. Ancient Egyptians, Romans, and Greek nobles used to visit culturally important places (Towner, 1996). However, the first trips were made for the purpose of pilgrimage, religious and spiritual enrichment. Pilgrimage, as Mann (2011) stated, is considered a fundamental element of society and it has a close relationship with heritage being a kind of religious tourism. So tourism travelers’ motivation devoted to venerating is the oldest form of tourism in history, had been the reason why people have traveled for centuries (Sharpley and Sundaram, 2005).

Then came the era of GRANT TOURS, the main goal was to study the European heritage. During the 1600s and 1800s, young people began to go on long-term trips to learn the language and cultural heritage under the leadership of their tutors. Bitušíková (2021) stated that today heritage tourism is considered one of the leading research topics in both heritage sciences and tourism sciences, and three reasons for this are indicated:

- Heritage tourism serves political purposes. If it gives a sense of pride to the local population and unites them, it is considered a tool for shaping the image of the country in the international arena;
- Heritage as a destination that attracts domestic and international tourists is a source of significant economic benefits at the local, regional, and state level;
- Heritage tourism is often seen as a source of socio-cultural change. It can encourage local and regional development, contribute to community empowerment, create business opportunities and be a source of capacity building for residents.

In general terms people who have the chance to travel use their free time to organize authentic trips to improve their quality of life and to realize reality (Paniccia et al., 2010; Baraldi et al., 2011). In addition to seeing beautiful scenery or participating in entertainment activities during the trip, they aim to learn about the history, heritage, and customs themselves, thereby increasing their knowledge about local culture (Stebbins, 1996). Timothy and Boyd (2006) noted that new categories of heritage tourism are being developed and identified that travel forms such as industrial heritage, religious and pilgrimage places, personal heritage tourism related to origin and genealogy, heritage routes and trails, and dark tourism would also be included in heritage tourism.

Heritage tourism is a crucial motivation for international tourism, with a share of more than 40%, according to UNWTO (2018). Moreover, heritage tourism is one of the suitable types of tourism, where visitors intend to support the preservation of the local heritage and the economy with high spending (Richards, 2001) and has also been a driving force in protecting natural and cultural heritage, preserving them for future generations to enjoy. In this direction, cultural heritage sites worldwide that estimated four out of ten tourists choose these destinations based on their cultural offerings (UNWTO, 2018).

Nowadays, 1154 sites are included in the World Heritage List, of which 897 are cultural sites (UNESCO, 2022). Regarding WHS and tourism there are two-way links between them to be explored (UNWTO, 2013a):

- World Heritage properties are significant attractions for the tourism sector;
- Tourism offers World heritage stakeholders the ability to meet the requirement of the Convention to “present” (or communicate) world heritage properties to the public to generate funds for conservation while also realizing community and economic benefits through sustainable use.

However, cultural tourism suffered greatly during the pandemic. According to the UNWTO (2023), more than 80% of UNESCO-listed cultural heritage sites have been closed, and cultural tourism professionals’ activities have been jeopardized. In addition, nearly 85,000 museums worldwide have temporarily closed (UN, 2020).

The development of cultural tourism sometimes has negative consequences, such as a negative impact on the environment and socio-cultural life. As a result, existing resources may be damaged or completely lost, the population may form an insensitive view of heritage and the available potential economic benefits may be lost (Aas Ladkin et al., 2003). UNWTO and UNESCO also say that sustainable heritage tourism (SHT) development can help to avoid the above-mentioned negative consequences but also to ensure the economic benefits of the local population, the preservation of heritage and the protection of the environment (Ghanem and Saad, 2015).

Overall, heritage tourism plays a significant role in modern tourism for several reasons as follows.

Preservation of History and Culture: It is a vehicle for preserving and presenting history and culture, which are critical aspects of modern tourism. Tourists increasingly seek authentic and enriching experiences, which heritage sites often provide (Brooks, 2012).

Educational Value: Heritage tourism also offers considerable educational value. By enabling tourists to immerse themselves in different historical periods and cultures, it fosters a deeper understanding and appreciation of the past (Ismagilova et al., 2015).

Economic Impact: Moreover, heritage tourism has a substantial economic impact. It creates employment opportunities, stimulates local economies, and generates revenue for preservation efforts (Ismagilova et al., 2015).

Understanding the connection between heritage and modern tourism is essential, especially for regions like Bukhara and broader Uzbekistan where the rich history of the Silk Road presents a fertile ground for heritage tourism development.

1.4. The perspective of sustainability as an integrated element of cultural heritage and tourism

1.4.1. A first approach to sustainable tourism development

The sustainable tourism development takes into account economic, social and environmental sustainability and focuses on improving the experiences of visitors and tourists as it is stated by Cukier (2002), Sharpley (2003), Klarin (2018), Huang et al. (2019) and Rahmadian et al. (2022) who opined that the tourism is a potential source of sustainable development that brings economic benefits by creating jobs in society. In addition, sustainable tourism aims to protect the environment, preserve cultural integrity, develop economic activity while establishing

social justice, and improve the living standards of the host population (Swarbrooke and Horner, 2007; Mitchell and Hall, 2005; Liu et al., 2013).

According to Bramwell and Lane (1993), Park et al. (2008) and Park and Yoon (2009), sustainable development in tourism and the social well-being of residents is achieved through optimal use of local economic benefits, preservation of the natural and built environment, and providing a high-performance experience to travelers. The concept of sustainable tourism was formed as a response to the harmful effects of tourism: impact on culture, the environment, and damage to heritage (Bramwell and Lane, 1993).

UNWTO (2015) defines sustainable tourism as:

“Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities”.

2017 was declared the “International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development” by the UN’s General Assembly resolution 70/193. Furthermore, three of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations (UN) in Agenda 2030 for sustainable development define the tasks of the tourism sector, these are:

Target 8.9 – by 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products;

Target 12b – develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products;

Target 14.7 – by 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries.

The concept of sustainable tourism has created an increasing interest that’s why research on these topics has increased dramatically (Sánchez-Cañizares et al., 2018) during the last 30 years. Chang and Katrichis (2016) argued that sustainable tourism is seen as a universal value rather than a research term, as it applies to all tourism areas.

The literature on sustainable tourism is extensive, with numerous contributions that have advanced the understanding and implementation of sustainability in the tourism industry. Pioneering studies and comprehensive reviews have been published, exploring various dimensions of sustainable tourism and proposing frameworks and strategies for its practical application.

Table 3. Definitions are given by scientists and organizations to the concept of sustainable tourism

Definition given	Source
Sustainable tourism is tourism and associated infrastructures that: both now and in the future operate within natural capacities for the regeneration and future productivity of natural resources; recognize the contribution that people and communities, customs and lifestyles, make to the tourism experience; accept that these people must have an equitable share in the economic benefits of local people and communities in the host areas.	Eber, (1992), Quoted from Butler, R. W. (1999). <i>Le tourisme durable: Un état de la question</i> . In <i>Tourism Geographies</i> (Vol. 1, Issue 1, pp. 7–25).
Sustainable tourism is “tourism which is in a form which can maintain its viability in an area for an indefinite period of time.	Butler, R. W. (1993). <i>Tourism—An evolutionary perspective</i> . <i>Tourism and sustainable development: Monitoring, planning, managing</i> . (37).
Sustainable tourism is tourism which meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future.	World Tourism Organization. (1993). <i>Sustainable Tourism Development: Guide for Local Planners</i> . Madrid: WTO
It must be capable of adding to the array of economic opportunities open to people without adversely affecting the structure of economic activity. Sustainable tourism ought not to interfere with existing forms of social organisation. Finally, sustainable tourism must respect the limits imposed by ecological communities.	Payne, R. (1993). Sustainable tourism: Suggested indicators and monitoring techniques. In <i>Tourism and Sustainable Development: Monitoring, Planning, Managing</i> , ed. J.G. Nelson, R.W. Butler and G. Wall, pp. 249-54.
Sustainable tourism in parks (and other areas) must primarily be defined in terms of sustainable ecosystems.	Woodley, S. (1993). Tourism and sustainable development in parks and protected areas. In <i>Tourism and Sustainable Development: Monitoring, Planning, Managing</i> , ed. J.G. Nelson, R.W. Butler and G. Wall, pp. 83-96.

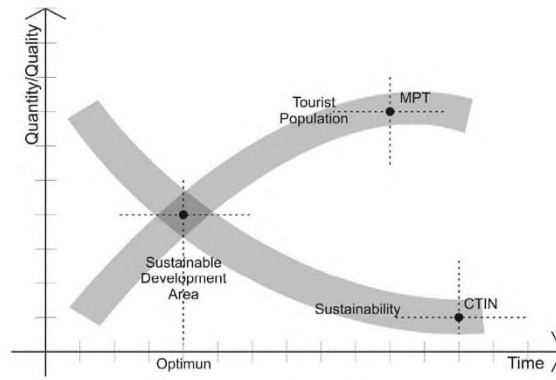
Tourism which can sustain local economies without damaging the environment on which it depends.	Countryside Commission. (1995). <i>Sustaining Rural Tourism</i> . Cheltenham, UK: Countryside Commission
Tourism which is developed and maintained in an area (community, environment) in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an infinite period and does not degrade or alter the environment (human and physical) in which it exists to such a degree that it prohibits the successful development and well being of other activities and processes	Richard W. Butler (1999) Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review, <i>Tourism Geographies: An International Journal of Tourism Space, Place and Environment</i> , 1:1, 7-25.
Sustainable tourism: Tourism that is economically, socioculturally and environmentally sustainable. With sustainable tourism, socio-cultural and environmental impacts are neither permanent nor irreversible.	Beech, J. G., Beech, J., and Chadwick, S. (Eds.). (2006). <i>The business of tourism management</i> . Pearson education.
Tourism which is developed and maintained in an area in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an infinite period while safeguarding the Earth's life-support system on which the welfare of current and future generations depends.	Fennell, D. A., and Cooper, C. (2020), <i>Sustainable Tourism: Principles, Contexts and Practices</i> . Bristol, Blue Ridge Summit: Multilingual Matters. pp. 198, 234.
Sustainable tourism is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems.	Liu, Z. (2003). Sustainable tourism development: A critique. <i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i> , 11(6), 459–475.
Sustainable tourism takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities.	UNEP, and UNWTO (2005). <i>Making tourism more sustainable: a guide for policymakers</i> . Madrid: World Tourism Organization Publications.
With a world full of uncertainties, sustainable tourism should be to enhance tourism's resilience to disturbance rather than focus on achieving stability. It is a form of adaptive management.	Farrell, B., and Twining-Ward, L. (2005). Seven steps towards sustainability: Tourism in the context of new knowledge. <i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i> , 13(2), 109–122.
Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.	UNWTO (2015). <i>Making Tourism More Sustainable - A Guide for Policy Makers</i> , UNEP and UNWTO, p.11-12
Sustainable tourism covers the complete tourism experience, including concern for economic, social and environmental issues as well as attention to improving tourists' experiences.	Derek Hall, Lesley Roberts, Morag Mitchell. London (2016). <i>New directions in rural tourism</i> . England. ISBN 978-1-351-91502-1.
Sustainable Tourism refers to a level of tourism activity that can be maintained over the long term because it results in a net benefit for the social, economic, natural and cultural environments of the area in which it takes place.	ICOMOS (https://www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/sustour-define.html - 12/07/2022)

Source: Author: Based on the information obtained

Almost all of the definitions of sustainable tourism consist of a combination of ideas such as preserving the environment in the host region, respecting values (existing heritage and values), and achieving economic development, so on. According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNWTO (2005), sustainable tourism can only be achieved through informed joint action of all stakeholders. Therefore, from the definitions given above, it is necessary to distinguish the interested parties and define and connect their main tasks for sustainable tourism development. Based on this, acquaintance will be made with the models of the concept of sustainable tourism by scientists and researchers.

Tourist destinations have a cyclical life in attracting tourists. In a destination that has left a positive impression on tourists, the number of tourists will increase over time. As a result, the increase in tourists begins to have negative consequences on the social and environmental conditions of the destination (Amarilla and Conti, 2012; Zhang and Chan, 2020). As a result, unfavorable consequences can lead to a decrease in the number of tourists and the level of a tourism crisis. This process is called the "tourism cycle". Lawrence (1994) explains that the maximum flow of tourists will bring the maximum adverse effects (many visits, pollution, crime and other social problems) or, on the contrary, a small number of tourists will maintain the soundness of the destination. However, in the second case, economic sustainability is not achieved. Based on that, Lawrence proposed the concept of a sustainable development area. That is, he explained that the flow of tourists would be normalized by maintaining a balance based on the capacity of the area (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Sustainable development: Sustainable Tourism: Balancing Maximum Tourist Population and Mitigating Negative Impacts



Source: Lawrence (1994)

MPT- maximum tourist population
 CNIT - change of the negative impact trend

The second figure shows the approximate point of the sustainable development area. That is, there will be no exact point of sustainability and it has a particular area. However, it can be concluded that the activities performed within the area could show sustainability. By Swarbrooke (1999), Gössling et al. (2009), Weaver (2006), Zhang and Chan (2020) scholars research were studied and showed the place of stakeholders and their needs around sustainable tourism at the level of macro-control and micro-action side (Figure 3).

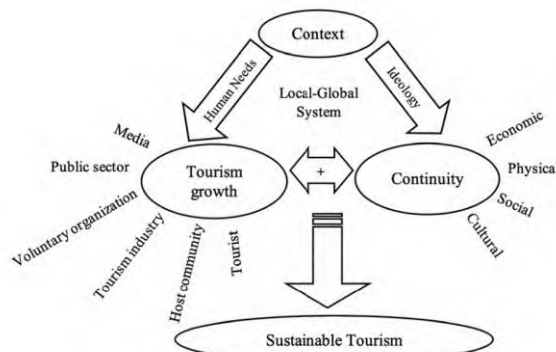
Figure 3. Needs of key actors in the sustainable tourism ecosystem



Source: Quoted by Zhang and Chan (2020).

Figure 4 shows that the cooperation of all stakeholders is necessary for sustainable tourism and is a critical part of the concept of sustainable tourism.

Figure 4. The skeleton of sustainable tourism.

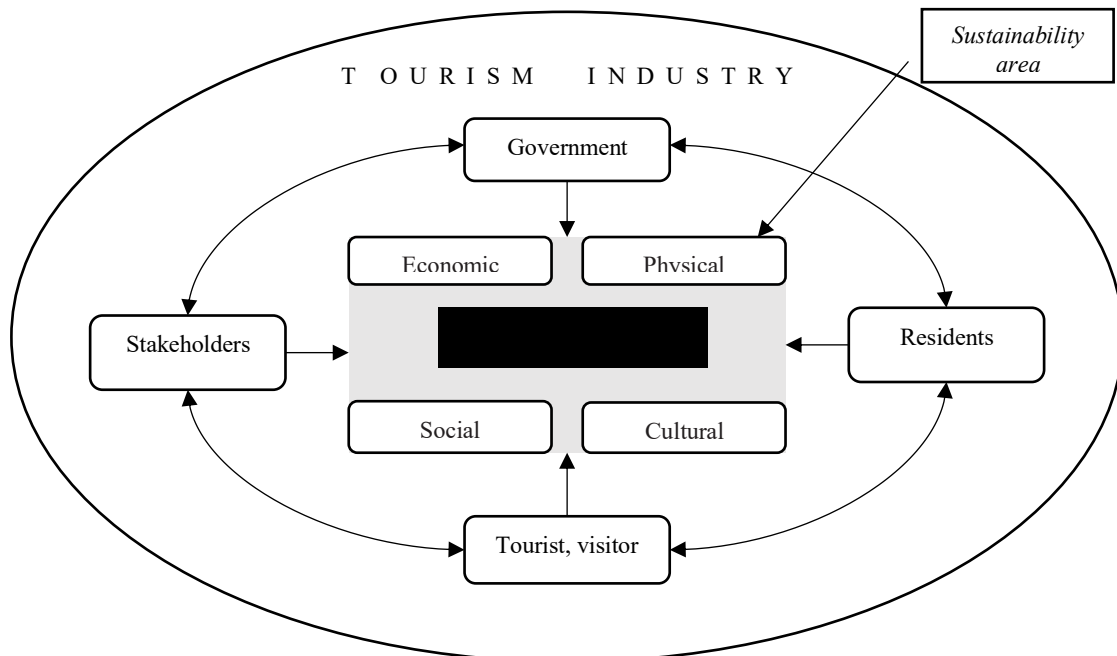


Source: Quoted by Zhang and Chan (2020).

The concept of Sustainable tourism is this work described as an ethic of resource-based tourism development that considers all stakeholders' needs and is linked to ecological continuity to simultaneously support growth in a local and global context (Figure 5). According to the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC, 2022), sustainable tourism refers to sustainable practices in the tourism industry. Both negative and positive effects are identified. The scope of negative influence is reduced, and efforts are made to extend the positive influence.

Klarin (2018) concludes that sustainability is reached only through the simultaneous and balanced achievement of its environmental, economic, and social pillars. The result is achieved when all three ecological, social, and economic sustainability pillars are balanced and equal (Elkington, 1994; OECD, 2000; Dréo, 2006; Zhang, and Chan, 2020). Based on the definitions and concepts given above for sustainable tourism by scientists and international institutions, the author proposes the following Figure 5.

Figure 5. The composition of the sustainable tourism concept



Source: Elaborated by author

Accordingly, sustainable tourism considers the needs of all stakeholders, such as the public administration, providers (hotels, tour operators, travel agencies, restaurants, rental services, all organizations directly involved in tourism), local communities, tourists and the result of a collaborative effort by all of them. The activity of participants in the tourism is continuous and they work in constant cooperation. Therefore, four aspects of continuity are necessary for the sustainability of tourism:

- 1) Physical sustainability – activities aimed at the development of tourism, preservation of ecological processes, preservation of natural heritage and geo-biodiversity based on the optimal, rational use of existing environmental resources (UNEP and UNWTO, 2005);
- 2) Economic sustainability – activities aimed at ensuring viable, long-term economic processes, equitable distribution of socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders, including sustainable employment and income opportunities, the provision of social services to host communities, and poverty alleviation (UNEP and UNWTO, 2005);
- 3) Social sustainability – activities aimed at improving residents' quality of life and providing a tourist experience for visitors (Buckley, 2012).

4) Cultural sustainability – activities based on the principles of tolerance, cultural awareness, preservation and advancement of the host community’s cultural assets, built and living culture, and traditions (UNEP and UNWTO, 2005; Gössling, 2016;).

In general, sustainable tourism has a particular area (sustainable area) and limits in the tourism sector. However, continuous sustainable activities and cooperation of all tourism industry participants (stakeholders) within the sustainability field framework will form and develop sustainable tourism.

1.4.2. Sustainable heritage tourism

Heritage tourism has existed since the time of Herodotus in the ancient Greek era to the present day. Herodotus listed seven world wonders in 440 BC (Kumar, 2017). By the 19th century, heritage tourism became the main reason for traveling because it was considered one of the most important ways to get new knowledge and learn languages. In addition, heritage tourism is considered an essential tool for economic development and benefits are achieved by attracting visitors from outside the host region (Silberberg, 1995). Moreover, research consistently shows that heritage tourism visitors differ from other types of tourists in various ways; they tend to be more educated, travel in groups, and have higher incomes (Martin, 2004; Menor-Campos, 2020). This is reflected in their longer stays and higher spending, making them a valuable market segment (McGrath, 2017).

Kasahun (2013) described heritage tourism as a double-edged sword that requires proper monitoring and implementation of specific practices. Hall et al. (1993) expressed that if sustainable management practice in heritage tourism is not introduced and controlled, it can lead to harmful consequences or vice versa that will become a gift for the local, regional community and country. Because the governmental, non-governmental institutions, visitors, residents, and private sectors increase their financial support in preserving and conserving heritage (UNEP and UNWTO, 2005). Also, heritage tourism is required to promote sustainable tourism practices, as this type of tourism is essential in reducing poverty in developing economies (UNEP and UNWTO, 2004). However, ensuring sustainability has its complexities. The sustainable development process may be theoretically sound and straightforward. Nevertheless, it is challenging to implement, support, enhance and maintain (Pedersen, 2002).

Kozak and Rimmington (2000), Rajesh (2013), Bernini et al. (2015), Asmelash and Kumar (2019) explained that tourist satisfaction plays a vital role in sustainable development. Suppose the tourists are satisfied with their visit, in that case, they will advise their friends, relatives and families about positive feelings, about the destination, which is the cheapest advertisement and guarantees long-term sustainable tourism (Gidey and Sharma, 2017). Weaver and Lawton (2004), Nicholas and Thapa (2010) stated that visitor satisfaction with the destination guarantees ecological, social, and economic sustainability. If the intersection of demand and supply forms the market balance, sustainable heritage tourism is also formed by the mutual behavior and action of demand and supply. In the tourism market, the suppliers are the government, the private sector, and the local population, while tourists are on the demand side. Therefore, sustainable heritage tourism will be formed within the framework of mutual cooperation of all parties.

Rozemeijer (2001) stated that sustainability in heritage tourism is a four-dimensional concept:

✓ Economically viable - it is stated that the annual income from the heritage should be more than the sum of the costs for its preservation and maintenance and the costs of tourism services.

✓ Ecologically and culturally sustainable - the value of the heritage and its environment must not decrease over time.

✓ Institutional consolidation - it is required that the desires of all interested parties be taken into account and the establishment of a transparent management system.

✓ Fair distribution of costs and benefits - it is required that the local society and workers are not exploited and carried out based on justice and equality.

Ngamsomsuke et al. (2011) proposed four dimensions to measure sustainability in heritage tourism destinations based on the concept of the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) considering the ecological, social, and environmental dimensions proposed by Elkington (1994) and Howie (2003).

Li and Hunter (2015) explained that sustainability cannot be achieved without local community participation in heritage tourism. This inclusion goes beyond mere economic benefits, extending to the management of social impacts such as overcrowding, gentrification, and the cultural dilution that can accompany touristification. Without the community's involvement, the risks of institutional consolidation and inequitable distribution of costs and benefits increase, underscoring the need for a balanced and transparent approach as highlighted by Rozemeijer (2001). Also, several scientists, Aas et al. (2005), Hampton (2005) emphasized the participation of the local community among the stakeholders. Scientists Hughes and Carlsen (2010) state that optimal planning and effective management are essential in developing sustainable heritage tourism. In general, scientists have researched sustainable heritage tourism development and settled several proposals as above.

1.4.3. Sustainable tourism, heritage enhancement

Heritage has two critical roles in tourism. First, heritage serves as an essential resource that increases the destination's attractiveness. In attracting a potential tourist and creating a tourist product, heritage participates as a part of the tourist product, "part of the mix". This heritage function is called "destination enhancer" and is used by destination marketers, local governments, and commercial councils to increase the tourism value and value of the place (Kumar, 2017). As a result, heritage enhancement and management received close attention in the mid-20th century (Papandreou and Papageorgiou, 2019). Today, the concept of sustainable management of cultural heritage is carried out after studying and understanding all dimensions, which consider the physical, spatial, economic, social, historical, and symbolic aspects of heritage.

There will be several obstacles and problems in enhancing tourism. In this regard, Sanasaryan and Viñals (2019) states that there are problems of neglecting the intention of the local population and not paying attention to the needs to develop the destination. According to Pechlaner (2000) and Montella (2009), the main barrier related to the enhancement of heritage is the preservation of heritage, management of cultural heritage destinations and the correct assessment of its technical and economic status. Atef (2021) stated that another concern in developing heritage tourism is the failure to ensure the large-scale and successful participation of all stakeholders in tourism development and planning. The main task of local government and cultural organizations is to preserve the heritage and provide the opportunity to introduce the heritage to the public (Montella, 2009). Also, heritage has a tangible and intangible nature that is difficult to assess under a unified system. However, the destination's attractiveness can be achieved not only through assessment but through the efforts of all stakeholders to create a tourism system of cooperation (Silvestrelli, 2013).

UNEP and UNWTO (2005) stated that long-term sustainable tourism could be achieved by balancing TBL pillars. These environmental, economic and social-cultural aspects correspond to all types of tourism, especially heritage tourism. Hence, to achieve sustainable heritage tourism, it is necessary to:

- Rational use of ecological resources that play an essential role in the development of tourism, not to harm ecological processes, to preserve natural heritage and biodiversity;
- Carrying out measures aimed at respecting and preserving the culture, traditions, natural and cultural heritage, and values of the host region or area;
- To achieve a sustainable career and income by ensuring economic sustainability. Therefore, it is the continuous implementation of measures such as introducing fair socio-economic benefits, privileges and poverty alleviation.
- Social sustainability is essential in heritage tourism, focusing on the well-being of local communities. It seeks to ensure that tourism supports cultural integrity, local economies, and equitable opportunities for residents, while preventing social issues like displacement and cultural erosion.

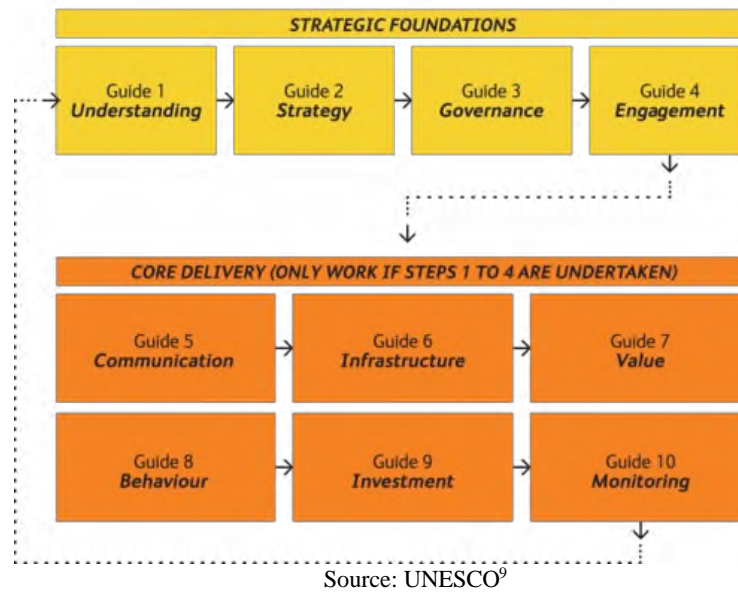
UNESCO⁸ has developed a set of five strategic goals for the development of sustainable heritage tourism for world cultural heritage sites. The set of goals is relevant to world cultural heritage and can serve as an essential

⁸ UNESCO (n.d.), World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit. <http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-guide>

guide for all heritage. These are 1) Credibility - this means entry into the list of world cultural heritage due to its uniqueness and importance in the history of humanity. 2) Communication - includes informing the local community about the heritage and supporting their participation in the preservation and development of the heritage. 3) Conservation - preservation of heritage objects includes using the most optimal, knowledgeable options. 4) Capacity building - development of effective measures to increase capacity. This process should be done before all. Because preservation, restoration and enhancement of heritage require knowledge, capacity, and experience. 5) Communities - ensuring community participation in all development processes. It was emphasized above that working with the local community is the main thing by most scientists.

At the moment, UNESCO is working on preserving heritage and promoting tourism within the framework of the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism program. As part of the program, a toolkit called “How to” has been developed for sustainable planning and management of tourism in world cultural heritage sites, which is currently one of the main problems mentioned above. The toolkit could be used in all heritage sites, not only world cultural heritage sites. The “How to” ten guide step toolkit (Figure 6) will assist in enhancing heritage and developing sustainable heritage tourism.

Figure 6. UNESCO “How to” toolkit



Guidelines 1-4 in Figure 6 outline the dimensions of sustainable tourism, and guidelines 5-10 address more specific issues. Step-by-step actions will help develop sustainable heritage tourism in heritage sites as a holistic process.

Guide 1 “Understanding” requires the study of the resources available in each destination. This can be comprehended through conducting field research and inventories. Heritage inventories play a crucial role in cultural heritage conservation and management, requiring long-term institutional resource commitments (Myers, 2016). They have evolved into heritage information systems, incorporating advanced information and communication technologies to provide reliable and readily available information for the protection and valorization of built heritage (Costa, 2020). In the context of the Middle East and North Africa, heritage inventories are essential for documenting and monitoring endangered archaeology, aiding in the protection of sites and evaluation of their condition (Sheldrick and Zerbini, 2017). Furthermore, inventory plays a crucial role in identifying the core issues and challenges of heritage destinations. Prados-Peña and Sáez-Pérez (2022) and Naumov (2014) both highlight the importance of understanding visitor experiences and the impact of heritage

⁹ UNESCO (n.d.), World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit. <http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-guide>

resources on destination development. Carlisle and Lee (2016) emphasize the need for a more formalized and networked approach to heritage inventories, while Stewart et al. (2020) underscores the complexity of managing cultural heritage visitation, particularly in the face of changing visitor demographics and uncertainties. These studies collectively underscore the value of heritage inventory in addressing the challenges and complexities of heritage destinations.

In general, the heritage itself is a source that enhances the destination and brings prosperity. Only then can it be concluded that the goals of sustainable development will be achieved by rational management, ensuring the participation of all interested parties in management, ensuring transparency in economic processes, preserving ecological processes around the destination and preserving biodiversity. For achieve this, it is necessary to comprehend the existing heritage and the potential of the destination, to study the condition of heritage objects, and to carry out continuous inventory.

CHAPTER II

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

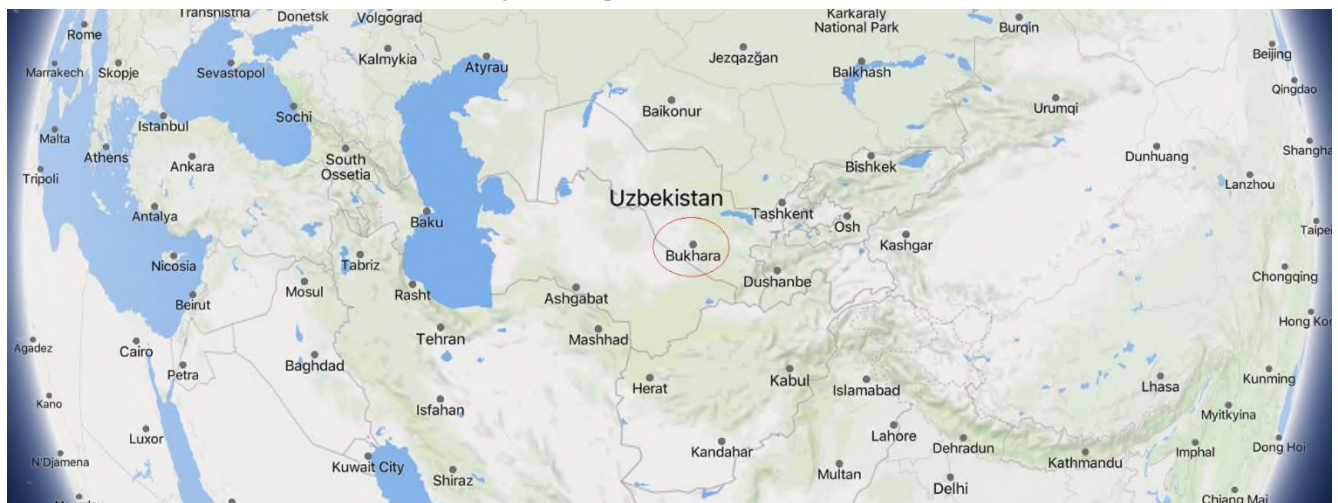
2.1. Geographical characteristics of the territory

The area under study is Bukhara region, the geographical characteristics of which were explored, initiating with the examination of the information about Uzbekistan. The socio-economic and social development of the region is intrinsically linked to the geographical characteristics of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan occupies an area of 448,9 thousand sq. km in Central Asia. It is only one of the two countries in the world that are doubly landlocked. The other one is Liechtenstein. It is the third-largest country in Central Asia after Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan is larger than any other European country, such as the United Kingdom and Italy.

Uzbekistan is geographically located at about the same latitude as the Mediterranean countries of Spain, Italy and Greece. However, Uzbekistan differs from the subtropical region in that it is located in the interior of the Eurasian continent, far from the oceans and seas. In addition, the mountains block the flow of moist and warm air from the Indian Ocean. On the contrary, because the northern part is open, cold air can flow in easily. As a result, even though Uzbekistan is located in the subtropical zone, there are natural conditions typical of the desert (summers are cloudless, sunny, hot and dry, winters are relatively cold).

Figure 7. Map of Uzbekistan (Bukhara)



Source: mapcarta.com¹⁰ - 19/06/2023

The territory of Uzbekistan is a peculiar combination of flat and steep terrain. The plains are located on the southwest and northwest and consist of Ustyurt, the Amu-Darya delta and the Kyzyl-Kum desert. In central and south-western parts of the desert are quite large mountain hills.

Most of the Uzbek border runs through the plains, and a small part through the hills and mountains. Uzbekistan borders with Kazakhstan is 2203 km, Kyrgyzstan – at 1099 km, and 1161 km with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan an 1621 km and 137 km, correspondently.

The largest rivers of both Uzbekistan and throughout Central Asia are Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya. The total length of the Amu-Darya River is 1437 km, and the Syrdarya river – is 2137 km. Syrdarya, exceeding Amu-Darya by length, is less by water content. The Aral Sea, located in both Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, is disappearing. Mismanagement of this valuable sea by the overuse of its tributary rivers is now recognized as one of the world's worst environmental disasters.

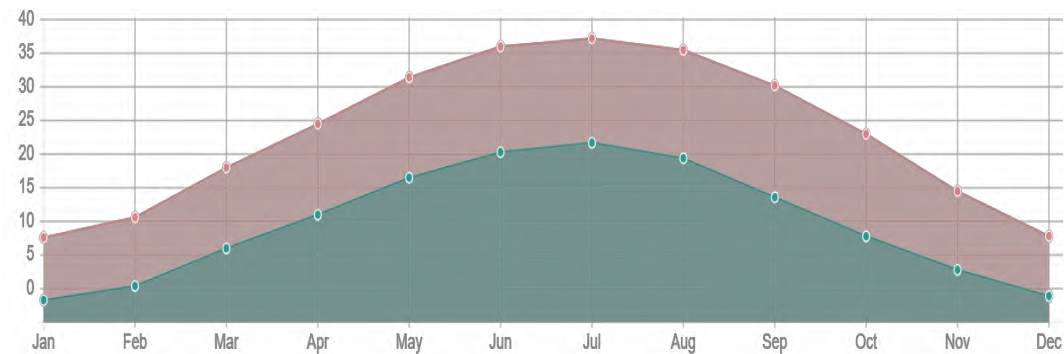
Territory of Uzbekistan is about 85% sandy, scrubby desert, including the massive Kyzyl Kum. The climate in Uzbekistan is continental, with little precipitation expected annually from 100–200 mm. The average summer

¹⁰ mapcarta.com, <https://mapcarta.com/Uzbekistan/Map>, 19/06/2023

high temperature tends to be 40°C. It is generally warmest in the south and coldest in the north. Temperatures in December average -8°C in the north and 0°C in the south. However, extreme fluctuations can take temperatures as low as -35°C. Humidity is low. In recent years Uzbekistan has been notably affected by general global warming and the specific effects of the drying-out of the Aral Sea. This has turned snowy cold winters into mild ones with less precipitation (Kholmatjanov et al., 2020). The preferred time to visit is during the spring and autumn, with September being the absolute optimum month.

Bukhara is located on the Zeravshan River, at an elevation of 229 meters. Bukhara has a typically arid continental climate. The average maximum daytime temperature in January is 8°C, rising to an average maximum of around 37.8°C in July (Figure 8). The mean annual precipitation is 580 mm. The water was important in the hot, dry climate of Central Asia, so from ancient times, irrigation farming was developed. Cities were built near rivers and water channels were built to serve the entire city. Uncovered reservoirs, known as “khauzes”, were constructed. Special covered water reservoirs, or “sardobas”, were built along caravan routes to supply travellers and their animals with water. However, the heavy use of agrochemicals during the era under the Soviet Union, diversion of huge amounts of irrigation water from the two rivers that feed Uzbekistan, and the chronic lack of water treatment plants, have caused health and environmental problems on an enormous scale (Rakhmatullaev et al., 2012; Antonovna, 2020).

Figure 8. Climate of Bukhara.



Source: WorldData.info (n.d.)¹¹, Uzbekistan.

2.2. Land uses, location of population centres and demographics

Over half of the Uzbek territory is covered by desert: the Kyzylkum, Ustyurt desert plateau and Aralkum formed on the former bottom of the Aral Sea. Uzbekistan land-use indicators are 63% Agricultural areas, 8% forest areas, 0% water areas, 30% other areas¹².

Huge desert in Central Uzbekistan, which stretches between the Amu Darya and Syrdarya on the territory of 300,000 square meters. Its name is translated as “red sands”. The major part of the desert is occupied by sand massifs, with sand drifts ranging from 3 to 30 m in height. Along with sands, the sandstones, takyr and even small ridges of residual mountains abundant with sharp rocks can be met there.

The Kyzyl Kum nature is very diverse (Figure 9). The area is inhabited by a variety of fauna, including the antelope-gazelle (*Antilope cervicapra*), jerboa (*Jaculus jaculus*), various species of ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), the tolai hare (*Lepus tolai*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), corsac fox (*Vulpes corsac*), lark (*Alaudidae* family), jay bird (*Garrulus glandarius*), bustard (*Otis tarda*), steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), owls (*Strigiformes* order), snakes (*Serpentes* suborder) including the venomous viper (*Vipera* spp.), lizards (*Lacertidae* family), varans (*Varanus* spp.), and even turtles (*Testudines* order). The desert flora is equally diverse, with wild tulips

¹¹ WorldData.info (n.d.), Uzbekistan. <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/index.php>

¹² WorldData.info (n.d.), Uzbekistan. <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/index.php>

(*Tulipa gesneriana*) appearing in spring, sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*) common in the sands, and sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and other shrubs thriving on clay ground. Both white (*Haloxylon persicum*) and black saksaul (*Haloxylon aphyllum*) are also found in this region (Rustamov, 1994; Shomurodov and Khasanov, 2014). Among the largest animals, affecting the mountains, are the Tien Shan brown bear, wolf, snow leopard and ibex Arkhar. A chance to encounter these animals is hardly probable, only mountain eagles soaring over the slopes can come into view.

Uzbekistan's deserts are home to a diverse flora, with over 4250 species identified (Tojibaev, 2014). The unique landscapes and natural resources of these deserts (Figure 9) have led to the development of settlements and the creation of reclamation zones (Allakulovich, 2021).

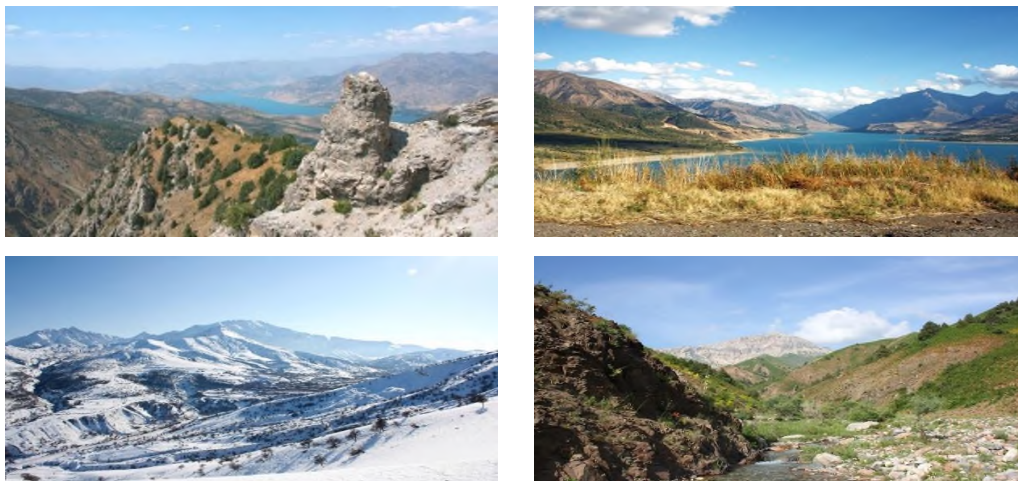
Figure 9. Desert of Uzbekistan



Source: Advantour (n.d.), Uzbekistan Deserts¹³

Nizomov and Matnazarov (2020) discussed about Uzbekistan's mountainous regions, particularly the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai mountains (Figure 10), play a crucial role in the country's ecology, economy, and history. These mountains are home to diverse flora and fauna, including juniper forests. They also serve as a buffer against desertification, with the transformation of river basins being a key strategy in this fight.

Figure 10. Mountains of Uzbekistan



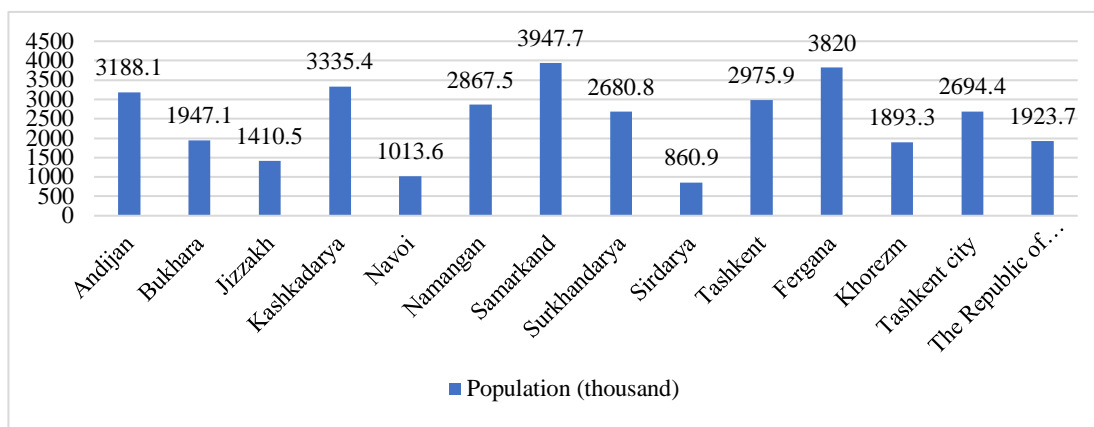
Source: Advantour (n.d.), Mountains of Uzbekistan¹⁴

¹³ <https://www.advantour.com/uzbekistan/geography/deserts.htm>

¹⁴ <https://www.advantour.com/uzbekistan/geography/mountains.htm>

Uzbekistan is the most populous republic in Central Asia, with more than 36 million inhabitants, according to the State Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan’s average annual population growth is around 1.7 percent, largely due to natural increases. 51% of Uzbekistan’s population lives in cities and 49% in rural areas. About 2 million people live in the Bukhara region, the largest population in the republic corresponds to the regions of Samarkand, Fergana, and Kashkadarya (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Population by Regions of Uzbekistan



Source: The State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2021)

The majority of the population of Uzbekistan is Uzbek, but there are also Kazakhs, Tadjiks, Russians, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Koreans, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uighurs, Turks, Jews and others. Uzbekistan was established in 1924 as a republic within the former Soviet Union. It was declared independent on August 31, 1991, and renamed the Republic of Uzbekistan. Administratively, Uzbekistan consists of 12 regions, the city of Tashkent and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Uzbekistan and its administrative-territorial division



Source: WorldAtlas (n.d.), Maps of Uzbekistan¹⁵

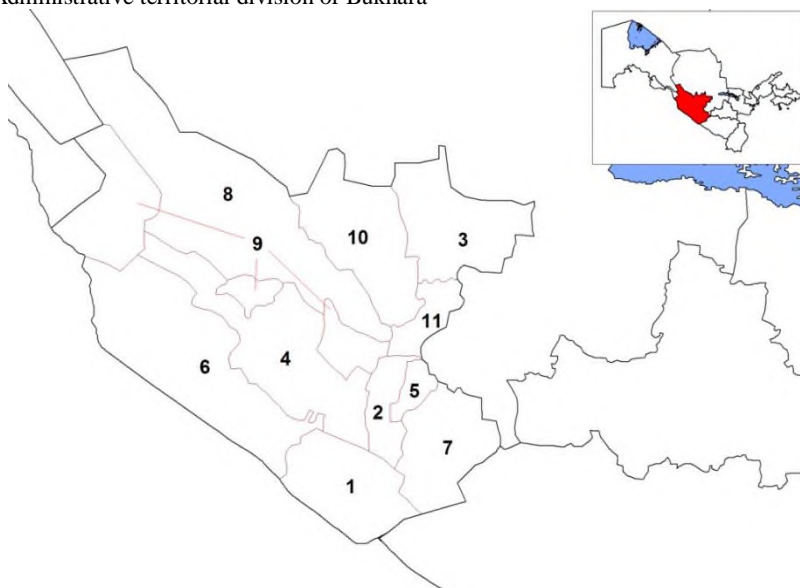
Bukhara region (Figure 13) is one of the 12 regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among the regions of Uzbekistan, it is the second largest after Navoi. It was established on January 15, 1938. The territory of the Bukhara region is mainly located in the Kyzylkum desert. Zarafshan valley occupies the southeast. It borders

¹⁵ <https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/uzbekistan>

Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the northwest, Navoi region in the north and east, Kashkadarya region in the southeast, and Turkmenistan in the southwest. The area is 39.4 thousand square km. The main water source of the Bukhara region is the AmuBukhara canal. Kuyimozor, Tudakul, and Shorkul reservoirs are of great importance. In addition, there are lakes such as Dengizkol, Karaqir, Katta Tuzkon and Devkhana, where sewage and sewage are dumped around the oases. 94.4% of fertile land in Bukhara region has varying degrees of salinity.

Figure 13. Administrative territorial division of Bukhara

Key ↕	District name ↕	District capital ↕
1	Olot District	Olot
2	Bukhara District	Galaosiyo
3	G'ijduvon District	G'ijduvon
4	Jondor District	Jondor
5	Kogon District	Kogon
6	Qorako'l District	Qorako'l
7	Qorovulbozor District	Qorovulbozor
8	Peshku District	Yangibozor
9	Romitan District	Romitan
10	Shofirkon District	Shofirkon
11	Vobkent District	Vobkent



Source: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics (2021).

2.3. Infrastructure

2.3.1. Road infrastructures and transport services

The net of streets and highways has a total length of 86,496 km (Table 4) in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan hereby ranks 159th in a worldwide comparison. With a length of 0.14 meters of railway tracks per person, Uzbekistan comes 77th worldwide.

Table 4. Road infrastructure information of Uzbekistan

	Uzbekistan			Asia		
	total	per 1 mio inhabitants	per km ²	total	per 1 mio inhabitants	per km ²
Roadways	86,500 km	2,526.75 km	193.33 m	14,699,500 km	3,192.38 km	459.66 m
Railroads	4,600 km	135.60 km	10.38 m	345,900 km	75.12 km	10.82 m
Waterways	1,100 km	32.13 km	2.46 m	260,300 km	56.53 km	8.14 m
Commercial harbors	0	0.00	0.000	45,066	9.79	0.001
Airports	53	1.55	0.118	4,349	0.94	0.000

Source: WorldData.info (2021), Transport and infrastructure in Uzbekistan¹⁶

According to the Committee for Roads, there were 18,926 service facilities along the roads in the country. Types of services and their number are given below Table 5.

¹⁶ <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/transport.php>

Table 5. Production, facility, trade, service, and also other objects of business activity on the parcels of lands of public roads of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Public roads	Total number of services	Short parking for motor vehicles	Recreation zone	Parking lot	Gas station	Multi-band service complex	Hotel (motel) or camping	Maintenance station	Dining areas	Car wash	Point of sale
Total:	18926	276	77	370	1740	1536	110	1197	2484	1003	10133
International importance	3028	77	19	48	645	128	40	200	588	201	1082
National importance	8790	100	28	237	760	842	46	644	1133	470	4530
Local importance	7104	99	30	85	335	566	24	353	759	332	4521

Source: The Committee for the Roads (2021)¹⁷

The total number of roadside service stations in the Bukhara region is 206 (Table 6).

Table 6. Production, facility, trade, service, and also other objects of business activity on the parcels of lands of public roads of the Bukhara Region

Public roads	Total number of services	Short parking for motor vehicles	Recreation zone	Parking lot	Petroleum station	Multi-band service complex	Hotel (motel) or camping	Maintenance station	Dining areas	Car wash	Point of sale
Bukhara	206	6	2	12	55	12	6	29	58	25	1

Source: The Committee for the Roads (2021)¹⁸

After Tashkent, Bukhara is the largest transportation hub in Uzbekistan. Within the city, bus transit is available, and there are over 45 bus lines, the great majority of which are equipped with ISUZU buses while some are imported from China. Bukhara is the second biggest city in Uzbekistan in terms of the number of buses and bus route amenities, behind Tashkent. The city is also connected to the rest of Uzbekistan via railroad and serves as a junction for roads linking to all major cities in the country.

The distance of the Historic Centre of Bukhara, considered the object of research, to local areas:

- 112 km from the centre of Navoi region, it is reached via the M-37 road;
- Located 572 km from Tashkent (the capital), it can be reached by passing through 4 regional (Navoiy, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Sirdarya) centres on the M-39 road;
- Samarkand, located at a distance of 275 km, connected by the M-37 road;
- Khorezm, located in the west of Bukhara, is located at a distance of 427 km and can be reached via the A-380 road.

The location of the Historic Centre of Bukhara in relation to the capitals of neighboring countries:

- Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, is located at a distance of 2092 km and can be reached via the A17 road;
- The city of Dushanbe, Tajikistan, is located at a distance of 536 km and can be reached via the A-380 road;
- Dushanbe, the capital city of Kyrgyzstan, is located at a distance of 1163 km and can be reached via the A-2 road;
- The nearest city of Afghanistan Mazari Sharif is 533 km (M-39; A-380), the capital Kabul is 903 km (A-76).
- The nearest city to the Turkmenistan border is Turkmenabat (149 km), which is accessible through the M37 motorway, which connects to various cities in Turkmenistan, including Ashgabat(756 km).

According to the information provided by the Bukhara Regional Transport Department, in 2021, there are 40 urban bus lines (Bukhara and Kogon cities), 214 suburban public lines, 11 inter-city regional internal lines and 20 inter-city-inter-provincial lines in Bukhara. Out of these lines, a total of 97 buses, 7 minibuses, and 160 Damas vehicles provide transport services to the population. Also, the region has 5 bus stations, 5 final stops and 529 intermediate stops to serve vehicles and passengers. During 2021, 6 new suburban bus routes were established in the region.

¹⁷ <https://www.uzavtoyul.uz/en/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi.html> (25/09/2021)

¹⁸ <https://www.uzavtoyul.uz/en/post/buxoro-viloyati.html> (25/09/2021)

Increase of inter-local transport lines and the implementation of reconstruction works on roads are of great importance in the development of tourism. However, the lack of transport services in international lines with neighboring countries, the underdevelopment international standard services, and the low quality of roads hinder the development of domestic and international tourism. It was also mentioned on the official website of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (28.09.2022)¹⁹ and the reason is that the design, construction and control functions are concentrated in one organization in Uzbekistan.

2.3.2. Airport infrastructure

The 10 biggest airports in Uzbekistan is showed in the table below (Table 7). Alone at Tashkent International Airport operate 18 airlines to and from 57 destinations.

Table 7. Airports in Uzbekistan

The 10 biggest airports in Uzbekistan

IATA	Name	City	Airlines	Destinations
TAS	Tashkent International Airport	Tashkent	18	57
FEG	Fergana International Airport	Fergana	4	6
NMA	Namangan Airport	Namangan	4	9
BHK	Bukhara Airport	Bukhara	4	3
SKD	Samarkand Airport	Samarqand	4	6
NCU	Nukus Airport	Nukus	3	3
UGC	Urgench Airport	Urgench	3	5
KSQ	Karshi Khanabad Airport	Khanabad	3	3
AZN	Andizhan Airport	Andizhan	1	3
TMJ	Termez Airport	Tirmiz	1	2

Source: WorldData.info (2021), Airline in Uzbekistan²⁰

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2019 No 794 “On measures for integrated socio-economic development of Bukhara region in 2019-2023” on October 31, 2019, Turkish Atlas Global Airlines the first charter flight was performed. Starting from March 20, 2019, the Russian airline SIBIR S7 will launch regular flights from Bukhara International Airport on Wednesdays on the route Novosibirsk-Bukhara-Novosibirsk.

During 2021, employees of Bukhara International Airport LLC provided service to 315 domestic and 972 international flights, 25,291 domestic passengers, and 154512 international passengers. In 2021, the number of domestic flights increased to 7, and the number of international flights to 28-30 per week. In order to provide comfort to passengers, an opportunity to purchase air tickets to any cities was created in the building and the Boarding system was launched. The passenger registration systems DCS ASTRA, SUBER and AMADEUS used by international airlines were launched and staff qualifications were increased (Bukhara Regional Transport Department, 2022).

2.3.3. Infrastructure of financial services

The following banks are located in the city of Bukhara:

All banks have the same working regime and hours. Business days and hours: Monday— Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Lunch: 13:00 to 14:00. Weekends: Saturday, Sunday.

- “Agrobank” JSC Bukhara regional Administration. B. Naqshbandi Street, 151/2;

¹⁹ Official web-site of the President of Uzbekistan. www.president.uz

²⁰ <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/airports.php>, 25/09/2021

- “Aloqabank” JSC Bukhara regional branch of. 20, Zulfiya Str., 2-block of flats;
- “Asaka Bank” JSC Bukhara regional branch. B.Nakshbandi St., 168B;
- “Asia Alliance Bank”. JSC bank Bukhara branch. B.Nakshbandi St., 195A;
- “Davr bank” Private JSC bank centre of banking service in Bukhara. I.muminov st., 24;
- “Garant bank” JSC bank Bukhara regional branch. Ibn Sino (former S.Muradov) st., 39;
- “Hamkorbank” JSC bank Bukhara branch. Kayum Murtazayev st., 4th block of flats, 5;
- “Infinbank” JSC bank Bukhara regional branch. Bukhara navoi st., 1;
- “Ipak yuli bank” JSICB Bukhara branch. B.Nakshbandi st., shark-2 block of flats, 252;
- “Ipoteka bank” JSC mortgage bank Bukhara regional branch. mukhammad ikbol st., 10
- “Kapitalbank” JSC bank Bukhara branch. Ibn sino (former s.muradov) st., 51
- “Orient Finans Bank” Private JSC Bank Bukhara Branch. I.Muminov-Mustakillik crossroad of streets, 1/1;
- “Qishloq Qurilish Bank” JSC bank Bukhara regional branch. Mukhammad Ikbol St., 3/1;
- “Sanoat qurilish bank”. JSC bank Bukhara regional branch. B.Nakshbandi St., 257A;
- “Tenge bank”. JSC bank Bukhara cbs. B.nakshbandi st., 5;
- “The National bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan” JSC Bukhara regional branch. Mukhammad Ikbol st., 3;
- “Xalq (humans) bank”. JSC bank Bukhara regional operations division. Mukhammad Ikbol st., 8;
- “Turon bank” JSC bank Bukhara branch. I.Muminov st., 29/1

Almost all banks have 24/7 ATMs around them. Sahid Zarafshan, Bukhara Malikasi, Zargaron and several hotels have ATMs that allow money exchange and cash withdrawal. ATMs are also installed at tourist arrival points, Bukhara International Airport and Kogon railway station. However, in many cases, there are technical malfunctions in ATMs, there are many cases of non-operation of ATMs due to the reporting period in banks at the end of the month.

2.3.4. Citizen security

Institute for Economics and Peace reported the Global Peace Index 2021. According to the report, Uzbekistan ranks 9th out of 163 countries. This is an average result and the 5th highest in the Commonwealth Independent States.

According to the results of the World Risk Survey (World Risk Poll, IEP calculations), Uzbekistan is in the bottom 5 in terms of high intensity of violence (Experience of violence, Fear of violence, Greatest risk). In Uzbekistan, 69% of people say they do not worry about becoming a victim of violent crime, which is the highest rate of any government in any country (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2021).

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Civil Protection” (National legal base of the Republic of Uzbekistan (NLBRU), 2021) also emphasizes the concept of civil security and provides for security following established international standards. The law was signed on May 26, 2020. According to Article 15 of the Law, “*Citizens of foreign states and stateless persons who are on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan have rights and obligations in the field of civil protection on an equal basis with citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan*”. This means that locals and foreign citizens or stateless persons have equal rights in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of security.

To effectively ensure the safety of tourism in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shakhrisabz and create the necessary conditions for the provision of tourism services in the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers signed Resolution No. 939 of November 23, 2017. According to the resolution, the formation of a conceptually new method of public administration through the implementation of the Concept for ensuring “Safe Tourism” in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shakhrisabz is of particular importance, which provides for the following main directions:

- improving the structure and methods of organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies to ensure safe tourism;
- ensuring the safety of tourists during arrival, use of transport and movement;
- ensuring the safety of places of residence, hotel accommodation and tourist services;

- ensuring the safety of tourists, official foreign delegations when visiting tourist attractions and organizing evening entertainment.

Based on the development of the concept of safe tourism there is tourism police in Bukhara last four years. Seven tourist information stations were installed in Bukhara in 2021. The tourism police organized paid services for 27 tourist groups in 2021, and 39 tourist groups in the first five months of 2022.

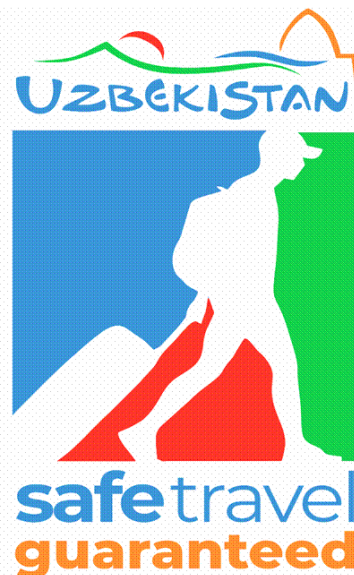
2.3.5. Health infrastructure

According to the health care infrastructure, there are 22 state-owned hospitals (13 of which are outpatient clinics), 30 stationary private hospitals, 38 outpatient medical services and 69 stomatology clinics belonging to private sector located in Bukhara. A special department has been established in the Bukhara Regional Department of the Republic Emergency Medical Service to provide emergency services to foreign visitors. The centre building is located 3 km from the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Even during the pandemic, decisions were signed at the government level to promote tourism. The health care system was also involved. In this case, “Uzbekistan. Safe tourism GUARANTEED” system has been developed. Within the system:

- Reimbursement of expenses of economic entities aimed at the implementation of preventive measures against the epidemic aimed at preventing and reducing the incidence of disinfection, deratization and infectious diseases in the buildings and structures of tourism and related infrastructure (all activities are covered by the state budget);
- Allocated grants to project initiators for the organization of foreign cuisine or specialized thematic food outlets, delivery of food and groceries, as well as souvenirs;
- Allocated compensation for guides and tour operators for the development and promotion of new tourism products and destinations.

Interested stakeholders who met the above requirements were awarded a certificate with the following identification mark (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Special identification mark “Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED”



Source: NLBRU, 2021a

2.3.6. Educational infrastructure

There are 551 primary education schools (11-year system, 321,798 schoolchildren), about 20 vocational schools, 7 colleges belonging to the system of ministries and government agencies, 13 technical schools under higher education institutions in the Bukhara region.

In order to train employees in the field of tourism, the quota for admission to higher education institutions at the national level was studied and analyzed. According to admission, for the 2021/2022 academic year, the master's specialties in Tourism (by type of activity) and Tourism (pilgrimage tourism) were accepted. Undergraduate admissions are available in the following areas (Ministry of higher and secondary special education (MHSSE, 2021):

- Management: management of tourism business;
- Tourism (business activities);
- Tourism (technology of services in the field of tourism and their organization);
- Guide accompaniment and translation activities (by language);
- Tourism (agrotourism);
- Museum studies: museum management and cultural tourism;
- Tourism (media and communication in tourism);
- Organization and management of the hotel industry;
- Catering services for residents and tourists.

Nowadays, the Bukhara Tourism and cultural heritage technical school (college) trains specialists in the field of secondary special education. There are currently 6 Higher educational institutions in Bukhara, a total of 48,048 students (as of 05/13/2022) are studying. 5 of them are located in the city of Bukhara. Moreover, the Bukhara State University has been training bachelors since 2008 and masters since 2013 for tourism industry. The university is training staff in cooperation with the French Higher School of International Hotel Management "VATEL". Also, the university prepares staff for a PhD in "Economics of Services".

2.3.7. Information and communication technologies

There are various free state and private television channels and radio broadcasts in the Bukhara region, and they are mainly channels within the Republic (Table 8).

Table 8. List of television channels

TV channels of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (MTRK).	
TV channel name	View is a fixed segment
Aqlvoy	Children
O'zbekiston	General
Yoshlar	General
Sport	General (Sport)
Bolajon	Children
Dunyo bo'ylab	General (Documentary)
Madaniyat va Ma'rifat	General (Cultural)
Foreign Languages	Foreign language
Navo	General (Music)
O'zbekiston 24	General (News)
Kinoteatr	General (Films)
O'zbekiston tarixi	General (Historical)
Television channel available in Bukhara	
Buxoro	General

Source: Author: Based on the information obtained

Mobile companies such as BEELINE, UCELL, PERFECTUM, UZMOBILE, MOBIUZ, UZTELECOM provide mobile communication and cellular services in Uzbekistan. As of 1 April 2022, the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan reported that there were 29.9 million mobile radio telephone users in Uzbekistan (84.4% of the total population). All mobile service providers offer Internet access, however, there are internet speed issues. Uzbekistan ranks 115th out of 140 countries in the Global speednet index.

2.4. Diagnosis of the territorial environment (T)

Before diagnosing the territorial status, the Bukhara region's completed and ongoing state-level projects were studied. The following programs have been undertaken and are ongoing:

- Program on "Rapid development of tourism potential of Bukhara city and Bukhara region in 2017-2019";
- Program on "Complex socio-economic development of Bukhara region in 2019-2023";
- Program on "Complex socio-economic development of Bukhara region regions and further improvement of living standards of the population in 2022-2026";
- Program on "Further development of tourism in Bukhara region in 2022-2026" have been approved.

All initiatives are designed with an emphasis on the economic dimension of sustainability; social and environmental sustainability receive minimal consideration. Interviews with relevant parties and industry specialists yielded further information on the proposed programs. By analyzing the aforementioned programs, doing field trip research, and reviewing the relevant literature, a SWOT analysis was completed.

Proposals have been developed based on the current situation. Some factors affect the development of the tourism sector, for example, foreign policy, international economic and political stability, changes in demand not taken into account, because they are external factors.

2.4.1. Territorial SWOT analysis of Bukhara

The analytical nature of this study necessitates the use of the SWOT tool to conclude this section, which summarizes the territorial situation in the Bukhara region. Through SWOT analysis, it becomes easier to identify and understand clear strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Strengths (S_T)

S_T 1. Geographically, Bukhara's central position within the country serves as a significant advantage, enabling it to function as a vital hub connecting eastern and western Uzbekistan in the development of domestic tourism.

S_T 2. The international airport (5 km) and the Kogon railway station (13.5 km), situated near the Historic Centre of Bukhara, along with well-connected roads, provide adequate transportation infrastructure.

S_T 3. In terms of sanitation, emergency medical centres, hospitals, and pharmacies are conveniently located near the tourism centre.

S_T 4. The 24/7 availability of financial services, including ATMs and banks near the tourism area, ensures convenience for tourists. However, low foreign currency exchange rates at ATMs encourage tourists to use banks instead.

S_T 5. Extensive telephone network coverage and the absence of geographical barriers, such as mountains or hills, facilitate seamless communication. Wi-Fi is available in all accommodations.

S_T 6. Over a decade of employee training in the field has developed a skilled workforce capable of identifying core issues and devising appropriate solutions.

Weaknesses (W_T)

W_T1. Climatically, Bukhara's location within a desert region brings about seasonal variations, characterized by hot summers and cold winters. The Gazli suburb of Bukhara is also situated in a high seismic zone (7-8 points). Concurrently, water-related problems are intensifying annually, with issues pertaining to fresh water and drinking water supply in the region causing various health and environmental concerns.

W_{T.2}. A significant portion of the rural population working in the agricultural sector and residing on the outskirts of the city experiences low income. High salinity levels, affecting 94.4 percent of the land, hinder agricultural productivity.

W_{T.3}. The many roads crucial for connectivity with neighboring regions remain a weakness due to their continued state of disrepair and the significant improvement still required in road infrastructure

W_{T.4}. Taxi and bus services between cities require enhancement in terms of quality and condition. Price fluctuations, dependent on domestic circumstances, generate distrust and deception among tourists.

W_{T.5}. The current unavailability of internet access in public places and tourist centre squares is a notable weakness, detracting from the otherwise strong amenities and facilities provided in these areas.

Opportunities (O_T)

O_{T.1}. Funding allocated to road infrastructure to facilitate connections with other tourism centres, investments dedicated to increasing international flights at airports, and the expansion of railway services are considered opportunities, as indicated in the aforementioned programs.

O_{T.2}. Recent emphasis on training qualified tourism specialists through collaborations with highly-ranked foreign higher education institutions is deemed crucial for developing service personnel who meet international standards.

O_{T.3}. In order to maintain a secure tourism policy, measures such as enhancing comfort for tourism police, equipping them with advanced technologies, and teaching foreign languages to employees are progressively being implemented, improving safety prospects.

O_{T.4}. The state television channel “Dunyo bo’y lab” has commenced its operations, showcasing programs and shows about Uzbekistan’s domestic and international tourism centres. This channel presents an opportunity to stimulate interest in travel.

Threats (T_T)

T_{T.1}. During the Soviet Union era, improper utilization of water resources and excessive fertilization severely impacted land fertility, leading to health problems. The effects of which are still being produced.

T_{T.2}. Due to the proximity of groundwater to the surface, strong salinization and damage to the foundations of heritage objects are evident. This process is tied to natural conditions and poses significant risks to the state of heritage.

T_{T.3}. Some tasks within specified programs have not been fully implemented or completed, as evidenced by the unfulfilled tasks of the 2017-2019 program (Tasks – items 3, 34, 35, 40, 75, 83, 85).

BUKHARA AND THE SILK ROAD

2.5. Brief Overview of the Silk Road

Scholars, researchers, and historians have been fascinated by the Silk Road, which is well known as being vast and intricate network of trade routes that linked the East with the West. This route, during the Middle Ages, connected Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Africa and was considered as one of the most important commercial network routes. It was responsible for the prosperous silk-based commerce through China, India, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean as well as for the development of many civilizations (Hale, 2023; Moore and Patel, 2023;).

Apart from silk trade, other goods such as salt, spices, precious stones, metals, paper, and porcelain were just a few items that were moved along the Silk Road (Liu, 2010). Moreover, this historical network, ideas, cultures, faiths, and technologies to be shared between many civilizations. Scholars comprehend the processes that have formed human civilization and led to the emergence of a globalized society by investigating the dynamics of trade, migration, and cultural exchange (Liu, 2010; Frankopan, 2017).

The Silk Road was not just a commercial trade route, it encompassed a whole host of multidisciplinary and holistic approaches which incorporating knowledge which had been passed down through generation as well as history, archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, art history, and religious studies (Whitfield, 2004; Hansen, 2015). Viewing the Silk Road as a bigger picture enables a more thorough understanding of the various and intricate exchanges along the Silk Road, illuminating the depth and dynamism of human history.

2.6. The importance of Bukhara in the Silk Road Network

The growth of Bukhara, a city in modern-day Uzbekistan, was significantly influenced by the Silk Road. Bukhara retained economic significance along this route as a significant trading and cultural centre. It served as a cultural melting pot that encouraged the development of intellectual society and the arts (Wood, 2002). The city's architecture synthesizes several styles and reflects its historical standing. The historical importance of the city and its status as a crossroads of civilizations are reflected in Bukhara's architectural legacy. Many historically significant structures and monuments can be found in the city, including the Kalyan Minaret, the Ark fortress, the Samanid's Mausoleum, and the Poi Kalyan architectural complex (UNESCO, 2023b). These buildings exhibit a distinctive fusion of several architectural styles that the Silk Road brought together, showcasing the city's multiculturalism.

Moreover, Bukhara attracted eminent academics, poets, and painters, and the city developed into a hub for advancing and communicating knowledge during 10-17th centuries. Literature and the arts were significantly influenced by the city's status as a Silk Road cultural centre (Frankopan, 2017). The intellectual climate of Bukhara had an impact on great poets like Rudaki and Ferdowsi, who wrote some of the most well-known pieces of Persian literature.

In relation to Islam the expansion in Central Asia, Bukhara became a key location. The city's numerous mosques, madrasahs, and other religious buildings attest to its status as a centre for religion. The famed Ulugbek madrasah attracted academics from all over the Islamic world and was one of Bukhara's illustrious educational institutions (Levi, 2020). The Kalyan Mosque and the Ismail Samanid's Mausoleum are two notable examples of Bukhara's religious architecture. Many dynasties and conquerors throughout history, notably the Persian Achaemenid Empire, the Arab Caliphate, the Samanids, the Seljuks, and the Mongols, were interested in Bukhara's strategic location along the Silk Road. The fact that the city was frequently selected as the capital or administrative hub of these empires speaks much about its political significance.

Situated strategically along the Silk Road, Bukhara was coveted by regional powers for its geopolitical importance. This Central Asian city served as a crucial respite point for traders and passengers journeying along the Silk Road, functioning as a vibrant hub of interchange and rest (Boulnois, 2005). Its importance was further amplified by the role it played in the caravan system, providing vital services, rest, and refreshment for weary travelers and their animals. The convergence of these factors transformed Bukhara into the valuable hospitality centre it is known as today. Presently, its well-preserved culture, history, and art have the power to draw countless

foreign tourists for a unique historical voyage, further perpetuating its legacy as a nexus of global cultural exchange.

After this introduction of Bukhara and its relationship with the Silk Road, nextly the historical, cultural, economic and political significance within the context of the Silk Road in Bukhara will be highlighted. The scope of this review is defined by an in-depth analysis of the growth experienced by the city, the effects it had on trade and cultural interchange, and the influences that led to its ascension and eventual decline as a key location along the Silk Road. Furthermore, the study looks at the Silk Road's preserved heritage in modern-day Bukhara to determine the possibilities for sustainable tourism development.

2.6.1. Historical Background of the Silk Road

Beckwith (2009), Liu (2010), Frankopan (2017) have each offered critical insights into the Silk Road's history and significance. Beckwith (2009) traced the roots of the Silk Road back to the earliest exchanges between Central Eurasia's civilizations, thus highlighting the region's pivotal role as a melting pot of cultures, religions, and empires that shaped the evolution of these trade networks. Similarly, Frankopan (2017) explored the Silk Road's far-reaching impacts on world history, underlining its role in the rise and fall of empires as well as the spread of religions, technologies, and ideas. Liu (2010), while providing a broad overview of the Silk Road's history, focused specifically on the vibrant interactions and cultural and economic exchanges that took place along these trade routes. This focus underscored the essential roles of key cities and regions in facilitating trade and fostering the exchange of ideas, thereby enriching our understanding of the historical significance of the Silk Road.

The Silk Road began to evolve aligning with the ascension of the Chinese Han Dynasty and its drive to establish commercial relationships with the West (Wood, 2002). In tandem with this, key civilizations such as the Parthian and Roman empires were taking shape, with the Han Dynasty's research efforts contributing significantly to the Silk Road's development into a reliable network of trade routes (Baumer, 2014). In the meantime, Europe was experiencing a transition period as the Roman Empire was in decline, paving the way for the emergence of the Byzantine Empire (Heather, 2006). The European transformations during this period had considerable implications for the Silk Road, given the Roman Empire's extensive involvement with this trade network. The Silk Road experienced its pinnacle during the Tang Dynasty (618–907) in China and the Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258) in the Islamic world, a period marked by heightened demand for luxury goods such as silk, spices, and precious metals (Hansen, 2015). The Silk Road later underwent a series of transformations under the Mongols and subsequent empires, and thanks to the stability offered by these powers, trade and cultural exchanges flourished along the Silk Road (Baumer, 2014).

The Silk Road spans over 6,400 kilometers, connecting India, Central Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and China. The reputation of Chinese fabrics expanded beyond the empire due to the silk trade with settlers. The idea has evolved into a diplomatic instrument. The route quickly became one of Eurasia's most important communication and transport arteries, now collectively known as the Silk Road. It has been crucial conduit for economic, political, and cultural exchange between the East and the West for over 1500 years (Hutchings, 2006). It has significantly impacted global development and contributed to the dissemination of numerous incredible tales (Xin, 2017).

Table 9. The chronological development line of the Silk Road history

Years	Empires	Developments
2nd century BC - 2nd century CE	Han dynasty Parthian Empire Kushan Empire Roman Empire	The Silk Road was established as a network of trade routes connecting China with the West. Silk, spices, porcelain, paper, gunpowder, and other goods were exchanged along the route. Cultural, religious, and scientific exchanges also took place. Buddhism spread from India to China and Central Asia.
3rd - 7th century CE	Sassanid Empire Gupta Empire Sui dynasty Tang dynasty Byzantine Empire	The Silk Road flourished under the patronage of these empires. Trade and cultural exchanges increased. Islam emerged in Arabia and spread to Central Asia and beyond. Christianity also spread along the route. Chinese pilgrims traveled to India to study Buddhism. Art and literature flourished in various regions.
8th - 13th century CE	Abbasid Caliphate Umayyad Caliphate Mongol Empire Song dynasty Seljuk Empire Khwarezmian Empire	The Silk Road faced challenges from political instability, wars, and invasions. The Mongol Empire unified most of Eurasia under its rule and promoted trade and cultural exchanges along the route. Gunpowder were introduced to Europe from China. Marco Polo traveled to China and wrote about his experiences.
14th - 15th century CE	Yuan dynasty Ming dynasty Timurid Empire Ottoman Empire	The Silk Road declined due to the rise of maritime trade, the plague pandemic, and the isolationist policies of some empires. Trade and cultural exchanges decreased. However, some travelers still visited different regions and wrote about their observations. Ibn Battuta traveled across Asia and Africa. Zheng He led naval expeditions to Southeast Asia, India, and Africa.
16th - 19th century CE	Qing dynasty Mughal Empire Safavid Empire Russian Empire British Empire	Sea routes and colonialism largely replaced the Silk Road. Trade and cultural exchanges were dominated by European powers. However, some regions still maintained their traditions and identities. Central Asia witnessed the rise of Khanates (Emirates). China resisted foreign influence and preserved its culture.
20th - 21st century CE	Soviet Union People's Republic of China India Pakistan Iran Turkey	The Silk Road was revived as a concept of historical and cultural heritage. Various initiatives were launched to promote cooperation and development among the countries along the route. The Belt and Road Initiative is one of the most ambitious projects that aims to connect Asia with Europe and Africa through infrastructure and investment.

Source: Author. Based on the literature that has been studied

2.7. The emergence of Bukhara as a major city and trade centre

Early accounts of Bukhara's importance can be found in the writings of the ancient Chinese traveler Xuantanzang, who visited the city in the 7th century CE and wrote about its thriving trade and diverse population (Wriggins, 2020). Xuantanzang's writings contain valuable information about the early stages of Bukhara's formation as a trading centre. The growth of Bukhara can be attributed to the Samanids dynasty, which ruled the region until the 9-10th centuries CE. The Samanids played an important role in making Bukhara an important economic and cultural centre of the Islamic world (Frye, 1996). In 892 Bukhara was declared the capital of the independent Samanid kingdom (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Samanid's Emirate map (10th century)



Source: Buxoroisharif.uz (2022)²¹

Bukhara became the heart for scholars, artists, and merchants during the Samanid rule, contributing to the city's importance on the Silk Road network. The city's numerous caravanserais, markets, hammams, and pools provided accommodation, catering services for travellers and merchants along the Silk Road further enhancing its status (Serjeant, 1976).

In 1533, Ubaydullah Khan became the Khan of the Shaybanids dynasty (Figure 16) in Bukhara. The capital was moved from Samarkand to Bukhara, and the process of establishing the Bukhara Khanate began. During the reign of Ubaydullah Khan, Bukhara's position as a political, economic, and cultural centre strengthened. Many historical building and artefacts were created during the Shaybanids dynasty.

Figure 16. Shaybanids dynasty. The period of the reign of Abdullah Khan II (1583—1598)



Source: Muhammadkodir Sobirov, 2023²²

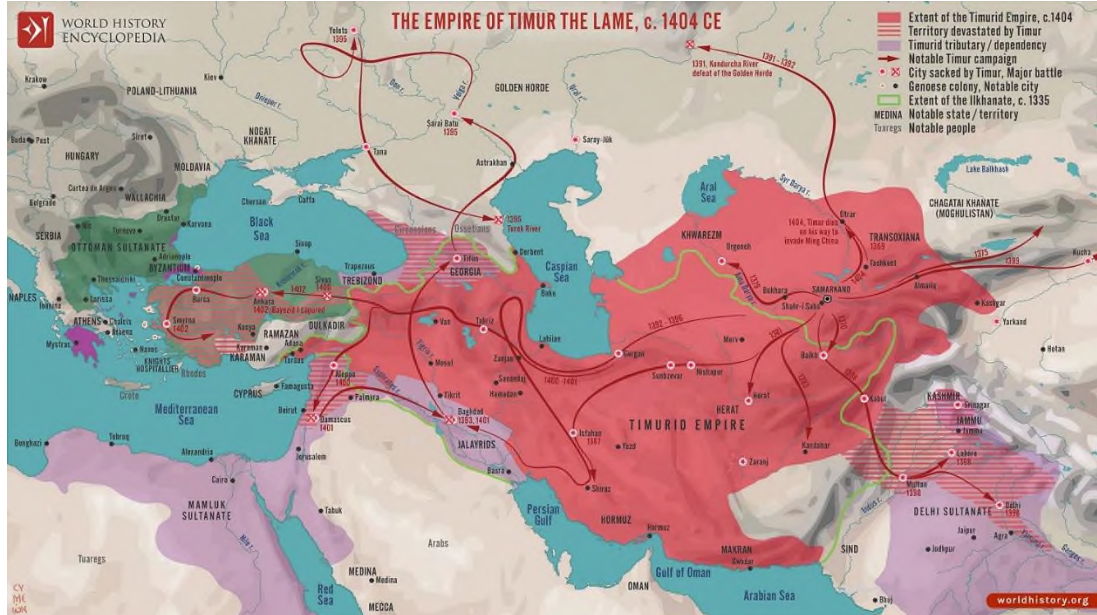
Overall, the emergence of Bukhara as a major city and trade centre on the Silk Road is due to several factors, including the influence of the Samanids, Timurids (Figure 17), and Shaybanids dynasties and its role as a major transit point for goods and travellers. The growth and development of the city were further enhanced by its bustling

²¹ <https://buxoroisharif.uz/5115/> -13/05/2023

²² Kun.uz (2023), Formation, rise and end. New maps of the borders of Uzbek khanates. <https://kun.uz/uz/96503630#>!

markets, diverse population and rich cultural heritage, which together confirmed its enduring importance in the Silk Road network.

Figure 17. Map of the Timurid Empire at its greatest extent under Timur



Source: Netchev (2023)

2.7.1. Key historical events shaping the Silk Road and Bukhara's development

The development of the Silk Road and Bukhara can be traced back to several historical events. Essentially, the advancement of the Silk Road is tied to the expansion of governmental authority. The emergence of major empires led to substantial contact in numerous lands and territories over a wide area. As a result, the Silk Road began to take shape over the centuries under the formation of numerous empires, such as Achaemenids, Samanids, Mongols, Timurids. Eras of cultural and educational revival, such as the rule of the Samanids and the Arab invasion, brought new ideas, art, and architecture to Bukhara.

For instance, consider the following:

- The Achaemenid Empire (550-330 BC), founded by Cyrus the Great, was one of the first to create a network of highways and commercial routes connecting its enormous territory, reaching from the Indus Valley to the eastern Mediterranean. These early trade routes laid the framework for the eventual development of the Silk Road, as they promoted the movement of products and ideas between East and West (Kuhrt, 2013).
- The conquests of Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) considerably increased the network of commercial routes connecting the East and the West. As a result, Greek influence spread to Central Asia, and Alexandria Eschate (now Khujand) was created, eventually becoming a significant trade town on the Silk Road (Worthington, 2012).
- The expansion of the Han Dynasty into Central Asia (202 BC-220 CE) and the formation of trade links with the Parthian Empire in the West had a vital influence on the development of the Silk Road. Chinese ambassadors like Zhang Qian were dispatched to build diplomatic contacts with Western countries and further encourage trade and cultural interaction (Dong, 2008).
- The Arab conquest (7th-8th centuries) led to the spread of Islam throughout Central Asia. Initially, it produced destruction and disunity among the local people. However, later societies were established, based on one faith, such as Bukhara, which brought new cultural and religious influences to the region. Bukhara became a prominent centre of Islamic scholarship and culture, further enhancing its status (Kennedy, 2007).
- The Samanid dynasty (819-999), whose capital was Bukhara, drove the development of prosperity and culture. The Samanids fostered trade and business, which contributed to the rise and development of Bukhara as a

vital node of the Silk Road. In addition, the Samanid period is frequently regarded as the golden age of Persian literature and science, attracting scholars from all across the Islamic world (Frye, 1975).

- The Mongol Empire, created by Genghis Khan (13th century), united a substantial part of the Eurasian continent under its dominion. The Pax Mongolica or Mongol Peace, permitted the safe flow of products, people, and ideas along the Silk Road, facilitating the exchange of cultures and the rise of trading towns such as Bukhara (Weatherford, 2004).
- The Timurids Empire, founded by Tamerlane (Timur, 1370-1507), was another prominent kingdom in Central Asia. During the reign of the Timurids, Bukhara saw a renaissance in art, architecture, and science, further contributing to its development (Manz, 1999).

2.7.2. Location of Bukhara in relation to the Silk Road network

The strategic positioning of Bukhara was a significant factor in its establishment as a prominent urban centre and commercial hub along the Silk Road. Bukhara is geographically situated in the heart of Central Asia. It is a pivotal convergence point for numerous significant commercial pathways that link the Eastern and Western regions. The Silk Road comprises of several main corridors in which Bukhara plays a significant role, including the Northern Silk Road, which originates in China, traverses Central Asia, and ultimately reaches Europe via the Caspian Sea and Black Sea regions. The Southern Silk Road diverges from the Northern Silk Road in East Central Asia and proceeds southward through the Pamir and Hindu Kush Mountains to reach important cities such as Bukhara. The Persian-Roman Silk Road Corridors also connect the Persian and Roman Empires, passing through Mesopotamia, Iran, and Central Asia, with Bukhara serving as a key hub. The city's strategic positioning facilitated its function as a central point for exchanging goods and services among traders, travellers, and merchants traversing the extensive Silk Road network. Bukhara's geographical location facilitated its linkage with major urban centres such as Samarkand, Marv, and Khojand in the east, as well as Balkh, Herat, and other western cities (Waugh, 2007).

Another geographical aspect to consider is the close proximity to the Zaravshan River, which bestowed upon the city significant hydrological advantages, rendering Bukhara a favourable destination for caravans traversing the parched terrain of Central Asia (Frankopan, 2017). The presence of water facilitated the advancement of agriculture and irrigation mechanisms, thereby bolstering the expansion and affluence of the urban centre (Whitfield, 2015). The topography of Bukhara's region, characterized by its predominantly level terrain, lack of elevated peaks or gorges, and absence of low-lying areas, was perceived as a favourable circumstance for transporting caravan goods, allowing for the conveyance of substantial quantities of cargo.

2.8. The Role of Caravanserais in facilitating trade

Caravanserais were large, sturdy buildings acting as hotels, offering travellers shelter, food, and water for both themselves and their animals. They served as rest stops for caravans and were typically located within one day routes, making it easier to transport people and goods across vast distances. Caravanserais were designed to accommodate various needs, such as large animal yards, warehouses for goods, and lodgings for travellers and merchants (Özcan, 2010). Caravanserais along the Silk Road facilitated trade by providing merchants and their goods with a safe and secure place to stay. They contributed to maintaining trade and enhancing economic success in the region by offering protection from thieves and adverse weather (Pétriart, 2019). The establishment of caravanserais led to a network of trading centres that facilitated the flow of goods and ideas, attracting traders and travellers to specific trade routes.

Caravanserais were crucial in ensuring the security and stability of trade along the Silk Road. In addition to serving as a safety net for traders and their goods, they were hubs for information exchange. This flow of information contributed to the profitability and longevity of the trade routes by assisting in and ensuring their security. Caravanserais also served as hotbeds of cultural exchange when visitors from different countries and regions gathered for trade and socializing.²³ The sharing of ideas, knowledge, and cultural practices promoted the

²³ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Road Programme, Bukhara. <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/content/bukhara>

cultural renaissance of the Silk Road and encouraged the development of new forms of art, technology, and activities in Bukhara and its surroundings.

Building and maintaining caravanserais generated income and employment opportunities for the local population. Constructing, maintaining, and staffing these establishments required employees, artisans, and service providers, sparking economic growth in the region. The development of caravanserais also promoted other businesses, such as agriculture and crafts, to cater to the needs of travellers and their animals.

Taxes and fees on goods passing through the area were often collected at caravanserais. This source of revenue allowed local leaders to finance public works, infrastructure, and other initiatives that improved the overall prosperity and well-being of the region (Bryce et al., 2013). Their presence improved the safety and stability of trade routes, facilitated cultural interchange, sparked economic activity, and provided local authorities with an income stream. Bukhara benefited immensely from the creation of caravanserais, which helped it grow and develop as a hub of trade and cultural interchange, and ultimately becoming one of the most significant cities and trading centres on the Silk Road. During the research, inventories were conducted for the Rashid and Olimjon caravanserais.

2.9. The economic impact of the Silk Road on Bukhara and the surrounding region

With its enormous network of trade routes, the Silk Road had a substantial economic impact on Bukhara and the areas around it. Bukhara benefited from the trade of products, ideas, and cultures across other civilizations as a significant city and trading hub along the Silk Road (Frank, 1998). The economic impact of Silk Road on Bukhara and its surrounding region can be seen as follow:

- **On Trade and Business:** The Silk Road assisted the economic prosperity of Bukhara and the surrounding area, which allowed for the trade of a wide range of goods and commodities, especially when Bukhara was capital (Liu, 2010). The principal commodities traded in the city included silk, textiles, spices, gold, and silver (Waugh, 2007). The interchange of expensive items like jewels, metals, and glassware boosted the local economy and drew traders and businesspeople from other areas (Whitfield, 2015).
- **Infrastructure and Caravanserais:** The development of the local economy was significantly influenced by the building and upkeep of caravanserais along the Silk Road (Hansen, 2015). These businesses offered traders and travellers shelter, food, and other amenities, facilitating trade and bringing in money for the neighbourhood. Infrastructure creation, including the construction of roads, bridges, and canals, increased trade and commerce in the area and fueled its economic development. There were shows 66 caravanserais in the centre of Bukhara in the early twentieth century.²⁴ This number also supports the above points.
- **Taxes and Revenues:** Bukhara benefited from collecting taxes and levies on products passing through the city as a significant trading hub on the Silk Road. This kind of income enabled the city to finance public works, infrastructure, and other initiatives that enhanced the general prosperity and well-being of the area (Kovács and Vér, 2021).
- **Regional Economic Integration:** the Silk Road helped to integrate the economies of many areas and civilizations by facilitating the interchange of commodities and ideas over a network of trade routes (Wawrytko, 2000). This integration enhanced regional interdependence, promoting overall economic growth in Central Asia and beyond.
- **Agriculture:** The Silk Road encouraged the exchange of agricultural goods, information, and technology, which helped the Bukhara region's agriculture flourish and diversify (Ögel, 2016). New crops, including cotton and different fruits were cultivated, which helped the agricultural industry grow and gave local farmers new sources of income. The region was known for its production of wheat, grain, barley, cotton, tobacco, and other crops (Kholikulov, 2019).
- **Urbanization and Population Growth:** According to Lapidus (1972), the Silk Road's economic success contributed to expanding cities and urban centres, notably Bukhara. The city's advantageous location and

²⁴ Rusrav.uz (n.d.), Parfenov-Fenin Map (1911-1912). <https://rusrav.uz/o-karte-parfenova-fenina-1911-1912-gg/>

economic potential drew traders, artists, and academics from many areas, which fueled population expansion and urban development. As a result, the city's economic potential was further enhanced and various sectors and services saw expansion (Soucek, 2000).

- **Handicraft Production and Specialization:** As trade along the Silk Road grew, specialized crafts and industries grew in the Bukhara region in response to the need for high-quality goods (Christian, 2000). Local artisans and craftspeople developed their expertise in the creation of high-end products such as textiles, pottery, metalwork, and glassware and were in high demand from travellers and businesspeople. The region's economic success was further aided by this specialization (Blaydes and Paik, 2021). The Silk Road also greatly aided the diffusion of creativity and technology between various locations (Wood, 2002). The Bukhara region developed new technologies and production techniques due to the information exchange in industries like manufacturing, metallurgy, and agriculture, further boosting the region's economic potential.
- **System of Money and Finance:** A robust monetary system and financial institutions were necessary for the Silk Road's extensive commerce network (Liu, 2010). The introduction of several currencies and establishment of money exchange hubs in Bukhara, for example, Toki Sarrafon heritage (16th century) and other Silk Road cities encouraged trade. They facilitated financial exchanges between various nations and civilizations.

In conclusion, Bukhara and the areas around it saw a wide range of economic effects due to the Silk Road. The trade network aided in the development of monetary and financial systems, the spread of technology, invention, agriculture, urbanization, handicraft production and specialization, and finance. These elements contributed to the economic development and prosperity of Bukhara and its surroundings, along with the exchange of goods, ideas, and civilizations.

2.10. The Spread of religions along the Silk Road and specially in Bukhara

A wide network of commercial corridors that allowed for the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and cultural practices contributed to the expansion of religions such as Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam along the Silk Road (Wawrytko, 2000). One of the earliest religions that traveled the Silk Road was Buddhism. Since it first appeared in India during the first century CE, it has spread throughout Central Asia and China (Liu, 2010). Along the Silk Road, Buddhist monasteries and temples were built to facilitate learning and cultural exchange (Whitfield, 2004). Five of the 18 schools of Buddhist interpretation were present along the Silk Road, resulting in Buddhism becoming a diversified and complex system of beliefs and practices (Boyce, 2001). The transmission of Buddhist manuscripts and ideas impacted the creation of literature, art, and philosophy in China and Central Asia (Hansen, 2015). In Bukhara, Buddhism was also prevalent even though it did not become the main religion in the region. However, its impact may still be seen in the local artwork and architecture. The lotus flower and other Buddhist symbols found their way into local artwork (Liu, 2010).

The monotheistic religion of Zoroastrianism, which was developed by the prophet Zoroaster in ancient Persia (modern-day Iran) also spread along the Silk Road (Boyce, 2001). According to Frye (1996), Zoroastrianism significantly influenced the religious landscape of Central Asia, particularly the Sogdian region (present-day Uzbekistan and Tajikistan). The religious legacy of these areas is still discernible in their cultural and architectural history. There are views that the sacred book of this religion, "Avesta", which was created around the Amudarya riverbanks in Central Asia. That is why, in 2001, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan marked the 2700th anniversary of the "Avesta". The homeland of the "Avesta" was commemorated in Khorezm, and translations of the verses into Uzbek were published (Rahmonov, 2001). In Bukhara, Zoroastrianism can be linked to several local customs and rites, including Nowruz (Navruz) – the Persian New Year, widely observed in and around Bukhara (Frye, 1995). Their art, which often depicts religious scenes, can be found on frescoes and other artifacts discovered during archaeological excavations in and around Bukhara (Bregel, 2003).

In relation to Christianity, at the beginning of the fifth century CE, Nestorian Christianity was expanded along the Silk Road (Baumer, 2016; Wilmshurst, 2011). The second meaning of the term is related to the Church of the East, a Christian community that developed in Persia and other parts of Asia. The Church of the East adopted a

Christological formula stating that Christ has two qnome (substances) united in one parsopa (person or hypostasis). This formula was different from both Nestorianism and Chalcedonianism, but it was often labeled as Nestorian by its opponents. These Christian communities contributed significantly to the Silk Road's religious and cultural life by promoting the arts, architecture, and education. Its influence is evident in artistic and religious objects from the area, such as the Nestorian cross found in various Central Asian monuments (Dickens, 2001). On the other side, Jews have been present in Bukhara since the 5th century, although they are not as prevalent as other faiths. Bukhara Jews influenced local culture through their traditions, food, and clothing. Like the Kenasa-i-Mahalla, their synagogues exhibit distinctive architecture that blends Jewish and Islamic elements (Pinkhasov, 2005).

Besides that, Islam began to exert significant religious influence along the Silk Road in the seventh and 8th centuries CE. Many Central Asian and Chinese groups converted due to the substantial efforts of Arab merchants and missionaries in propagating the Islamic faith (Wawrytko, 2000). Islam significantly impacted religious practices in China during the Tang Dynasty, especially in Guangdong Province and Guangzhou (Su, 2017). Islamic communities were established in various areas due to the presence of Muslim traders and travellers along the Silk Road, including modern-day Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan, and some parts of China. Different interpretations and adaptations of Islam emerged from its interactions with distinct local cultures and traditions. As a result of this cultural exchange, local societies integrated Islamic art, architecture, and knowledge, thus enhancing the cultural diversity of the regions connected by trade routes. In Bukhara, the introduction of Islam in the 9th century significantly altered the customs and culture of the population. It evolved as the main religion and impacted the city's literature, instruction, and architecture. Numerous madrasahs, mosques, and mausoleums across the city are examples of the impact of Islamic art and architecture. Islamic architecture is characterized by calligraphy, geometric patterns, and magnificent tiles, all of which can be seen in the built heritage of Bukhara²⁵.

The Silk Road aided in the spread of major religions while also facilitating the exchange of other local religious customs and beliefs as it is Shamanism, Manichaeism, and various local Polytheisms adding to the diversity of the Silk Road's religious environment (Wawrytko, 2000). Firstly, Shamanism, an ancient system of spiritual practices based on the belief that some individuals could communicate with the spiritual realm, heavily influenced the religious life of many Silk Road settlements (Eliade, 2020). Shamanic traditions impacted the religious rituals and beliefs of numerous peoples, including the Turks, Mongols, and Tungus (Hoppál, 2013). Besides, The prophet Mani established the dualistic religion of Manichaeism in the 3rd century CE, and it also gained popularity along the Silk Road (BeDuhn, 2000). Manichaeism was a unique religious system that attracted numerous Silk Road communities. It combined elements of Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Buddhism. The religious legacy of the regions near the trade routes is still discernible in their artistic and cultural history.

In summary, various dominant and local religious traditions were spread and exchanged along the Silk Road. As a result of this exchange of religious doctrines and practices, a diverse and interconnected religious landscape emerged in the regions connected by the Silk Road. The development of religious communities was aided by this exchange. The regions near the trade routes gained from it in terms of their cultural heritage. The Silk Road had a significant influence on the history and development of these areas by forming the religious, cultural, and artistic identities of societies it connected. Consequently forming the character of the communities that we find today.

²⁵ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Road Programme, Bukhara. <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/content/bukhara>

2.11. The decline of the prominence of the Silk Road and its impact on Bukhara

The decline of the Silk Road was a multifaceted process that occurred involving various interrelated factors that discussed below.

The emergence and fall of many empires throughout the Silk Road's history profoundly impacted trade patterns and the popularity of individual towns. For instance, the Silk Road gradually became less secure and less used due to the loss of Roman territory in Asia and the emergence of Arab authority in the Levant. Later, the decline of the Mongol Empire led to fragmentation and reduced stability, security, and administrative efficiency along the Silk Road. This fragmentation weakened the trade network and affected cities like Bukhara, which had previously flourished under the unified Mongol rule (Saunders, 1971; Kovács and Vér, 2021).

Constantinople, a significant commerce crossroads between Europe and Asia, was taken over by the Ottoman Empire in 1453. Due to the disruption caused by this invasion, European countries began looking for other trade routes in order to avoid using the Silk Road. As a result, the importance of the Silk Road and cities began to diminish (Yapp et al., 2023).

Moreover, the bubonic plague, often known as the Black Death, broke out in the 14th century, disastrously affecting commerce along the Silk Road. In several areas, especially in Central Asia, the epidemic caused a major population decrease and an economic slump. These factors disrupted trade and weakened the Silk Road's trade network, further contributing to the decline of cities (Dols, 2019). New technological advancements, such as the printing press, also affected the demand for certain goods traditionally traded along the Silk Road, like manuscripts and textiles. These changes in demand also contributed to the decline of the Silk Road and its cities (Jones, 2003).

With the emergence of new powers and the waning of older ones in Central Asia and the Middle East's political environment saw considerable changes. The Silk Road's stability and security declined as a result of certain countries' political isolation and the division of political power (Christian, 2000; Starr, 2013). Throughout its history, the region around Bukhara experienced numerous invasions and conflicts, such as the disagreements by the Timurids and the Uzbek Shaybanids. These events disrupted trade and contributed to the decline of cities along the Silk Road (Manz, 1999). Later the khanate and emirate were revived in the 16th century under the extensive building works of Abdullah Khan (e.g., madrasah Abdullah Khan). However, by the Astrakhanid Dynasty, the decline of the Silk Road had isolated Bukhara. The city gradually slid into decay and fanaticism until Russian interest in the 19th century during 'The Great Games' period (Bradley, 2023).

Apart from the lack of security land routes, another cause of the silk road decline was the maritime technology developed and new sea routes, which were discovered and mapped. Merchants began to see the advantages of sea travel to transport goods instead of using land routes. Sea routes had more benefits, including quicker journey time, lower costs, and the capacity to move greater cargo loads. The shift towards maritime trade led to a decline in the importance of the Silk Road and its cities, including Bukhara (Chaudhuri, 1985; Abu-Lughod, 1989; Edubirdie, 2022).

The Silk Road and its towns were impacted throughout time by climatic and environmental changes. As a result of droughts, water shortages, several communities in the area were abandoned, and agricultural output in the area decreased. As a result, cities like Bukhara suffered tremendously from economic decline, contributing to the diminished prominence of the Silk Road (Hill, 2019; Che and Lan, 2021). As global trade dynamics shifted, the economic significance of the Silk Road waned and became less prominent in the global trade network (Liu, 2010; Frankopan, 2017). Cultural and religious conflicts occasionally disrupted trade and furthermore exasperated the trade network. Differences in religious beliefs and cultural practices sometimes led to clashes between different groups and negatively impacted the stability and security of the trade routes (Wood, 2002; Hansen, 2005).

In summary, multiple interconnected factors contributed to the decline of the Silk Road and the prominence of cities like Bukhara. Shifts in political power, the rise of maritime trade routes, the impact of diseases, local conflicts, technological advancements, and changing trade dynamics all played a role in this process.

2.12. The lasting impact of the Silk Road on Bukhara's culture, architecture, and economy

Despite the demise of the Silk Road, Bukhara still has many fragments of its rich history and dynamic culture that were impacted by the different civilizations that have passed through its area over the ages. The Silk Road significantly impacted Bukhara's culture, architecture, and economics. Bukhara has a distinctive blend of cultures because of the Silk Road's facilitation of cultural contact between many societies. The customs, culture, music, and food that pay homage to the city's multiracial heritage demonstrate this cultural harmony (Liu, 2010). For instance, the city's performing arts, such as the musical legacy of Shashmaqom, a UNESCO masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity show the influence of Persian, Arabic, and Central Asian civilizations (UNESCO, 2008).

The built heritage of Bukhara is a reflection of its importance as a Silk Road commercial and cultural hub. The city's remaining ancient structures, including Ark Fortress, Kalyan Tower, and Samanid Mausoleum represent a variety of architectural styles and influences, including Persian, Arabic, and Central Asian components. These buildings continue to draw visitors and researchers from all over the world, highlighting the city's extensive architectural history (Knobloch, 2001). Knowledge and skills exchange, as well as the interchange of goods, were made easier by the Silk Road. Bukhara consequently developed into a hub for numerous traditional arts and crafts, including metalworking, ceramics, and carpet weaving. Many of these crafts are still carried out in and around Bukhara, preserved even in outlying districts (Hakimov et al., 1996).

During the most developed periods of the Silk Road, especially in the 9th-10th centuries during the Samanids dynasty, Bukhara became the centre of culture, science and enlightenment (Hakimov et al., 1996). Al-Biruni and Avicenna, two famous thinkers who made a great contribution to mathematics, astronomy and medicine, lived and worked in this city. This is where they developed the foundations of their learning and theories. This rich educational past is still acknowledged in Bukhara, where institutions and organizations are committed to conserving and popularizing its scientific and educational heritage.

Persian literature, art, and language significantly influenced culture of Bukhara due to its geographic and historical proximity. The works of Persian poets Firdawsi, Rumi, and Hafiz influenced the development of regional literary traditions, literature, and poetry (Browne, 2013). At the same time, the culture and traditions of Bukhara were influenced by the Turkic and Mongolian societies who lived together in the region. One example is the influence of the Turkic language family, particularly evident since Uzbek is the official language of contemporary Uzbekistan. On the other side, The 13th-century Mongol conquest introduced new architectural motifs to the area; for instance, blue-glazed tiles became a defining feature of Bukhara architecture (Wilber, 1995).

The Silk Road's historical and cultural significance has contributed to the growth of tourism in the city of Bukhara. The restored architectural landmarks, museums, and cultural activities highlight the city's historical significance as a Silk Road hub which in turn draws tourists. The local economy was boosted by this interest in Bukhara's past, which led to the creation of jobs and revenue (Wood, 2002). Initiatives to revive the Silk Road, like China's "One Belt One Road" program, may encourage economic growth and development in and around Bukhara. These initiatives could promote infrastructural growth, trade and investment, and cultural interchange while reinforcing the city's historic status as a significant Silk Road node (Vileikis et al., 2019).

To sum up, the Silk Road greatly affected Bukhara's culture, economics, and architecture. These influences can still be seen today in many aspects of modern urban life. Many visitors come to Bukhara to study, research and understand this cultural and educational heritage.

2.13. International and domestic initiatives to enhance the Silk Road

International

The Silk Road significantly shaped the modern world by promoting trade and cultural exchange across civilizations. The restoration of the Silk Road is one of many national and international projects and initiatives that have been put into place recently to rebuild and resurrect the historic trading route. The projects and efforts

and their goals and potential effects on the Silk Road were examined. Information about several of these international initiatives can be found below (Table 10).

Table 10. Development of international initiatives being implemented to revive the Silk Road

YEARS	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY
1960s-present	UNESCAP Trans-Asian Railway	A project to create an integrated freight railway network across Asia and Europe, connecting 28 countries.	China, Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, South Korea, Japan
1988-present	Silk Road Programme	Launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote research, documentation, and conservation of the cultural heritage along the cities of the Silk Road. UNESCO designated several sites along the Silk Road as World Heritage Sites, raising global awareness of their significance and promoting sustainable tourism. Historic Centre of Bukhara is also considered one of these cities. Within the scope of the program, Uzbekistan has highlighted cities such as Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Shakhriyabz, and Tashkent as Silk Road cities, providing information about the historical connection of each city to the Silk Road. The organization's efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of the Silk Road have contributed to the broader revival of the ancient trade route and provided a framework for international cooperation in this area.	Uzbekistan has highlighted cities such as Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Shakhriyabz, and Tashkent apart from other countries along Silk Road
1993-present	Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA)	A program of technical and financial assistance to develop transport corridors along the Silk Road, involving 12 countries and European Union.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
1994-present	UNWTO Silk Road Project	The initiative encourages collaboration among Silk Road countries to develop and promote international tourism routes, improve the quality of tourism services, and support sustainable tourism practices. The UNWTO's Silk Road Initiative has played a significant role in promoting its cultural heritage, boosting tourism, and fostering economic growth in the participating countries, including Bukhara and its surrounding regions. The program focuses on four work areas (UNWTO, 2023a): 1. Marketing and promotion; 2. Capacity building and destination management; 3. Tourism route development; 4. Silk Road tourism research.	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, DPR Korea, Rep. Korea, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Pakistan, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
1997-present	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)	The initiative is a collaborative effort between 11 nations to foster development, quicken economic expansion, and lessen poverty. Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) was the organization responsible for this initiative. CAREC's infrastructure development and regional connectivity efforts can potentially strengthen the Silk Road's modern revival	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
2013-present	One Belt One Road	Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) aims to enhance connectivity and cooperation among countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa through infrastructure development, investment, and cultural exchange (Marc and Flint, 2017; Cheney, 2019) The initiative encompasses two main components: the Silk Road Economic Belt, which focuses on land-based connectivity, and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, which emphasizes sea-based connectivity (Marc and Flint, 2017). The BRI can potentially reshape global trade and economic relations, with its scope covering more than 60 countries (Cheney, 2019). The leading five objectives of this initiative are as follows:	China

		political coordination, infrastructure cooperation, promoting barrier-free trade, financial integration, and connecting people. By March 2020, 138 countries had signed MoU with China for collaboration with the Chinese initiative (EBRD, 2020).	
2015-present	New Silk Road	A vision to enhance connectivity and cooperation between Europe and Asia, focusing on transport, energy, digital, and people-to-people links, involving over 30 countries.	European Union and many other countries across Asia and Europe
2015-present	Nurly Zhol	A national infrastructure development program that aims to modernize roads, railways, ports, airports, and energy systems, and integrate with regional and global networks.	Kazakhstan
2015-present	Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)	Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), a regional economic cooperation organization established in 2015. By establishing a single market for products, services, capital, and labour the EAEU hopes to make it easier for people and goods to travel freely across its member states. The EAEU's efforts to enhance regional economic cooperation and reduce trade barriers can contribute to the Silk Road's redevelopment by promoting trade and investment along the route (Vinokurov, 2018)	Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia. (Uzbekistan has observer status);

Source: Author. Based on the literature that has been studied

Domestic

Some of the domestic initiatives that are dedicated to reviving the Silk Road in Uzbekistan are (Table 11):

Table 11. Development of domestic initiatives being implemented to revive the Silk Road.

YEARS	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY
2016	Angren-Pap Railway Line	A railway line that was completed in 2016 to connect the Fergana Valley with the rest of Uzbekistan, bypassing Tajikistan. The line includes a 19-km tunnel through the Kamchik Pass, which is the longest in Central Asia. The line reduces the travel time and cost for passengers and cargo between Tashkent and Andijan, as well as enhances the access to the markets of Kyrgyzstan, China, and Afghanistan. The line also supports the development of tourism, agriculture, and industry in the Fergana Valley, which is one of the most densely populated and economically active regions of Uzbekistan.	Uzbekistan
2008-present	Navoi Free Industrial Economic Zone	A special economic zone that was established in 2008 to attract foreign investment and promote industrial development, especially in the fields of logistics, mining, metallurgy, and pharmaceuticals. The zone is located near the Navoi International Airport, which serves as a regional hub for cargo flights. The zone also benefits from the railway connection with China and Iran, as well as the road network with neighboring countries. According to the official website of the zone, it has attracted more than 2 billion USD of foreign investment and created more than 9,000 jobs. The zone is expected to contribute to the diversification and modernization of the Uzbek economy and the integration with the global markets.	Uzbekistan
2018-present	Termez Cargo Centre	A multimodal logistics hub that was opened in 2018 to facilitate trade and transit between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, as well as other countries in the region. The centre is located near the Termez International Airport and the Hairatan border crossing point. The centre includes a railway terminal, a customs terminal, a warehouse complex, and a container yard. The centre also offers various services such as cargo handling, storage, inspection, insurance, and forwarding. The centre aims to increase the volume and efficiency of trade between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, as well as support the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan.	Uzbekistan
2020-present	Surkhandarya Free Economic Zone	A special economic zone that was established in 2020 to develop the southern region of Uzbekistan, especially in the	Uzbekistan

		<p>fields of agriculture, textile, leather, food, and tourism. The zone covers an area of thousand hectares and offers tax and customs incentives for investors. The zone also aims to enhance the connectivity and cooperation with neighboring countries, such as Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. According to the official website of the zone, it has already attracted more than 400 million USD of foreign investment and created more than 10,000 jobs. The zone is expected to contribute to the economic growth and social development of Uzbekistan and the region.</p>	
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Source: Author. Based on the literature that has been studied

The current projects related to the Silk Road have a potential impact on Bukhara. The ongoing efforts to revive the Silk Road through various international and domestic projects and initiatives have the potential to stimulate economic growth and development in Bukhara and the surrounding regions. Increased trade and investment, infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, and cultural exchanges could contribute to the region’s socioeconomic progress and reaffirm Bukhara’s historic role as a key Silk Road hub. Furthermore, the Silk Road redevelopment could bolster Bukhara tourism, creating job opportunities and generating revenue for the local economy.

The growth of the Silk Road may be impacted by ongoing international projects and initiatives to reconstruct it, such as China’s “One Belt and One Road” initiative, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program, the UNESCO Silk Roads Programme, and the UNWTO Silk Road Programme. Results will rely on how well these projects are carried out and how the participating nations and international organizations communicate and cooperate moving forward.

2.13.1. Heritage preservation and tourism efforts related to Silk Road sites in Bukhara

This section examined the ongoing efforts to utilize and safeguard the legacy of the Silk Road in Bukhara. Several cultural heritage protection initiatives have been carried out in recent years. These initiatives seek to preserve and promote the unique history of the Silk Road city, draw visitors, and encourage in regional economic growth.

Designation on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993 was a crucial step towards safeguarding Bukhara’s Silk Road legacy (UNESCO, 1993). The city’s remarkable universal significance, intact historic urban fabric, architectural landmarks, and cultural landscape reflect Bukhara’s significant role in the history of the Silk Road. It is recognized by the name “Historic Centre of Bukhara”. The World Heritage designation has aided in promoting conservation efforts, increasing public understanding of Bukhara’s history, and drawing tourists (Vileikis et al., 2019).

Several conservation and restoration projects have been launched in recent years to conserve and restore Bukhara’s ancient structures and sites—the majority of which are connected to the Silk Road. In order to develop and implement best practices in heritage conservation, local and international specialists, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and governmental agencies frequently work together on projects (Vileikis et al., 2019). For instance, the Aga Khan Cultural Foundation (AKTC) has financed and carried out efforts to restore and rehabilitate a number of significant Bukhara landmarks, including the Samanid’s Mausoleum and Toki Zargaron Bazaar (AKTC, 2013).

The Silk Road tourism is promoted by the Uzbekistan government and the local authorities. The aim of the Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department is to highlight the city’s rich historical and cultural heritage and to boost the local economy. This entails the creation of tourist infrastructure, such as lodging facilities, dining establishments, and transit systems, as well as marketing initiatives and cross-border collaboration to draw tourists (Toraev and Patterson, 2020). To expand Silk Road tourism and achieve economic sustainability, secondary cities in Uzbekistan are putting projects into action. As can be seen in the town of Jizzakh, Havast, Yangiyer where they are a component of the Heart of Central Asia Tourism Cluster, which has excellent chances for fostering regional

collaboration and job growth through the expansion of the tourism, manufacturing, agro, and logistics industries. (Asian Development Bank, 2023).

Bukhara hosts many cultural gatherings and festivals to promote the Silk Road legacy and attract tourists. In particular, the city's historical significance as a considerable Silk Road commercial hub is celebrated by the annual "Silk and Spices" Festival, which features traditional arts, crafts, music, and dancing. Since 2001, the festival has been conducted every year except for 2022, when it was postponed owing to unforeseen events. In 2023, the festival will return. These activities foster the opportunity for cross-cultural interaction, the preservation and promotion of Bukhara's distinctive cultural legacy, and the growth of the tourism industry.

Furthermore, working with foreign organizations generates ideas for restoring and rebuilding cultural heritage places and offers ongoing financial incentives or available assistance. For the restoration of the Chor Minor madrasah (1995), the Rashid madrasah (2002), the creation of a management plan for the Historic Centre of Bukhara (2016) and the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah (2021) a total of USD 130,960 has been raised from the World Bank with the assistance of UNESCO and ICOMOS. Projects are consistently put out for other historical monuments in an effort to attract foreign funding (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2021).

Additionally, initiatives and educational programs designed to preserve the Silk Road heritage help conserve Bukhara's distinctive cultural heritage. The International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS) held conferences, seminars, and workshops, especially on preserving historical sites and developing cultural tourism in Bukhara (IICAS, 2019). These conferences cultivate collaboration and knowledge sharing, encourage cooperation, and conservation of the Silk Road heritage. They also strengthen the collective ability of specialists, academics, and practitioners from various countries, particularly Spain, Italy, China, and others.

The city's cultural life and socioeconomic development benefit from the collaborative efforts of regional and international partners to protect and promote the legacy of the Bukhara Silk Road. Consequently, more travellers have become interested in discovering the historical and cultural gems of the ancient Silk Road in Bukhara.

In conclusion, numerous initiatives have been taken in recent years to safeguard and promote the Silk Road sites in Bukhara to draw tourists, promote the city's distinctive legacy, and boost the local economy to support development. The inclusion of the city on the UNESCO World Heritage List, preservation and restoration initiatives, tourism development plans, and cultural events and festivals are some of these activities. These actions protect the Bukhara Silk Road's history and retain its importance in the world's cultural environment.

CHAPTER III

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF BUKHARA CULTURAL HERITAGE

Natural and cultural resources are the tourism industry's driving force. Beliefs and values of a community are summed up by its culture and legacy, common behavior gained by living within a group and a specified geographical location. Natural and cultural resources must be shown to be valuable and worthy of preservation via heritage tourism (Kumar, 2017). Heritage tourism is a potential development strategy for local communities in developing nations since it offers economic support and enhances the quality of life of locals via the provision of jobs and other economic prospects, such as improved infrastructure (Albert et al., 2012; Madden and Shipley, 2012; UN, 2016).

In order to identify, catalog, and preserve cultural and natural assets, heritage classification is a crucial component of heritage management and conservation. According to UNESCO's 2003 definition, cultural heritage might be tangible, such as monuments, archaeological sites, and works of art, or intangible, such as customs, oral histories, and performing arts. On the other hand, natural features, geological and physiographic formations, and the habitats of endangered animal and plant species comprise natural heritage (UNESCO, 1972). The term "underwater heritage" refers to all cultural or historical remnants of human existence that currently or in the past have existed underwater (UNESCO, 2001). Moreover, the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1992) recognized and protected "cultural landscapes" including a diversity of manifestation of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment such as cultivated terraces, gardens, sacred places, among other.²⁶ Last, digital heritage describes informational resources that were developed, acknowledged, and preserved digitally (UNESCO, 2003). The administration and protection of our collective past require accurate classification of heritage, a complicated and developing field.

International organizations and researchers have established several recommendations, guidelines, and toolkits for sustainable tourism development through heritage, and they all urge the inventory and assessment of heritage. Among others and for instance:

- UNESCO prepared a set of ten instructions titled "How to" toolkit for developing sustainable tourism in cultural sites. The first Toolkit GUIDE, titled "Understanding", emphasizes the necessity to inventory and assess tourism resources²⁷.
- UNWTO's "Sustainable Tourism for Development" (2013) guidebook emphasizes the importance of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating tourism resources when developing a destination's management plan.
- Pedersen (2002) emphasized that inventorying the current state of heritage objects will serve as a basis for developing other indicators.
- Hargrove's (2017) five-step recommendation for the sustainable development of heritage tourism, the first stage is to identify and evaluate the heritage.

Based on the acquired experiences and theories, following the main object of this research, the existing cultural built heritage of Bukhara was identified and selected for inventory and evaluation. Moreover, field research was conducted to develop conclusions that support the achievement of sustainable tourism development in the Silk Road heritage of Bukhara was used in inventory. Intrinsic and tourism values are essential in heritage assessment through the inventory worksheet that's why this research has been based upon Viñals et al. (2017) built heritage worksheet. Additionally, McKercher and Ho (2006) Viñals et al. (2017) Sanasaryan and Viñals (2020), Wang et al. (2021) highlighted the intrinsic value and recreational (tourism) value of heritage as the central aspect of the enhancement of the tourism resource in their research works.

²⁶ UNESCO (n.d.), Cultural Landscapes. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/#History%20and%20Terminology> (25/06/2022)

²⁷ UNESCO (n.d.), Sustainable tourism toolkit. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabletourismtoolkit/> (27/06/2022)

3.1. Heritage resource assessment methodology

This section analyses cultural heritage resources in the Bukhara region (Historic Centre of Bukhara and Silk Road-related resources), as they are the primary tourism attractions. Analyzing those related resources entails identifying, finding, categorizing, describing, evaluating, and rating each one to understand their placement as well as their conservation, enhancement and management current situation. To accomplish these goals, the following chapter has been divided into three parts:

- Firstly, it is the identification and characterization of the resources;
- the second part is devoted to the assessment of the intrinsic and recreational value of the resources;
- Finally, the third one consists of the application of the evaluation of the “Tourist Aptitude of the Resource” (TAR) method. To sum up, given a general assessment, a SWOT analysis is conducted on the resources.

This methodology followed the research developed by Viñals et al. (2017) where they proposed a built heritage worksheet for inventorying and assessing heritage resources in the book named “Sustainable tourism and heritage: enhancing and planning tools”.

The book provides practical methods for site diagnostics, strategic and operational planning, tourism product development, tourism indicators and assessment systems, tourism communication plans, and more. Book is for planners and managers of protected areas or heritage sites, local managers, tour operators, local communities, tourism development stakeholders, tourism consultants, non-governmental organizations, tourism and heritage researchers, tourism students, and other heritage and tourism resource-related disciplines.

Sustainability is essential to long-term tourism destination development because it preserves heritage resources. This book has 14 tourism enhancement and planning worksheets. Take the worksheet for the topic to be developed and follow the directions for information to be collected in the different areas. Each factor analyzed requires a worksheet. Data are descriptive and prescriptive, making them useful for diagnostics and strategic and operational ideas. Each worksheet has an introduction that explains how to fill up the sections, clarifies concepts, and establishes its relevance in sustainable tourism enhancement and planning. Each introduction lists specific supplementary readings. To facilitate data assessment, some answers can be rated from 1 to 5. Thus, tourism diagnosis can be made using the total of section values. Letters are used for ratings without quantitative value. The worksheets provides an outline of the most important features, factors, and variables to perform a prescriptive diagnostic of a site, attraction, or tourism destination. Thus, the worksheets’ relationships must be considered.

Fieldwork, bibliographical and documentary references, stakeholder interviews, and expert analysis may be needed to complete the worksheets. Worksheets can be organized into two major blocks. First, the tourism offer contains inventory workbooks of attractions (natural, cultural, landscape, and climate), facilities, service providers, recreational activities and tourist products, and historical interpretation. Tourism demand, participative processes, recreational carrying capacity, and communication worksheets are in the second block according to the authors.

In this thesis, the second worksheet “Built heritage”, as mentioned in the book, has been utilized. The worksheet consists of 13 sections:

1. Name of the site or element;
2. Inspection data;
3. Location of the element;
4. Accesses and connections;
5. Type of the element and description of its attributes;
6. Conservation assessment and element condition;
7. Social, scientific and legal recognition;
8. Intrinsic heritage value of the element from the architectural, archaeological, urban, ethnographic, artistic, historical, socio-cultural, technological, etc. points of view;
9. Tourism value of the element;
10. Uses and management of the element;
11. Additional comments;

12. Bibliographical and documentary references;

13. Graphical documents.

This worksheet is fundamentally based on research conducted and forms filled out (Annex 3) in a total of 68 heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara (Annex 1) and around Bukhara region (Annex 2). Worksheets facilitated a diagnosis from which the emerging uses in order to formulate a Tourism model of the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

The inventory worksheet (Viñals et al., 2017) consists of 13 sections, as demonstrated in the following:

INVENTORY WORKSHEET FOR BUILT HERITAGE				
1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT				
Name of the site or element				
Other names				
2. INSPECTION DATA				
Compiler name		Date and place of data gathering		
Compiler's e-mail address		Compiler's telephone number		
3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT				
Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL		UTM (10x10)	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface				
Address				
Town/City		Post Code		
County/Region		Country		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)				
Location map				
¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.				
4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS				
Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market				
National market				
International				
Access description for each tourism demand source market				
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself				
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)				

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		
Artistic/architectural Style	<input type="text"/>	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n – Others (specify in comments field)
Surrounding setting description		
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)		
Comments		

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	<input type="text"/>	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)		
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)		
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)		
Indicators System (specify existent documents)		

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<input type="text"/>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments		

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<input type="text"/>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
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Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<input type="text"/>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
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7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<input type="text"/>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<input type="text"/>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<input type="text"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<input type="text"/>	
Comments	<input type="text"/>	

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	<input type="text"/>	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.

On-site Accessibility	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

1 -Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and private)

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Management model

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Maintenance programmes and tasks

Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

Each of these criteria (intrinsic and recreational value) to evaluate resources has been assigned a value between 1 and 5 to individualize its relevance. This valuation system has been used in previous studies conducted where fragile resources were at stake, as was the case of the:

- Wetlands of the Mediterranean basin or in archaeological sites (Viñals et al., 2005);
- The Iberian settlement of Castellet de Bernabé- Liria (Valencia) (Viñals et al., 2013);
- Honduras, Colosuca province (Viñals et al., 2016).

In light of the conditions in the Bukhara region, the following minor adjustments have been made to the worksheet by the author:

- In the fifth section of the worksheet, “Type of the element and description of its attributes”, two style have been added to the section that designates the Artistic/Architectural Style of the heritage: “m - Pre-Islamic” and “n - Persian style”.
- In section 6.2 of the worksheet, under “Risks and threats”, due to current ecological problems in Bukhara, a “t - salinity of the soil” has been included as a threat for the heritage buildings.

These assessments made included a formula to evaluate the Tourism Aptitude of the Resources (TAR) by a numerical method which was applied by assigning weighting constants to the value ranges obtained in the different sections in order to link the Current State of the resources, with their Intrinsic and Recreational Values.

The above mentioned formula to evaluate the TAR according to Viñals et al. (2016) is based on the following elements:

$$\text{TAR} = \text{CS} + \text{IV} + \text{RV}$$

Being:

TAR = Tourism Aptitude of the Resource

Main Variables:

CS = Current Status

IV = “Intrinsic Value” of Resource

RV = “Recreational Value” of Resource

The weights and criteria given in the formula (TAR) are given by the author and suggested based on previous research, studies and experience.

The Current Status (CS) of the resource is essential, as it is presumed to become a tourist attraction and must satisfy a number of conditions for recreational use. This variable considers “State of Conservation”, “Degree of Vulnerability”, “State of Surrounding Area”, “Property Regime”, and “Legal Status”.

- The “State of Conservation” is related primarily to the economic viability of enhancing the value of the resources. If the “State of conservation” is poor or unrecoverable, it will require an economic investment in order to be visitable such as restoration, physical adaptation for public use, etc. Therefore, the criteria is allocated one-half of the variable’s weight.
- In relation with “Property Regime”, if the resource is privately owned it can be available or not, and public administration has no control over its management, whereas the criteria is crucial and conditioning the decision making.
- The two criteria “State of the Surrounding Area” and “Degree of Vulnerability” refer, first and foremost, to the environment in which the resource is located, which is crucial for its context. So that, a heritage that conserves original and authentic elements of it’s environment is preferable to one in a completely altered heritage. The second criteria relates with the resource’s exposure to inappropriate effects. Consequently, 30% of the variable’s weight has been allocated to the “State of the Surrounding Area” and 20% to the “Degree of Vulnerability”. Vulnerability in the context of built heritage refers to the susceptibility of historic buildings, structures, and sites to damage or degradation.
- The “Legal Status” criteria is exclusionary, since if a resource is not protected by state institutions, it should not be accessible to the public, and its integrity might be compromised by the fact that it is not controlled by specific rules and regulations that ensure its preservation. Consequently, these vulnerable components will be discarded for recreational use.

The Current Status of the Resource is defined as follows (Table 12), given that the conditions “Legal status”, “Property regime” and “Social and scientific recognition” are excludable:

$$CS = 0,5 SC + 0,3 SS + 0,2 DV$$

Being:

CS = Current State of the Resource

SC = State of Conservation

SS= State the Surrounding Area

DV = Degree of Vulnerability

Table 12. Evaluation of the variables involved in CS calculation

Nº	State of Conservation	State the Surrounding Area	Degree of Vulnerability	*Social and scientific recognition	*Legal Status	*Property Regime
1	Disappeared	Very disturbed	Without physical protection	Unknown	Uncatalogued (no protection)	Private
2	Almost disappeared	Altered	Access difficult	Known locally	Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection)	Public
3	Severely damaged	Little altered	With physical protection	Known within the region	Medium legal protection (regional protection)	Mixed
4	Slightly damaged	No alteration		Documented	High legal protection (national protection)	
5	No apparent damage			Studied scientifically and made known publicly	Maximum legal protection (international protection)	

Source: Adapted from Viñals et al. 2016 and Viñals et al. 2017

Secondly, within the main variable “Intrinsic Value” of the resources, criteria such as “Significance”, “Representativeness”, “Singularity”, “Integrity”, and “Authenticity” are taken into account. These are scored on an ascending scale from 1 to 5.

$$\text{TAR} = \text{CS} + \text{IV} + \text{RV}$$

According to Viñals et al. (2017) the definition of the different criteria are defined as follows:

- The criteria of “representativeness” refers to the degree to which the resource in question presents the characteristics or attributes of the group to which it belongs. This criteria has a weight within the variable, 10%, when referring to characteristics within a typological group.
- The criteria of “significance” refers to the archaeological, artistic, historical and/or ethnological potential of the heritage element based on the characteristics that it presents as belonging to the class or type in which it has been included. This criteria has a weight within the variable, 10%, when referring to characteristics within a typological group.
- The “Singularity (uniqueness)” criteria refers to the rarity or originality that the resource presents in relation to the characteristics of the class or type to which it belongs while in tangible immovable (IM) resources it has a weight of 10%.
- The “Integrity” criteria refers to its condition of holding the largest possible number of original elements or attributes. It has been assigned a weight within the variable of 40%, since if the asset element lacks its integral parts, its value can be greatly reduced.

For immovable tangible (IM) resources:

$$\text{IV} = 0.4 \text{ IN} + 0.3 \text{ AU} + 0.1 \text{ SI} + 0.1 \text{ RE} + 0.1 \text{ SIN}$$

Being:

IV = Intrinsic Value

IN = Integrity

AU = Authenticity

SI = Significance

RE = Representativeness

SIN = Singularity

Finally, the Main variable “Recreational Value” of the resource is defined by the criteria of “Fragility”, “Attractiveness”, “Accessibility”, “Availability”, “Feasibility” “Recreational Carrying Capacity” and “Educational Values” are taken into account and are scored from 1 to 5 according to growing.

$$\text{TAR} = \text{CS} + \text{IV} + \text{RV}$$

According to Viñals et al. (2017), these criteria can be defined as,

- The “Fragility” criteria is defined as the susceptibility to disturbance, normally of anthropogenic origin (impacts). The importance of using this criteria lies in its relationship with the probability of destruction or degrading alteration of the considered resource. It is considered that those elements that have a Fragility of 1 point are excluded from the recreational visit as the conservation of the resource is in danger. Unless the necessary measures are taken for their protection can be considered. For the rest, a percentage is applied within the 20% variable.
- The “Attractiveness” criteria refers to aesthetic, emotional and perceptual parameters. Thus, beauty, originality, symbolism and the emotions and experiences that contact with heritage elements provokes in people will be valued. If attractiveness has a value between 1 and 2 resources are excluded from the public

visit. This is due to the fact that the attractions must be of the first order, or they must be included in a circuit with other attractions, to be a sufficient claim by themselves for the required effort. The rest of the elements not excluded will have a weight within the 20% variable.

- The “Accessibility” criteria refers to the facility to visit the resource, in terms of road communications and equipment and facilities for interpretation. If “accessibility” has a value between 1 and 2 resources are excluded from the public visit. This is due to the fact that the attractions must be of the first order, or they must be included in a circuit with other attractions, to be a sufficient claim by themselves for the required effort. The rest of the elements not excluded will have a weight within the 20% variable.
- The “Availability” criteria has to do with the possibility and/or frequency of observation of the resource. Those resources within a value between 1 and 2 are excluded from public visit. The rest have a weight within the 10% variable.
- The concept of “Feasibility” is used to assess the internal and external repercussions of the interpretive option and has to do with economic viability (assessment of costs and benefits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs), social benefits and the attitude of local actors. The rest have a weight within the 10% variable.
- The criteria of “Carrying Capacity” has to do with the potential of the place to be used from the recreational point of view under conditions of minimum impact. It is closely related to the criteria of Fragility, Vulnerability, Accessibility, Availability and Feasibility. It also has to do with the characteristics of the activity and behavior of visitors. Recreational load capacity studies are complex and necessary for the enhancement of a heritage element. At this stage of the process, only a rough estimate of the situation is made based on the aforementioned criteria. The rest have a weight within the 10% variable.
- The “Educational Value” takes into account the potential of the heritage to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential) in tangible (IM) heritage. The rest have a weight within the 10% variable.

The Recreational Value variable, for tangible (IM) resources, is as follows, taking into account the aforementioned exclusions:

$$RV = 0.2 FR + 0.2 AT + 0.2 AC + 0.1 AV + 0.1 FE + 0.1 EV + 0.1 RCC$$

Being:

RV = Recreational Value

FR = Fragility

AT= Attractiveness

AC = Accessibility

AV = Availability

FE = Feasibility

EV = Educational Values

RCC = Recreational Carrying Capacity

Each of the different variables is calculated in base 5, therefore, each of them can score a maximum of 5 points, which is the maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource, adding the three variables, of 15 points.

3.2. Building heritage in Bukhara

There are many architectural monuments and ancient fortresses on the territory of Uzbekistan. The UNESCO Representative World Heritage list now includes four architectural complexes: the “Ichan Kala Museum-Reserve in Khiva” (1990), the “Historic Centre of Bukhara” (1993), “Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures” (2001), “The

Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz”, the “Ugam-Chatkal National Park” (2016), and 9 building intangible heritages. Uzbekistan’s existing heritage demonstrates its significant potential for cultural tourism growth. Based on the purpose of the topic, the Silk Road built heritage inventoried in Bukhara region.

Cultural heritage objects are protected and the field of use is regulated based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Protection and Use of Objects of Cultural Heritage”, No. 269-II, dated August 30, 2001. According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan (No. 846 of October 4, 2019) “On the approval of the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage”, 829 tangible (IM) heritage objects were registered in the Bukhara region. Four hundred forty-eight of them (54%) are in Bukhara city area.

A Concept for the Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads in Central Asia and China to the World Heritage List concept paper (UNESCO, 2008a) and the 5th UNESCO sub-regional workshop on the serial World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads (UNESCO 2009a) proposed three heritage categories. The Historic Centre of Bukhara belongs to the third heritage category along the Silk Road. The third category includes outcomes - cities, art, knowledge from communication and exchange: including commercial cities, urban centres and settlements; religious, spiritual and ceremonial sites (shrines, caves, mausoleums, sanctums; with political events communication, transmission of ideas, language, music, dance, poetry, etc.).

Historic Centre of Bukhara, located on the Silk Road, has a history of over two millennium. It serves as an exemplary model of a medieval city in Central Asia, possessing an urban structure that has persevered mostly unaltered. Its remarkable preservation renders it an unparalleled academic resource.

Information on tangible (IM) heritage objects in Bukhara was obtained through the following:

1. Bukhara Region Cultural Heritage Department.
2. Bukhara Regional Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
3. In addition to field trips, roundtables, interviews and direct visits to heritage sites provided additional data.

The primary goal of the research is to study the Silk Road heritage objects in the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Following this, the objective involves the numerical analysis of the heritage sites located in the Historic Centre and their utilization during the research period (Table 13).

Table 13. Classifications and descriptions of built heritages located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

No	Characterization	Forms	Numbers (262)	Note
1	The right to property	State property	4	It is placed by a state (local) organization and is not intended for use in tourism
		State property. Bukhara Region Cultural Heritage Department based on operational management rights	159	It is intended to be used in tourism. The form of use is carried out following the procedure established by the Department of Cultural Heritage.
		State property. The cultural heritage department of the Bukhara region is attached to the “Vakf” charity public fund based on the right of operational management under the contract of free use.	2	Belonging to a religious organization, it does not restrict the visit of tourists. Commercial activities are not carried out.
		Private property	97	The owners determine the tourism use for the property.
2	Categories of tangible cultural heritage objects	Republican importance	63	Based on Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, August 30, 2001, No. 269-II, on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects.
		Local importance	199	
3	Type	Archaeological monument	1	-
		Architectural monument	261	-
4*	Depending on whether it is used for tourism purposes	In use	91	It was formed based on information provided by the Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Agency, Bukhara Cultural Heritage Agency.
		Not in use	171	

*Based on the information given by the Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department

Source: Based on author research

According to the assessment methodology, selecting those assets with the ability to promote tourism is suitable. In this instance, they were arranged according to ownership, significance, and type as was presented in the Table 12.

Currently, four built heritage are using by state organizations: three of them are rented by the Bukhara regional hospital and one by the residence office of the Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department. Ninety-seven of them are considered private property, and the use of the heritage for tourism depends on the owner’s will, making it unreliable to assess. Two items were leased to religious organizations for free usage with no commercial intent. The remaining 161 are under the operational administration rights of the Department of Cultural Heritage.

Article 4 (No. 269-II of 30.08.2001) of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects” divides cultural heritage objects into those of republic and local significance (jurisdiction) according to their special historical, scientific, architectural, artistic and memorial value for history and culture (NLBRU. 2001). 63 built heritages in the Historic Centre of Bukhara are of republican significance (Order No. 404, June 28, 2019, Tashkent), and one of them is privately owned. The Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department provided information about whether the objects belong to the republican and local categories according to order 404, dated June 28, 2019, by the former Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan (currently Ministry of Culture and Tourism). Based on the methodology, upon the exclusion of a single heritage that classified as private property from the category of Republican category, the count stands at 62 remaining built heritages. This 62 built heritages were chosen for assessment and enhancement from Historic Centre of Bukhara. Because, in terms of significance, the built heritages of republican significance is the leading candidate to become the Silk Road’s heritage.

Historically Bukhara was governed by various dynastic representatives, including a Khanate and Emirate. Given Bukhara’s status as one of the most important towns along the Silk Road and its rich history of commercial and cultural significance, the city underwent a series of successive acts of rule and administration amidst ongoing disputes. Table 14 presents the construction era of above 62 culturally significant structures erected in Bukhara under the jurisdiction of successive Khanates and Emirates. The information contained in the table was extracted from the textbook “History of Bukhara” authored by Professor Turayev Halim (2020) of Bukhara State University.

Table 14. The construction period of heritage objects of republican importance located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara (62 immovable heritages)

№	Dynasties that governed Bukhara	Dominated Periods	Number of objects saved
1	State of Samanids (State capital)	875-999	1
2	State of Karakhanids	1000-1207	2
3	State of Khorezmshahs	1207-1220	-
4	As part of the Mongol empire.	1220-1370	-
5	State of Timurids	1370-1500	4
6	State of Shaibanids (State capital)	1500-1601	23
7	State of Ashtarkhanids (State capital)	1601-1757	15
8	The state of the Mangit dynasty (State capital)	1757-1920	17
9	The period of Soviet rule	1924-1991	-

Source: Based on author research

Capital cities have traditionally been cultural, artistic, and economic hubs. The main historic heritage sites studied were built between the 16th and 18th centuries when Bukhara was the capital. According to their construction purpose and function, the researched objects may be grouped into the following Table 15. According to this group order, the heritage sites are assessed and a SWOT analysis is given.

Table 15. Grouping of the inventoried built heritages by construction task (62 objects)

No	Type of the object	Number	Note
1	Mosque	10	a building used for public worship by Muslims
2	Madrasah	17	a Muslim school, college, or university that is often part of a mosque
3	Trading dome	4	a trading dome of goods
4	Caravanserai	2	an inn surrounding a court in eastern countries where caravans rest at night
5	Mausoleum and graves	6	commonly built of stone, these constructions house the tombs of the deceased.
6	Hammams	4	used for washing and bathing with water or steam
7	Complex (ensemble)	4	a group of buildings (mosque, madrasah, minaret, khauz, etc.)
8	Others	15	3 Kkhauzes, gate, fortress, dungeon, khonakoh, canal, fortified wall, house museum, 2 minarets, 2 passages, chillakhona

Source: Author: formed based on studies

3.2.1. TAR calculation and diagnosis of mosques in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

Mosques (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 44, 45, 46, 53) are a fundamental aspect of Islamic community life, fulfilling religious, social, and educational purposes (Oxford University Press, 2003). Mosques are sacred places of worship for followers of Islam. They are important for communal and individual prayers, Friday sermons, marriage and funeral services, among other occasions. Mosques have varied architectural styles, often influenced by the cultural and historical context of their locations. Some common features include a dome, minaret, mihrab, and minbar. The mihrab is an indentation in the wall indicating the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca, the direction Muslims should face when praying. The minbar is a pulpit from where the Imam delivers sermons.

Mosques that located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara continue to hold significant social importance and as a part of complex which usually contains a mausoleum, khonakoh, kkhauz, madrasah. It can be highlighted that the majority of the mosques are in use and often frequented by locals for religious worship since the 16th century as Kalyan and Bolo Kkhauz mosques.

Mosques are located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and are considered a valuable place in religion, voluntary sponsors allocate free funds to preserve the heritages. There are 15 mosques at Bukhara (Figure 18); 10 of them are located in the city centre and five more are part of the complex heritages. For a total of fifteen mosques, can be viewed in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Inventoried mosque's location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



During the course of conducting research, it has been observed that the mosques have largely preserved their core functions. The historical heritage closely associated with the Silk Road, which has been preserved over many centuries, holds significant potential for the development of tourism as a part of the Silk Road legacy. These mosques have played a crucial role in the spread of religions and the expansion of culture along the Silk Road. However, from a tourism perspective, there is a high probability that the site's development may face challenges. This is because, in Islam, observing religious rituals five times a day (at specified times throughout the day) may create difficulties in designing and implementing programs for tourists. Additionally, the local population might not support this situation. Nevertheless, visitations are not restricted during other times.

There are several recommendations related to visiting the mosque that are visibly signposted, such as avoiding entry into the mosque and refraining from speaking loudly during prayer. Additionally, restrictions on taking photographs and recording videos within the mosques are also clearly indicated (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Bolo Kkhauz Mosque. Recommendation notices.



Source: Author, 2022

Five out of nine mosques (Magoki Attari, 12-16th cen.; Magoki Kurpa, 1636-1637; Eshoni Pir, 17th; Kokilai Khurd, 18th cen. Mosque in Ark fortress, 17th cen.) have changed their function for other purposes; the rest (Mavlonai Sharif, 17-18th; Toki Sarrafon, 20th cen.; Toki Zargaron, 16th cen.; Khoja Kalon, 1573-1579) are not been used nowadays. For instance, Magoki Kurpa mosque is used for selling Bukhara carpets (Figure 20) and some souvenirs for tourists. In general, it is observed that heritages are rented and operating based on a mutual agreement with the Department of Cultural Heritage.

Figure 20. Magoki Kurpa mosque. Carpet sales



Source: Author, 2021

Four mosques, Mavlonai Sharif, Khoja Kalon, Sarrafon, Eshoni Pir are not in use; there are relatively well-preserved buildings currently closed and can be used for tourism by carrying out restoration work. Each mosque is distinctive and has a unique building history which allows for creating a religious tourism offering. The fact that most of them are being used for their original function results in a very high estimation of heritage significance.

According to the information and interviews obtained by the management of the Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department, the heritage resources are entirely managed and maintained by the administration given to the religious office for free use. However, tourists like to visit mosques when there are no services inside. The most visited mosques by foreign tourists are Kalyan, Poi-Ostona, Khoja Tabband, Bolo-Khauz because they are located in the city's tourism centre.

Following Viñals et al. (2016) methodology, the TAR status of mosques was calculated. TAR consists of Current State (CS)+Intrinsic Value (IV)+Recreational Value (RV). Based on this, each criteria's evaluation is presented separately in the table alongside (Table 16) briefly commented. This procedure continued the assessment of the 15 mosques.

Table 16. Current State (CS) variable calculation for mosques

	№	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS). Max point is 5
MOSQUES	1	Baland mosque	4	3	3	3	5	2	4.1
	2	Magoki Attari mosque	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8
	3	Magoki Kurpa mosque	4	3	2	2	5	2	3.8
	4	Khoja Tabband mosque	4	3	2	3	5	2	3.8
	5	Poi Ostona mosque	4	3	3	2	5	2	4.1
	6	Eshoni Pir mosque	4	3	3	2	5	2	4.1
	7	Sarrafon mosque	4	3	3	4	5	2	4.1
	8	Kokilayi Khurd mosque	4	3	2	2	5	2	3.8
	9	Toki Zargaron mosque	4	3	2	2	5	2	3.8
	10	Kalyan mosque	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8

	11	*Khoja Kalon mosque	3	2	1	3	5	2	2.6
	12	*Mosque in Bolo Khauz	4	2	3	5	5	2	3.8
	13	*Mosque in Khoja Zayniddin	3	2	3	2	5	2	3.3
	14	*Mosque in Mavlonai Sharif	3	3	3	2	5	2	3.6
	15	*Mosque in Ark fortress	4	3	3	5	5	2	4.1

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 - Very disturbed; 2 - Altered; 3 - Little altered; 4 - No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 - Without physical protection; 2 - Access difficult; 3 - With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed.
* Mosques that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).
** Excludable criterion.

Source: Author

Nearly all mosques are meticulously maintained, as their societal significance within the local populace contributes to this preservation. However, the Khoja Kalon mosque is currently inaccessible due to ongoing restoration efforts, which have been inexplicably halted. This predicament has had repercussions on the cultural heritage sites in proximity to the mosque. The remaining facilities have been scored commendable ratings in accordance with their Current State.

The Intrinsic Value is illustrated in Table 17 where three heritage sites (Magoki Kurpa, Eshoni Pir, Sarrafon) scored 3 and below, while the remaining heritage sites achieved a score that is above average.

Table 17. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for mosques

	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN)	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
MOSQUES	1	Baland mosque	4	4	4	3	3	3.8
	2	Magoki Attari mosque	4	4	5	5	5	4.3
	3	Magoki Kurpa mosque	3	2	4	3	3	2.8
	4	Khoja Tabband mosque	4	3	4	3	3	3.5
	5	Poi Ostona mosque	4	3	3	3	3	3.4
	6	Eshoni Pir mosque	3	3	3	3	3	3.0
	7	Sarrafon mosque	3	3	3	3	3	3.0
	8	Kokilayi Khurd mosque	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	9	Toki Zargaron mosque	4	3	3	3	3	3.4
	10	Kalyan mosque	4	4	5	5	5	4.3
	11	*Khoja Kalon mosque	3	4	3	4	4	3.5
	12	*Mosque in Bolo Khauz	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	13	*Mosque in Khoja Zayniddin	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	14	*Mosque in Mavlonai Sharif	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	15	*Mosque in Ark fortress	4	4	3	3	3	3.7

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the above criterion by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
* Mosques that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

All mosques have been either conserved in their authentic form or are subject to restoration processes aimed at reestablishing their initial state. Nevertheless, the Magoki Kurpa Mosque was underestimated during the field study. Primarily, this was due to the mosque's recent lease to an investor who deviated from the original restoration blueprint and compromised its authenticity. During an interview, the Cultural Heritage Department voiced criticism regarding this situation. Currently, the mosque is utilized as a location for carpet sales (Figure 20).

In the following Table 18, the recreational value of the heritage objects has been assessed.

Table 18. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for mosques

	No	Name of the Heritage	Fragility (FR)	Attractivity (AT)	Accessibility (AC)	Availability (AV)	Feasibility (FE)	Educ. Value (EV)	Rec. Carr-Cap (RCC)	Rec. Value (RV)
MOSQUES	1	Baland mosque	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3.5
	2	Magoki Attari mosque	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4.3
	3	Magoki Kurpa mosque	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	3.6
	4	Khoja Tabband mosque	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	3.7
	5	Poi Ostona mosque	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3.3
	6	Eshoni Pir mosque	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2.8
	7	Sarrafon mosque	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2.8
	8	Kokilayi Khurd mosque	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3.0
	9	Toki Zargaron mosque	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	3.4
	10	Kalyan mosque	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4.3
	11	*Khoja Kalon mosque	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	2.8
	12	*Mosque in Bolo Khauz	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3.6
	13	*Mosque in Khoja Zayniddin	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3.2
	14	*Mosque in Mavlonai Sharif	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2.6
	15	*Mosque in Ark fortress	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	3.6

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according the above criterion by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
 Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).
 * Mosques that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

According to the established methodology, built heritages with one or two scores on availability criteria are excluded from the TAR criteria. There are two main reasons to be excluded:

- the heritages are leased and are currently used for hotel, restaurant, and household services. In this case, the visiting time is determined by the tenant; for this purpose, objects of this type are scored two;
- the heritage is not being used. Heritages have the potential to carry out preliminary restoration works and use them for tourism purposes. However, it is not considered available and was scored one.

The rest of the objects were rated above average in all areas.

Additionally, when assessing the accessibility of heritage sites, the visitation possibilities for all tourists were examined. In all cases, there is no possibility for independently visiting the sites for those with limited mobility. Therefore, a score of 3 was given for each of these situations.

Table 19. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for mosques

MOSQUES	No	Name of the Heritage	CS	IV	RV	TAR. Max point 15
	1	Baland mosque	4.1	3.8	3.5	11.4
	2	Magoki Attari mosque	3.8	4.3	4.3	12.4
	3	Magoki Kurpa mosque	3.8	2.8	3.6	10.2
	4	Khoja Tabband mosque	3.8	3.5	3.7	11.0
	5	Poi Ostona mosque	4.1	3.4	3.3	10.8
	6	Eshoni Pir mosque	4.1	3.0	2.8	9.9
	7	Sarrafon mosque	4.1	3.0	2.8	9.9
	8	Kokilayi Khurd mosque	3.8	3.7	3.0	10.5
	9	Toki Zargaron mosque	3.8	3.4	3.4	10.6
	10	Kalyan mosque	3.8	4.3	4.3	12.4
	11	*Khoja Kalon mosque	2.6	3.5	2.8	8.9
	12	*Mosque in Bolo Khauz	3.8	4.0	3.6	11.4
	13	*Mosque in Khoja Zayniddin	3.3	3.7	3.2	10.2
	14	*Mosque in Mavlonai Sharif	3.6	3.7	2.6	9.9
15	*Mosque in Ark fortress	4.1	3.7	3.6	11.4	

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points.
CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value" of Resource; RV = "Recreational Value" of Resource
* Mosques that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

Results showed that, the number of mosques that received less than 11 points was 9 (60 %). Four mosques, Mavlonai Sharif, Khoja Kalon, Eshoni Pir, Sarrafon have issues related to recreational value because of their availability. These sites were closed and not utilized for any specific purpose during the period of the study. The Magoki Kurpa has a low intrinsic value because lost its authenticity. The opportunity to further develop and enhancement heritage tourism in the remaining mosques is considered available during field trip.

The mosques that have demonstrated superior results are not only utilized for worship but are also strategically located near the busy area of the historical centre. These mosques are in close proximity to trading posts (bazaars) frequented by merchants and served as a hub for travellers along the Silk Road seeking to acquire knowledge and engage in scholarly pursuits.

Expanding scientific research, studying the information regarding the importance of mosques on the Silk Road, and promoting this knowledge globally are of great significance. In today's context, it is relevant to restore the functionality of mosques that are currently not in use and integrate them into the tourism product offerings. Additionally, when leased for restoration purposes, it is required to maintain strict standards and control. Otherwise, the importance of these mosques as part of the Silk Road heritage may decline, as has been the case with the Magoki Kurpa Mosque, which lost its authenticity.

Based on the above-mentioned studies, research, field investigations, primary and secondary sources of information, and conclusions drawn from interviews, the current state of mosques in the context of Silk Road tourism has been analyzed using a SWOT analysis.

3.2.1.1. SWOT Analysis for Mosques (mos)

Strengths (S_{mos})

$S_{mos.1}$. The location of mosques within the historic centre contributes to a harmonious relationship with other historical heritage sites.

S_{mos.2}. Within the Republic, the protection of mosques is considered a legal necessity.

S_{mos.3}. A majority of mosques (44%) still serve their original function, signifying their ongoing social significance. The social significance of the site has the potential to attract tourists.

Weaknesses (W_{mos})

W_{mos.1}. With 44% of mosques used for religious purposes, potential conflicts may arise to ensure compatibility with tourist visits.

W_{mos.2}. Approximately 25% of mosques are not utilized for any purpose, primarily due to limited resources for restoration.

W_{mos.3}. The proximity of residential houses around heritage sites creates challenges with ongoing construction work.

W_{mos.4}. The absence of accurate information regarding the mosques hampers understanding and appreciation.

Opportunities (O_{mos})

O_{mos.1}. All heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage and included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list.

O_{mos.2}. Mosques serve as religious and spiritual centres for the local population, encouraging community engagement in their preservation.

O_{mos.3}. Initiating tourism activities in sacred places, while ensuring compatibility, presents a valuable opportunity.

Threats (T_{mos})

T_{mos.1}. Inappropriate restoration and reconstruction works carried out by investors, without adhering to approved projects, may compromise the authenticity and historical value of heritage sites transforming them into commercial establishments.

T_{mos.2}. The visiting hours for the heritage site are determined by the investors. This issue is exacerbated during the off-season when heritage site gates are closed.

T_{mos.3}. Environmental challenges, including salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues, pose significant threats to the structural integrity of mosques.

3.2.2. TAR calculation and diagnosis of madrasahs in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

A madrasah (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28) is an educational institution in the Islamic world, primarily focused on teaching Islamic theology, law, and related subjects. Madrasahs can range from primary to higher education institutions and are dedicated to offering religious and secular education to Muslim students. The word “madrasah” is derived from the Arabic word “dars”, which means “to learn” and “to teach” (Makdisi, 1981; Berkey, 1992). Historically, madrasahs have played a significant role in the intellectual development of the Islamic world and have produced many scholars, scientists, and theologians.

The 17 madrasahs under investigation, constructed between the early 15th century and the 19th century in the Historic Centre of the Bukhara have been successfully preserved to the present day (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Inventoried madrasahs location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



Source: Author. Created using Yandex Maps

Nevertheless, nine of the remaining sixteen madrasahs (Modarikhon, 16th cen.; Abdulla khan, 16th cen.; Amir Olimkhon, 1914-1915; Mulla Tursunjon, 1796-1797; Mirza Sharif Goziyon, 1730-1734; Rahmonkul, 1794-1795; Khoja Porso, 15-18th cen.; Tosh Saroy, 19th cen.; Abdurakhmon Alam, 19th cen.) were not considered participants in any activity during the studied time. In particular, Khoja Porso and Tosh Saroy were heritages not in good condition at the time of the inventory and they required full reconstruction and restoration work.

As well as, some madrasahs as Gaukushon and Eshoni Pir have been leased for tenants use in order to improve the condition of the heritage officials aim to restore them at the expense of third-party funds or investors. The Eshoni Pir (17th century) madrasah is currently a part of the Minzifa hotel and has been converted into hotel. Guests staying at this hotel are now consumers of this historical heritage. Gaukushan (1562-1566) madrasah was leased by the Heritage Department for sewing and carving activities, and during the visit the gates were closed and access was impossible. However, it justifies the determination of the use of the built heritage by the tenants and may limit the implementation of measures for enhancing tourism.

From a functional perspective, the distinguished Mir Arab Madrasah (constructed between 1526 and 1537) serves as an esteemed institution for both religious and secular education (Figure 22). In contemporary times, this historic edifice continues to accommodate students, providing classrooms for instruction and living quarters for boarding; the madrasah is prominently visible from the exterior. Access to the interior is granted during specific hours and contingent upon obtaining authorization from the madrasah administration. This situation has restricted tourists' access to enjoy the site from the inside. As a heritage site, this venerable establishment possesses significant intrinsic value, in addition to its striking and majestic appearance.

The remaining five madrasahs (Ulugbek, 1417; Abdulaziz-khan, 1651-1652; Chor Minor, 1806-1807; Kukaldosh, 1568-1579; Nadir-devonbegi, 1622-1623) have become commercial and tourist sites. That means, these madrasahs have turned their pristine uses to museums, as it is the case of the museum of the History of Restoration and Art-woodcarving located in Ulugbek (1417) and Abdulaziz-khan (1651-1652) madrasahs, respectively. Moreover, front rooms of the madrasah have been opened as small shops for selling ceramics, jewelry, and clothes to visitors. Additionally, Chor Minor madrasah main part has not been preserved but its four minarets are considered as its entrance to attract visitors. Kukaldosh (1568-1579) and Nadir-Devonbegi (1622-1623) are permanently open for tourists. Both are offered for rent to tourism service providers, artisans, and merchants.

Figure 22. Mir Arab madrasah



Source: Author. 2020

After conducting an inventory in all Bukhara's madrasahs, the status of "Tourism Aptitude of the Resource" (TAR) was calculated based on the proposed (or aforementioned) formula. Table 20 (see below) contains the results of the Current State of madrasahs.

Table 20. Current State (CS) variable calculation for madrasahs

	No	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Madrasahs	1	Ulugbek	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	2	Abdulaziz khan	3	3	2	4	5	2	3.3
	3	Modarikhan	4	3	2	3	5	2	3.8
	4	Abdullah Khan	4	3	2	3	5	2	3.8
	5	Amir Alim-khan	3	3	2	3	5	2	3.3
	6	Domullo Tursunjon	3	3	2	2	5	2	3.3
	7	Mirza Sharif Goziyon	3	3	2	2	5	2	3.3
	8	Rahmonkul	2	2	2	2	5	2	2.4
	9	Khoja Porso	2	2	2	2	5	2	2.4
	10	Tosh Saroy	2	2	2	2	5	2	2.4
	11	Eshoni Pir	4	3	3	3	5	2	4.1
	12	Chor Minor	4	3	1	4	5	2	3.5
	13	Kukaldosh	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	14	Nadir Devon Begi	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	15	Mir-Arab	4	4	2	5	5	2	4.2
	16	*Gavkushon	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	17	Abdurahmani Alam	3	3	2	2	5	2	3.3

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 - Very disturbed; 2 - Altered; 3 - Little altered; 4 - No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 - Without physical protection; 2 - Access difficult; 3 - With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed.
* Madrasah that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).
** Excludable criteria.

Source: Author

The Rahmonkul, Khoja Porso, and Tosh Saroy madrasahs received low scores on the CS variable due to their extensive deterioration. The entrances of these heritages are sealed, rendering access not only restricted but also potentially hazardous. The Abdurahmani Alam, Mirza Sharif Goziyon, Domulla Tursunjon, Amir Alim-khan, and Abdulziz-khan madrasahs, with a score of 3.3, were classified as moderately damaged. Prompt restoration efforts in other madrasahs have facilitated their preservation and ensured their satisfactory condition. In the subsequent table 21, we will examine the results based on the Intrinsic Value variable for the madrasahs.

Table 21. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for madrasahs

	№	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN).	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
Madrasahs	1	Ulugbek	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	2	Abdulaziz khan	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	3	Modarikhan	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	4	Abdullah Khan	4	4	4	3	3	3.8
	5	Amir Alim-khan	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	6	Domullo Tursunjon	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	7	Mirza Sharif Goziyon	3	4	3	3	3	3.3
	8	Rahmonkul	2	4	3	3	3	2.9
	9	Khoja Porso	2	4	3	3	3	2.9
	10	Tosh Saroy	2	4	3	3	3	2.9
	11	Eshoni Pir	4	3	3	3	3	3.4
	12	Chor Minor	2	4	4	4	5	3.3
	13	Kukaldosh	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	14	Nadir Devon Begi	4	4	4	4	3	3.9
	15	Mir-Arab	4	4	4	5	5	4.2
	16	*Gavkushon	4	4	3	3	3	3.7
	17	Abdurahmani Alam	4	3	3	3	3	3.4

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
 *Madrasah that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

The Rahmonkul, Khoja Porso, and Tosh Saroy madrasahs exhibited low scores on the Intrinsic Value variable, primarily due to their current technical condition and inability to preserve their original state. However, there exists an opportunity to incorporate these madrasahs as destinations in Silk Road-related tourist itineraries through restoration efforts. These processes could be effectively implemented by employing comprehensive planning and engaging expert consultations.

The Mir-Arab, Kukaldosh, and Ulugbek madrasahs, which demonstrated the highest scores, currently welcome tourists and hold significant appeal for foreign visitors as essential heritage sites. Promoting these heritage objects as vital components of the Silk Road's legacy is both appropriate and purposeful. As a result, the touristic potential of the madrasahs has been assessed in Table 22.

Table 22. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for madrasahs

	No	Name of the Heritage	Fragility (FR)	Attractiveness (AT)	Accessibility (AC)	Availability (AV)	Feasibility (FE)	Educ. Value (EV)	Rec. Carr-Cap (RCC)	Rec. Value (RV)
Madrasahs	1	Ulugbek	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4.3
	2	Abdulaziz khan	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	3.9
	3	Modarikhan	4	4	3	2	5	3	2	3.4
	4	Abdullah Khan	4	4	3	1	5	3	2	3.3
	5	Amir Alim-khan	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	2.7
	6	Domullo Tursunjon	3	4	3	1	4	2	2	2.9
	7	Mirza Sharif Goziyon	3	4	3	1	4	2	2	2.9
	8	Rahmonkul	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2.4
	9	Khoja Porso	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2.4
	10	Tosh Saroy	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2.4
	11	Eshoni Pir	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2.8
	12	Chor Minor	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	4.2
	13	Kukaldosh	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	4.2
	14	Nadir Devon Begi	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4.0
	15	Mir-Arab	4	5	3	3	3	5	4	3.9
	16	*Gavkushon	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3.3
	17	Abdurahmani Alam	3	4	3	1	3	2	2	2.8

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).
* Madrasah that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

As it can be seen, Modarikhan, Abdullah Khan, Amir Alim-Khan, Domullo Tursunjon, Mirza Sharif Goziyon, Rahmonkul, Khoja Porso, Tosh saroy, Eshoni Pir, Gavkushon, Abdurahmani Alam madrasahs scored indicators of low from availability criteria. These cases indicate that there are obstacles to tourism enhancement.

Tourism-related activities are being carried out in all of the remaining six madrasahs. These heritage sites are considered to have significant potential for tourism social sustainability and enhancement, based on their crucial roles in the dissemination of education, science, and art along the Silk Road. For example, since 2001, during the annual “Silk and Spices” festival held in Bukhara, concerts and catwalks are held at the Ulugbek, Abdulaziz khan, Kukaldosh madrasahs. National costumes and cultural events are presented to the tourists. Nevertheless, among these built heritages, 11 of them (65%) are in need of substantial funding for restoration and preservation to project experiential activities addressed to residents and tourist as well.

According to interviews with cultural heritage officials, plans are underway to attract funding for the aforementioned ten non-operational heritage sites by leasing them to investors for periods of up to 30 years.

In Table 23, we can examine the development of tourism potential in the madrasahs (TAR) after final calculations.

Table 23. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for madrasahs

	№	Name of the Heritage	TAR			TAR. Max point 15
			CS.	IV.	RV.	
Madrasahs	1	Ulugbek	3.8	4.0	4.3	12.1
	2	Abdulaziz khan	3.3	3.6	3.9	10.8
	3	Modarikhhan	3.8	3.7	3.4	10.9
	4	Abdullah Khan	3.8	3.8	3.3	10.9
	5	Amir Alim-khan	3.3	3.7	2.7	9.7
	6	Domullo Tursunjon	3.3	3.7	2.9	9.9
	7	Mirza Sharif Goziyon	3.3	3.3	2.9	9.5
	8	Rahmonkul	2.4	2.9	2.4	7.7
	9	Khoja Porso	2.4	2.9	2.4	7.7
	10	Tosh Saroy	2.4	2.9	2.4	7.7
	11	Eshoni Pir	4.1	3.4	2.8	10.3
	12	Chor Minor	3.5	3.3	4.2	11.0
	13	Kukaldosh	3.8	4.0	4.2	12.0
	14	Nadir Devon Begi	3.8	3.9	4.0	11.7
	15	Mir-Arab	4.2	4.2	3.9	12.3
	16	*Gavkushon	3.8	3.7	3.3	10.8
	17	Abdurahmani Alam	3.3	3.4	2.8	9.5

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points.
CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value" of Resource; RV = "Recreational Value" of Resource
* Madrasah that are part of the complex heritages (ensemble).

Source: Author

From the TAR results, twelve heritage sites, are below 11 points which means potential tourism enhancement in these heritage resources demands considerable expenditure and time.

The five heritages which have obtained highest scores from the TAR, are currently considered among the popular attractions for tourists. By developing and implementing tourism enhancement plans for these heritage sites, it is possible to create scientific tourism programs that provide information about the development of education along the Silk Road. In the context of the Silk Road, it is deemed purposeful to promote the Historic Centre of Bukhara not only as a trading hub but also as a focal point for the advancement of knowledge and science, emphasizing the role these madrasahs have played in such developments.

Following the research and inventory worksheets, a SWOT analysis has been conducted for the madrasahs in the context of their role as part of the Silk Road heritage.

3.2.2.1. SWOT Analysis for Madrasahs (*mad.*)

Strengths (*S_{mad.}*)

- S_{mad.}*1. The location of the madrasahs in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to each other.
- S_{mad.}*2. Well protection from the legal point of view; considered under Republic jurisdiction heritage.
- S_{mad.}*3. 35% of madrasahs are used for tourism-related services.
- S_{mad.}*4. Madrasahs are regarded as the most magnificent structures of their age.
- S_{mad.}*5. All built heritages in the Historic Centre of Bukhara are admitted as Silk Road heritage and designated in the UNESCO world heritage site.

Weaknesses (*W_{mad.}*)

- W_{mad.}*1. During the study period, it was observed that 11 (65%) heritage sites were not being utilized for any purpose, primarily due to funding constraints that impede their restoration efforts.

W_{mad.2}. Renters utilize two heritage sites as a fashion boutique and a hotel, for their lodging and shopping requirements. The enhancement of tourism in these establishments is reliant on their capacity to improve their amenities and attract a diverse range of visitors.

W_{mad.3}. The introduction of new services, construction projects, and hotels in Historic Centre of Bukhara has a significant impact on the authenticity of the heritage sites' environmental context.

W_{mad.4}. The majority of madrasahs lack adequate information or documentation.

W_{mad.5}. The depreciation of madrasahs can be witnessed by those who rent them.

Opportunities (*O_{mad}*.)

O_{mad.1}. The restoration of unused heritage sites presents an opportunity to repurpose them for some tourism-related activities.

O_{mad.2}. Madrasahs as centres for education are plausible to establish scientific research institutes for social sciences within heritage sites, restore their historical significance, and attract visitors.

O_{mad.3}. The development of educational tourism products pertaining to the Silk Road can be facilitated through the adaptation of heritage sites for educational activities.

Threats (*T_{mad}*.)

T_{mad.1}. Madrasahs are made up of cells (rooms), and it is good to turn their cells into a hotel and the courtyard into an open restaurant. Considering that, the main lodgers can convert madrasahs into accommodation facilities. This status may limit visitation time and permissions in the inheritance.

T_{mad.2}. The inability to reach a consensus regarding the visiting hours of a heritage site by investors who are utilizing it may lead to sudden termination of their activities or restricted access for visitors to the site.

T_{mad.3}. High seasonality, heritage gates remain closed during the off-season.

T_{mad.4}. The salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues have a detrimental effect on the structural integrity of madrasah buildings.

3.2.3. TAR calculation and diagnoses of trading domes in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

The trading dome (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 29, 30, 31, 32), also known as “Toki”, was a type of market or bazaar that existed in Central Asia during the medieval period. These domes typically housed large, enclosed structures that contained various shops and stalls selling a wide assortment of goods, including textiles, ceramics, jewelry, and other luxury items. The majority of trading domes in Central Asia were constructed during the 16th and 17th centuries, coinciding with the establishment of Tokis in the Historic Centre of Bukhara. They were built during the peak of Silk Road trade. The trading domes of Central Asia played a vital role in facilitating commerce by providing a centralized location for merchants to buy and sell their goods (Millward, 2013; Hansen, 2015).

Field research and inventory assessments were conducted on four trading domes that remain operational to this day, namely Toki Zargaron, Tim Abdulla Khan, Toki Telpakfrushon, and Toki Sarrafon, all of which date back to the 16th century. In the past, Historic Centre of Bukhara comprised nine trading domes and tims, which were primarily used to sell goods transported by caravans.

“Tim” (also spelled as “Timi” or “Tym”) and “Toqi” (also spelled as “Toki” or “Taqqi”) are two terms related to historical architecture in Central Asia, particularly associated with the Persian architectural style. A “Tim” or “Timi” typically refers to a covered bazaar or marketplace. This type of structure can be found in many cities that were once part of the Persian Empire or heavily influenced by Persian culture. A tim is often a large space covered by domes where merchants can sell their goods. It’s essentially a shopping mall of its time.

A “Toqi” or “Toki”, on the other hand, refers to a specific kind of marketplace in Central Asia that’s more open and often specialized in a particular kind of product. These were typically trade domes, sometimes also referred to as trading domes, where merchants could sell specific types of goods, like spices, jewelry, or fabrics. They were often part of a larger bazaar complex and got their name from the domed structures that provided shelter from the elements.

In essence, while both terms refer to types of marketplaces, a “Tim” is generally a larger, covered bazaar, while a “Toqi” is a more specialized, often open-air marketplace under a dome structure. It’s also important to note that usage of these terms can vary, as can the specific architectural and cultural practices associated with them. Today, these facilities primarily serve as marketplaces where visitors can purchase various Bukharan handicrafts, souvenirs, traditional fabrics, clothing, and carpets.

During the research process, several visits were made to the “Tokis”. These trading domes are currently situated along the streets frequented by tourists, attracting each visitor with their unique appeal. The sale of items such as antiques, souvenirs, traditional clothing, and fabrics not only draws the interest of foreign tourists but also engages local visitors. Tim Abdulla-khan has an architecture that sets it apart from other domes. All trading domes are economic and social assets that are located in close proximity to one another (Figure 23).

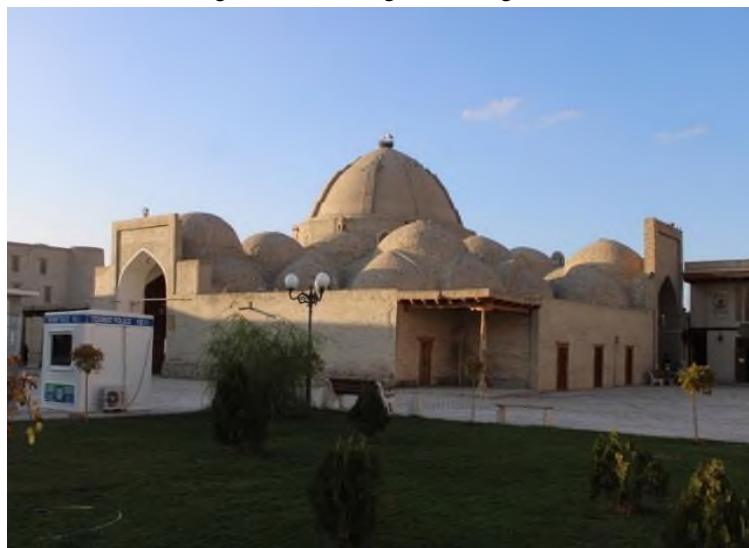
Figure 23. Inventoried trading domes location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



Source: Author. Created using Yandex Map

Based on the trading form, each trading domain is named separately. Toki Zargaron (Figure 24) comes from the Persian and Tadjik languages and translates as dome of jewelers (Zargar is a jeweler, Zargaron is a jeweler product).

Figure 24. Toki Zargaron trading dome



Source: Author, 2020

Since the first few centuries of the existence of this bazaar, it housed more than 35 of jewelry specially made of gold and silver, workshops where gold embroidery were made and shops. Other metals, products and accessories made of precious stones were sold. Gold, silver and copper coins were minted, including possibly part of the Bukhara tanga coins – the Bukhara Khanate’s currency, and then the Bukhara Emirate. Precious metal products and antiques that arrived through the Silk Road were also sold in these Toki.

Toki Telpakfurushon (Figure 25) name translates as dome of headwear merchants from the Tadjik language – Telpak is a traditional massive headdress made of sheep’s wool.

Figure 25. Toki Telpakfurushon trading dome

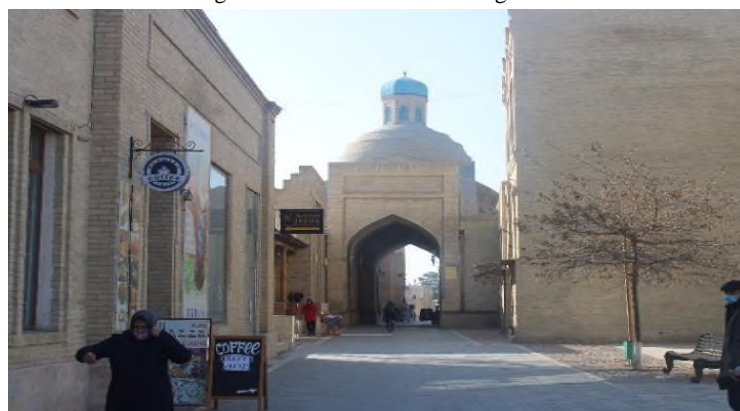


Source: Author, 2021

For some periods, it housed many shops and headwear shops with various types of men’s and women’s skullcaps and massive woolen hats. Previously, Toki Telpakfrushon was known as Toki Kitobfurushon (Dome of Book Sellers), Toki Chorsukhi Ohanin (Dome of Iron Accessories), Toki Khoja Muhammad Parron (Dome of Khoja Muhammad Paron).

Toki Sarrafon (Figure 26) comes from the Persian and Tadjik language and is translated as dome of exchange (Sarrafon - money exchangers). Many money exchangers and merchants were located in the first few centuries. There was an exchange of currencies between those who arrived in Bukhara by merchants and traders from the Khorezm Khanate, Kokand Khanate, Iranian Empire, Afghanistan, Russian Empire, Arabia, Ottoman Empire, Chinese Empire, and India. The presence of foreign currency exchange indicates the existence of international trade, and it also suggests that Bukhara was one of the crucial trading centres along the Silk Road.

Figure 26. Toki Sarrafon trading dome



Source: Author, 2021

Tim Abdulla-khan means “closed room” of Abdullah-khan in the Persian language. It mainly sold fabrics (silk, woolen, cotton, linen and others), Bukhara carpets, and other carpets from neighboring states, such as the Khorezm and Kokand Khanates, Iran, and Afghanistan. Warehouses, caravanserais, hotels, and merchants’ shops were built around all trading domes. Based on the gathered information, analyses, and field studies, the TAR indicator of the heritage sites was calculated. This process started with the calculation of the CS variable, as presented in Table 24.

Table 24. Current State (CS) variable calculation for trading domes

	No	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Trading domes	1	Toki Sarrafon	4	2	1	4	5	2	3.1
	2	Toki Telpakfurushon	4	2	1	4	5	2	3.1
	3	Toki Zargaron	4	2	1	4	5	2	3.1
	4	Tim Abdulla Khan	4	2	2	4	5	2	3.4

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 – Almost disappeared; 3 – Severely damaged; 4 – Slightly damaged; 5 – No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 – Very disturbed; 2 – Altered; 3 – Little altered; 4 – No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 – Without physical protection; 2 – Access difficult; 3 – With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 – Known locally; 3 – Known within the region; 4 – Documented; 5 – Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 – Uncatalogued(no protection); 2 – Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 – Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 – High legal protection (national protection); 5 – Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 – Private; 2 – Public; 3 – Mixed.
** Excludable criteria.

Source: Author

It can be said that all of the objects have been well-preserved and are in good condition, owing to various restoration efforts. Presently, these heritage sites are primarily leased out to tenants for commercial activities and are economically active entities. In the case of tim Abdulla Khan which, was being a closed market-shaped structure, can be considered relatively resistant to external influences and well-protected. Conversely, the remaining three Tokis can be accessed from all sides and serve as a primary thoroughfare for the local community. This frequent exposure to physical elements may reduce their protection and lead to potential structural damage. In the following Table 25, the Intrinsic Value (IV) of the heritages is calculated.

Table 25. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for trading domes

	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN).	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
Trading domes	1	Toki Sarrafon	4	4	4	4	3	3.9
	2	Toki Telpakfurushon	4	4	4	4	3	3.9
	3	Toki Zargaron	4	4	4	4	3	3.9
	4	Tim Abdulla Khan	4	3	4	4	4	3.7

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

All of the heritage sites have retained their intrinsic value and hold important social and economic significance. Tim Abdulla Khan, in particular, received a high score due to its unique architectural design, as it is the only remaining Tim. However, its Authenticity (AU) rating was deemed satisfactory, as the interior has been adapted to accommodate currently operating merchants. By the other side, Toki Sarrafon, Toki Zargaron, and Toki Telpakfurushon have maintained their value even today, with merchants and traders still operating in these marketplaces. However, historical trade goods or currency exchanges are no longer conducted. The potential tourism status of the heritages is assessed in Table 26.

Table 26. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for trading domes

	№	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
Trading domes	1	Toki Sarrafon	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.2
	2	Toki Telpakfurushon	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.2
	3	Toki Zargaron	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.2
	4	Tim Abdulla khan	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4.0

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

In general, all heritage buildings have achieved high marks. The main reason for this is that these sites are still considered attractions for both foreign and local tourists. Furthermore, their connection with the Silk Road increases the appeal of these heritage objects. By implementing a tourism enhancement plan, the heritage sites have the potential to attract even more tourists as part of the Silk Road heritage experience. Table 27 shows, the results of all variables that have been considerate to calculate the TAR.

Table 27. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for trading domes

	№	Name of the Heritage	CS	IV	RV	TAR (Max point 15)
Trading domes	1	Toki Sarrafon	3.1	3.9	4.2	11.2
	2	Toki Telpakfurushon	3.1	3.9	4.2	11.2
	3	Toki Zargaron	3.1	3.9	4.2	11.2
	4	Tim Abdulla khan	3.4	3.7	4.0	11.1

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points. CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value".

Source: Author

All trading domes exhibited high scores of 11 points. These heritage objects have the potential for tourism development and improvement. Their historical connection to the Silk Road, which primarily served as a trade route, and their continued use for their original purpose today enhance their value. However, it is possible to observe that the authenticity of the heritages located nearby is compromised due to preservation issues and leasing arrangements. This situation, in turn, affects the trading domes.

To end up, the environmental conditions in the Bukhara region may also impact the physical state of the heritages. Conducting restoration processes in the heritages and implementing clear standards for restoration and tourism planning are considered appropriate measures.

As a result of the findings, a SWOT analysis has been conducted. The SWOT analysis helps to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the heritage objects in the context of tourism development.

3.2.3.1. SWOT Analysis for Trading Domes (td)

Strengths (S_{td})

S_{td}.1. The strategic location of trading domes within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to one another provide a significant advantage.

S_{td}.2. Trading domes benefit from robust legal protection, as they are considered Republican heritage sites.

S_{td}.3. The active engagement locals and visitors in trade events (shops) contributes to an authentic atmosphere.

S_{td}.4. All heritages within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as part of the Silk Road heritage and included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list.

Weaknesses (Wtd)

W_{td.1}. Alterations to the surrounding environment, renovations, and the introduction of modern equipment within heritages by tenants can compromise their historical integrity.

W_{td.2}. Instances of trading domes' devaluation by lessees are evident.

W_{td.3}. The lack of clear standards and planning for restoration projects.

Opportunities (Otd)

O_{td.1}. The attention to tourism results in the urbanization of the surroundings of the heritages, which has a positive impact.

O_{td.2}. Increased tourism potential can be realized through enhancement plans and the promotion of Silk Road heritage.

Threats (Ttd)

T_{td.1}. Continuous exposure of heritages to environmental and human factors due to their accessibility poses risks to their preservation.

T_{td.2}. Potential damage to the authenticity of heritage objects by beneficiaries is a significant threat.

T_{td.3}. Escalation of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, poses risks to trading domes.

T_{td.4}. Limited resources for restoration and maintenance pose challenges for the preservation of trading domes.

3.2.4. TAR calculation and diagnosis of Caravanserais in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

Caravanserais can be considered as accommodations that served a function similar to modern-day hotels. As a result of the development of trade relations during the Middle Ages, there was a high demand for caravanserais in the central cities along the Silk Road. These buildings were designed to provide a place to rest and spend the night for guests, merchants, scholars, and everyone else. 20th century there were nearly 70 caravanserais within the historical centre. Given that the presence of numerous caravanserais signifies the historical significance of the Central Asian trade hubs. The importance of caravanserais for the city were crucial because economically, they acted as hubs for traders, fostering local economies and market growth through the trade of diverse goods. Simultaneously, they encouraged cultural exchange as they welcomed people of various backgrounds, promoting the spread of languages, customs, and knowledge. Their existence underpinned long-distance trade by offering caravans safe and restful stopover points to replenish and exchange goods. These fortified structures also provided protection to travelers and their goods from potential dangers such as bandits. In terms of urban development, the establishment of a caravanserai often triggered the growth of related businesses and services, contributing to the expansion of settlements or cities. Lastly, rulers who commissioned these facilities profited from taxes and fees collected from visiting merchants, thereby generating a steady stream of revenue.

Two caravanserais (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 33, 34) constructed in the 19th century within Historic Centre of Bukhara are of significant Republican importance and have been preserved to date. Caravanserai Rashid was initially intended for tea wholesale and the manufacturing of Afghan merchants' goods. Constructed by a wealthy Afghan merchant named Abdurashid, who traded with Bukhara and lived on the premises, the structure served as a continual residence for Afghan merchants who brought their goods for trade. They sold Indian commodities such as tea, indigo, and muslin in Bukhara and primarily exported Russian goods from Bukhara. Over the years, the Rashid caravanserai functioned as a hostel and was eventually abandoned. The structure has since undergone partial restoration (Figure 27). During the inventory assessment, the caravanserai was leased out to the tenant with the obligation of restoration. The investor executed the restoration works in compliance with the approved project (Figure 27), with the intention of utilizing it as a hotel, as per its historical function. However, the property can only operate as a tourist facility if the tenant permits access to visitors.

Figure 27. Rashid caravanserai



Source: rusrav.uz, 2018



Source: Author, 2022

Rooms within the Olimjon caravanserai (Figure 28) are presently rented out accompanied by a photo gallery. Nevertheless, additional restoration work is needed to preserve the structure. In the early 20th century, the caravanserai was utilized as an office for the Kavkaz-Mercury transport society. For an extended period, Russian firms leased and repurposed the caravanserais, adapting them to their specific requirements.

Figure 28. Olimjon caravanserai



Source: Author, 2022

Taking into account the importance of the two mentioned caravanserais as significant heritage sites along the Silk Road, the TAR indicator has been calculated and discussed from a tourism standpoint, and a SWOT analysis has been presented. In Table 28, the Current State of the caravanserais as heritage sites has been determined.

Table 28. Current State (CS) variable calculation for caravanserais

	№	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Caravanserai	1	Rashid	2	2	2	2	5	2	2.4
	2	Olimjon	3	2	2	3	5	2	2.9

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage.

² State the Surrounding Area: 1 - Very disturbed; 2 - Altered; 3 - Little altered; 4 - No alteration.

³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 - Without physical protection; 2 - Access difficult; 3 - With physical protection.

⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly.

⁵ Legal Status: 1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection).

⁶ Property Regime: 1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed.

** Excludable criterions.

Source: Author

During the research process, it was observed that an investor in the Rashid caravanserai began reconstruction works with the intention of using the heritage site as accommodation. In Figure 27, it is possible to distinguish between its previous state and the changed state during the research. The heritage site had fallen into disrepair and suffered significant damage due to financial constraints before the reconstruction began. As a result, the heritage site scored low on this CS variable. Heritage sites have received a low score in the State of Surrounding criteria due to their diverse uses and the various changes that have taken place around them.

Table 29. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for caravanserais

	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN)	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
Caravanserai	1	Rashid	2	3	4	4	3	2.8
	2	Olimjon	4	3	4	3	3	3.5

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

When assessed with the Intrinsic Value variable, Rashid caravanserai scored lower than 3 points. This is because the heritage's main structure and walls have completely collapsed and deteriorated due to neglect. One reason for this could be that during the Soviet period, many heritage objects were used for purposes other than their original intended use. Specifically, Rashid caravanserai served as a warehouse. The ongoing extensive reconstruction process currently being carried out may have a negative impact on its historical authenticity and genuineness.

Olimjon caravanserai currently attracts visitors by hosting a photo gallery and housing offices for several organizations. It was concluded that carrying out restoration and preservation works for the caravanserai is essential. In Table 30, their touristic and recreational aspects were assessed.

Table 30. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for caravanserais

	No	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
Caravanserai	1	Rashid	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	3.1
	2	Olimjon	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	3.9

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

In evaluating the RV of heritage sites, the extent of utilization and potential for tourism integration were examined. Despite the absence of access to the Rashid caravanserai, constraints on its conversion into a hotel by investors limit its potential as a tourist attraction. This process is contingent upon the investor's discretion, resulting in a low score based on the AV and FE criteria. In this situation, based on the methodology, the heritage site is removed from the list of sites where public visits can be conducted. Below, you can see the overall results based on the variables.

Table 31. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for caravanserais

	No	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
Caravanserai	1	Rashid	2.4	2.8	3.1	8.3
	2	Limon	2.9	3.5	3.9	10.3

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points. CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value".

Source: Author

Overall, several constraints impede the promotion of tourism development at the Rashid Caravanserai. Consequently, the caravanserai is poised to yield economic and social benefits for a limited number of individuals due to the imminent provision of tourism accommodation services. The allocation of financial resources by private

investors for the preservation of heritage assets, coupled with leasing arrangements for up to 30 years, diminishes their social significance and restricts the visits of tourists. Olimjon caravanserai showed below results than 11 points. The presence of caravanserais is an important feature of all cities located on the Silk Road, and it increases the value of Olimjon caravanserai as a Silk Road heritage. Implementing tourism enhancement, developing a clear plan and program for establishing the Silk Road atmosphere in the heritage object is considered appropriate. Therefore, SWOT analysis has been conducted based on empirical research, analysis of primary and secondary sources.

3.2.4.1. SWOT Analysis for Caravanserais (car.)

Strengths (Scar)

S_{car.1}. Caravanserais are strategically located within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and in close proximity to one another.

S_{car.2}. They benefit from robust legal protection as they fall under the jurisdiction of the Republic's heritage.

S_{car.3}. Caravanserais possess a rarity among heritage sites of their type within the Republic in Historic Centre.

S_{car.4}. Their rich history and cultural significance have the potential to attract more tourists, especially those interested in the Silk Road.

S_{car.5}. Heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage and listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Weaknesses (Wcar)

W_{car.1}. Alterations and renovations in the surrounding environment may compromise the historical integrity of caravanserais.

W_{car.2}. Both heritages are considered in need of restoration to preserve their authenticity and complete integrity.

W_{car.3}. The use of Rashid caravanserai as a tourist destination is limited, which is related to its future intended use by the investor.

Opportunities (Ocar)

O_{car.1}. Promoting the significance and role of caravanserais on the Silk Road can transform them into essential tourist attractions.

O_{car.2}. Developing tourism programs and products related to trade and commerce on the Silk Road can highlight the importance and interdependence of caravanserais and trading domes.

O_{car.3}. The preservation and promotion of heritage sites as tourist destinations can be achieved by securing financial support from local communities, governmental bodies, and international funding sources.

Threats (Tcar)

T_{car.1}. Caravanserais are highly susceptible to environmental and human factors.

T_{car.2}. Potential damage to the authenticity of heritage sites by beneficiaries may reduce their cultural value.

T_{car.3}. Inconsistent monitoring of restoration processes carried out by investors could jeopardize the preservation of caravanserais.

T_{car.4}. Worsening of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, may negatively impact caravanserais.

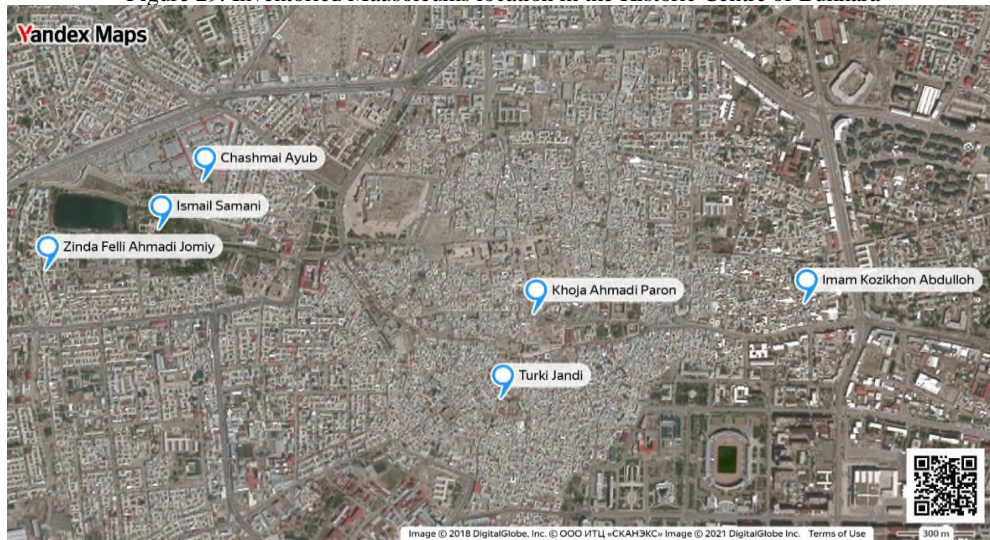
3.2.5. Diagnosis of mausoleums (tombs) in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

As emphasized by Curl (2015) and Petersen (1996), a mausoleum is an independent structure built as a memorial to enclose the burial site or burial chamber of a deceased person or family. Mausoleums are typically designed as above-ground structures and often incorporate architectural designs, sculptures, or artwork. They can be found in various cultures worldwide and frequently serve as significant historical or cultural landmarks. Mausoleums can be quite ornate, often serving as a monument to the deceased and a testament to their wealth,

status, or importance. They are usually found in a cemetery or a designated area, and some are significant architectural achievements in their own right, like the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, or the Taj Mahal in India.

Six mausoleums (tombs) (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 35, 36, 37, 38, 39) of Republican jurisdiction have also been registered as cultural heritage sites in the Historic centre of Bukhara (Figure 29). All six heritages were investigated during the field trip. Ismail Samani (9th century), Chashma Ayub (12th-19th century), Turki Jandi (17th century), Imam Kozixon Abdullah (16th century), and Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy (15th century) are situated as independent heritage objects. Khoja Ahmadi Paron (unidentified) is located within the Toki Telpakfrushon trading dome.

Figure 29. Inventoried Mausoleums location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



Source: Author. Created using Yandex Map

The Samanids' mausoleum (Figure 30) was constructed at the cusp of the 9th and 10th centuries during the reign of Ismail Samani (892-907). It stands as one of the earliest monuments of Central Asian monumental architecture. The extant memorial structure was originally part of a more extensive necropolis, of which nothing else remains (a small cemetery existed within the mausoleum area until the late 1930s). Presently, the mausoleum is the sole surviving edifice from the Samanid era within Bukhara's territory. It also represents one of the first enduring structures built entirely of baked bricks. The mausoleum is situated within an urban park dedicated to culture and recreation. Primarily attracting pilgrims, these mausoleums hold immense importance for the local community.

Figure 30. Samanid's mausoleum



Source: Author, 2020

The Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum (Figure 31) is situated in the northwestern section of ancient Bukhara. The mausoleum's northern boundary closely approaches the expanding territory of the Central Market of the city. The mausoleum was constructed in 1379-1380 under the rule of Amir Temur (Tamerlane).

Figure 31. Mausoleum of Chashma Ayub



Source: Author, 2022

The Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum is associated with a story involving the Prophet Job. Throughout history, Bukhara was plagued by desert winds and droughts. The people prayed to God for a miracle. It was during this time that the Prophet Job visited Bukhara. He struck the ground with his rod, causing healing water to spring forth. The people of Bukhara named the spring Chashma-Ayub, the spring of Holy Ayub, as it saved their lives.

The Mausoleum of Chashma-Ayub is a local religious structure. Currently, it houses the Water Museum. The Chashma-Ayub mausoleum was built in the 12th century by the order of the Karakhanid rulers. Then the mausoleum was erected during Tamerlane's reign. Several reconstructions took place between the 14th and 19th centuries. The "History of Bukhara Water Supply" museum, located within the Mausoleum, provides information about the development and history of the Bukhara water supply system.

The Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy Mausoleum is situated in the western part of the historic centre. However, its location, current condition, and landscaping do not meet the necessary requirements. In a sense, it has been overlooked. Upon seeking information about the mausoleum from local residents, it became evident that they were scarcely aware of its existence.

The Turki Jandi Mausoleum (Figure 32) is positioned in the southern side of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Turki Jandi serves as a neighborhood and Sufi centre, comprising an architectural ensemble that includes a mausoleum, khonakohs, hujras, chilla-khona, and a fragment of a necropolis. Abu Nasr Al-Jandi was interred in Bukhara amidst urban structures. The quarter adjacent to the cemetery was named after him - Turki Jandi. The sheikh is regarded as a saint (vali), and his grave is venerated as the shrine of the quarter.

Figure 32. Mausoleum Turki Jandi



Source: Author, 2022

Furthermore, Khoja Ahmad Paron's tomb (Figure 33) is located in Toki Telpakfrushon, with the site's secondary name also derived from his name. The tomb's time of origin remains unidentified, and there is limited information about his persona. Various accounts suggest that he served as the chief of the Bukhara Mirshabs (Police). Bukhara was notably tranquil during his tenure, as he enforced strict measures against offenders. After carrying out his duties while stationed at Toki Telpakfrushon, he was buried at this site upon his death.

The tomb of Imam Kozikhon (Figure 33) is situated on the eastern edge of the Historic Centre. Constructed in the 16th century, comprehensive information about the Imam is scarce. The tomb denotes the years of Imam Kozikhon's life, falling between 1132 and 1212. He held the position of chief judge in the city of Bukhara.

The TARs of mausoleums and tombs were calculated based on the field trip and inventory worksheets 35-39.

Figure 33. Khoja Ahmad Paron's tomb and Imam Kozikhon mausoleum



Source: Author, 2022

Upon conducting on-site research, gathering information, and completing the heritage worksheets, the TAR indicators of the heritage objects were evaluated according to the methodology's sequence. The Current State (CS) of heritage objects can be seen in Table 32.

Table 32. Current State (CS) variable calculation for mausoleums

	No	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Mausoleums	1	Ismail Samani	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8
	2	Chashma Ayub	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8
	3	Turki Jandi	4	3	3	4	5	2	4.1
	4	Imam Kozikhon Abdullah	4	3	2	3	5	2	3.8
	5	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy	3	2	3	2	5	2	3.3
	6	* Khoja Ahmadi Paron	4	3	2	3	5	2	3.8

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 - Very disturbed; 2 - Altered; 3 - Little altered; 4 - No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 - Without physical protection; 2 - Access difficult; 3 - With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed.
** Excludable criterions.
* Heritage objects are located within a complex or building.

Source: Author

The Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy tomb received the lowest score based on the Current State variable. Although the heritage site is fenced off, preventing access and damage, it has been neglected due to its location on the

outskirts of the Historic Centre and its disconnection from other historical and visitor areas, compounded by the dense population surrounding it. The remaining heritage sites are well-preserved, owing to their social importance as shrines.

In general, the individuals buried in these mausoleums have played significant roles in the development of society, the formation of the state during their time in the Bukhara region as a Silk Road destination, and held high positions in religious development. As a result, they have been visited, revered, and honored by pilgrims up to the present day. Taking these factors into account, the Intrinsic Value (IV) scores of the cultural heritage sites were calculated (Table 33).

Table 33. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for mausoleums

	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN).	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
Mausoleums	1	Ismail Samani	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	2	Chashma Ayub	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	3	Turki Jandi	4	4	4	3	3	3.8
	4	Imam Kozikhan Abdullah	3	4	3	3	3	3.3
	5	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy	3	3	2	2	2	2.7
	6	* Khoja Ahmadi Paron	4	3	3	3	2	3.3

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
*Heritage objects are located within a complex or building.

Source: Author

In terms of the IV variable, the Ismail Samani and Chashma Ayub mausoleums receive high scores. These mausoleums are revered and visited by both local residents and international tourists. Ismail Samani, a renowned ruler in Bukhara's history, is respected for his accomplishments. Under his leadership, Bukhara thrived as a centre for the Silk Road, religion, education, and culture. Conversely, the Chashma Ayub is regarded as a sacred site believed to contain the footprints of the prophet and is associated with the healing properties of the spring water found there. Additionally, a museum has been established to cater to foreign tourists. The Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy heritage site scores low. Due to the site's perpetual closure, residents possess limited information about the tomb. In Table 34, the tourism potential of the mausoleums has been measured.

Table 34. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for mausoleums

	No	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
Mausoleums	1	Ismail Samani	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	2	Chashma Ayub	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	3	Turki Jandi	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	4	Imam Kozikhan Abdullah	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3.2
	5	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2.5
	6	* Khoja Ahmadi Paron	4	2	4	4	4	1	3	3.2

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).
*Heritage objects are located within a complex or building.

Source: Author

Among the heritage sites, Khoja Ahmadi Paron and Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy received the lowest scores. Khoja Ahmadi Paron is situated within the Toki Telpakfrushon trading dome, so it is well-preserved and located

in the tourist centre. However, the tomb inside appears relatively insignificant and remains unnoticed, overshadowed by the representativeness and appeal of the trading dome. Moreover, there is no clear information about the heritage site and the person associated with it. Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy also scored low in terms of location and attractiveness, and according to the methodology, it is excluded from the visitation list. In such circumstances, it is challenging to utilize both heritage sites as part of the Silk Road heritage and attract tourists. Upon consolidating the above evaluations, the TAR assessment results of the heritage site can be observed in Table 35.

Table 35. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for mausoleums

	No	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
Mausoleums	1	Ismail Samani	3.8	4.0	3.8	11.6
	2	Chashma Ayub	3.8	4.0	3.8	11.6
	3	Turki Jandi	4.1	3.8	3.8	11.7
	4	Imam Kozikhan Abdullah	4.1	3.3	3.2	10.6
	5	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy	3.3	2.7	2.5	8.5
	6	* Khoja Ahmadi Paron	3.8	3.3	3.2	10.3
Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points. CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value". *Heritage objects are located within a complex or building.						

Source: Author

Upon consolidating the evaluations, the TAR scores of the mausoleums were examined in Table 23. In the process, the Imam Kozikhan Abdullah, Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy, Khoja Ahmadi Paron mausoleums received a score below 11. A metal fence was installed around the the Imam Kozikhan Abdullah mausoleum for preservation purposes (installed in 2022). However, the door of the mausoleum remains closed. Due to the small size of the mausoleums, it is still possible to visit and pay respects to the site. Nonetheless, opening the inner part of the mausoleum would be more appropriate. Consequently, this site was given 3 points from the AV category. Low tourism potential and value of the Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomi Mausoleum led to its lowest score. Meanwhile, Khwaja Ahmadi Paron was considered an integral part of Toki Telpakfurushon during this process. This mausoleum was not assessed as having the potential to attract tourists as a separate heritage.

Almost all renowned cultural tourism centres worldwide feature mausoleums of famous individuals, scholars, statesmen, and heroes, which attract visitors for sightseeing and tourism purposes. The Ismail Samani and Chashma Ayub Mausoleums, both with high scores, are well-known among the local population. Additionally, the Ismail Samani Mausoleum is considered a masterpiece of world architecture and one of the oldest heritages of Bukhara. It also reflects the power and prominence of Bukhara as a central hub on the Silk Road.

It is acceptable to offer all heritage sites as a single tourism product of pilgrimage and religious tourism on the Silk Road. Based on the outcomes, a comprehensive SWOT analysis was carried out.

3.2.5.1. SWOT Analysis for Mausoleums and Tombs (m-t.)

Strengths (S_{m-t})

- S_{m-t}.1. Strategic location of the heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara, a key intersection of the Silk Road.
- S_{m-t}.2. Robust legal protection, as the sites fall under the jurisdiction of the Republic.
- S_{m-t}.3. Appreciation of heritage objects by the local community.
- S_{m-t}.4. Perpetual accessibility of heritage sites to all visitors (with the exception of Zinda Felli Ahamadi Jomiy).
- S_{m-t}.5. Cultural and historical significance: The heritages have significant historical and cultural importance, serving as landmarks and reflecting the rich history of the region.

S_{m-t}.6. Architectural and artistic value: The sites showcase unique architectural designs, sculptures, and artwork, representing various eras and styles (e.g. Samanid’s mausoleum).

S_{m-t}.7. Recognition of all heritage objects within the Historic Centre of Bukhara as Silk Road heritage, with inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Weaknesses (W_{m-t})

W_{m-t}.1. Limited information: Scarce and fragmented information about historical figures associated with the heritage sites.

W_{m-t}.2. Inconsistent promotion: Certain heritage sites, such as the Samanid’s Mausoleum and Chashma Ayub enjoy widespread recognition, whereas others, like Turki jandi and Imam Kozikhan, are predominantly known among local residents.

Opportunities (O_{m-t})

O_{m-t}.1. Potential for the development of pilgrimage and religious tourism at the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

O_{m-t}.2. Opportunities for conducting scientific research on the connections between mausoleums, historical figures, and the Silk Road, which could ultimately enhance the social, cultural, and economic significance of the heritage objects.

Threats (T_{m-t})

T_{m-t}.1. Intensification of existing environmental problems, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues, which pose risks to the buildings.

T_{m-t}.2. Neglected and closed heritages face the threat of being forgotten and losing their local significance.

T_{m-t}.3. The ongoing development of modern urbanization in and around the Historic Centre of Bukhara could potentially cause damage and devaluation to the mausoleums.

3.2.6. TAR calculation and diagnosis of hammams in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

Hammam, “spreader of warmth” in Arabic, also named “Garmabeh” in Persian which literally means “hot water”, became synonymous with steam baths and bathing (Kilito, 1992). A hammam in Central Asia refers to a public bathhouse that was an essential part of urban life in the region during the medieval period. Hammams played a vital role in Central Asian societies, providing spaces for personal hygiene, relaxation, and socialization (Dawkes and Dow, 2021). They were influenced by the Islamic bathing culture that spread along the Silk Road. Hammams were predominantly established as part of a charitable endowment or Waqf, utilizing personal assets to cater to the requirements of the Muslim community (Sarmiento and Kazemi, 2014).

The renowned Central Asian historian Narshakhi, who lived in the 10th century, documented in his book “Narshakhi’s Notes” that visiting bathhouses was a customary practice. He noted that several bath establishments were already operating in Bukhara during his time, with Hammam Khan (khan’s bathhouse) being the most prominent among them (Narshakhi, 2011). By the onset of the 20th century, Bukhara housed 18 hammams; nine catered to men, eight to women, and one hammam, Shishakhona, featured two sections—one for each gender.

This research investigates four hammams: Hammami Kunjak, Hammami Bozori Kord, Remains of Hammam, Hammami Sarrafon (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 40, 41, 42, 43) that under the jurisdiction of the Republic, situated within the Historic Centre of Bukhara (Figure 34).

Figure 34 . Inventoried Hammams location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



Source: Author. Created using Yandex Map

Three of the hammams, Hammami Kunjak, Hammami Bozori Kord, and Hammami Sarrafon, date back to the 16th century. One hammam, referred to as “Remains of the caravanserai and hammam” was discovered adjacent to a caravanserai believed to have been constructed between the 14th and 16th centuries. Due to the better-preserved remains of the hammam compared to the caravanserai, this object was included in the list of hammams for study. At present, there is limited information available about this heritage. Its surroundings are fenced off and safeguarded by the state (Figure 35).

Figure 35. Remains of the caravanserai and hammam



Source: Author, 2021

Hammam Kunjak (Khambomi Kunjak), also known as Khurram-biy, is a bathhouse located in a quarter named after the ancient hammam. Situated southwest of the Kalyan (Kalon) Mosque, Hammam Kunjak is a bathhouse for women. Constructed in the 16th century, it underwent reconstruction at the turn of the 17th-18th centuries and significant repairs at the beginning of the 20th century. Hammam Kunjak is one of the two ancient bathhouses in

Bukhara that continue to operate today. While the hammam still serves visitors and residents, it requires further enhancement to attract tourists. Research indicates that the reviews posted by travelers on tripadvisor.com are largely unfavorable. Additionally, it is evident that the western and southern sides of the building have sustained considerable damage and necessitate repair (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Hammam Kunjak. Entrance and west part of the hammam on the left



Source: Author, 2022.

Hammam Misgaron (alternatively known as Hammam Bozori Kord or Hafiz Haji) functioned as a men's bathhouse. Located adjacent to Toki Telpakfurushon, it was constructed in the first half of the 16th century and underwent reconstruction in the 17th-18th centuries. Hammams were among the attractions of Bukhara, with many operating for three or four centuries without significant changes. Presently, the Bozori Kord hammam is tenant-owned and offers separate hours for men and women. It is open to both tourists and locals (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Hammam Bozori Kord. Entrance door and dressing(rest) room on the left



Source: Author, 2022

Hammam Sarrafon (also known as Hammam Mira Yari) is a men's bathhouse located adjacent to Toki Sarrafon. Constructed in 1538-1539, the dome-covered vestibule of the hammam closely adjoins Toki Sarrafon from the southeast. The building has undergone numerous renovations. In the 19th century, the vestibule dome collapsed and was replaced by a flat beam ceiling. Over time, the ensemble's buildings lost their connection with one another. Today, Sarrafon hammam is among the few remaining buildings of this type. Currently, tenants are utilizing the site as a restaurant. During the field visit, the entrance to the heritage site was closed. It was temporarily shuttered by the tenants due to the low season and a reduced number of tourists. The southern part of the heritage site is neglected and requires attention (Figure 38).

Figure 38. South part of the hammam Sarrafon



Source: Author, 2021

During the exploration process of Bukhara’s heritage sites, it is possible to understand that the city has been one of the centres of the Silk Road for a long time. This is because the sites that have been encountered so far have served various purposes such as education, worship and pilgrimage, trade, and accommodation. In this paragraph, the focus is on the hammams, which played a significant role in the daily lives of people on the Silk Road and date back to the 16th century.

These hammams are still serving their purpose today. Based on the research and field trip the TAR indicators of the heritage sites were calculated in the prescribed manner.

Elevated CS (Table 36) variable scores were assigned to the Bozori Kord and Sarrafon hammams. The Bozori Kord hammam persists in its operation to this day, maintaining its structural integrity to a requisite degree while catering to foreign visitors. The Sarrafon hammam, having undergone preservation through restoration processes, serves as a consistent tourist attraction in conjunction with the Toki Sarrafon. Both hammams possess significant potential to draw international tourists as integral components of the Silk Road heritage.

Table 36. Current State (CS) variable calculation for hammams

	No	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Hammams	1	Remains of the caravanserai and hammam	1	3	3	2	5	2	2.6
	2	Kunjak	3	3	2	3	5	2	3.3
	3	Bozori Kord	4	3	3	4	5	2	4.1
	4	Sarrafon	3	3	2	3	5	2	3.3

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 – Almost disappeared; 3 – Severely damaged; 4 – Slightly damaged; 5 – No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 – Very disturbed; 2 – Altered; 3 – Little altered; 4 – No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 – Without physical protection; 2 – Access difficult; 3 – With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 – Known locally; 3 – Known within the region; 4 – Documented; 5 – Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 – Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 – Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 – Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 – High legal protection (national protection); 5 – Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 – Private; 2 – Public; 3 – Mixed.
** Excludable criteria.

Source: Author

The foundation components of the “Remains of the caravanserai and hammam” were discovered and partially restored. Nevertheless, this site received a lower score based on the SC criterion because the complete structure

of the building was not preserved. Furthermore, new residential buildings are located around the hammam Kunjak and the possibility of construction and reconstruction activities carried out by the local community may have a considerable impact on the heritage site. In the following Table 37 the IV variable indicators of the hammams is examined.

Table 37. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for hammams

Hammams	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN)	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
	1	Remains of the caravanserai and hammam	1	3	3	2	2	2.0
	2	Kunjak	4	4	4	3	3	3.8
	3	Bozori Kord	4	4	4	4	3	3.9
	4	Sarrafon	4	3	3	3	3	3.4

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

The Remains of the caravanserai and hammam were assigned a low score for criteria “RE” due to the lack of preservation of the site’s original condition. Presently, the repurposing of Sarrafon, deviating from its original function, as well as the establishment of a restaurant and a small souvenir shop adjacent to its entrance, have contributed to diminished scores in the Authenticity and Singularity criteria. Drawing upon the investigation results, the tourism potential of the hammams is delineated in Table 38.

Table 38. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for hammams

Hammams	No	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
	1	Remains of the caravanserai and hammam	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	2.5
	2	Kunjak	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3.5
	3	Bozori Kord	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	4	Sarrafon	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3.3

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

According to the RV criteria, hammam Kunjak and Bozori Kord received high scores due to their continued operation in alignment with their original function. There exists an opportunity to further enhance the value of these sites as part of the Silk Road heritage by developing and implementing a tourism enhancement program. This is deemed crucial, as the satisfaction level of services provided to tourists has been observed to be low. In the case of the Sarrafon hammam, there is a possibility to restore its original function, which is highly recommended to be carried out based on a comprehensive plan. Owing to the low attractiveness rating of the Remains of the caravanserai and hammam in terms of heritage appeal, these objects are removed from the visitation programs list, as per the applied methodology.

The outcomes of all variables were consolidated in Table 39 with the objective of determining the TAR indices for the historical hammams.

Table 39. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for hammams

	No	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
Hammams	1	Remains of the caravanserai and hammam	2.6	2.0	2.5	7.1
	2	Kunjak	3.3	3.8	3.5	10.6
	3	Bozori Kord	4.1	3.9	3.8	11.8
	4	Sarrafon	3.3	3.4	3.3	10.0
Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points. CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value".						

Source: Author

Overall, it can be posited that historic hammams ought to be regarded as indispensable components within the cultural heritage of the Silk Road or the central urban areas along this route. Bozori Kord and Kunjak hold considerable significance in fostering the advancement of cultural tourism, because their original purpose of use. The utilization of these heritage sites by leaseholders and the modality of services rendered have resulted in a decline in service quality, as discerned from the commentaries within the tourism blocks. In the overall results, three heritage sites (Remains of the caravanserai and hammam, Kunjak, Sarrafon) scored below 11 points. Consequently, it is imperative to devise and implement a sustainable tourism strategy aimed at enhancing service quality and promoting tourism within these heritage sites as integral elements (part of city infrastructure) of the Silk Road legacy. Additional opportunities, strengths, weaknesses, and extant threats are delineated in the SWOT analysis.

3.2.6.1. SWOT Analysis for hammams (*ham.*)

Strengths (*Sham.*)

- Sham.*1. Strategic location of the hammams within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to one another.
- Sham.*2. Robust legal protection, as they are designated heritage sites of Republican significance.
- Sham.*3. Continuation of original functions for two of the hammams: Kunjak, Bozori kord.
- Sham.*4. Still Hammams played a vital role in Central Asian societies, providing spaces for personal hygiene, relaxation, and socialization.

Weaknesses (*Wham.*)

- Wham.*1. Utilization of Sarrafon hammam as a restaurant, leading to a loss of authenticity and diminished accessibility of the heritage site.
- Wham.*2. The absence of preservation for the Remains of caravanserai and hammam, rendering its reconstruction impossible.
- Wham.*3. Scarcity of information pertaining to hammams.
- Wham.*4. Devaluation of hammams by their respective tenants or investor.
- Wham.*5. The lack of accessibility options to heritage sites for people with diverse abilities.

Opportunities (*OCham.*)

- Oham.*1. Potential enhancement of tourism by improving the quality of service at heritage sites that have maintained their original functions for over 400 years.

Threats (T*Cham.*)

T_{ham}.1. Disagreements regarding the “time of visit” to the heritage site by the investor, resulting in the potential cessation of activity or limitation of access at any given time. During the off-season, the heritage gates remain closed.

T_{ham}.2. Exacerbation of existing environmental issues, including salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, which pose harm heritage sites.

T_{ham}.3. The possibility of construction and reconstruction activities carried out by the local community may have a considerable impact on the heritage sites.

3.2.7. TAR calculation and diagnosis of complex heritages in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

In historical urban architecture, the terms “ensemble” or “complex” refer to the approximate and harmonious grouping of historical buildings, spaces, and landscape elements that ensure the city’s distinctiveness. This can encompass architectural styles, construction materials, interrelated functions, and urban planning elements; together, they create a unique and unparalleled atmosphere (Navas-Carrillo et al., 2020). Ensembles within historical cities hold significant importance, as they reflect the cultural, historical, and artistic values of a particular period or region, and often contribute to the preservation and appreciation of these urban spaces. Throughout the world, numerous historical centres feature collections of buildings named complexes or ensembles.

A comprehensive inventory was undertaken, encompassing three complex (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 44, 45, 46) heritage sites of republican significance. These sites were constructed from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Within these complex heritage sites, individual structures were erected either concurrently or at distinct temporal intervals.

The Bolo Khauz complex (Figure 39) represents an architectural ensemble comprising a mosque, a minaret, and a khauz. This complex underwent a comprehensive renovation during 1916-1917. The evaluation of the Bolo Khauz mosque is presented in the section dedicated to the diagnosis of mosques.

Figure 39. Bolo Khauz complex: Mosque, Khauz, Minaret



Source: Author, 2022

The Khauz was constructed in 1712, contemporaneously with the mosque. Situated east of the Bolo Khauz Mosque, the Khauz features a large, octagonal, marble-lined structure. The elevated ayvan (porch) of the Bolo Khauz mosque was erected in 1917. Residents of Bukhara often refer to Bolo-Khauz as “the mosque of forty pillars.” This appellation stems from the twenty columns of the mosque and their reflection in the Khauz (Figure 24). Positioned on the western side of the Ark Fortress, the Bolo-Khauz Mosque was built under the last ruler of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, Abulfayz Khan, at the initiative and expense of his mother. At one point, the mosque served as the city’s Friday Mosque, which the emir would visit. On such occasions, costly carpets were laid out

from the Ark to the Mosque, providing a path for the emir to traverse during worship. Currently, the Bolo Khauz mosque functions as a site for both Friday congregational prayers and daily five-fold prayers, attracting worshippers from both nearby and distant neighbourhoods within the city of Bukhara.

The Khoja Zayniddin ensemble (Figure 40), situated within the eponymous quarter, serves as a public and religious centre for the area's residents, located southwest of the Kalyan Mosque. Like other Central Asian cities, Bukhara is divided into residential quarters, known as mahallas or guzars, which form structural territorial units. The ensemble encompasses a monumental mosque building with a corner ayvan and a large khauz. The revered tomb of the Saint, positioned in the western niche of the mosque and referred to as Khoja Turk, is considered the shrine of the quarter.

The Mosque of Khoja Zayniddin complex is assessed in the mosque section. The technical condition of individual architectural elements can be characterized as unsatisfactory. Historical records indicate that by 1925, there were 96 publicly accessible khauzes in Bukhara, 58 of which were lined with natural stone. The Khauz Khoja Zayniddin is among these structures. Substantial renovations were conducted on the khauz in 1913, as evidenced by inscriptions on the weir installed during the last repair. Observations indicate that the area surrounding the khauz has become neglected, and the initiated repair works remain incomplete.

Figure 40. Khoja Zayniddin complex. Khauz, Mosque, Ayvan, Ablution room on the right



Source: Author, 2022

The Mavlonoi Sharif Complex (comprising a mausoleum, hujras, mosque, and khonakoh) is an architectural ensemble (Figure 41) associated with the cult of the renowned Sufi theologian of the 17th century, Mavlon Sharif (1617-1690). The primary structure of the complex, the mausoleum of Mavlonoi Sharif, was constructed during the 17th and 18th centuries. Concurrently, hujras were built adjoining the mausoleum. In the late 19th century, a quarter mosque with an ayvan was appended to the western side. At the beginning of the 20th century, a darvozakhana (gatehouse) was erected. The complex is several meters southeast of the Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah, nestled amid dense residential developments.

Eleven one-story hujras adjoin the mausoleum from the east, while a quarter mosque is positioned to the west. To the north, the courtyard is enclosed by a domed room, the outer configuration of its southern wall mirroring the proportions and articulations of the opposing portal of the mausoleum. Access to the complex's courtyard is through a small darvozakhana.

Figure 41. Mavlonai Sharif complex: hujras, mosque with ayvan, fenced part of the mosque, courtyard



Source: Author, 2022

During the field research, it was observed that the Complex had been leased to a tenant, and initial restoration efforts were undertaken. The tenant reopened the hujras, mausoleum, and darvozakhona for visitors and pilgrims. However, the mosque and khonakoh remain unprepared for visitation and the performance of religious duties. The heritage site is surrounded by a dense population, and alterations and constructions in the area have impacted the Complex. Additionally, environmental cleanliness poses a challenge.

Given that the Complex comprises multiple structures, a comprehensive assessment of the ensemble presents difficulties. Nevertheless, according to the established methodology, each heritage object was evaluated, taking all factors into consideration.

Table 40. Current State (CS) variable calculation for Heritage Complexes

Complexes	№	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
	1	Bolo Khauz Complex	4	2	3	4	5	2	3.8
	2	Khoja Zayniddin Complex	3	2	2	3	5	2	2.9
	3	Mavlonoi Sharif Complex	3	2	2	2	5	2	2.9

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 – Almost disappeared; 3 – Severely damaged; 4 – Slightly damaged; 5 – No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 – Very disturbed; 2 – Altered; 3 – Little altered; 4 – No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 – Without physical protection; 2 – Access difficult; 3 – With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 – Known locally; 3 – Known within the region; 4 – Documented; 5 – Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 – Uncatalogued(no protection); 2 – Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 – Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 – High legal protection (national protection); 5 – Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 – Private; 2 – Public; 3 – Mixed.
** Excludable criteria.

Source: Author

During the research process, it was ascertained that the CS of Khoja Zayniddin and Mavlonoi Sharif heritage sites are suboptimal. A plausible explanation for this may be attributed to their locations within residential areas, which results in diminished tourist visitation and inadequate prioritization by the responsible public sector authorities. In contrast, the Bolo Kkhauz Complex, strategically situated near the main road and in proximity to the Ark Fortress, is highly visible, thus garnering increased attention from local governing bodies. Consequently, both sites exhibit low indicators.

Assessing the IV variable for the complexes presented challenges due to their composition, which consists of multiple buildings. The comprehensive evaluation was predicated upon the attractiveness and capacity to attract tourists of the existing edifices. The findings can be observed in Table 41.

Table 41. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation

Complexes	No	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN)	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
	1	Bolo Khauz Complex	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	2	Khoja Zayniddin Complex	3	4	3	3	3	3.3
	3	Mavlonoi Sharif Complex	3	4	4	3	3	3.4

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

The heritage objects were evaluated as retaining their intrinsic value and were scored higher than the average. Until now, Bolo Khauz Complex heritages are fulfilling their function. The Khoja Zayniddin complex, which encompasses a mosque, an ayvan, and an ablution room, has continued to function over time. However, the Khauz and its vicinity have experienced a certain degree of neglect. In an interview with the director of cultural heritage management, it was disclosed that restoration efforts are planned for this heritage site, intending to reinstate the khauz for its original purpose. Throughout the historical centre of Bukhara, extant khauzes have held substantial importance in urban life, providing a source of potable water for local residents, visitors to the city, and caravans traversing the Silk Road. The evaluation of the recreational value for the aforementioned cultural heritage complexes can be observed in Table 42.

Table 42. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for Heritage Complexes

Complexes	No	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
	1	Bolo Khauz Complex	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3.8
	2	Khoja Zayniddin Complex	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3.1
	3	Mavlonoi Sharif Complex	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3.1

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

Heritage sites are open to visitors. However, Bolo Khauz and Khoja Zayniddin complexes were given a lower score from the feasibility (FE) criteria. Mosques of both complexes are used for their original purpose. For this reason, there are inconveniences in entering the inheritance and taking steps during prayer time. Additionally, within the cultural heritage sites, restrictions have been imposed on taking photographs and recording videos. It is desirable to implement planned tourism programs. All objects have a high potential for the development of the pilgrimage and religious tourism along the Silk Road.

Upon examination of the aforementioned variables, the TAR index for the complexes has been systematically computed and presented in Table 43.

Table 43. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for Heritage Complexes

Complexes	№	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
	1	Bolo Khauz Complex	3.8	4.0	3.8	11.6
	2	Khoja Zayniddin Complex	2.9	3.3	3.1	9.3
	3	Mavlonoi Sharif Complex	2.9	3.4	3.1	9.4

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points.
CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value".

Source: Author

The Khoja Zayniddin and Mavlonoi Sharif complexes have scored lower than 11 on the TAR scale mainly because of their Current State and Recreational Value. The Current State of these heritage sites indicates an urgent need for prioritized conservation and reconstruction efforts in order to develop them as integral components of the Silk Road heritage. After that it is recommended to enhancement of the resources as a tourism site.

To attract external investment, the Mavlonoi Sharof Complex has been leased out. The lessee has opened the well-preserved heritage tomb for public visitation. However, the mosque, which occupies a significant portion of the heritage site, is in poor condition and has consequently been closed off. Houses of local residents are situated in the vicinity, and these changes have resulted in considerable damage to the site. The negligence of the approach road to the site is evident, as it has become filled with waste.

The primary reason for Khoja Zayniddin's low score is the non-utilization and neglect of the khauz located in the northeastern section of the site.

Although photography and videography are restricted within the Bolo Khauz Complex, the site garners substantial interest from both local and foreign tourists, with a significant number of visitors observed. As a result, the following conclusions can be drawn preserving the condition of all heritages, establishing and enhancement of recreational facilities, studying and promoting the Silk Road heritage, and developing tourism products can lead to tangible socio-economic benefits.

Upon examining the research and investigations conducted on the complexes, a comprehensive review of the SWOT analysis can be below.

3.2.7.1. SWOT for complex heritages (com.)

Strengths (Scom.)

- S_{com.1}. The strategic location of complexes within the Historic Centre establishes harmonious connection with other historical heritage assets.
- S_{com.2}. Robust legal protection and designation as heritage sites of republican importance.
- S_{com.3}. All heritages retain, at least partially, their original function.
- S_{com.4}. Unique and unparalleled atmosphere created by the harmonious grouping of architectural elements.
- S_{com.5}. All heritage objects within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage sites and designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Weaknesses (Wcom.)

- W_{com.1}. The need for collaboration with religious organizations occupying heritage sites to facilitate tourist inflow.
- W_{com.2}. Khoja Zayniddin and Mavlonoi Sharif complexes located to densely populated areas, resulting in a high degree of external influence by local residents.
- W_{com.3}. The adjacency of residential houses surrounding the heritage sites.
- W_{com.4}. Limited availability of information pertaining to the heritage sites.
- W_{com.5}. Restrictions on photography and videography within mosque interiors (part of the complex) during visits.
- W_{com.6}. The absence of infrastructure facilities for visiting heritage sites for individuals with limited abilities.

Opportunities (Ocom.)

O_{com.1}. Due to their religious and spiritual significance, mosques and mausoleums are revered by the local populace, prompting heightened efforts toward their preservation.

O_{com.2}. Currently unutilized heritage structures have been well-maintained. With minimal initial conservation efforts, tourism-related activities can be introduced at all heritage sites.

Threats (*T_{com.}*)

T_{com.1}. The Mavlonoi Sharif Complex operates under a lease, rendering the heritage function and visitation schedule subject to the tenant's discretion.

T_{com.2}. Inability to reach consensus on visitation schedules for heritage sites utilized by investors, potentially leading to cessation of activity or restricted access to the sites. Off-season closures of heritage gates are common.

T_{com.3}. Escalation of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system deficiencies, which can adversely affect the structural integrity of all heritage buildings.

3.2.8. Diagnosis of other heritages in the Historic Centre of Bukhara

In this section, fifteen heritages that are important in the social and economic life of Bukhara as the heritage of the Silk Road are studied and evaluated according to the methodology. Many of these sites are leveraged for objectives within the tourism sector. The construction period of heritage objects was carried out in the 12th-19th centuries and has been preserved until now. Many heritages are densely located (Figure 42) in the eastern part of the Historic Centre. These heritage buildings possess distinct, independent locations, and the majority exhibit variations in their construction, functional objectives, and dimensions. Consequently, it is deemed suitable for a group of 15 individuals to study these sites collectively within a single unit (Annexes, heritage inventory: worksheets 35, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59).

Figure 42. Inventoried fifteen heritages location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara



Source: Author. Created using Yandex Map

The Ark Fortress Complex is regarded as analogous to the structures within this assortment. Fortresses typically comprise an assemblage of multiple edifices and are commonly investigated within the context of castle attributes.

The urban water supply of Bukhara was predominantly facilitated through the Shahrud Canal (Figure 43), also known as “Rudi Shahr” (City River). This canal originates from the Zarafshan River at a location several kilometers away from the city and traverses along an artificially elevated channel, which ascends above the surrounding terrain.²⁸

Figure 43. Shahrud canal



Source: Author, 2023

The entrance to the canal was situated south of the Mazar Gate (Gate of Mazar Sharif). It featured a relatively large aperture that ran beneath the city wall, secured with bars to prevent unauthorized entry. The canal bisected the city’s territory diagonally, creating two nearly equal portions, and exited near the Talipoch Gate. Most of the canal’s water was consumed within the city, resulting in a significantly smaller flow upon exit. In densely populated areas, specifically near the city’s trading centre at Toki Sarrafon and its eastern and western vicinities, the canal was channeled underground. Special passages connected certain residential buildings to the subterranean conduit, providing inhabitants with access to water. Numerous smaller canals branched off from the Shahrud Canal, delivering water to various parts of the city. The canal’s estimated construction dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries, with its current form originating in the XVI century.

Fortified Walls of the Old City and Talipoch Gate (Figure 44) were analyzed conjointly due to their proximity and harmonious relationship. They are separately identified as recognized objects of the republican type in official documentation (Order No. 404, June 28, 2019, Tashkent).

Talipoch Gate (Talipoch - gate’s name signifies a hill or the hill of a padishah) is one of the two surviving gates, along with the Karakul Gate. The gates of Bukhara have been largely preserved in their original form. Constructed by Abdulla-khan (a ruler from the Sheibanid dynasty) between 1557 and 1598, the gate is located on the northwestern fortress wall of Bukhara. Notably, the Shahrud Canal exited the city near the Talipoch Gate. The extant sections of the fortress walls, which include some interruptions, represent a unique example of Bukhara’s

²⁸ Rusrav.uz (2018), Shahrud canal. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/kanal-shahrud-shohi-rud/>

defensive architecture. Erected between 1540 and 1549 under the rule of Abdulaziz-khan, these walls encompassed the city's suburbs, with some portions still standing today. The area of Bukhara enclosed by this wall measured 440-450 hectares. Originally, there were precisely eleven gates: 1) Talipoch; 2) Uglon; 3) Khazrati Imam; 4) Samarkand; 5) Mazari Sharif; 6) Karshi (Kavola); 7) Sallokhkona; 8) Namozgokh; 9) Sheikh Jalol; 10) Karakul (Hadj); 11) Shirgiran. Presently, only the Karakul and Talipoch Gates remain.

Figure 44. Talipoch gate and fortified walls



Source: Author, 2022

Constructed from thatched and mud bricks, the Bukhara fortress walls underwent numerous repairs and rebuilding in certain sections. The walls' summit featured loopholes for direct combat and mounted shelling of the wall's base. Parts of the walls have been preserved: 1) from the Talipoch Gate to the Karakul Gate, and 2) from the Karakul Gate to the Sheikh Jalol Gate. The wall and the gate's rear side were neglected, with residents disposing of garbage there. In front of the wall and gate lies Bukhara's central market, which is currently utilized as a parking lot.

Zindan (Dungeon), a term in Persian signifying "prison" or "dungeon," refers to a pit designed to hold prisoners. The Zindan (Figure 45) was constructed in the 18th century under the rulers of Bukhara from the Mangyt dynasty. Throughout the 19th century, the heritage site underwent repair and construction work. During the annexation of Turkestan to Russia, large domed structures composed of rectangular bricks were erected to serve as cells for prisoners. Following the revolution, the complex was abandoned for some time.

Currently, the Zindan houses a museum dedicated to the legal proceedings of Bukhara from the late 17th to the early 20th centuries. The museum's exhibits inform visitors about the judicial system in the Emirate of Bukhara and showcase a collection of weapons belonging to the Bukhara Emirate from the 17th to the early 20th centuries. There is no access for individuals with mobility impairments to the museum.

Figure 45. Zindan



Source: Author, 2022

Ismail Somoni Khauz (Figure 46) was situated in the Bahodur-biy quarter in the northwestern part of the old city of Bukhara. The quarter's shrine was the tomb of Ismail Samani, which was located within its boundaries. The khauz was buried, presumably in the late 1920s, during efforts to combat the "Rishta - subcutaneous worm". In the early 2000s, Khauz Ismail Samani was restored to its original location. Today, this area is part of the regional park for culture and recreation.

Figure 46. Khauz of Ismail Samani



Source: Author, 2022

There is the Second passage - The building of the Moscow Accounting Bank of royal Russia is in the historical part of Bukhara. From the east, the building borders the Mir Haidari Poyon Mosque, on the north with the Fathullozhon caravanserai, and on the west with private households. The second passage (Moscow Accounting Bank) was built in 1912. The first city polyclinic was located in the bank building for many years. At present, the edifice accommodates an museum dedicated to the exhibition of fine arts, ceramics, and textile artistry, specifically carpets, which serves to captivate the interest of visitors.

Figure 47. Second Passage



Source: Author, 2022

1st Passage (Figure 48). In the past, the location was under the possession of the treasury, and it housed a substantial caravanserai comprising 60 cells, commonly referred to as the Hindu or Karshi, which was predominantly inhabited by Indian residents. The caravanserai encompassed virtually the entire district, also named Filkhon (Elephant), due to the Indian merchants who brought elephants and lodged there. In 1912, the first passage was constructed within its premises, which, among other facilities, included postal and telegraph services.

By the end of 1873, the royal Russian postal service was established in Bukhara. Concurrently, telegraph communications emerged and progressively evolved alongside postal services. During the course of the investigation, it was evidenced that the internal condition of the cultural heritage object was in a discernibly dilapidated state.

Figure 48. 1st Passage. Eastern gate and Inner courtyard.



Source: Author, 2021

All extant structures within the Ark Fortress (Figure 49) can be attributed to the periods of the Uzbek dynasties: the Ashtarkhanids (17th century) and the Mangyts (18th-20th centuries). The Ark constitutes a sizable earthen fortification situated in the northwestern region of contemporary Bukhara, characterized by a relatively flat elevation and steep inclines. In terms of its layout, the Fortress exhibits an irregular rectangular shape, with a slight elongation from west to east. The walls of the Ark span 789.60 meters in length, and its internal surface area encompasses 4 hectares. The elevation of the Fortress, when measured from Registan Square, varies between 16 and 20 meters.

Figure 49. Ark fortress



Source: Author, 2020

A majority of the structures within the Ark were constructed using a timber framework, a prevalent technique in Central Asia, which was filled with adobe bricks and coated with plaster. Simpler residences were built using a homogeneous frame, while more affluent ones employed a two-row frame. A limited number of constructions within the Ark utilized fired bricks, including the takhtapul or ramp at the entrance, the nagorakhona—an edifice

above the entrance gate, the *dolon*—a covered passage (leading from the base of the gate to the Ark’s surface), the Jami and Khonakoh mosques, treasury cellars, walls of the throne room, the mazar (tomb of a Muslim “saint”) of Sayyid Battolgozi, and a small madrasah situated in the northeastern corner of the Ark. Notably, during the Middle Ages, renowned figures such as Rudaki, Avicenna, and Omar Khayyam conducted their work within the Ark.

Nadir Devon Begi’s Khonako and Khauz (Figure 50) is situated within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and forms part of the Lyabi Khauz complex. The Khonakoh was constructed under the initiative and funding of Nodir Devonbegi, a representative of the Uzbek Arlat clan and vizier (minister) during the reign of Ashtarkhanid Imamkuli Khan in 1619-1620. The Nodir Devonbegi kkhauz is an octagonal reservoir with dimensions of 42 by 36 meters and a depth of up to five meters. Stone steps constitute the walls of the structure. The reservoir held more than 4000 m³ of water, sourced from the canal system; however, the khauz did not have a runoff, and it was subsequently transformed into a fountain. In the beginning of 1619-20, the khauz was named after its creator, Nodir Devonbegi.

During the 1920s, the khauz escaped the drainage that affected most other khauzes in Bukhara, which were deemed as sources of disease. The preservation of the khauz can be attributed to the high artistic value of the ensemble, which played a central role in safeguarding its existence.

Extensive restoration and decorative efforts within the khonakoh were executed under the direction of the last ruler of Bukhara from the Mangyt dynasty, Emir Alimkhan. During the Soviet era, the khonakoh building was utilized as a house of culture. Presently, the Nadir Devon-begi khonakoh serves as a museum.

Figure 50. Nadir Devon Begi’s Khonako and Khauz



Source: Author, 2022

The Minaret Kalyan is a component of the architectural ensemble Poi-Kalon (Figure 51), which represents one of the oldest architectural monuments. Standing as the tallest structure in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, it reaches a height of 46.5 meters. The minaret’s name is translated from Persian as “large minaret”. It was constructed in 1127 during the time when Bukhara was part of the Karakhanid state. The driving force behind its construction was the ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty, Arslan Khan Muhammad, who was renowned for his urban planning endeavours.

Figure 51. Ensemble Poi-Kalon: Mir-Arab madrasah, Minaret Kalyan, Mosque Kalyan



Source: Author, 2020

During the first quarter of the 12th century, Karakhanid ruler Arslan Khan Muhammad acquired a sizable parcel of land in the western part of Shahrستان. He ordered the construction of private residences, a Friday mosque, and a minaret within this territory. However, this endeavor was unsuccessful, as the unfinished minaret collapsed and destroyed the mosque. The mosque was restored in 1121, and the minaret was completed eight years later. The minaret is a colossal brick column that tapers slightly towards the top and is crowned with a large lantern. Its foundation measures approximately 10 meters, with a height of 46.5 meters, a lower trunk diameter of 10.6 meters, and an upper trunk diameter of roughly 6 meters. To preserve the heritage from adverse effects, access to the top of the Minaret is prohibited. A barrier has been erected to protect the foundation from damage caused by tourists.

The minaret of the Khoja Kalon Mosque and Khauz (Figure 52) is located in the central historic part of the old city. It forms a cohesive architectural complex with the mosque, the Khoja Kalon Khauz, and the Abdurakhmon Alam madrasah situated on Gaukushon Square. The minaret is second in size only to the 12th-century Bukhara minaret. It was built concurrently with the Khoja Kalon Mosque, under the initiative and funding of the Dzhuybar sheikh, Khoja Sad, also known as Khoja Kalon. Both structures were constructed between 1573 and 1579.

Bearing a resemblance to the Kalyan minaret in terms of appearance and proportions, the Khoja Kalon (Gaukushon) minaret stands at a height of 19.5 meters and is adorned with a twelve-arched lantern. It is the tallest structure within the eponymous complex and, like the Kalon, is connected to the roof of the adjacent Khoja Kalon Mosque via a brick bridge transition. The area of the khauz is 256 square meters.

Currently, both the Minaret and Khauz are closed due to restoration works. Observations during the research indicate that restoration work has also been halted within the premises.

Figure 52. Khoja Kalon Minaret and Khauz



Source: Author, 2022

The ancient courtyard of the Fayzulla Khodjaev residential house (Figure 53) in Bukhara is believed to have been built between 1800 and 1810. However, there is no available information regarding its original owner.

Before the establishment of Soviet power, the house was owned by the affluent merchant Ubaydulla Khoja, father of Fayzulla Khodjaev. Between 1930 and 1937, Fayzulla Khodjaev, the secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Commissariat, resided in the house. In 1937, he was arrested in Tashkent in a contentious case, subsequently sentenced to death, and executed in Moscow in 1938. He was posthumously exonerated in 1965.

Until the 1950s, the house functioned as a residential building. It later served as a school, followed by a preschool pedagogical school, and then a kindergarten. Eventually, a portion of the house was allocated for restoration purposes.

Figure 53. Fayzulla Khodjaev House Museum.



Source: Author, 2020

The Mulla Payraviy Chillakhona is situated in one of Bukhara's ancient guzars. The foundation portion of the structure dates to the 14th-15th centuries, while the upper part was restored in the 19th century. The Mulla Payravi mosque, which underwent restoration in the 19th century, is referred to as a chillakhona or library in some sources. The Cultural Heritage Department refers to it as Chillakhona. Only minimal information about His Holiness Mulla Payravi can be found in the books "History of Bukhara City and its Surrounding Shrines" and Sadriddin Salim Bukhari's "Blessed Shrines of Bukhara". Mulla Payravi was one of the Sufis who lived in the 14th century. Comprehensive information about the heritage and personality of Payravi is limited.

A comprehensive assessment of each object was conducted utilizing a systematic methodology, which entailed on-site visits, data analysis, and in-depth evaluations. The findings of the case study can be examined in Table 44.

Table 44. Current State (CS) variable calculation for other heritages

Other heritages	No	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
	1	Shohrud canal	4	3	1	4	5	2	3.5
	2	Fortified walls of the old city	3	2	1	3	5	2	2.6
	3	Talipoch Gate	3	2	1	3	5	2	2.6
	4	Zindan (Dungeon)	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	5	Ismail Samani Khauz	4	3	1	5	5	2	3.5
	6	2nd-Passage building	4	3	2	4	5	2	3.8
	7	1st-Passage building	2	3	2	2	5	2	2.8
	8	Mulla Payravi chillakhonasi	3	3	2	3	5	2	3.3
	9	Ark Fortress	3	3	2	5	5	2	3.3
	10	Nadir Devon Begi's Khonakoh	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8
	11	Nadir Devon Begi Khauz	4	3	2	5	5	2	3.8
	12	Kalyan Minaret	4	3	3	5	5	2	4.1
	13	Khoja Kalon minaret	4	2	2	3	5	2	3.4
	14	Khoja Kalon Khauz	3	2	2	3	5	2	2.9
15	Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum	4	3	3	5	5	2	4.1	

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 – Almost disappeared; 3 – Severely damaged; 4 – Slightly damaged; 5 – No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 – Very disturbed; 2 – Altered; 3 – Little altered; 4 – No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 – Without physical protection; 2 – Access difficult; 3 – With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 – Known locally; 3 – Known within the region; 4 – Documented; 5 – Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 – Uncatalogued(no protection); 2 – Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 – Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 – High legal protection (national protection); 5 – Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 – Private; 2 – Public; 3 – Mixed.
** Excludable criteria.

Source: Author

From the aforementioned indicators, it can be observed that the Fortified Walls of the ancient city, Talipoch Gate, 1st Passage building, and Khoja Kalon Khauz built heritages have scored below 3 points. All of these heritages are considered significant landmarks along the Silk Road. The walls and gate are situated adjacent to one another. Information obtained from the Cultural Heritage Administration and during interviews highlighted the urgent need for substantial funding to preserve these sites, as well as the prevailing financial constraints.

The heritages are located in the southwestern part of the region's largest central market, with the market-facing side serving as a parking lot. The area also accommodates open-air markets. As a result, the neglected rear side has become a dumping ground for waste left by local residents, market vendors, and consumers. Heavy rainfall in the spring of 2022 caused a significant portion of the wall to collapse. There is no apparent program or standard for the restoration and conservation of these heritage sites. However, the objects are still considered to have significant potential as part of the Silk Road and as the remaining walls and ancient gates of the historic city.

The 1st Passage building is currently leased to an investor who plans to undertake restoration work. The Khoja Kalon Khauz has ceased to function as a heritage site for almost three years now. The cause of this halt is due to the site being leased to an investor, and when the investor initiated restoration work, the previous beneficiaries and local residents expressed dissatisfaction, leading to a halt in the work. During the study period and subsequent visits over the next year, it was determined that the heritage objects remained unused. Heritages that scored above 4 points, such as Kalyan Minaret, and F. Khodjaev House Museum, experience high visitor numbers during the tourist season. Moreover, their state of preservation is satisfactory. Implementing tourism enhancement programs

in all heritage sites and promoting the significance of the Silk Road heritage objects can greatly contribute to alleviating the seasonality of visitors to these cultural heritage sites.

In the following Table 45, the intrinsic value indicators of the heritage objects can be seen.

Table 45. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for other heritages

Other heritages	№	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN).	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
	1	Shohrud canal	4	3	4	4	4	3.7
	2	Fortified walls of the old city	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	3	Talipoch Gate	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	4	Zindan (Dungeon)	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	5	Ismail Samani Khauz	4	3	3	3	3	3.4
	6	2nd Passage building	4	3	4	4	4	3.7
	7	1st Passage building	3	3	3	3	3	3.0
	8	Mulla Payravi chillakhonasi	3	3	3	3	3	3.0
	9	Ark Fortress	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	10	Nadir Devon Begi's Khonakoh	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	11	Nadir Devon Begi Khauz	4	3	4	4	3	3.6
	12	Kalyan Minaret	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	13	Khoja Kalon minaret	4	4	4	3	3	3.8
	14	Khoja Kalon Khauz	3	4	3	3	3	3.3
15	Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum	4	4	4	4	4	4.0	

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

All heritages have achieved a high score of above 3 points in the Intrinsic Value variable. This is because all of them are considered to have high historical, unique, and Silk Road Significance. Only the heritages that are not currently used for any purpose, such as Khoja Kalon Khauz, Khoja Kalon Minaret, Mullo Payravi Chillakhona, 1st Passage, Fortified Walls, and Talipoch Gate, have received relatively lower scores. Heritage objects with scores of 4 or higher continue to attract tourists today due to their Authenticity, Representativeness, and Distinctiveness. In the subsequent Table 46, the recreational and tourism capacities of the heritage elements are calculated.

Table 46. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for other heritages

	№	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
Other heritages	1	Shohrud canal	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3.9
	2	Fortified walls of the old city	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3.5
	3	Talipoch Gate	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	4	Zindan (Dungeon)	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3.9
	5	Ismail Samani Khauz	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	3.6
	6	2nd Passage building	4	4	3	5	3	3	3	3.6
	7	1st Passage building	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3.1
	8	Mulla Payravi chillakhonasi	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3.0
	9	Ark Fortress	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	3.9
	10	Nadir Devon Begi's Khonakoh	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3.6
	11	Nadir Devon Begi Khauz	4	4	3	5	4	3	3	3.7
	12	Kalyan Minaret	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4.3
	13	Khoja Kalon minaret	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3.5
	14	Khoja Kalon Khauz	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3.2
	15	Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3.9

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according to the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

According to RV, two heritage objects: 1st passage and Mulla Payravi are scored below the availability (AV) criteria. Because the 1st Passage is currently rented out and reconstruction works are underway. The tenant plans to use this property as an office according to the information given by Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department. Although Mulla Payravi has been partially reconstructed and restored, it is not currently able to accommodate visitors. The internal part of the heritage building lacks visitor facilities. Furthermore, complete and sufficient information about the person associated with the name of this heritage object and the object itself is lacking. However, there is potential for tourism development in both objects and promoting them as part of the Silk Road. Developing and integrating these sites into a tourism product program is considered a suitable objective. Based on the methodology, Mulla Payravi and 1st Passage are removed from the list of objects where tourism enhancement can be implemented. Moreover, all heritages lack infrastructure to provide services for those with limited abilities from an accessibility standpoint.

A total of 13 heritages with satisfactory results exhibit a strong association with the Silk Road, and each possesses the potential to serve as a distinct attraction for tourists.

By synthesizing the analyzed variables, the heritages' comprehensive TAR (Tourism Attractiveness Rating) indicators are depicted in Table 47.

Table 47. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for other heritages

	№	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
Other heritages	1	Shohrud canal	3.5	3.7	3.9	11.1
	2	Fortified walls of the old city	2.6	3.6	3.5	9.7
	3	Talipoch Gate	2.6	3.6	3.6	9.8
	4	Zindan (Dungeon)	3.8	4.0	3.9	11.7
	5	Ismail Samani	3.5	3.4	3.6	10.5

	Khauz				
6	2nd Passage building	3.8	3.7	3.6	11.1
7	1st Passage building	2.8	3.0	3.1	8.9
8	Mulla Payravi chillakhonasi	3.3	3.0	3.0	9.3
9	Ark Fortress	3.3	3.6	3.9	10.8
10	Nadir Devon Begi's Khonakoh	3.8	4.0	3.6	11.4
11	Nadir Devon Begi Khauz	3.8	3.6	3.7	11.1
12	Kalyan Minaret	4.1	4.0	4.3	12.4
13	Khoja Kalon minaret	3.4	3.8	3.5	10.7
14	Khoja Kalon Khauz	2.9	3.3	3.2	9.4
15	Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum	4.1	4.0	3.9	12.0

Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points.
CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value" of Resource; RV = "Recreational Value" of Resource

Source: Author

Out of 15 heritages, 8 (53.3%) scored below 11. The primary reason for this is the current state of the heritage objects (CS). 2 heritages are excluded from the possibility of tourism enhancement due to scoring 2 from the AV criteria of the RV variable. Heritages with scores below 11 can still be utilized as tourism products; however, it is essential to adapt the process of maintaining and ensuring their safety. There is considerable potential for tourism enhancement in heritages with scores above 11. Furthermore, Ark Fortress, Kalyan Minaret, Zindan, and Shohrud canal stand out due to their uniqueness and rarity as Silk Road objects. Currently, Shahrud Canal, Minaret Kalyan, Ismail Samani Khauz, and Nodir Devonbegi Khauz are fulfilling their original functions, while Zindan, 2nd Passage, Ark Fortress, Ancient Courtyard of F. Khodjaev, and Nodir Devon Begi Khonakoh house museums that provide information about the history, culture, and customs of Bukhara and Central Asia.

After examining the 15 heritage objects, a SWOT analysis was conducted. Because SWOT analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the internal and external factors affecting to the tourism enhancement for the heritages which can be instrumental in making well-informed strategic decisions.

3.2.8.1. SWOT for other heritages (oth)

Strengths (Soth.)

Soth.1. The strategic location of heritages within the Historic Centre fosters a harmonious coexistence with other historical heritages.

Soth.2. The heritages are well protected from a legal standpoint, as they are classified as republican category heritages.

Soth.3. A majority of the heritage sites are well preserved and exhibit unique features specific to their type (e.g. Shohrud Canal, Ismail Samani Khauz, 2nd Passage, Kalyan Minaret, F.Khodjaev House Museum).

Soth.4. Several heritages currently serving their original functions or operating as museums for visitors.

Soth.5. All heritage sites are situated within the Historic Centre of Bukhara, which is recognized as a Silk Road heritage site on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Weaknesses (Woth.)

Woth.1. There are insufficient funds allocated for their preservation and conservation owing to the abundance of heritages.

Woth.2. The unavailability of comprehensive information precludes obtaining accurate knowledge about certain heritage sites.

Woth.3. Heritages with low scores, such as Fortified Walls, Talipoch Gate, 1st Passage building, and Khoja Kalon Khauz need urgent preservation and conservation efforts.

- W_{oth}*.4. Lack of a scheduled plan, program or standard for the restoration and conservation of these heritage sites.
- W_{oth}*.5. Waste dumping near the heritage sites, causing damage to the structures.
- W_{oth}*.6. The creation of infrastructure to accommodate tourists and visitors with limited abilities has not been considered at heritages.

Opportunities (O_{oth}.)

- O_{oth}*.1. Untapped tourism potential exists for heritage objects not currently incorporated into the tourism industry.

Threats (T_{oth}.)

- T_{oth}*.1. The long-term leasing of heritage sites for reconstruction by external sources, particularly tenants, may diminish their value as tourist attractions.
- T_{oth}*.2. The inability to negotiate a “time of visit” agreement with investors utilizing the heritages may result in the cessation of their activities or restricted access to the sites. Consequently, heritage sites may remain closed during the off-season.
- T_{oth}*.3. The exacerbation of environmental issues, such as soil salinity, groundwater pollution, and sewage system problems, adversely impacts heritage sites.
- T_{oth}*.4. Conflicts between investors and residents, potentially causing disruptions in restoration work.
- T_{oth}*.5. Continuous neglect and lack of maintenance could lead to further deterioration or collapse of heritage objects.

3.2.9. Diagnosis for heritages of Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor (Bukhara)

As part of the research topic, in addition to the studies conducted on the heritage sites of Bukhara’s Historic Centre, considered the one of the centre of the Silk Road, it was aimed to investigate heritage sites located outside the Historic Centre as well. As a result, it is possible to form a clear and broad understanding of its heritage related to the Silk Road in the Bukhara region. In this process, cultural heritage sites located in the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor in the Bukhara region were studied.

The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor, part of the Silk Roads, extends along the Zarafshan River, its broader hydrological basin, and the Karakum Desert. According to the Silk Road ICOMOS Thematic Study (Williams, 2014), this corridor ranks as the fourth and fifth out of a total of 54 corridors. It is connected to the Tien-Shan Corridor in the north, the Fergana Valley Corridor in the east, the Amudarya Corridor in the south, and the Caspian Corridor in the west via the southern Aral Sea. Additionally, it connects to the Khorasan Corridor (previously referred to as the Great Khorasan Road) originating from Merv.²⁹

This corridor encompasses various heritage sites, including Chashma Ayub (the evaluation of Chashma Ayub is presented in the section dedicated to mausoleums and tombs, while the other sites are examined individually), the Vardanze Settlement, the Vobkent Minaret, the Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex, the Chor Bakr Necropolis, the Varakhsha Settlement, the Paikend Settlement, and the Historic Centre of Bukhara, located in the Bukhara region. Comprehensive field research, inventory, and assessment have been conducted on these Silk Road heritage sites.

The Vardanze archaeological site (Figure 54) contains the remains of the medieval fortified town of Vardana, which held a strategic position along the Samarkand-Bukhara (Shahrokh-main way) segment of the Silk Roads. Vardana was one of the political capitals of Western Sogd. Spanning the 4th to 8th centuries, it served as the capital of a historical agricultural region in Bukhara, with its production dependent on the water resources of Shafirkan, a medieval canal connected to the Zarafshan River.

Vardana was the residence of the Vardan-Khudats (Kings of Vardana), who vied for dominance in the region with the Hephthalites, the Turkish Khaganates, and the Arabs between the 4th and 8th centuries. The Vardan-

²⁹ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1675/>

Khudats ruled the entire Bukhara oasis in the early 8th century, and their palace, adorned with decorative traces, is currently under excavation within the Citadel.

Between the 4th and 13th centuries, the Vardanze Settlement functioned as a crucial commercial and industrial centre at the frontier between the steppe and the areas along the Silk Road. It played a vital role in facilitating the export and import of products between the nomadic and settled populations.

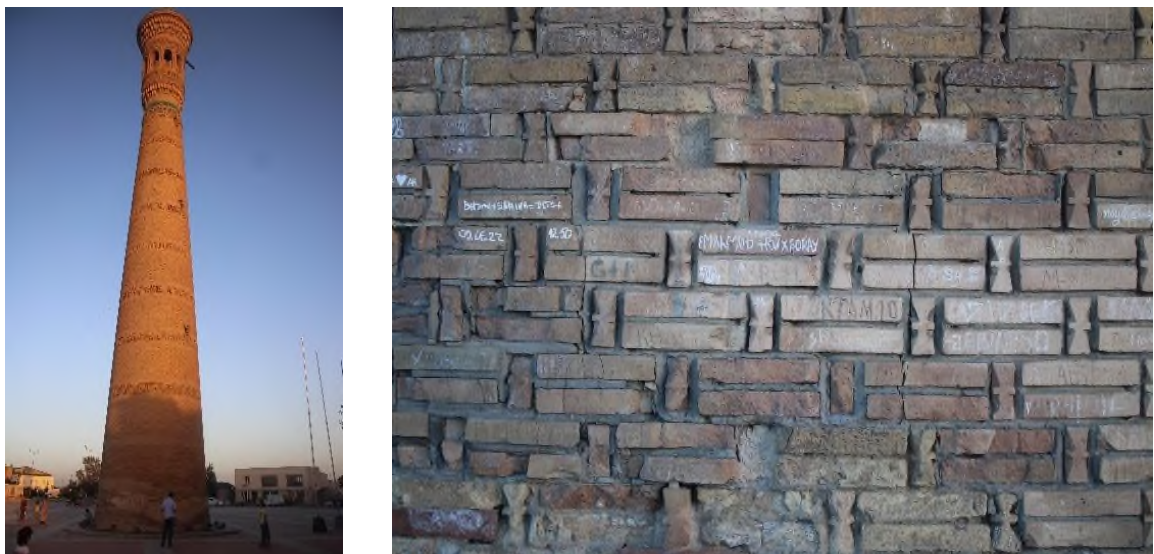
Figure 54. Vardanze settlement



Source: Author, 2022

Vobkent Minaret. A significant site for understanding the origin and evolution of minarets in Central Asia. The Minaret reflected when baked-brick ornamentation was augmented and replaced by glazed tiles. Its awe-inspiring level of luxury and architectural embellishment had a sole ideological goal - to represent kings' authority. Its position in ancient Vobkent, a significant Silk Road hub on a caravan route, makes it particularly unique with two functions: prayer calling and serving as a light for caravans.³⁰ The height of the minaret from the bottom of the socle up to the top of the basic column is 40.3 m. The fourth strip contains the historical inscription from which it was established that the minaret was constructed in the 593 Hijri years (1196-1197). The tower is well-preserved and the surroundings are adapted for visiting, but a fence does not surround it. Minaret being carved and damaged by residents and visitors in order to write their names on its foundation. This situation increased the damage to the heritage (Figure 55).

Figure 55. Vobkent Minaret and its foundation



Source: Author, 2022

³⁰ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Roads Sites in Uzbekistan. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5500/>

The Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex stands as an outstanding example of local Muslim traditions in constructing necropolises for kings, their families, saints, and distinguished clerics. The Khonakoh, the most distinctive structure within the complex, was specifically designed to accommodate the needs of Sufi monks and traveling dervishes who came to pay homage to the saints. Notably, the ribbed dome of the khonakoh represents a remarkable example of 16th-century Islamic architecture in Central Asia.³¹

Within the complex, there are numerous structures, including the dahma (gravestone) of Bakhouddin Nakshband (Figure 56), the Khakim Kushbegi Mosque, the Saho-khona, the Muzaffarkhan Mosque, the Abdul-Lazizkhan Khonakoh, and a minaret.

Figure 56. Dahma (gravestone) of Bakhouddin Nakshband



Source: Author, 2022

The Chor Bakr Necropolis architectural complex (Figure 57) stands as a testament to the religious legacy of late Islamic Central Asia and represents its logical local continuation, originating in the later period of the historic Silk Roads. Traditionally, mausoleums and necropolises were constructed for revered individuals, and subsequently, people have aspired to be buried alongside them. Chor Bakr is the largest necropolis complex in the vicinity of Bukhara and features a unique interior layout.³²

Preserving 80% of its authenticity and integrity, Chor-Bakr comprises 25 structures, including a khonakoh, a mosque, an ayvan with khudjras, a darvazakhona, a minaret, and 20 smaller objects – courtyards, burial places with dome coverings, and freestanding portals. At present, the heritage complex is being utilized for its intended purpose. It is considered an open destination for tourists, pilgrims, and religious education seekers alike.

Figure 57. Minaret, Mosque, Khonakoh: Courtyard, Mausoleums



Source: Author, 2022

³¹ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Roads Sites in Uzbekistan. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5500/>

³² UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Roads Sites in Uzbekistan. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5500/>

Prior to the Arab takeover, the settlement of Varakhsha (Figure 58) functioned as a commercial centre and palace along the Silk Road. Situated 45 km west of Bukhara, it was established as a village in the 4th-3rd centuries BC. Varakhsha served as a Sogdian political hub and the outdoor residence of the Bukhar Khudats, boasting a heavily fortified citadel and a uniquely designed palace that featured 8th-century murals and alabaster carvings in the “Red” and “Blue” halls. These artistic elements fused Sogdian traditions with Indian, Sasanian, and Umayyad motifs. The settlement was a crucial military outpost at the western border of the oasis and an important trade centre situated on the road between Bukhara and Khorezm. It was located within the contact zone between nomadic and sedentary populations, as well as the heart of a vast agricultural region irrigated by canals in close proximity to the western wall of the Bukhara oasis. Varakhsha possesses associative qualities related to its notable pre-Islamic significance in the Bukhara calendar and during the Arab conquest. The site holds the potential to reveal urban planning, architectural, and artistic features characteristic of such towns.

Accessing the site to conduct an inventory proved challenging. There are two routes to reach the site, both of which present difficulties. The first road was obstructed by a railway crossing without an established infrastructure for traversal. The second route’s final 7 km did not meet the necessary conditions for travel. The heritage site is situated on a hill, and no protective barrier has been constructed. During the inventory process, plastic waste was discovered on the hill, and food waste accumulated near the heritage walls due to residents.

The site’s current state of neglect can be attributed to the remaining heritage structure’s limited remnants, which consist of only walls, its isolated location 45 kilometers away in a desert region, and its absence of notable economic value. Adjacent lands have been designated for agricultural utilization by local farmers. Access to the site is predominantly restricted to scholarly research endeavors, archaeological explorations, and fieldwork. The feasibility of instituting tourism programs is considerably limited, primarily due to insufficient accessibility and the unavailability of appropriate road infrastructure.

Figure 58. Varakhsha settlement



Source: Author, 2022

Paikend exemplifies the impact of the Silk Road’s comprehensive connections and the exchange of social ideals on urban development, architecture, and cultural traditions. It is a remarkable illustration of Sogdian urban design and architecture, influenced by Islamic traditions during its later occupation. By functioning as a trading hub and home to merchants, Paikend significantly contributed to the proliferation and preservation of trade culture. Distinct from other minor Sogdian city-states, Paikend was a republic rather than a monarchy. Owing to its extensive excavations, Paikend serves as an invaluable data source for pre-Islamic and Islamic Transoxiana. The

city's economy relied on trade and manufacturing, as evidenced by the preserved ruins of glassblowers' and potters' workshops, as well as the oldest known pharmacy in Central Asia. Initially discovered as a stronghold in the 3rd century BC, it was transformed into a small town in the 5th century CE, and gradually expanded to cover 20 acres between the 9th and 11th centuries before being abandoned due to water scarcity. The presence of irrigation systems and the challenging natural environment (the sand-covered Kyzylkum desert) illustrate the influence of intensive cultural contact and trade along the Silk Road. As a significant economic and cultural centre on a bustling trade route, Paikend featured an expansive palace with interior wall paintings, a Zoroastrian temple, a mosque, and a minaret on the citadel. Additionally, it boasted robust fortifications, residential buildings, and well-planned streets. The substantial rabats and caravanserais in the vicinity of Paikend testify to the commerce between Transoxiana and Khorasan during the early years of Islam. Despite its position beyond the Kampyrduval wall surrounding the Bukhara oasis, Paikend (Figure 59) was a crucial defensive component in the system of border defenses of Sogdian Bukhara.³³

During the inventory process, it was observed that a History of Ancient Paikend museum had been established to display artifacts discovered during archaeological excavations near the heritage site. Various books and leaflets provide information on the history of the heritage. The heritage site's access infrastructure is well-maintained; however, there is a need to develop the touring facilities within the site itself.

Figure 59. Walls and History of Ancient Paikend museum



Source: Author, 2022

The study of heritages located in the Bukhara region (directly related to the main research topic) of the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritage, is considered highly significant. This is because the Corridor has played an essential role in the trade, culture, and religious dissemination along the Silk Road. Corridor represents a distinctive example of urban planning, architecture, and technological ensembles that developed in response to the utilization of water resources in medieval Central Asia. The majority of World Heritage cultural routes are directly associated with living religious traditions, such as Christian pilgrimage, the Routes of Santiago de Compostela in Spain and France; and Buddhist pilgrimage: Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range and Mount Wutai. The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor holds a direct association with various spiritual beliefs. Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Manicheanism have all peacefully coexisted along the Silk Roads. Furthermore, the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor exemplifies the Silk Road contribution to the development of Islam, specifically the dissemination of Sufism (Wawrytko, 2000).

Drawing upon the presented information, it becomes evident that the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its adjacent areas are located along the central destinations of the Silk Road. These centres have held substantial

³³ UNESCO (n.d.), Silk Roads Sites in Uzbekistan. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5500/>

historical importance in facilitating the interplay of religion, commerce, pilgrimage, and cultural exchange. This confluence has resulted in an extensive array of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The constructed cultural heritages examined within the purview of this subject can also be considered as the Silk Road's legacy. The Historic Centre of Bukhara, in conjunction with the 6 heritage sites investigated in this section, significantly contributes to the advancement of sustainable tourism and the development of competitive tourism programs, as they epitomize one of the central hubs of the Silk Road in Bukhara.

Consequently, based on the conducted research, collected data, and field studies, inventory worksheets the TAR indicators were calculated for the 6 cultural heritage sites mentioned above. The methodology began with determining the CS (Current State) variable, as shown in Table 48.

Table 48. Current State (CS) variable calculation for heritage sites outside Bukhara

	№	Name of the Heritage	Sta. Conser. (SC) ¹	Sta. the Sur. Area (SS) ²	Deg. Vul. (DV) ³	Soc. Scien. Rec. (SSR) ^{4**}	Leg. Stat. (LS) ^{5**}	Property Regime (PR) ^{6**}	Current state (CS)
Zarafshan-Korakum Corridor	1	Vardanze settlement	2	3	1	5	5	2	2.5
	2	Vobkent Minaret	4	3	1	5	5	2	3.5
	3	Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex	4	3	3	5	5	2	4.1
	4	Chor Bakr Necropolis	4	3	3	5	5	2	4.1
	5	Varakhsha settlement	2	3	1	5	5	2	2.5
	6	Paikend settlement	2	3	1	5	5	2	2.5

¹ State of Conservation: 1 - Disappeared; 2 – Almost disappeared; 3 – Severely damaged; 4 – Slightly damaged; 5 – No apparent damage.
² State the Surrounding Area: 1 – Very disturbed; 2 – Altered; 3 – Little altered; 4 – No alteration.
³ Degree of Vulnerability: 1 – Without physical protection; 2 – Access difficult; 3 – With physical protection.
⁴ Social and scientific recognition: 1 - Unknown; 2 – Known locally; 3 – Known within the region; 4 – Documented; 5 – Studied scientifically and made known publicly.
⁵ Legal Status: 1 – Uncatalogued(no protection); 2 – Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 – Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 – High legal protection (national protection); 5 – Maximum legal protection (international protection).
⁶ Property Regime: 1 – Private; 2 – Public; 3 – Mixed.
** Excludable criterions.

Source: Author

The settlements of Vardanze, Varakhsha, and Paikend have yielded lower results for the CS (Current State) variable. At present, only remnants of their walls remain as heritages. Moreover, the settlements still possess essential infrastructure elements for habitation, such as the foundations of fortress walls, water reservoirs, fortress gate areas, and others. History of Ancient Poykent Museum has been established based on the artifacts found in the region. The Vobkent minaret, Chor Bakr and Bakhouddin Complexes have been well-preserved, they have received high scores. All three sites presently appeal to both local and foreign visitors. While the Vobkent Minaret is regarded as a historical heritage, the Chor Bakr and Bakhouddin Complexes hold significant esteem within the local population as religious, pilgrimage destinations and places for worship.

In Table 49, the Intrinsic Value of heritages has been assessed based on the conducted research.

Table 49. Intrinsic Value (IV) variable calculation for heritage sites outside Bukhara

	№	Name of the Heritage	Integrity (IN).	Authenticity (AU)	Significance (SI)	Representativeness (RE)	Singularity (SIN)	Intrinsic Value (IV)
Zarafshan-Korakum Corridor	1	Vardanze settlement	2	4	4	4	4	3.2
	2	Vobkent Minaret	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	3	Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	4	Chor Bakr Necropolis	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
	5	Varakhsha settlement	2	4	4	4	4	3.2
	6	Paikend settlement	2	4	4	4	4	3.2

Rating was given for the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.

Source: Author

All objects received a score higher than average for the IV (Intrinsic Value) variable. Only the Vardanze, Varakhsha, and Paikend Settlements scored lower on the Integrity (IN) criterion, as a significant part of the heritage objects has not been preserved. Each site is distinct due to its vast geographical coverage, grandiosity, and uniqueness. As centres along the Silk Road, they have facilitated cultural, scientific, economic, and educational exchanges with one another. The recreational value of the heritage sites is presented in Table 50 below.

Table 50. Recreational value (RV) variable calculation for heritage sites outside Bukhara

	№	Name of the Heritage	FR	AT	AC	AV	FE	EV	RCC	RV
Zarafshan-Korakum Corridor	1	Vardanze settlement	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	3.1
	2	Vobkent Minaret	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	3	Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	4	Chor Bakr Necropolis	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
	5	Varakhsha settlement	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	3.1
	6	Paikend settlement	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3.4

Rating was given for the element itself (recreational value, tourism potential) according the above criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section.
Fragility (FR); Attractiveness (AT); Accessibility (AC); Availability (AV); Feasibility (FE); Educational Values (EV); Recreational Carrying Capacity (RCC); Recreational value (RV).

Source: Author

Upon evaluating the recreational dimension, Vardanze and Varakhsha heritage sites were allocated a score of 2 based on the AC criterion. This rating is attributed to the challenges associated with accessing these sites, as they are situated in remote desert regions, devoid of a nearby local population, and encompassing substandard road conditions, which collectively impede access. During the site visit, it was noted that there was a complete absence of directional signage leading to the heritage site. In accordance with the methodology, heritage sites that are inaccessible for public visitation are removed from consideration. Nonetheless, contingent upon the amelioration of the road infrastructure (which would necessitate considerable investment), the potential for fostering heritage tourism in the context of the Silk Road legacy is deemed to be substantial. The remaining sites were assessed satisfied because there were no provision for visits by individuals with mobility limitations. Drawing upon the results of all variables, the TAR outcomes for the heritage sites can be observed in Table 51.

Table 51. Tourism Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) calculation for heritage sites outside Bukhara

	№	Name of the Heritage	CS.	IV.	RV.	TAR. Max point 15
Zarafshan-Korakum Corridor	1	Vardanze settlement	2.5	3.2	3.1	8.8
	2	Vobkent Minaret	3.5	4.0	3.8	11.3
	3	Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex	4.1	4.0	3.8	11.9
	4	Chor Bakr Necropolis	4.1	4.0	3.6	11.7
	5	Varakhsha settlement	2.5	3.2	3.1	8.8
	6	Paikend settlement	2.5	3.2	3.4	9.1
Maximum possible score for the Evaluation of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR), adding the three variables of 15 points. CS = Current State; IV = "Intrinsic Value"; RV = "Recreational Value". *Heritage objects are located within a complex or building.						

Source: Author

Drawing from the TAR outcomes, three cultural heritage sites (Vardanze, Varakhsha, Paikend) have exhibited results below 11 points, while the other three (Vobkent Minaret, Bakhouddin, and Chor Bakr Complexes) have yielded satisfied results, suggesting a potential for tourism enhancement. A key concern is that all these cultural heritage sites are essential points along the Silk Road, as underscored by international organizations such as UNESCO. The primary objective involves the effective utilization of these cultural heritage sites in heritage tourism through a well-formulated, robust, and sustainable strategy. As a result, a SWOT analysis was conducted, informed by field studies and analyses carried out at the cultural heritage sites.

3.2.9.1. SWOT for other Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritages (zk).

Strengths (S_{zk}.)

- S_{zk}1. Presence of some of the most ancient heritages in Bukhara.
- S_{zk}2. Strong legal protection and recognition as sites of Republican importance.
- S_{zk}3. Heritage sites are well-preserved (Vobkent Minaret; Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor Bakr Complexes) and unique in their architectural and historical characteristics.
- S_{zk}4. The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is a vital component of the Silk Road, contributing to the development of Islam and facilitating religious, cultural, and commercial exchange.
- S_{zk}5. The heritage sites hold significant historical importance, featuring architectural and artistic elements that fuse Sogdian traditions with Indian, Sasanian, and Umayyad motifs.

Weaknesses (W_{zk}.)

- W_{zk}1. Insufficient funding for preservation and conservation due to the extensive area covered by heritage sites.
- W_{zk}2. Limited availability of accurate information about some heritage sites.
- W_{zk}3. Long distances between heritage sites and the city centre, coupled with a lack of service infrastructure (food, accommodation, transport) around the sites, excluding Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor-Bakr.
- W_{zk}4. The Vardanze and Varakhsha heritage sites are situated in remote desert regions, making them challenging to access and visit.
- W_{zk}5. The lack of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to these sites.

Opportunities (O_{zk}.)

- O_{zk}1. The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor's cultural heritage sites have the potential to attract both local and foreign tourists interested in the Silk Road's history and cultural exchange.

Threats (Tzk.)

T_{zk}.1. Local population's neglect and underappreciation of heritage sites (except Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor-Bakr).

T_{zk}.2. Worsening environmental issues, such as salinity and groundwater problems, intense weathering negatively impacting heritage sites.

T_{zk}.3. Poor state of integration among heritage sites (Vardanze, Varakhsha, Paikend), necessitating significant investment for preservation of the remaining structures.

T_{zk}.4. The settlements still possess essential infrastructure elements for habitation, such as the foundations of fortress walls, water reservoirs, fortress gate areas, and others, but no protective barriers have been constructed, leaving the sites vulnerable to damage.

T_{zk}.5. The absence of directional signage leading to the Vardanze and Varakhsha heritage sites may hinder their accessibility and potential for tourism.

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS

INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF TOURISM OFFER

4.1. Identification and general characteristics of the services

Sustainable tourist development is vital for preserving and enhancing local heritage sites, particularly along the ancient Silk Road. Not only does the rise of sustainable tourism in this region help to the local economy, but it also secures the long-term conservation of these irreplaceable treasures. To ensure sustainable tourism growth, it is essential to identify and involve key stakeholders, such as hotels, restaurants, and tour operators, who play a fundamental role in the management and promotion of the Silk Road's cultural legacy.

The significance of stakeholder engagement in sustainable tourism development is generally recognised. Several researchers have underlined the importance of a participatory strategy, which entails the active participation of stakeholders in the planning, decision-making, and implementation processes (Jamal and Getz, 1995; Hardy and Pearson, 2002; Bramwell and Lane, 2011). This participatory strategy promotes shared comprehension, enhances communication, and creates trust among stakeholders, resulting in more effective and sustainable tourism activities (Aas and Fletcher, 2005; Byrd and Dronberger, 2009).

Due to the region's diverse cultural, political, and economic environment, Silk Road region stakeholders confront unique challenges. To establish policies that strike a balance between economic growth, social fairness, and environmental protection, it is necessary to comprehend their viewpoints and goals (Holden, 2009; Koens and Papp, 2018). This study intends to investigate the role of stakeholders at Bukhara region in developing Silk Road based tourism for sustainable local tourist development.

4.2. Tourism providers

Data collection from the Tourism and Sports Department of Bukhara region regarding stakeholders providing accommodation, catering, and tourist services for travellers was done at September 2021. The number of tourist providers is organized as followed:

- 402 accommodation facilities;
- 84 restaurants;
- 115 tourism companies (including tour operators and travel agencies)

The total amount of tourist service reached 601 companies. In order to collect accurate data, a questionnaire was design. Questionnaires are time and cost-effective, particularly when dealing with high sample numbers (Dörnyei, 2009), and they provide a consistent framework for data collecting, ensuring the dependability of findings (Fink, 2013). They simplify the identification of trends and patterns by facilitating data analysis and response comparison across the sample (Creswell, 2017). In addition, questions can provide respondents with anonymity, which encourages them to provide honest and open responses, and they can be administered remotely, which increases response rates and convenience (Evans and Mathur, 2005). These characteristics justify utilizing a questionnaire as the data-collecting approach for a Bukhara region study involving various stakeholders.

Questionnaire

In the first stage of the study, questionnaires were prepared and distributed via Google Forms to groups established on social media platforms. However, due to providers' low response rates and lack of satisfaction with the convenience sampling method, a paper-based questionnaire was administered face-to-face with most of the providers.

The sample size was determined using a sample size calculator to establish the minimum number of surveys required. Sample size calculator provides various academic benefits that are necessary for producing trustworthy and generalizable results. Firstly, a well-calculated sample size ensures the sample is representative of the total population of tourist providers by accurately representing their characteristics (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970). Secondly, it boosts the statistical power of any investigation, minimizing the chance of Type II errors (failing to reject a false null hypothesis) and resulting in more trustworthy conclusions (Cohen, 2013). Thirdly, establishing

the right sample size ensures that data-gathering activities are neither insufficient nor excessive by optimizing resources such as time and money (Israel, 1992). Finally, sample size calculations offer a balance between the confidence level and the margin of error, ensuring that the research findings are both accurate and trustworthy (Kotrlík et al., 2001). In conclusion, incorporating a sample size calculator into research design is essential, as it enhances the credibility and dependability of findings by assuring representativeness, statistical power, resource optimization, and a balance of confidence and precision. Table 52 shows the minimum required questionnaires and the number of received questionnaires using the sample size calculator.

Table 52. Required (by sample size calculator) and received questionnaires numbers.

Service providers category	Total number	Minimum number of questionnaires required	The number of questionnaires received
Accommodation facilities	402	197	198
Restaurants	84	70	71
Tour operatotours	115	89	89
Total	601	356	358

Source: Author

The multi-step validation process was used in preparing the questionnaire and following steps were taken:

1. Expert review: This phase entailed soliciting comments from professionals in the industry, such as supervisors of the Polytechnic University of Valencia and the professor from the Tourism and Hotel Management department at Bukhara State University, to verify that the survey questions are pertinent, clear, and appropriately meet the study goals.
2. Pilot testing: As a pilot test, the questionnaire was presented to the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department of the Bukhara region. This process enabled for the collection of feedback from stakeholders who are intimately familiar with the topic and may give significant insight into the survey questions' clarity, relevance, and comprehensiveness.
3. Finalization and administration: Following the incorporation of expert and stakeholder comments, the questionnaire was finalized and targeted to respondents (hotels, restaurants, tour operators).

Content of the questionnaires

The questionnaires (Annex 4, 5, 6) was divided into five sections and included a different number of questions as follows: Introduction (11 questions), Silk Road resources (4 questions), Hospitality (4 questions), Governance (5 questions), and Sustainability (2 questions). In the hospitality section of the questionnaires exclusively obtained from tour operators three questions have been posed. Questions pertaining to additional services for accommodation facilities and restaurants have not been extended to the tour operators.

The questions are congruent in content; however, each service provider has articulated their unique perspectives in the acceptance of responses, influenced by their respective orientations. In the introductory sections, questions possessing the following thematic content have been presented:

- Name or Brand name of the organization.
- Respondent's name.
- Respondent's position.
- E-mail of organization or person who is filling out the questionnaire.
- Number of employees.
- Payment methods accepted.
- Booking system.
- Seasonality.
- Social networks usage for business.
- Webpage identification and use.
- What type does your business belong to?

In the introductory section, it is possible to observe that the scope of the service providers' operations and preliminary information about them are reflected. Consequently, through the collective data from all providers, one can discern the current state of their activities in Bukhara, as well as gain insights into the level of development and emerging trends within the sector.

In the second section, titled Silk Road Resources, the following questions have been posed:

- Level of your understanding of Silk Road heritage:
- Importance of the Silk Road in the tourism development in Bukhara.
- Usage the Silk Road brand to attract tourists to the premises.
- Assessment of the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage resources.

This collection of questions provides information concerning one of the core themes of the research topic, namely the Silk Road, its utilization and understanding by tourism providers. These questions are considered highly significant for the outcomes of the research study.

The third section, titled Hospitality consists of the following questions:

- Years of experience in (accommodation, restaurants, tour operators) sector.
- The quality of personnel being trained for working in the sector.
- Services available at the (accommodation, restaurants) facilities. – This question has not been posed to tour operators.
- What negative impacts of tourism are observed in the Bukhara region?
- The results obtained offer insights into the sustainability of operations in the field, the job satisfaction of employees, the academic advancement of staff within the sector, and their perceptions of the negative impacts of tourism. Additionally, the results identify necessary measures for both immediate and long-term problem-solving within the field.

The fourth section, titled "Governance", provides an opportunity to ascertain the current state of collaborative relations between providers and the public sector. Questions posed in this section address the following topics:

- Have you been involved in private-public discussions about tourism-related issues?
- In which issues have you participated in the discussions?
- Have you ever participated in developing a tourism development program (roadmap, project) for the Bukhara region?
- If so, in which program?
- Are you aware of the latest approved tourism development program for the Bukhara region?

The final fifth section, titled Sustainability consists of two questions. It presents the views of providers on the concept of sustainability and its elements, as well as information on the initiatives aimed at developing sustainable tourism. The questions are:

- Significance of Sustainable tourism relationship with economic, environmental, social and institutional issues.
- Privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the hospitality sector.

In nearly all the questions across the aforementioned sections, options have been provided, allowing providers the opportunity to select from these variants. An analysis of the questions along with their options can be seen in the subsequent analysis section. Additionally, the opportunity to leave comments for the purpose of providing more specific or comprehensive answers to the questions has also been made available to the providers.

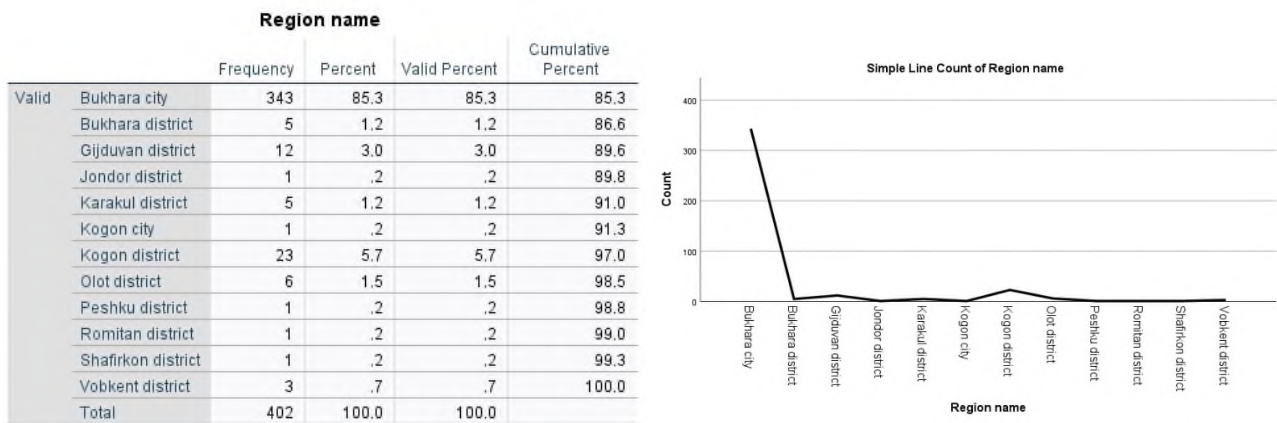
After the completion of the survey, the collected data was analyzed using both the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software and Google Forms.

4.3. Accommodation facilities in Bukhara

According to the data provided, a total of 402 accommodation facilities were identified across the entire Bukhara region, as shown in Figure 60. The majority of these facilities (343) which means a 85.3%, were located within the city. The next highest concentration of facilities was found in the Kogon district, which had a total of 23 active accommodation facilities. This can be attributed to the fact that the district is situated near the Bukhara International Airport and has access to a railway line, making it a natural hub for accommodation. Additionally, the Kogon district is home to the Bakhouddin Nakshband Complex, which is a significant Silk Road cultural heritage and destination for the majority of visitors.

Throughout the process of completing the questionnaires, field study visits were conducted to lodging establishments situated in both Bukhara city and Kagan district, with consideration given to the geographical distribution of the accommodations. Furthermore, the Gijduvan district, situated at a distance of 60 km from Bukhara, possesses 12 accommodation establishments within its 3rd region. In general, Bukhara city serves as the primary hub for accommodating tourists.

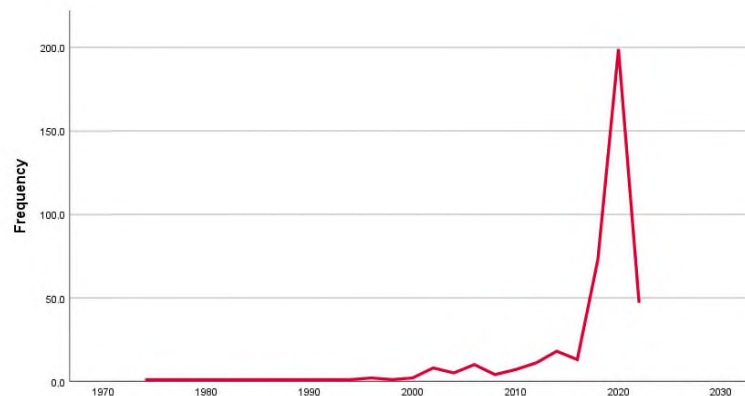
Figure 60. The distribution of accommodation establishments in the Bukhara regions



Source: Author

A significant portion of the accommodation establishments, 165 in total, were opened in 2019 (Figure 61). This surge in recent years may indicate the increased attention given to the tourism sector at both local and national levels, with the aim of revolutionizing the industry. Despite the ongoing pandemic, 34 and 47 accommodation establishments were officially opened in 2020 and 2021, respectively. However, during the site visits, it was observed that many new facilities had not fully resumed operations due to the pandemic.

Figure 61. The opening of accommodation establishments over the years (1974-2022)



Source: Author

During the study period, the accommodation establishments ranged from having a minimum of 1 room to a maximum of 204 rooms. The total number of rooms reached 4223. Regarding the number of places, it varied from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 410, with a total of 9796 places. On average, each accommodation establishment had approximately 10.5 rooms and 24.3 seats (Table 53).

Table 53. Indicators of accommodation establishments in the Bukhara region

		Number of rooms	Number of places
N	Valid	402	402
Mean		10.50	24.37
Minimum		1	2
Maximum		204	410
Sum		4223	9796

Source: Author

The surveys were administered across 198 hotels, establishments, accommodations. The survey consists of 5 subsections: 1. Introduction, 2. Silk Road, 3. Hospitality, 4. Governance, 5. Sustainability.

4.3.1. Current status of accommodation facilities

Questionnaires was completed by the head administrators (37,4%) of the facilities, which suggests a possible reliance on the establishment type and management organization (Table 54). In certain instances, the administrator may also serve as the director, whereas in other cases, the director may assume direct responsibility. A considerable proportion of the accommodation examined were small-scale operations, with a single individual fulfilling numerous duties.

Table 54. Respondent's Positions in accommodations.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Administrator	74	37.4
	Director	71	35.9
	Manager	41	20.7
	Supervisor	12	6.1
	Total	198	100.0

Source: Author

Subsequently, Directors from 71 accommodations filled out the questionnaire, followed by 20.7% and 6.1% completed by managers and supervisors, respectively.

Table 55 presents the number of employees working in the accommodations surveyed. Obtaining a precise answer to this question proved to be complex during the research process. While completing the questionnaire, respondents indicated that they worked alongside an additional 3 or more employee. During the visit, it was possible to observe more individuals working than initially reported. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is the engagement of unregistered employees to reduce the tax burden.

At least 25 accommodations have 2, 3, 4, or 5 employees, indicating a predominance of small-scale establishments in Bukhara. Only 11 of the surveyed residential locations reported having 20 or more employees. On average, each residential location had approximately 6.43 employees.

Table 55. Number of employees' analysis.

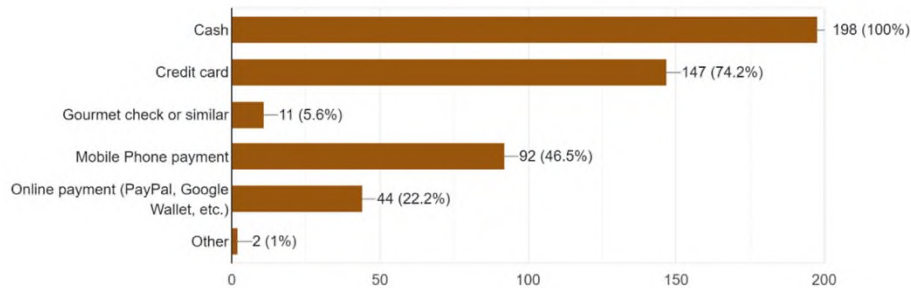
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	6	3.0	3.0	3.0
2	26	13.1	13.1	16.2
3	27	13.6	13.6	29.8
4	39	19.7	19.7	49.5
5	27	13.6	13.6	63.1
6	18	9.1	9.1	72.2
7	14	7.1	7.1	79.3
8	11	5.6	5.6	84.8
9	7	3.5	3.5	88.4
10	7	3.5	3.5	91.9
13	1	.5	.5	92.4
14	1	.5	.5	92.9
15	3	1.5	1.5	94.4
20	6	3.0	3.0	97.5
29	1	.5	.5	98.0
30	1	.5	.5	98.5
40	1	.5	.5	99.0
43	1	.5	.5	99.5
83	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	198	100.0	100.0	

N	Valid	Missing
	198	0
Mean	6.43	
Minimum	1	
Maximum	83	

Source: Author

In relation to payment methods used by clients, the most common methods were cash (100%) and credit cards (74.2%). Moreover, widely adopted payment methods in Uzbekistan, such as CLICK, PAYME, PAYNET, and several bank applications, facilitated payments (46.5%), primarily utilized by domestic tourists. Conversely, 22.2% of foreign tourists supported the use of online payments in the residential locations (Figure 62). In cases where online payments encountered issues, nearly all bank branches provided ATMs that could dispense cash. However, the currency is only available in Uzbek national currency sums (UZS) when withdrawing cash through an ATM.

Figure 62. Payment methods employed in accommodations.



Source: Author

Question 7 inquired about the type of booking methods mainly utilized by these establishments. According to the results, only 8 establishments exclusively used online reservations (4%), 17 relied solely on offline reservations (8.6%), and the remaining 173 (87.4%) employed both ones (Table 56). Online reservation platforms, such as BOOKING.COM and KAYAK, are dealing at approximately 250 and 333 establishments respectively in 2023. This situation gives customers considerable flexibility for online payment and is crucial in shaping competition and development among accommodations.

Table 56. Reservation methods in residential locations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Offline	17	8.6	8.6
	Online	8	4.0	4.0
	Both	173	87.4	87.4
	Total	198	100.0	100.0

Source: Author

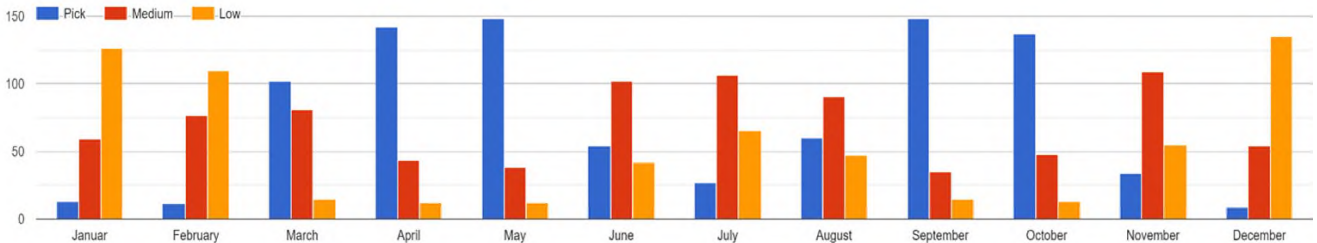
The subsequent question pertained to seasonality and its monthly distribution. Pick, medium, and low season variables were employed to determine seasonal periods (Figure 63).

Pick season: March (51,5%), April (71,7%), May (74,7%), September (74,7%), October (69,2%)

Medium season: June (51,5%), July (53,5%), August (46%), November (55,1%);

Low season: January (55,6%), February (55,6%), December (68,2%).

Figure 63. Seasonal distribution across months



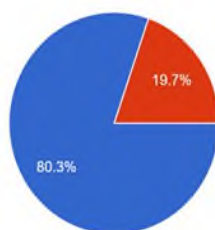
Source: Author

According to the results, the low season spans three months, including January, February, and December; the medium season spans four months, including June, July, August, and November; and the high season spans five months, including March, April, May, September, and October. This pattern suggests the presence of a pronounced high season and opportunities to mitigate the impact of the low season. This situation was also evident during the data collection process, as many residential locations were closed and inactive during the off-peak periods. Local climate determines seasonality specially at desert areas (Bukhara region) within hot summers and cold winters.

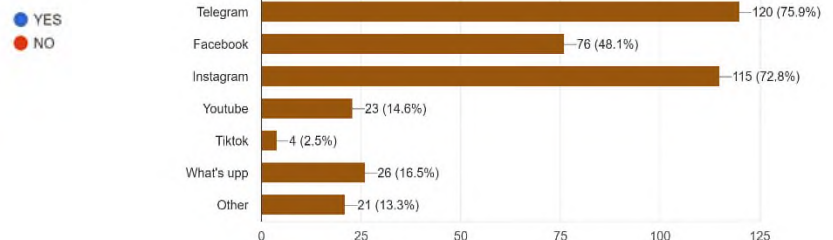
In relation to social media activity for companies, Figure 64 shows that 80.3% of them reported active use of social networks, primarily utilizing Telegram (75%), Instagram (72.8%), Facebook (48.1%), and other platforms. As the question, “Which social networks do you use?” allowed for open-ended responses, 158 respondents (79.7%) provided answers. Further examination of social network usage revealed that the primary purpose was to maintain communication among staff members and establish contact with customers when necessary, rather than for advertising or reservation purposes. Social networks are not actively used for promotion or bookings. It is used to monitor employee activity and implement work-related tasks.

Figure 64. Social Media’s activity

9. Do you use social networks for business?
198 responses



If you use social networks, please, select which one?
158 responses



Source: Author

Another online tool for marketing is the availability of websites for accommodation companies. According to the findings, 66.7% (132 respondents) confirmed the absence of websites, while only 33.3% (66 respondents) had websites (Figure 65). Most existing websites were not interactive, merely providing general information. Basic details such as images, contact information, and location were available. Having websites can provide significant opportunities for the hotel business, playing a crucial role in advertising and promotion efforts based on market segmentation and in showcasing their brands. Moreover, there is not mention to the Silk Road.

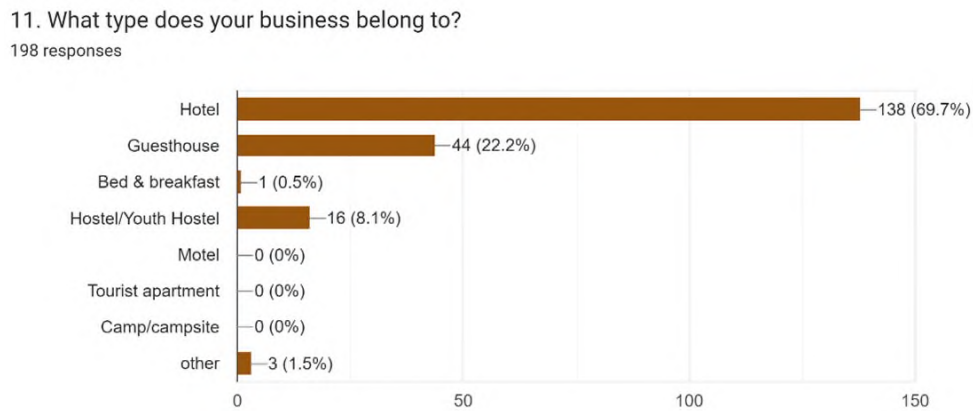
Figure 65. Websites availability



Source: Author

The final question at Introductory section of the questionnaire focused on the range of accommodation facilities. Majority corresponds with hotels with 69.7% of the responses coming from hotels, 22.2% from guesthouses, and 8.1% from other types of accommodations (Figure 66). Three accommodation facilities classified themselves under two categories.

Figure 66. Range of Accommodation



Source: Author

In general, accommodation facilities in Bukhara are densely located around and within the Historic Centre and are considered small-sized (10-50 rooms). Many of them identify themselves as hotels, guesthouses, family guesthouses, or boutiques. This is mainly because most of them are situated in the old city area and they correspond with old building or renovated ones in a traditional style. Some of them are even located within cultural heritage sites. Consequently, it is rare to find modern-looking hotels in the Historic Centre of Bukhara. However, in recent times, many residents have been transforming their homes into accommodation facilities becoming businessmen which have incorporated dramatic changes on heritage sites and Historic Centre authentication given the lack of regulation.

4.3.2. Silk Road understanding (accommodations)

Achieving sustainable tourism development by utilizing the Silk Road heritage is considered impossible without the involvement of providers. That's why the formulated questions were highly important as they are related to the research topic. It is vital for providers to understand the Silk Road and its heritage. Without comprehending the importance of this heritage, it is impossible to develop, promote, and encourage its preservation. Primarily, this highlights the necessity of raising awareness and educating people about the significance of the Silk Road and its cultural legacy. According to the received responses (89 respondents) constituting 45% of the total, have a good or excellent understanding of the Silk Road heritage. The proportion of those with an average understanding is 83, accounting for 41.9%. Twenty-six respondents responded a poor or very poor level of comprehension. As a result, less than 50% of the respondents possess a basic knowledge of the

Silk Road heritage (Table 57). Almost 87% of providers has minimum average understanding the Silk Road heritage. This number offers numerous opportunities to gather ideas and suggestions from various stakeholders in the process of developing and promoting the Silk Road’s cultural heritage. By engaging these diverse perspectives, more informed and effective strategies can be formulated to preserve and showcase the legacy of the Silk Road.

Table 57. Understanding of the Silk Road heritage by respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Excellent	30	15.2	15.2
	Good	59	29.8	29.8
	Average	83	41.9	41.9
	Poor	16	8.1	8.1
	Very poor	10	5.1	5.1
	Total	198	100.0	100.0

Source: Author

When respondents were asked about the importance of the Silk Road in the development of tourism in Bukhara, 81.9% (162) considered it as “very important” and “important.” Thirty-two of them indicated that it was moderately important, while four people chose the options “slightly important” and “not important” (Table 58). Overall, the accommodation industry supports the development of tourism through the Silk Road.

Table 58. Evaluation of the importance of the Silk Road in tourism by respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Very important	91	46.0	46.0
	Important	71	35.9	35.9
	Moderately important	32	16.2	16.2
	Slightly important	2	1.0	1.0
	Not important	2	1.0	1.0
	Total	198	100.0	100.0

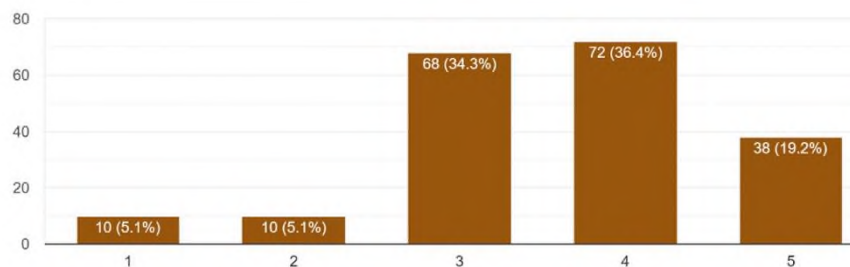
Source: Author

The next question was aimed at exploring the possibility of attracting customers to accommodation facilities through the Silk Road brand. It was found that 62.1% of the facilities did not make use of the brand, while 37.9% indicated they did. The main reason for this was a lack of knowledge about how to utilize the brand effectively. Those who made use of the brand attempted to create a Silk Road atmosphere in the entrance of the hotel, on social media platforms, and in the interior and exterior design of the hotel. They showcased various Silk Road maps, caravans, and images of the ancient marketplaces where silk fabrics were sold by decorating the walls with these visuals.

Figure 67. The respondents’ assessment of the Silk Road resources’ conservation status

15. How do you assess the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage resources? Evaluate on a five-point scale.

198 responses



Source: Author

Last question was related to the respondent's assessment of the Silk Road resources' conservation status, respondents were invited to give their opinions. A total of 55.6% reported that the condition was good or excellent. However, 34.3% gave an average assessment, and 10.2% considered the condition to be poor or unsatisfactory. It can be observed that 44.5% gave average or lower ratings, indicating that this group supports conservation efforts and is not indifferent to the state of the Silk Road heritage (Figure 67).

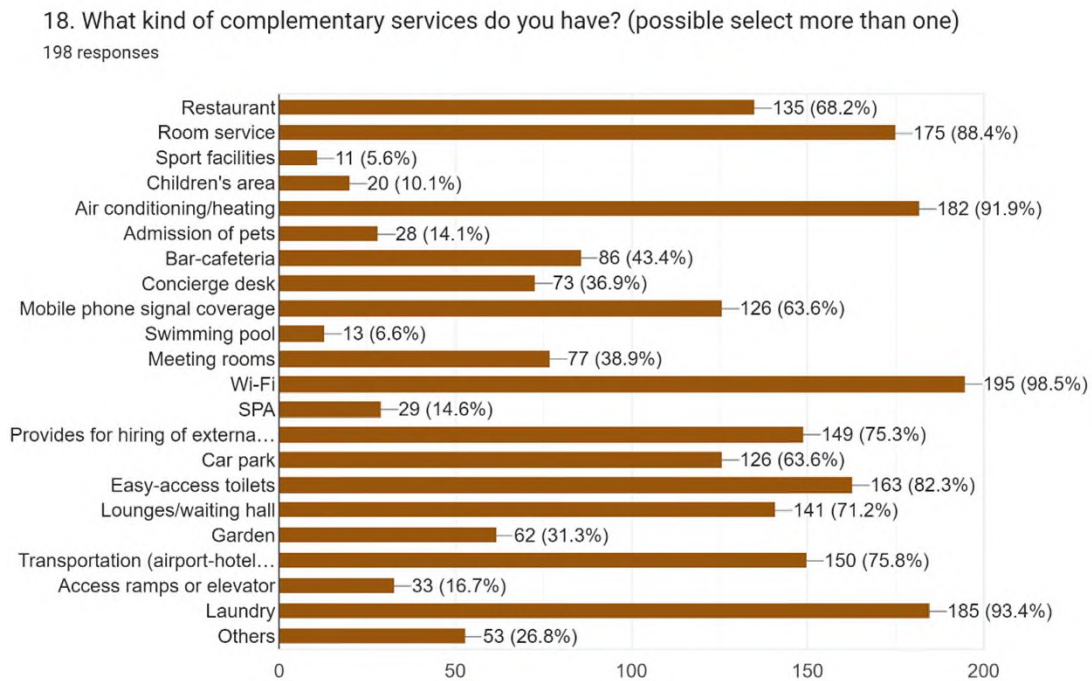
4.3.3. Hospitality (accommodations)

Based on the responses, 43% of managers (87) have among 1 and 3 years of experience, while the remaining 57% (111) have 4 years or more experience. Managers with 1-3 years of experience were primarily observed in newly opened accommodation facilities. In total, 38 (19.2%) respondents had 10 or more years of experience. Most of the managers participating in this survey have significant experience, and their input is considered important for the development of tourism in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

When asked about the quality of the personnel currently working in the field, they were rated an average of 3.56 out of 5 points. In general terms, the respondents highlighted some difficulties regarding personnel issues. This is mainly attributed to the seasonal nature of the industry, leading to a shortage of staff. Hotel managers emphasized that mitigating seasonality could potentially solve this issue. Furthermore, it was stressed that there is a need for local government attention to enhance the skills and competencies of personnel through targeted measures such as mastering foreign languages, developing excellent communication and interpersonal skills, learning the skills of providing high quality service, and possessing at least basic knowledge about the Silk Road are essential. By cultivating these abilities and knowledge, individuals working in the tourism industry can contribute to the promotion and appreciation of the Silk Road's cultural heritage, ensuring a positive experience for tourists and fostering sustainable tourism practices.

Most accommodation facilities emphasized their ability to provide almost all range of services for tourists only limited depending on the type of facility, such as hotels, guesthouses, and hostels (Figure 68).

Figure 68. Services offered in accommodation facilities



Source: Author

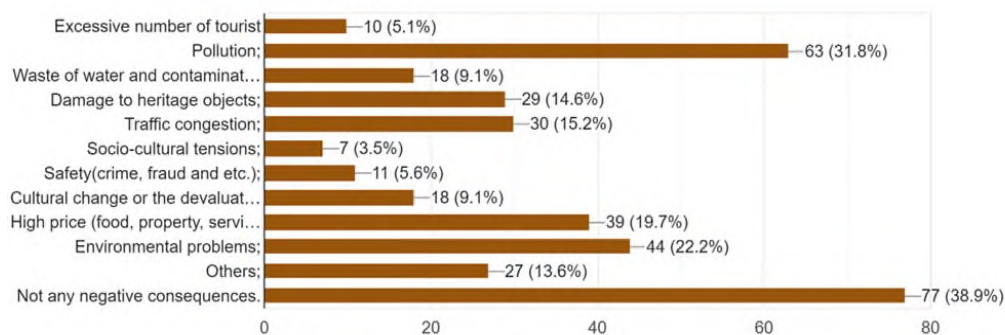
It is important to highlight that 135 accommodation facilities have their own restaurants. However, it is important to clarify here that hotels in Historic Centre of Bukhara are medium-sized, with limited space. Moreover,

two-floored high hotels are not permitted in the Historic Centre. As a result, those buildings have small restaurants that can typically accommodate up to 40 people. Regarding the answers, over 100 respondents indicated the range of services included the following services: room service, air conditioning/heating systems, mobile phone signal coverage, Wi-Fi, external tourism services booking, car parking, easy access toilets, waiting hall, transportation service for airport and train station and laundry (Figure 68). Only 35 of those hotels, additionally, have sport facilities, children’s area, admission of pets, swimming pool, SPA, access ramps, and elevator services.

There is a lack of accessibility for individuals with limited mobility in accommodation facilities. Not to mentioned in the streets, public areas, and museums of Historic Centre of Bukhara. This issue has not been considered in many implemented projects or during the infrastructure development process. Newly opened hotels and those planned by foreign investors have addressed these concerns. However, accommodation facilities converting private homes into hotels, guesthouses, or hostels have faced challenges in implementing these features due to the associated costs. Nevertheless, from the tourists’ perspective, it is considered appropriate to develop and review tourism infrastructure plans for everyone, as well as to enforce clear standards.

The main negative consequences identified (Figure 69) were pollution (31.8%), environmental problems (22.2%), high prices (19.7%), traffic congestion (15.2%), and damage to heritage objects (14.6%).

Figure 69. Indicators of negative consequences of tourism activities



Source: Author

These negative impacts can be observed in the Historic Centre and its surroundings. For example, the cultural heritage site of Shohrud channel has been providing water flow to the Historic Centre until now. However, the disposal of plastic packages and rubbish in the canal has led to their accumulation. Additionally, poor waste management was identify in less-visited streets. Respondents also emphasized that the price increase of all goods and services during the tourist season is becoming a threat. To address the aforementioned negative impacts, it is considered appropriate to develop sustainable development programs as soon as possible. These programs can help mitigate the negative consequences and promote responsible tourism practices.

4.3.4. Public-private Governance

Governance section aimed to explore the relationship between providers and the public sector. Because, a collaborative approach between stakeholders and the public sector contributes to the long-term sustainability of tourism initiatives by fostering a sense of shared ownership and responsibility among stakeholders (Budeanu and Ooi, 2016) and stakeholders can develop and implement effective strategies to address overcrowding, environmental degradation, and other challenges associated with mass tourism while promoting sustainable practices that enhance the resilience of local communities (Koens and Papp, 2018).

A reduced number of the respondents, 170 (85.9%), affirmed that they had not engaged in discussions with local authorities regarding issues related to the hospitality industry. Only 28 (14.1%) had been involved in problem-solving dialogues, where suggestions were made on topics such as the improvement of payment installations such as ATMs by banks, organization of professional skill development courses addressed to hotel staff, facilitation of credit acquisition from banks for initiating tourism businesses, enhancement of internet speed,

simplification of guest registration procedures, increasing the number of tourists, and improvement of road infrastructure. Additionally, most respondents expressed that many of their proposals had not been considered yet.

In response to the question about engagement in developing tourism programs in the Bukhara region, 168 respondents (84.8%) answered “no”. In comparison, 30 respondents (15.2%) answered “yes”, reporting their involvement in initiatives such as enhancing tourism areas, creating marketing programs, developing tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic, working on the “My Booking” project, and promoting gastronomic tourism. For the last question, 164 respondents (82.8%) indicated that they were not aware of the latest tourism development program in Bukhara, while 34 (17.2%) acknowledged being informed about it.

Overall, these numbers suggest a low level of interaction between the public sector and accommodation providers. This situation does not support the development of sustainable tourism programs and current interactions are based on collaboration with a small audience.

4.3.5. Addressing Sustainability in Accommodation Facilities

The results of the two questions provided in this section were as follows: according to the results, 72 respondents (36.4%) considered it very important and 78 respondents (39.4%) important, totaling 150 respondents who acknowledged sustainable tourism elements’ importance. Meanwhile, 48 respondents (24.2%) chose a response indicating moderate importance and lower (Table 59).

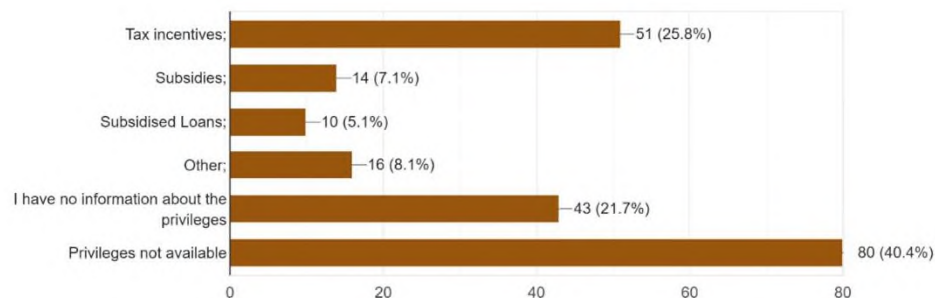
Table 59. Responses regarding the importance of sustainable tourism elements

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Very significant	72	36.4	36.4
	Significant	78	39.4	39.4
	Moderately significant	40	20.2	20.2
	Slightly significant	3	1.5	1.5
	Not significant	5	2.5	2.5
	Total	198	100.0	100.0

Source: Author

The next question aimed to investigate the awareness of respondents from accommodation facilities regarding incentives for supporting sustainable tourism projects. According to the results (Figure 70), 80 respondents (40.4%) emphasized that there were no incentives available, while 43 respondents (21.7%) indicated that they were unaware of any incentives. The remaining 75 respondents (37.8%) were given the option to select multiple answers, with the most common choices being tax and other financial incentives.

Figure 70. Awareness of incentives for sustainable tourism projects



Source: Author

To encourage the growth of a hospitality industry, Uzbekistan has established several tax incentives and financial assistance programs. Regarding the opportunities related to accommodation facilities, the primary advantages are directed towards increasing the number of hotels and constructing them based on high standards. For example, government-issued resolutions PQ 104, PQ 4755, PQ 5232, PQ 5326, and PQ 4095 all indicate and

support the allocated incentives³⁴. The sector's investment and expansion are encouraged by these advantages. Key inducements include lower corporate income tax rates for qualified businesses.

In conclusion, 62.1% of respondents indicated that there were no incentives for sustainable tourism projects or that they were unaware of them. This situation also highlights the gap between the public and private sectors. Furthermore, This statement emphasizes the absence of privileges that reflect the purpose of sustainable tourism development.

4.3.6. SWOT Analysis for Accommodations (ACC)

Taking into consideration the findings of the questionnaire, a comprehensive SWOT analysis has been conducted for accommodation providers in the context of this research.

Strengths(*acc*):

S_{acc.1.} High usage of cash and credit cards, with significant adoption of local online payment methods.

S_{acc.2.} A mix of online and offline reservation methods, with established platforms like Booking.com and Kayak offering options for customers.

S_{acc.3.} Presence of a pronounced high season with a strong tourist inflow.

S_{acc.4.} Many accommodation facilities actively use social networks for communication purposes.

S_{acc.5.} A variety of accommodation facilities, such as hotels, guesthouses, and other specific categories.

S_{acc.6.} The diversity of services offered by accommodation facilities for visitors and the presence of empathy in organizing additional services.

Weaknesses(*acc*):

W_{acc.1.} Less than 50% of respondents possess a basic knowledge of the Silk Road heritage.

W_{acc.2.} The majority of the accommodations do not have a website or use it only for basic information.

W_{acc.3.} Limited utilization of the Silk Road brand for attracting tourists.

W_{acc.4.} Inaccessibility for individuals with limited mobility in many accommodation facilities.

W_{acc.5.} The majority of the respondents have not been involved in discussing tourism-related issues with local authorities or participated in developing tourism programs.

Opportunities(*acc*):

O_{acc.1.} Enhancing promotional and educational initiatives to deepen the appreciation and understanding of Silk Road heritage.

O_{acc.2.} Leveraging the Silk Road brand for marketing and attracting tourists.

O_{acc.3.} Developing websites for accommodations to aid in advertising, promotion, and market segmentation.

O_{acc.4.} Creating accessibility infrastructure for individuals with limited mobility in accommodation facilities.

O_{acc.5.} Fostering collaborative partnerships between accommodation providers and public sector entities through inclusive participation in decision-making and the development of tourism initiatives.

Threats(*acc*):

T_{acc.1.} Negative impacts of tourism, including pollution, environmental problems, high prices and damage to heritages.

T_{acc.2.} Seasonal nature of the industry leading to staff shortage and personnel issues.

T_{acc.3.} Accommodation providers often lack awareness of the incentives and support available for sustainable tourism projects.

T_{acc.4.} A gap between the public and private sectors that leading to limited collaboration and coordination synergies.

T_{acc.5.} The increase in accommodation facilities in the Historic Centre of Bukhara is leading to the displacement of local residents from the area that is causing gentrification.

³⁴ www.lex.uz – National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

4.4. Restaurants in Bukhara

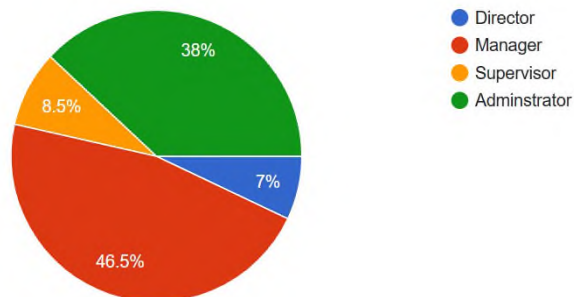
Restaurants play a vital part in the development of sustainable tourism. One of the main reasons is that catering services improve the tourist experience by offering a variety of authentic local cuisines that highlight a destination's distinctive culture and traditions (Kivela and Crofts, 2006). Also, employing sustainable catering techniques like obtaining products from nearby producers helps to support local economies and communities by supporting small-scale agriculture and providing jobs (Sims, 2009). Restaurants contribute to a reduction in the carbon footprint of food transportation and support regional economic development by putting a priority on locally produced ingredients. Considering the importance of the dining facilities for the promotion heritage and culture of the Silk Road restaurants in Bukhara were studied in the scope of the research.

Information was obtained from the Tourism Cultural Heritage Department concerning 84 restaurants registered as primary catering facilities for tourists in the city of Bukhara, as indicated in Table 48. In actuality, the number of restaurants is higher, and the provided list includes only those registered as catering to foreign tourists. According to the sample variance calculator, at least 70 respondents were required to be surveyed. Several challenges were encountered during the data collection process. First, the timing coincided with the beginning of the tourist season, which was not ideal since many catering facilities, particularly smaller restaurants, bars, and kitchens situated in the Historic Centre of Bukhara cease operations during the off-season. Second, the restaurant managers and administrators were initially reluctant to participate in the questionnaire. Third, finding free time for restaurant owners, managers, and administrators to complete the questionnaire proved difficult, necessitating multiple visits to some restaurants in order to collect their responses. In total, 71 questionnaires were completed and collected from the restaurants.

4.4.1. Current status of restaurants

As can be seen in Figure 71, the majority of the questionnaire were filled out by restaurant managers and administrators.

Figure 71. Working positions of the respondents in restaurants



Source: Author

In restaurants, it has been observed that the number of active staff members ranges from a minimum of 4 individuals to as many as 27 in some cases. On average, one can expect approximately 11.15 people to be directly engaged in a dining establishment. Out of the total number of restaurants, 54 (76%) have a staff of 10 or more (Table 60). The operations of small restaurants are characterized by rapid fluctuations, with their opening and closing occurring frequently. Consequently, staff turnover in these small establishments tends to be high. Restaurants with an average of 10 or more staff members are typically considered to have seating capacities of 100 or more.

Table 60. Number of employees in restaurants

	N	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	4	2	2.8	2.8
	5	4	5.6	5.6
	6	7	9.9	9.9
	7	4	5.6	5.6
	8	10	14.1	14.1
	9	5	7.0	7.0
	10	11	15.5	15.5
	12	3	4.2	4.2
	13	1	1.4	1.4
	14	4	5.6	5.6
	15	10	14.1	14.1
	16	2	2.8	2.8
	17	1	1.4	1.4
	18	2	2.8	2.8
	20	1	1.4	1.4
	22	1	1.4	1.4
	25	2	2.8	2.8
	27	1	1.4	1.4
	Total	71	100.0	100.0

N	Valid	71
	Missing	0
Mean		11.15
Minimum		4
Maximum		27

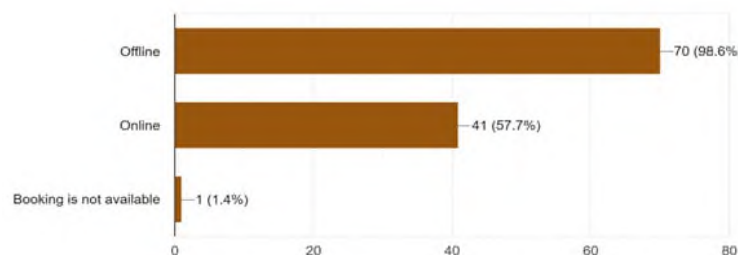
Source: Author

Payments for restaurant services can be made in two ways, either in cash or via credit cards, with 97.2% (69) of dining establishments accepting both forms of payment. Only 2.8% (2) of cases require cash exclusively. The overall conclusion suggests that the primary convenience for tourists lies in the implementation of services through credit cards. Undoubtedly, the dense distribution of restaurants in the old city and its surroundings has shaped the competitive environment, prompting restaurants to improve their services and create additional amenities such as Free Wi-Fi for customers, outdoor seating areas, live music or entertainment options, specialized menus for dietary restrictions (e.g., gluten-free, vegan), child-friendly facilities like play areas or kids' menus and others.

Many restaurants have utilized local payment systems such as PAYNET, CLICK, and PAYME for delivery services during the pandemic. However, it was found that customers primarily made payments using the methods when visiting the establishments in person.

In the following question, the possibility of making reservations in restaurants was addressed. According to the data, 41 restaurants offer the option of online booking. However, it is important to note that reservations can also be made over the phone in most restaurants. Online booking services are primarily implemented for larger restaurants by tourist companies via email or through a designated form on the restaurant's website. As a result, 57.7% of restaurants reported having the ability to make online reservations through email or their websites (Figure 72). A total of 98.6% of restaurants provide the option of making reservations over the phone. One small dining establishment reported not using any reservation method.

Figure 72. Reservation Methods in Restaurants.



Source: Author

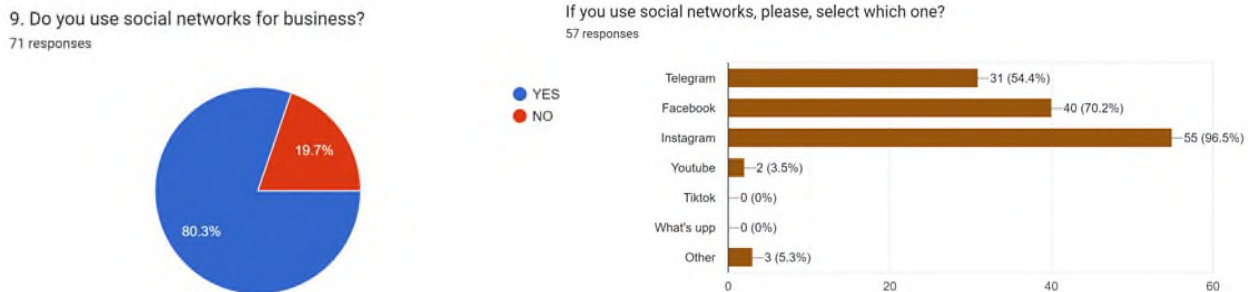
The subsequent question pertained to seasonality and its monthly distribution in restaurants. Pick, medium, and low season variables were employed to determine seasonal periods.

- Pick season: March (73,2%), April (84,5%), May (83,1%), August (59,2%), September (74,7%), October (78,9%), December (43,7%).
- Medium season: February (50,7%), June (54,9%), July (56,3%), November (57,7%).
- Low season: January (57,7%).

According to the results, the low season spans one month only in January; the medium season spans four months, including February, June, July, and November; and the pick season spans seven months, including March, April, May, August, September, October and December. In comparison to hotels, December has been identified as the peak month by the majority. During December, holidays and the anticipated New Year’s celebrations significantly increase the number of customers in many restaurants. Corporate events and festivities primarily begin about two weeks prior to the New Year, as reported by respondents. The main clientele during this period consists of domestic tourists and residents.

An analysis of the indicators regarding restaurants’ use of social networks revealed that 57 restaurants (80.3%) reported utilizing social media platforms (Figure 73). The main networks cited as being used by these establishments were Instagram, Telegram, and Facebook.

Figure 73. Use of social networks by restaurants

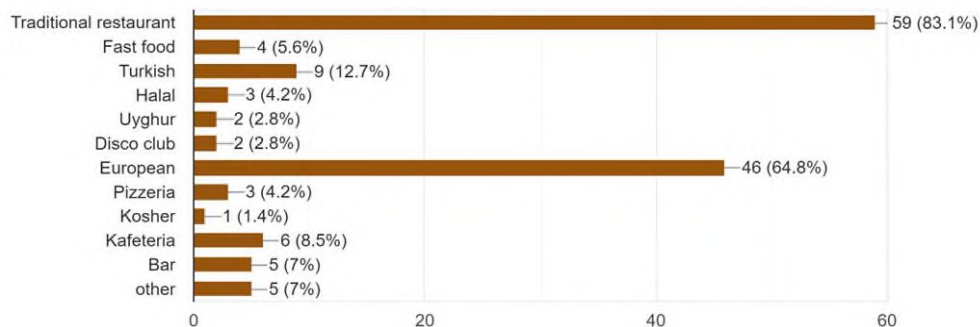


Source: Author

The use of social networks during the pandemic has been emphasized by restaurant managers as a significant development. This has aided in expanding delivery services and acquainting customers with contact information and menus. 18 (25.4%) restaurants indicated having a website and 53 (74,6%) do not. The majority of restaurant managers stated that, due to their registration on tripadvisor.com, there is currently no need for a dedicated website. During the research, it was observed that nearly 50 restaurants from the Bukhara region had registered on the platform.

Many restaurants specialize in offering both national and European cuisine simultaneously. According to the obtained results, 83.1% of the restaurants belong to the national restaurant type, while 64.8% have also chosen to include European cuisine. Figure 74 displays the types of all the establishments and suggests that the main clientele consists of visitors from European regions, indicating a high demand for European dishes after the national.

Figure 74. Type of restaurants



Source: Author

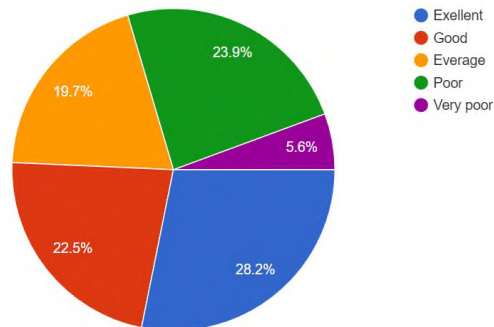
4.4.2. Silk Road understanding in restaurants

In the second part of the questionnaire, the extent of restaurant managers' knowledge about the Silk Road was examined.

While 50.7% of respondents chose the answers "excellent" and "good" understanding, 19.7% indicated having an average level of comprehension, and nearly 30% emphasized having "poor" or "very poor" (Figure 75). The results highlight the necessity of undertaking efforts to promote the Silk Road.

Figure 75. Understanding the Silk Road Heritage

12. Please, Indicate the level of your understanding of Silk Road heritage
71 responses

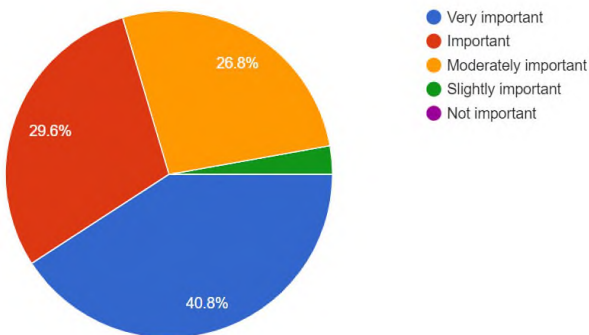


Source: Author

29 (40.8%) respondents considered the importance of the Silk Road in attracting tourists to the Bukhara region as "very important", while 21 (29.6%) deemed it "important" (Figure 76). Even though nearly 50% of the respondents had an average or lower understanding of the Silk Road heritage, they highly valued its significance. This suggests that they are ready to support sustainable tourism development through the Silk Road heritage.

Figure 76. The role of the Silk Road in tourism.

13. How important do you think the role of the Silk Road in the development of tourism in Bukhara?
71 responses



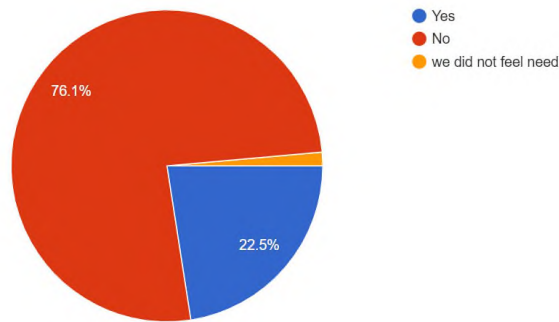
Source: Author

When investigating the utilization of the Silk Road brand in restaurants, 54 respondents (76.1%) reported not taking advantage of it. 16 respondents (22.5%) stated they did use the brand (Figure 77). These 16 restaurants are primarily located in the Historic Centre, with some operating within cultural heritage buildings. Some have designed their restaurants to match the architecture of heritage sites in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and have made efforts to create a historical atmosphere by using wall paintings, souvenirs, and Silk related materials that provide information about the Silk Road. Such design, combined with dining, plays a crucial role in immersing tourists in the Silk Road ambiance and contributes to a higher level of satisfaction.

Figure 77. Silk Road brand usage in restaurants

14. Do you use the Silk Road brand to attract tourists to your premises?

71 responses



Source: Author

Most restaurants do not take advantage of the Silk Road brand. Dining facilities play a crucial role in selling Silk Road tourism products. Because a tourist might visit a heritage site only once, but they will allocate time for dining at least three times a day. To promote the Historic Centre of Bukhara as a Silk Road product, it is essential to educate all dining establishments about its significance, necessity, and the opportunities provided by the brand. Organizing masterclasses for the food and beverage sector to address these topics would be a fitting approach. In the following question, respondents were asked to rate the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage on a 5-point scale. 36 respondents (50.7%) gave an average rating. 49.5% gave ratings of 4 and 5 (Table 61). The average rating provided by the restaurants is 3.52. The results highlight the need to focus on the conservation of heritage sites.

Table 61. Silk Road Heritage Conservation Status Rated by Restaurants (5-point scale)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	3	36	50.7
	4	33	46.5
	5	2	2.8
	Total	71	100.0

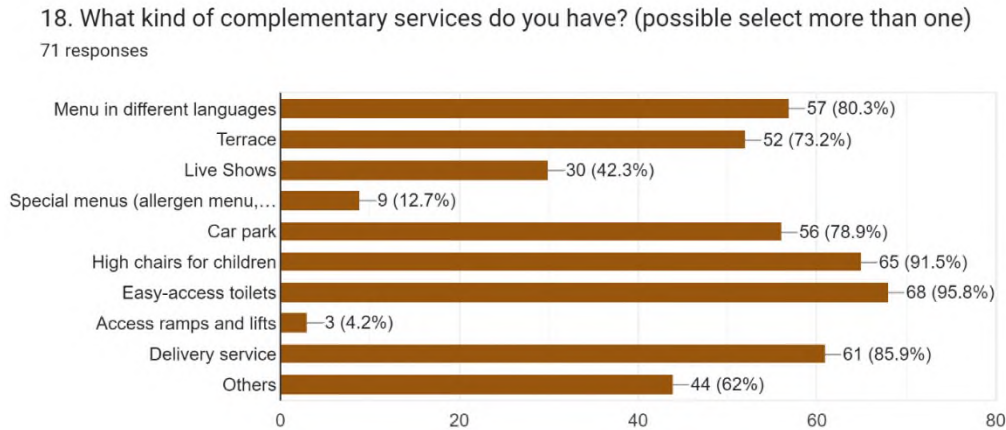
Source: Author

4.4.3. Hospitality in restaurants

In relation to the years of experiences in the restaurants, it is observed that three participating managers possessed three years of work experience, while the remainder had a minimum of four years of experience. Thirty-one had been actively involved in the industry for ten years or more. Based on their experience, respondents were asked to rate the quality of personnel trained in food service establishments on a 5-point scale. 58 respondents provided positive ratings, 12 rated the quality as average, and one rated “one” that the personnel issue is being addressed satisfactorily from a quality standpoint. However, seasonal fluctuations contribute to the dissatisfaction of staff members. Many negative comments on Bukhara restaurants by TripAdvisor pertain to the cold attitude and deceptive practices of the staff. It is essential to pay attention to these issues as well.

The following question is about the available services in restaurants. All restaurants are willing to add and modify services to accommodate their customers’ preferences and requests. Menus in 57 restaurants are available in two or more languages, predominantly in Russian, and in many cases, English is also available, especially in restaurants located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, which attracts many foreign visitors. Live performances can be found in 42.3% of the restaurants (Figure 78), with concerts, fashion shows, and dance nights organized for guests in the Historic Centre area. In most dining establishments, similar to accommodation facilities, no facilities are available for people with limited mobility. Such facilities can only be found in modern restaurants located within large hotels or new establishments. Special menus are available in a limited number of cases. This situation has also been criticized on TripAdvisor.

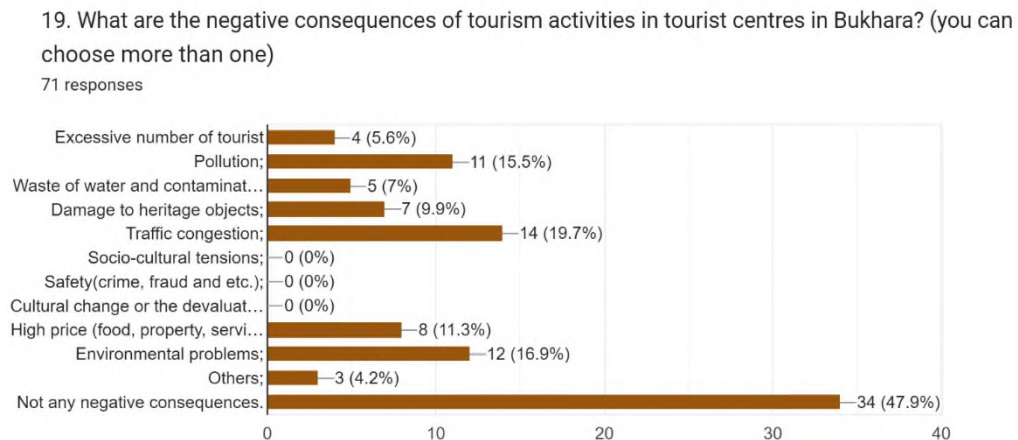
Figure 78. Services available in restaurants



Source: Author

Concerning the consequences of tourism in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, 47.9% of the respondents answered that tourism has no negative consequences in the Historic Centre of Bukhara. The remaining respondents mentioned issues such as traffic congestion (19.7%), environmental issues (16.9%), pollution (15.5%), and high prices (11.3%) as the most frequently selected answers (Figure 79). These responses are also commonly mentioned by hotels. The results highlight the need to develop and implement projects and programs to address these issues promptly. The growing number of tourists might further exacerbate these problems in the future.

Figure 79. Indicators of negative consequences of tourism activities



Source: Author

4.4.4. Public-Private Governance in restaurants

In the governance section of the questionnaire, respondents were asked about the public sector's engagement in addressing industry-related issues.

According to the results, 81.7% responded negatively, while 18.3% indicated a positive answer to the first question. Furthermore, regarding the approval and implementation of tourism-related programs in the Bukhara region, 91.5% of restaurant business representatives answered negatively, with the remaining respondents selecting a positive response. About awareness of the most recently approved program aimed at developing the tourism sector, 85.9% replied negatively, and 14.1% responded affirmatively. This situation reveals a significant

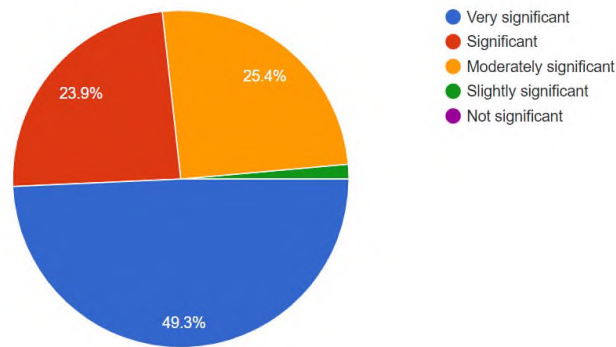
communication gap between the public sector and catering service providers. General tasks, restaurant requirements, and anticipated changes can be discussed through messenger groups organized for information exchange. However, managers emphasized that comprehensive discussions regarding plans, development programs, and roadmaps have not been widely implemented. The situation highlights the necessity to improve collaboration and communication between the public sector and catering service providers to effectively address the challenges faced by the restaurant industry in an academic context.

4.4.5. Addressing Sustainability in Restaurants

The respondents assessed the importance of the relationship between the economic, social, and environmental elements of sustainability. According to the results, 49.3% (35) considered it “very important”, and 23.9% (17) deemed it “important”. Eighteen respondents rated it as “moderately important”, while only one person emphasized it as “slightly important” (Figure 80). The outcomes suggest that catering providers understand the significance of sustainable development and are prepared to support its implementation.

Figure 80. Feedback on the significance of Sustainable Tourism Practices in Restaurant Managers

25. How do you think about the significance of Sustainable tourism relation with economic, environmental, social, institutional elements?
71 responses

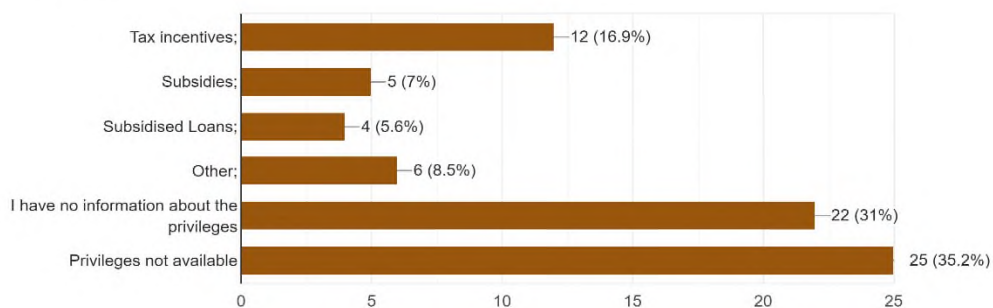


Source: Author

The final question focused on the respondents’ knowledge of existing incentives for supporting sustainable tourism development programs in the food service industry. 25 claimed no such opportunities, while 22 emphasized their lack of information (Figure 81). The remaining participants, given the option to select multiple answers, predominantly chose tax and other types of incentives.

Figure 81. Incentives for sustainable tourism projects

26. Are there any privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the food and beverage industry?
71 responses



Source: Author

The observed situation suggests a unilateral collaboration between the public sector and service providers. Establishing a reciprocal and mutually advantageous relationship between the public sector and providers is considered one of the fundamental prerequisites for fostering sustainable tourism development. This process also constitutes the foremost requirement for capitalizing on the Silk Road heritage for tourism purposes in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

A thorough examination of the catering providers was undertaken, followed by a comprehensive SWOT analysis grounded in specific facts about the prevailing circumstances.

4.4.6. SWOT Analysis for catering services for restaurants

Strengths(res):

- S_{res}*.1. A high density of restaurants in the Historic Centre of Bukhara fosters a competitive environment that encourages service improvements and additional amenities.
- S_{res}*.2. Predominant acceptance of multiple payment methods, including credit cards and local payment systems, enhances the convenience for tourists.
- S_{res}*.3. Availability of online and telephonic booking options in many restaurants facilitates a seamless reservation experience for customers.
- S_{res}*.4. Diverse culinary offerings, including national and European cuisine, catering to a wide range of clientele.
- S_{res}*.5. A considerable level of understanding among respondents regarding the importance of the Silk Road in attracting tourists to the Bukhara region.
- S_{res}*.6. Efforts by some restaurants to create a historical atmosphere that immerses tourists in the Silk Road ambiance, thereby enhancing the overall visitor experience.
- S_{res}*.7. Most respondents recognize the importance of sustainable development and express readiness to support its implementation.

Weaknesses(res):

- W_{res}*.1. The discrepancy between the actual number of restaurants and those registered as primary catering facilities for tourists.
- W_{res}*.2. Seasonal fluctuations lead to high staff turnover, particularly in smaller establishments.
- W_{res}*.3. Negative reviews on Global Reservation Systems (GRS) concerning staff demeanor and misleading practices may adversely affect the reputation of the restaurants and the region.
- W_{res}*.4. Insufficient availability of facilities for people with limited mobility and special dietary needs.
- W_{res}*.5. A significant communication gap between the public sector and catering service providers.

Opportunities(res):

- O_{res}*.1. Improving the knowledge and advocacy of Silk Road heritage among restaurant management and staff.
- O_{res}*.2. Broadening the utilization of the Silk Road brand in restaurants to enrich the tourist experience further.
- O_{res}*.3. Organizing capacity-building programs or masterclasses for the food and beverage sector to emphasize the Silk Road's significance, necessity, and potential opportunities.
- O_{res}*.4. Enhancing partnership and dialogue between public sector authorities and catering service providers for more effective resolution of industry challenges.

Threats(res):

- T_{res}*.1. The rapid fluctuations in the operations of small restaurants contribute to high staff turnover, impacting service quality and consistency.
- T_{res}*.2. The growing number of tourists may exacerbate existing issues, such as traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and pollution, negatively affecting the region's overall appeal.
- T_{res}*.3. The potential failure to capitalize on the Silk Road heritage for tourism purposes due to unilateral collaboration between the public sector and service providers hinders the region's sustainable development.

4.5. Tourist service companies - tour operators

Budeanu et al. (2016) emphasize the significance of tour operators in developing sustainable tourism by outlining how they can affect the supply and demand sides of the sector. Tour operators can promote responsible behavior among tourists and other industry stakeholders and contribute to the overall sustainability of the tourism sector by implementing sustainability criteria into their goods and services. The significance of tour operators and agencies in promoting resources of the Historic Centre of Bukhara or region under the Silk Road brand is highly recognized.

The investigation of tour operators was executed based on data from the Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department. Questionnaires were administered both online and through face-to-face interactions. All the tour operators involved in the study are registered in Bukhara. Tourism companies established in other regions also frequently operate in the Bukhara market. However, the primary focus of this research was local tour operators, who serve as the main hosts, with their total number amounting to 115. Through the sample size methodology, it was determined that it is necessary to collect questionnaires from a minimum of 89 tour operators.

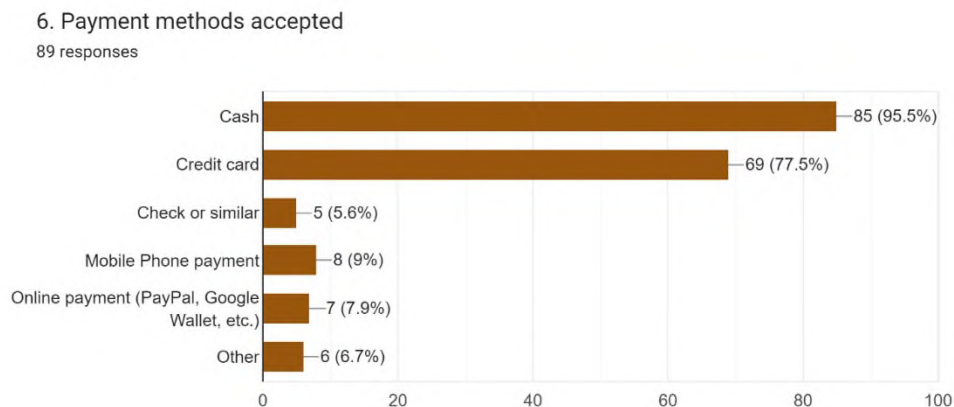
89 questionnaires were collected from tour operators, fully completed and compliant with the study requirements. As with any research endeavor, challenges were encountered in obtaining the questionnaires. Many tourism companies did not respond when an online submission was employed, and results were monitored. To address this issue, the researcher obtained the questionnaires through in-person visits to the companies' offices or personal phone calls, followed by reminders to complete the questionnaire.

4.5.1. Current status of tour operators

The majority of the questionnaires were filled out by directors (66.3%), managers (25.8%), and remaining by administrators and supervisors. These positions are indicative of the hierarchical structure present within tourism companies. The number of employees within these organizations ranged from 2 to 20, with an average of 4.91 employees per tour operator. The primary distribution of companies included 12 with three employees, 24 with four employees, and 18 with 5 and 18 with six employees.

Tour operators primarily accept payments for their services through cash (95,5%) and credit cards (77,5%). Some emerging and small tour companies, which organize domestic trips, currently offer services exclusively for cash payments. Also, local customers could pay through PAYNET, CLICK, PAYME, and other mobile phone payment methods (Figure 82). Tourism operators that attract foreign tourists have implemented various online and alternative payment methods, tailoring them according to the preferences of their clients.

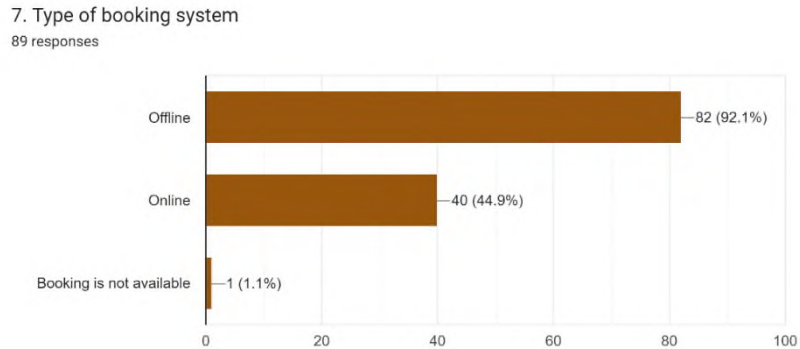
Figure 82. Tour operators utilize payment methods



Source: Author

When surveying the availability of booking services 92.1% of respondents reported that booking services are carried out offline, primarily through accepting clients in person. It mainly applies to tour operators focusing on domestic and outbound tourism. 44.9% of tour operators have online booking services, and reservations can be made through their websites, mainly for inbound tourism (Figure 83).

Figure 83. Booking method of tour operators

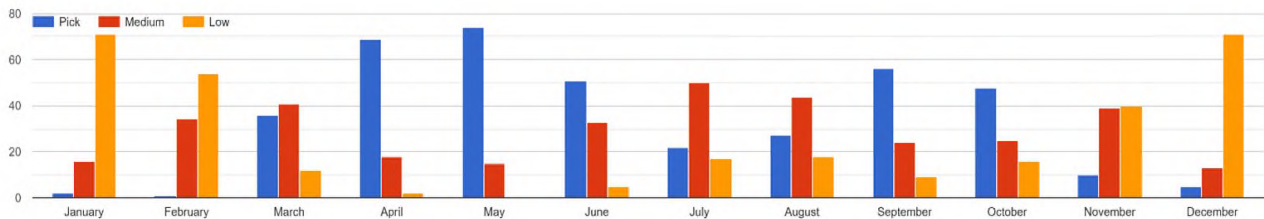


Source: Author

In the following question, tour operators were asked to divide the seasonal period into “peak”, “medium”, and “low” seasons based on the months of the year. According to the results, the majority considers April, May, June, September, and October peak season, while March, July, and August are medium season, and January, February, November, and December are classified as low season (Figure 84).

Figure 84. Seasonality indicators in tour companies.

8. Seasonality aspects. Please indicate when is the pick, low and medium seasons in your business?



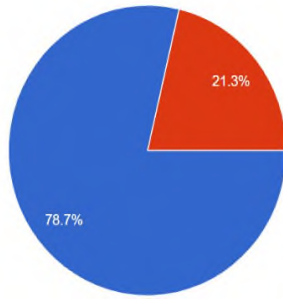
Source: Author

Seasonality, primarily influenced by climatic conditions like accommodation facilities, has been emphasized as a significant factor. However, it is highlighted that many tour operators mitigate seasonality to some extent by taking domestic tourists on trips during off-peak times. Seasonality may lead to employees working in temporary positions within the industry or engaging in supplementary activities.

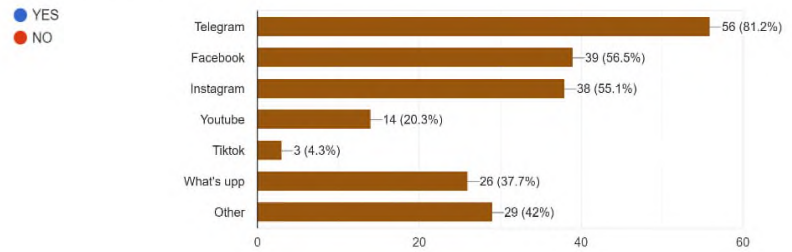
Tour operators excel in utilizing social media for their businesses compared to other providers. 78.7% of respondents indicated using social media platforms (Figure 85) such as Telegram, Facebook, and Instagram to promote their businesses, attract customers and organize them into groups.

Figure 85. Usage of social media by tour operators

9. Do you use social networks for business?
89 responses



If you use social networks, please, select which one? (optional)
69 responses

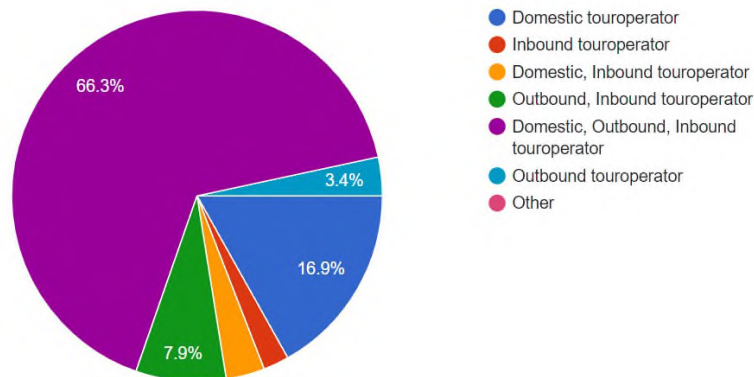


Source: Author

A total of 52.8% of tour operators reported the existence of their websites. This circumstance demonstrates a superior standing compared to accommodation facilities and catering services, as tourism companies can execute promotional and communicative efforts tailored to their specific desires through their websites. Furthermore, the Silk Road heritage is central to these promotional activities. Conversely, 47.2% of the respondents indicated that they do not possess websites.

The majority of tour operators comprising 59 (66.3%), participate in inbound, outbound, and domestic tourism. The second-largest category encompasses 16 tour operators (16.9%) who exclusively engage in domestic tourism, as well as others who specialize in various tour operation niches (Figure 86).

Figure 86. Types of tour operators



Source: Author

There has been an increase in domestic tourist visits, and the government's projects and incentives aimed at supporting domestic tourism (e.g., Prosperous Village, Uzbekistan Pass, Gastronomic Tourism, Travel around Uzbekistan etc.) have contributed to the growth of the number of tour operators specializing in domestic tourism.

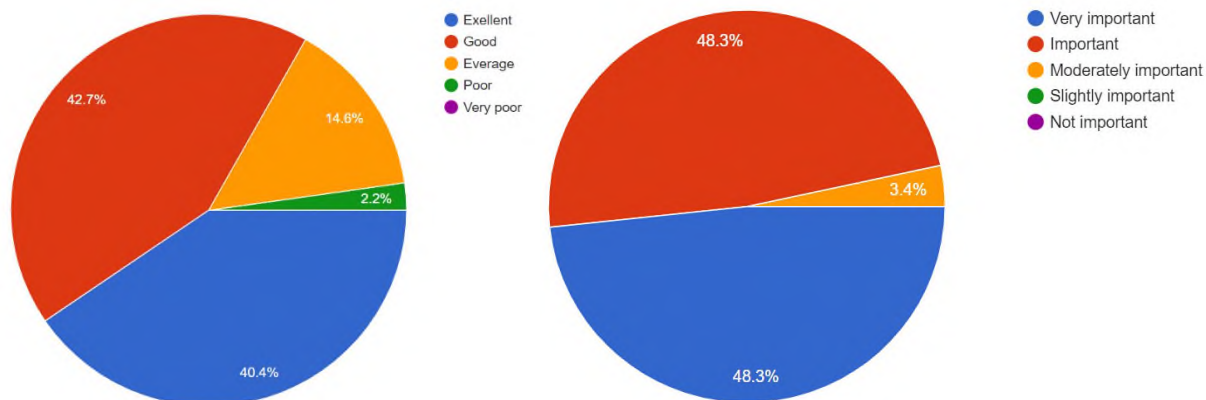
4.5.2. Silk Road understanding (tour operators)

In the second part of the questionnaire, the extent of tour operators managers' knowledge about the Silk Road was examined. As a result, 42.7% of respondents indicated a "good" level of understanding, while 40.4% reported an "excellent" level of comprehension. The remaining 16.8% demonstrated a moderate to "low" level of understanding. This indicator is significantly better when compared to the two types of service providers mentioned earlier. The primary reason for this is that most tour operators attract tourists to Bukhara based on cultural tourism. Thus, they are required to possess a more comprehensive knowledge of the historical and cultural aspects of Bukhara. During the research process, it was noted that not all tour operators were equally active, with

many new operators reporting a loss of customers during the pandemic and subsequent efforts to rebuild their businesses.

Tour operators emphasized the importance of conservation efforts by the public and private sectors in the Silk Road heritage, allowing for diverse and varied tourist programs. When asked to rate the importance of the Silk Road heritage, 48.3% of the companies considered it “important”, and another 48.3% regarded it as “very important”. Only 3.4% of the companies rated the Silk Road heritage “moderately important” (Figure 87).

Figure 87. Results of the questions “understanding”(left) and “importance”(right) of Silk Road resources by tour operators.



Source: Author

In the examination of the utilization of the Silk Road brand, it was revealed that 52.8% (47) of tour operators refrained from employing the brand, while 47.2% (42) actively utilized it. This usage was predominantly observed in the naming of programs and the execution of promotional campaigns. Consequently, when respondents were prompted to evaluate the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage on a five-point scale, a substantial 55.1% assigned a rating of 4, while 37.1% designated a rating of 3. The mean score equated to 3.6 (Table 62), highlighting the necessity for further enhancements in the conservation process. In the absence of such improvements, the escalating influx of visitors, the proliferation of service providers, and the emergence of environmental issues could exacerbate the heritage site’s condition.

Table 62. Silk Road Heritage Conservation Status: on a 5-point scale

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1	1	1.1
	2	2	2.2
	3	33	37.1
	4	49	55.1
	5	4	4.5
Total		89	100.0

Source: Author

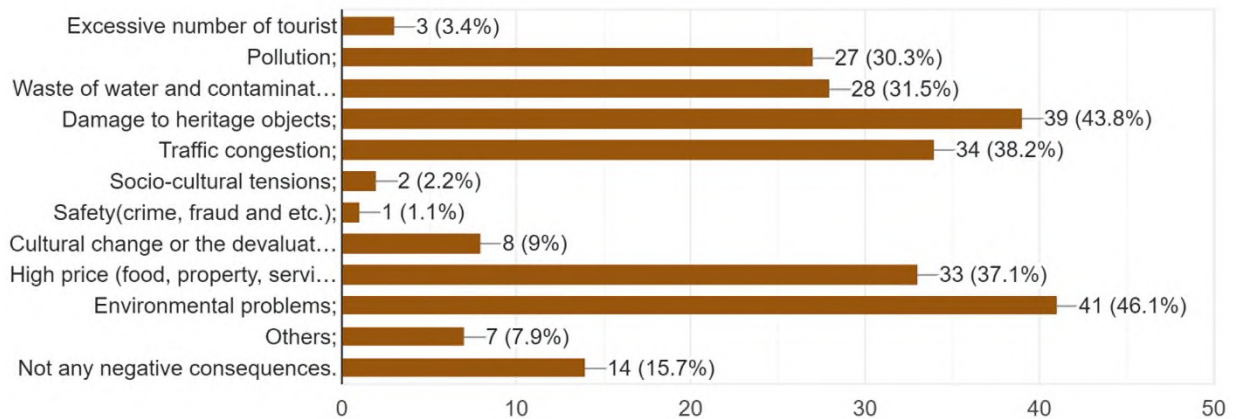
4.5.3. Hospitality (tour operators)

When respondents were asked about the duration of their experience in the field, the majority indicated having 3, 4, or 5 years of experience, with 13, 11, and 21 respondents, respectively. 17 respondents possess over 10 years of experience. Based on their experience were asked to evaluate the quality of personnel on a five-point scale, resulting in an average rating of 3.75. The primary deficiencies were acknowledged as poor language skills and a lack of effective communication with clients among the personnel.

When questioned about the negative consequences of tourism in Bukhara, the main responses included environmental issues (46.1%), damage to cultural heritage sites (43.8%), traffic congestion (38.2%), and high prices (37.1%) (Figure 88). Based on the above, it is essential to implement measures to mitigate these negative

impacts in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the public sector, the private sector, and residents. In this context, everyone is considered equally responsible. Consequently, customer attitudes are shaped accordingly.

Figure 88. Negative consequences of tourism in Bukhara tourist centres according to respondents.



Source: Author

4.5.4. Public-Private Governance

In the governance section, as is typical, respondents were asked about the extent to which the public sector involves them in addressing issues specific to their respective fields. 77.5% of respondents indicated they had not been involved in such matters. The remaining participants reported engagement in various activities, including capacity building, domestic tourism development, pilgrimage and religious tourism development, coordination of museum ticket prices, and creation of new tourism products. Furthermore, respondents cited several other issues where their concerns were either overlooked or remained unaddressed, as evidenced by the brief responses received.

In the context of stakeholder involvement in shaping approved tourism programs for the Bukhara region, 89.9% (80) of respondents indicated that they had not participated in the process. The remaining respondents reported their active engagement. Furthermore, it was revealed that 80.9% of tourism operators were uninformed about the most recent approved tourism development project. This scenario necessitates prompt amelioration. The prevailing conditions underscore the inadequate communication and cooperation between the public and private sectors, which deviate from the essential characteristics required for fostering sustainable tourism development.

4.5.5. Addressing Sustainability in Tour Operators

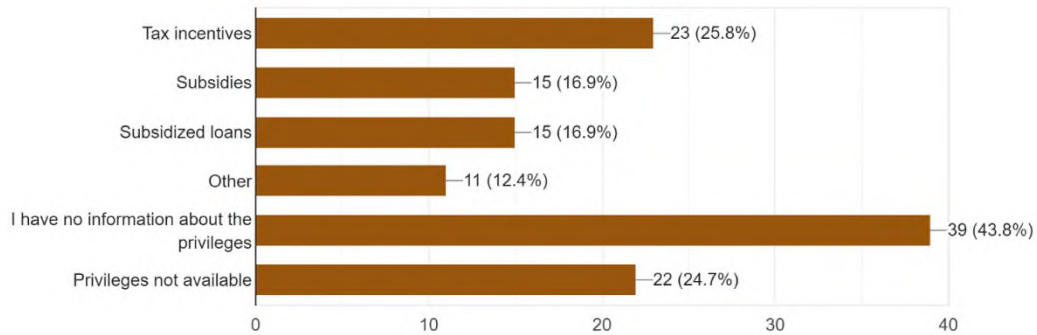
In relation to the significance of sustainable tourism relationship with economic, environmental, social and institutional issues, 50.6% of respondents indicated that these elements are “very important”, while 40.4% considered them “important”. Tour operators endeavor to fully support the sustainable development of tourism, as the recent and severe pandemic crisis has once again underscored the significance of following a sustainable development path. In this context, representatives of the tourism sector, who have borne the brunt of the crisis, are considered the most affected.

Numerous company representatives have come to understand the importance of sustainability. Among the survey participants, 39 indicated a lack of awareness regarding the resources allocated for developing sustainable tourism programs. In comparison, 22 respondents expressed their belief in the nonexistence of such resources. The remaining respondents predominantly highlighted the presence of tax incentives and subsidized loans as available resources (Figure 89). The final response also indicates the need for more collaboration among stakeholders.

Figure 89. Incentives for sustainable tourism projects (tourism companies).

25. Are there any privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the accommodation industry?

89 responses



Source: Author

The questionnaire results were summarized, and a SWOT analysis was conducted to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to express shortcomings and achievements.

4.5.6. SWOT Analysis for tourism companies (tour operators: *toop*)

Strengths(*toop*):

S_{toop.1}. Most tour operators (66.3%) engage in local, international, and inbound travel, displaying their adaptability.

S_{toop.2}. 78.7% of tour operators use social media platforms to communicate with customers and promote their businesses.

S_{toop.3}. Tour operators thoroughly understand the Silk Road's heritage (83.1%) and are knowledgeable about it.

Weaknesses(*toop*):

W_{toop.1}. 47.2 % of tour providers do not have personal websites to advertise services and disseminate information.

W_{toop.2}. Seasonality impacts the tourism sector, creating temporary jobs and extracurricular activities for workers.

W_{toop.3}. The staff members' key weaknesses were language proficiency issues and poor client communication.

Opportunities(*toop*):

O_{toop.1}. Utilizing government initiatives and incentives to promote domestic tourism (e.g., Prosperous Village, Uzbekistan Pass, Gastronomic Tourism etc.).

O_{toop.2}. Increasing the preservation and use of the Silk Road heritage to develop various tourist programs.

O_{toop.3}. Implementing measures to mitigate the negative impacts of tourism by engaging collaboratively with public sector, private sector.

Threats(*toop*):

T_{toop.1}. The condition of the Silk Road heritage may be made worse by the growing number of tourists, service providers, and environmental problems, lack of tourism management tools.

T_{toop.2}. Ineffective stakeholder collaboration, which impedes efficient problem-solving and the growth of sustainable tourism.

T_{toop.3}. Many tour operators are unaware of the most recent tourism development projects, which prevents them from being aware of and involved.

4.6. Diagnostic of tourism services (S)

It is impossible to overestimate the significance of tourism providers for conserving-built heritage and sustainable tourism's growth. Their cooperation and communication ensure that all parties – including local communities, government organizations, tour operators, accommodations, catering services and administrators of historic sites – work toward shared objectives and successfully address difficulties (Timothy and Nyaupane, 2009). Involving tourism providers in conserving-built heritage can also help the local economy by generating jobs and encouraging sustainable tourism (Garrod and Fyall, 2000). Providers can increase knowledge and promote appropriate visitor behavior by instructing tourists on built heritage sites' cultural, historical, and environmental value (Poria and Airey, 2003). Funding and resource mobilization are additional crucial components of providers' involvement. They can contribute to the generation of funds through various channels, including admission fees, donations, and public-private partnerships, which can be utilized to manage the constructed heritage for long-term conservation (Timothy and Boyd, 2003). Lastly, monitoring and evaluating conservation efforts and developing sustainable tourism are continuing processes in which tourism providers play a critical role. They offer insightful feedback that helps management methods be improved and new difficulties be addressed (Pedersen, 2002). In conclusion, the support of sustainable tourism growth and the successful conservation of built heritage depends on the cooperation of tourism providers.

Consequently, an investigation into tourism service providers operating near the historically significant Bukhara region, including hotels, restaurants, and tour operators were conducted through a questionnaire-based study, followed by a SWOT analysis.

The comprehensive results reveal that the number of tourism service providers in the Bukhara region has experienced a dramatic surge since 2016, particularly in recent years. This development has fostered a competitive environment, enhanced the quality of tourism offerings, and facilitated diversification. Moreover, it contributes to creating new employment opportunities, bolstering socio-economic well-being. Establishing a user-friendly payment infrastructure for all providers has enabled the attraction of foreign customers and the improvement of reservation systems.

Seasonality poses challenges for the majority of tour operators and accommodation facilities, leading to fluctuations in their operations. This circumstance also affects cultural heritage. Heritage sites, which are leased to private parties, are often closed by the lessees during the low-season periods.

Social networks provide business representatives with various opportunities, such as increased customer engagement, social proof and online reputation, responsiveness to issues and crises, building brand authenticity, enhanced transparency, and openness. This situation has been implemented by approximately 80% of the studied service providers, which can be considered a noteworthy accomplishment. Among the rest, some have plans to put this objective into action. About 70% of the surveyed restaurants and accommodation facilities lack a website presence. A similar situation was observed for nearly 50% of the tour operators. Establishing websites to promote the Silk Road heritage and offer tourism products is essential to increase customer trust. On average, 60% of respondents strongly understood the Silk Road heritage and its role in developing tourism. Likewise, approximately 60% have reported not utilizing the Silk Road brand. Indicates that there is room for improvement in terms of brand awareness and utilization skills among these stakeholders. Addressing this issue by organizing capacity-building programs in collaboration with the public sector can help alleviate the situation and attract a larger number of tourists under the Silk Road brand.

During the research conducted at heritage sites, many of these sites were found to be in a satisfactory or good current status. Similarly, the service providers rated them between 3 and 4 on a five-point scale. This situation highlights the need for collaborative efforts in the conservation of heritage sites. Furthermore, the personnel involved in these activities received similar ratings, signaling the responsibility of the public sector and educational institutions to train and prepare qualified staff in this area.

The negative impacts of tourism, as identified by all service providers, primarily include pollution, damage to heritage objects, high prices, and traffic congestion. All providers implement the majority of required services;

however, attention must be given to addressing existing shortcomings in service provision, particularly regarding inclusivity and accessibility.

The collaboration between the public and private sectors was examined; on average, 80% or more of the responses received were negative. The public sector cannot be considered a reliable partner in this situation, as some experienced providers were offered collaboration opportunities but have not seen them materialize. On the other hand, the lack of associations representing the providers in the industry hinders their ability to unite. The research results indicate the necessity of establishing associations based on the direction and activities of the sector.

The importance of sustainable tourism elements was studied for most providers. However, many providers indicated that they were either unaware of or could not access incentives for sustainable tourism projects. In a joint interview with the responsible for Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department, it was suggested that the information might be available. However, the providers' unfamiliarity with "sustainable tourism" and its integration into norms and regulations could have contributed to this lack of awareness.

In conclusion, considering all the identified weaknesses, it is essential to develop a comprehensive planning including the necessary plans and programs that considers the opinions and suggestions of all stakeholders to make the most of the Silk Road heritage. This plan should be designed to address the challenges and improve the collaboration between the public and private sectors, promote sustainable tourism, and ensure the effective use of available resources and incentives.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS

Recreational activities and tourism products are interconnected concepts in the context of travel and leisure. Recreational activities are the specific leisure pursuits that people engage in for relaxation, enjoyment, or physical exercises, such as hiking, swimming, visiting museums, or attending cultural events among others (Godbey, 2009). These activities can take place both within and outside the context of tourism. Tourism products, however, encompass the complete experience offered to tourists, including types of accommodation, transportation, attractions, and other services. Recreational activities are a crucial component of the tourism experience but represent only one aspect of the broader range of services. All in all, the products integrating various components to provide a satisfying and memorable experience for tourists (Morrison, 2019; Mulley et al., 2021).

From a destination management perspective, tourism products also involve the coordination and integration of various stakeholders, such as accommodation providers, tour operators, and local communities, to create a seamless and unique experience for tourists. In contrast, recreational activities can be pursued independently, without necessarily relying on the coordinated efforts of various stakeholders (Mowforth and Munt 2015).

In this section, the recreational activities, and tourism products available in the Historic Centre of Bukhara were explored. In particular, this section is focused on analysing all the collected data in order to explore those Silk Road tourism products offered by tour companies.

4.7. Recreational Activities

4.7.1. Identification and characterization of recreational activities

The inventory of cultural heritages, conducting field research, and gathering interview data from representatives of the Cultural Heritage Department and the Tourism and Cultural Department of Bukhara region provided a comprehensive understanding of the primary recreational activities. The following are the main cultural recreational activities that can be undertaken by tourists in the Historic Centre of Bukhara:

- Visiting museums.
- Bathing at ancient hammams.
- Exploring the area via bicycles, rickshaws, electric vehicles or using car hire
- Participating in cultural events.
- Attending concerts and performances.
- Visiting parks.
- Shopping
- and other activities.

Museums

During the study period, 18 museums (Table 63.) were established in the Bukhara region, with a total of 9,029 exhibited museum artifacts according to the data. The main themes of these museums are history, culture, literature, ethnography, archaeology, and applied arts, presenting information on the development of history, science, and culture in Bukhara. 14 of these museums are in the city of Bukhara.

Table 63. Museums and their entrance fees in 2022

№	Name of the museum	Entrance tickets for museums (without excursion)			
		Foreign citizens (UZS)	Residents (UZS)		
			Adults	Students	Schoolchildren
1	“Ark” regional museum of local history	40,000	10,000	8000	2000
2	“Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa” museum of folk decorative arts	40,000	10,000	8000	2000
3	“House of a Rich Bukhara Merchant” (House of Ubaydulla Khodja, 19th century)	30,000	5000	5000	2000
4	History of law and legislation in Bukhara	20,000	5000	5000	2000
5	History of water supply in Bukhara	20,000	5000	5000	2000
6	Carpets Museum	20,000	5000	5000	2000

7	History of Ancient Poykent	20,000	5000	5000	2000
8	Bukhara Fine Arts	20,000	5000	5000	2000
9	Bukhara Wood Carving	20,000	5000	5000	2000
10	History of Varakhsha and Ceramics	20,000	5000	5000	2000
11	Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicenna) Memorial Museum	20,000	5000	5000	2000
12	History of Blacksmithing	20,000	5000	5000	2000
13	“Nakshbandiya Tarikat” museum (Sufism).	20,000	5000	5000	2000
14	Bukhara calligraphy art	20,000	5000	5000	2000
15	History of Bukhara Literature	20,000	5000	5000	2000
16	Romitan District History	20,000	5000	5000	2000
17	Imam al-Bukhari Memorial Museum	20,000	5000	5000	2000
18	Mutal Burkhanov House Museum	20,000	5000	5000	2000
Museum excursion					
1	For citizens and accredited entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan	30,000			
		For Ark and Mokhi-Khosa -60,000 UZS for each			
2	For foreign tourists	50,000 (For Ark and Mokhi-Khosa -100,000 UZS for each)			
Photo and video filming of museum exhibits					
1	Filming the exhibits with a video camera	100,000 UZS			
2	Photographing exhibits;	30,000 UZS			
3	Photo session	300,000 UZS			
4	Filming with a video camera (Clips, videos, films, etc.)	500,000 UZS			
5	Activities in Museum	50,000 UZS			
6	Audio guide service;	20,000 UZS			
7	Radio guide service (pack of 10 pieces)	50,000 UZS			
Providing free services					
1	For children, teenagers under 18 and their companions	Tuesday and Friday			
2	For Veterans	Free			
3	For citizens and accredited entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan	First Sunday of each month			
4	People with disabilities	Free			
5	Orphanage children				

Source: Author. Based on data provided by the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage.

Admission prices for the museums vary between foreign and local tourists. Prices for tourists are slightly higher. Entrance fees for museums are determined based on factors such as the size of the exhibition collection, the location within the historical site, and different rates for foreign tourists and local residents. At the Museums of Ark Fortress and Mokhi-Khosa (the summer palace of the last Emir of Bukhara, which is situated 7 km away from the historical centre) entrance fees are more expensive: 40,000 UZS (3.5 €) for foreign tourists and 20,000 UZS (1.75 €) for local tourists. Rates for all other museums are same. In addition to the entrance fee, tourists may pay extra for excursion services and for capturing photographs, videos, films, and other media inside the museum using a camera. Within these services, the most affordable option is taking photographs for 30,000 UZS (2.4 €), while the most expensive option is capturing films, clips or videos with a video camera, which can cost up to 500,000 UZS (40 €). Museums have security guards and ticket office services. During field research or visits to museums and heritage sites as a tourist, it is possible to observe excessive questioning and concern from security guards and ticket office staff when using a professional camera. This situation can cause discomfort for clients and may lead to a relatively dissatisfied experience. When traveling in groups, payments are accepted by tour operators based on a general agreement. Museums offer free admission for domestic tourists under 18 years old on Tuesdays and Fridays. Every first Sunday of the month, entrance is free for citizens of Uzbekistan. Additionally, admission is free for individuals with disabilities and for certain social groups.

Hammans

Hammams, sometimes referred to as baths or public baths, were developed in the Islamic world as areas for communal bathing and purification. They were created to satisfy the Islamic requirements for ritual cleansing (also known as “wudu”) and personal hygiene (also known as “ghusl”). In numerous historical Islamic communities, hammams were an integral component of daily life and promoted cleanliness, social contact, and relaxation. Hammams were places where people might congregate for a variety of social and recreational

activities, such as massages, conversations, and other leisurely hobbies, in addition to bathing (Kolb and Dumreicher, 2008).

The ancient two hammams, are located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and continue to serve their intended purpose. Two hammams such as Bozori Kord and Kunjak attract tourists with their unique and authentic experiences. These hammams can also be found on travel websites such as TripAdvisor, where visitors can find information and some comments from visited persons.

Last years Hammam Kunjak (Figure 90) received negative feedback from tourists due to its high prices, less satisfactory service quality and lack of English-speaking staff. Furthermore, the less than satisfactory hygiene standards observed at the facility can be linked to the overall lack of quality standards in the establishment. This indicates that the management might not be paying adequate attention to maintaining a consistent level of service, which ultimately affects the overall customer experience.

Figure 90. Hammam Kunjak (women hammam)



Source: TripAdvisor, 2022

The second hammam Bozori Kord (Figure 91), designed for men, is in the heart of the Historic Centre of Bukhara which is a popular tourist area. This hammam also continues to serve its original purpose and primarily caters to visitors. However, its high prices make it less affordable for local tourists. The most basic service starts at 150,000 UZS (12 €), and with additional services, the cost can reach 300,000 UZS (24 €) per hour which is lightly expensive for residents and domestic tourists. Despite this, the Bozori Kord hammam has received predominantly positive reviews.

Figure 91. Hammam Bozori Kord



Source: TripAdvisor, 2022

Rickshaws, bicycles, camels and horses, and electric vehicles

Local transportation, apart of being a way for touring the site, constitutes itself a recreational activity. At Bukhara city centre, two entrepreneurs have made available 50 bicycles for rent in the Historic Centre, with their numbers increasing year by year. Additionally, there are 10 rickshaws convenient for touring the old city area, along with a total of 27 Matsa electric vehicles offering their services (Figure 92).

In front of the Ark Fortress, camels and horses are available for hire contributing to the range of experiences. This activity immerses visitors to the ancient Silk Road caravan.

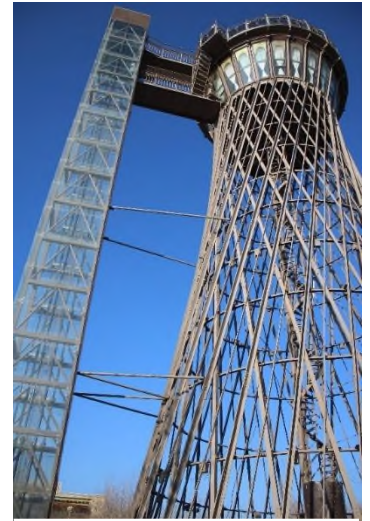
Figure 92. Electro mobiles at the gate of the Ark fortress



Source: Author, 2022

The Shukhov Tower (water tower) located between the Ark Fortress and the Bolo Khauz Mosque in Bukhara was first used for tourism purposes in 2019. Constructed of metal in 1927-1929, the tower features a cafe and restaurant on the first and second floors, while the third floor offers a view of the Historic Centre's panorama through binoculars. A lift has been installed to access the top of the tower after its reconstruction (Figure 93).

Figure 93. The Shukhov Tower



Source: Author, 2022

In the eastern part of the Historic Centre, the Samanids' Recreational Park offers various attractions, entertainment venues, and ongoing leisure programs. Admission to the park is free, while the use of services and attractions is fee-based (Figure 94). The Samanid Mausoleum and Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum are located within the park's premises. The Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum and the Samanid Mausoleum are two notable historical structures that are housed inside the park's boundaries and serve to highlight the area's rich architectural and cultural heritage. In addition to taking in the tranquil and well-kept green surroundings, park visitors can explore these two amazing monuments and learn about the region's cultural and historical significance.

Figure 94. Attractions at the Samanids' Recreational Park



Source: TripAdvisor, 2022

During visits to the Park, services for foreign tourists are noted to be more expensive compared to those for local visitors. This situation often causes dissatisfaction among many tourists. Furthermore, surrounding the Park there are entertainment venues that can be found. However, in some cases, they do not meet proper hygiene standards.

Shopping at ancient markets

The Central Market is also bordered on the eastern side by the 16th-century Fortress wall and the Talipoch Gate. At the northern part of the park houses we can find Bukhara's Central Market, which offers a variety of sweets, local products, and a unique Silk Road eastern market that showcases the local culture. These markets were characterized by a lively and bustling atmosphere, with traders haggling over prices, and customers browsing through a myriad of items. On the other hand, at the food stalls in this market, low hygiene standards and cleanliness-related issues can be observed (Figure 95).

Figure 95. Bukhara Central Market features stalls for dried fruits, dairy products, and honey products.



Source: Webpage of Central market³⁵, 2022

Additionally, the local culture can be found local restaurants where live performances of Silk Road-based songs and dances are offered. These events are held regularly at the Nodir Devonbegi Madrasah (Figure 96). Along with the main dinner, podium and the concert is 150,000 UZS (12€). Additional food, drinks, and services are provided for an extra fee. During dinner time, up to 150 people can be accommodated simultaneously. Due to high demand during the peak season, it is advisable to book in advance. This type of restaurants and live shows, the events should be expanded.

Figure 96. Concert and podium in Nodir devonbegi madrasah during the lunch



Source: TripAdvisor, 2022

In general, the historical connection of Bukhara to the Silk Road is preserved not only in buildings but also in cultural forms of life. Today, these cultural forms are presented to tourists in the shape of recreational activities which are developed in conjunction with heritage and tourism. However, it is necessary to attract and satisfy more customers by changing the mindset of local service providers in relation to tourists, improving environmental cleanliness, meeting hygiene requirements, and defining clear pricing tiers.

³⁵ <https://markaziybozor.uz/>

4.8. Tourist Products and Demand

Tourism products are a crucial part of the travel industry and they include the full spectrum of experiences and services provided to tourists, such as lodging, travel, attractions, and other facilities (Komppula, 2014). Several qualities, including intangibility, perishability, and heterogeneity distinguish these products. In relation to the first quality, intangible tourism products are experience-based and cannot be physically held. Perishability refers to the inability to store or recover unused space in lodging or transportation. Given considerations like various service providers and locals, heterogeneity suggests that quality and experiences may vary even within the same category of tourism products. Furthermore, it is essential to balance creativity and identity while considering the implications for local communities. This approach helps create a sustainable, circular economy that benefits both the environment and the people living in the area. To incorporate creativity, identity, and local community considerations in tourism products, local culture and heritage should be highlighted, local companies should be supported, community-based tourism should be developed, sustainable practices, creativity and innovation should be encouraged. Tourism products may support a sustainable and circular economy that benefits both visitors and locals by fusing innovation and uniqueness with an emphasis on local community consequences. This strategy helps keep a destination's distinctive qualities while ensuring that tourism has beneficial, long-lasting effects.

The importance of projecting tourism products under the aforementioned pillar, consumers lie in their direct influence on overall satisfaction, memories, and experiences during their trips. By providing diverse and high-quality products, destinations can cater to the varying needs and preferences of tourists, thus enhancing their satisfaction and the likelihood of return visits or recommendations (Komppula, 2014).

Apart from that, it is highly important to facilitate and communicate the existence of those creative products and how consumers can purchase them. Currently, throughout various channels, including online distribution systems and by travel agencies, tour operators, or directly from service providers (Li and Hudson, 2013; Neuhofer, and Ladkin, 2015) visitors can find and book those services. The rise of digital technology and online booking platforms has significantly impacted how consumers purchase tourism products, offering more choices, flexibility, and convenience. Nevertheless, the destination has to be ready for those technological adaptations. As a result, the tourist products offered, their types, and themes are differentiated on the websites of the registered tourism operators operating in Bukhara.

4.8.1. Identification and characterization of tourism products

During the investigation of tourism products proposed for the Bukhara region and its Historic Centre, the webpages of tourism operators were utilized. According to the collected 47 questionnaires out of 89, (52.8% of those who took part in the questionnaire, overall, 115 tour operators registered to operate in Bukhara) tourism operators approved the use of websites and specified their existence. Consequently, a list of 47 tourism operators was created, and their fields of activity were examined. 3 of them were excluded from the list because they were engaged in outbound tourism. The primary objective of the study is to explore tourist firms that specialize in inbound and domestic tourism and the tourism products they employ to attract tourists to Bukhara.

To identify and analyze the tourism products offered by tour operators in Historic Centre of Bukhara, a search for the websites of 44 tourism operators was conducted using their webpages and the social media Instagram and Facebook. As a result, the webpages of 32 tour operators were identified. During the examination process, it was determined that the domain of the tour operator Ark travel³⁶ was for sale so that, 9 tour operators' websites were inactive. Additionally, websites were compared with the data provided on tour operator's social media. The websites of 12 tour operators were not found and were not connected to social media networks. Ultimately, the websites of the remaining 22 registered and operating tour companies were analyzed (Table 64). There are national

³⁶ (www.arktravel.com, 09/04/2023)

and international tour operators in the country that attract foreign tourists to the Bukhara region. However, considering the scope of the research, the main objective was to examine tourism operators registered and operating in Bukhara.

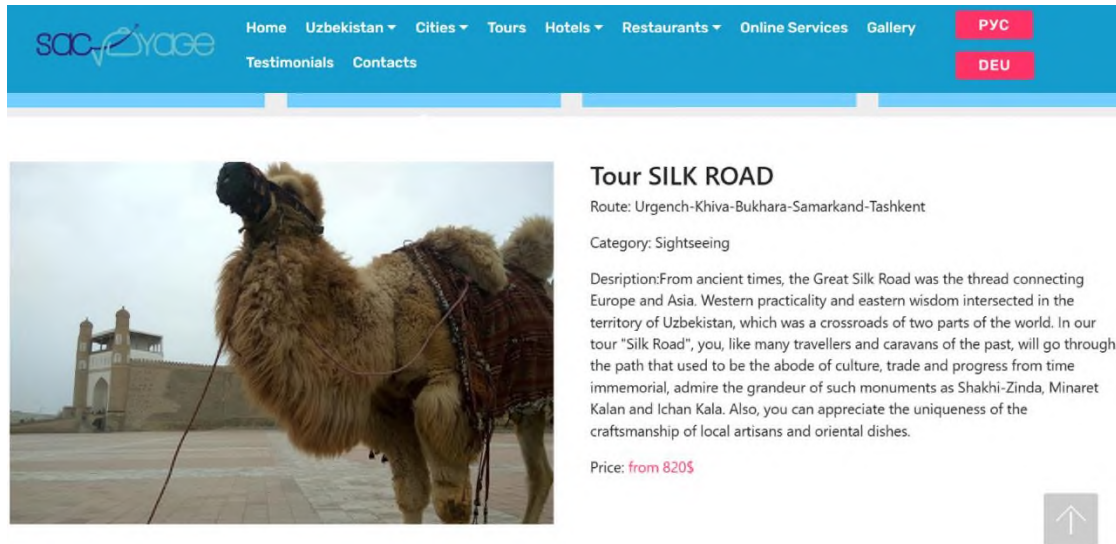
Table 64. Analyzed tour operators to for learning tourism products

№	Name of the tour operator	Activity form of tour operator	Webpage address
1	Ezaz tour operator	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://ezazcompany.uz/ru/
2	Authentic travel	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	http://www.uzbektravel.fr/en/circuits/
3	Pilgrim Travel System	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://www.pilgrimtravel.org/
4	Atur Travel	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://atur.uz/about.2.html
5	Tour East	Outbound, Inbound tourism	http://toureast.uz/uz/
6	Emerald travel	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://www.emerald.uz/
7	BBS travel LLC	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://www.bbstravel.uz/
8	Hotel Azia Bukhara	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://bukhara.asiahotels.uz/
9	Mir Arab Travel	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://mirarabtravel.business.site/
10	Logotur Servis LLC	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://hotelkamelot.uz/
11	Colors Travel Support PE	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://colorstravel.uz/
12	Bukhara Eco tour LLC	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://www.anortravel.uz/
13	Magic Bukhara travel	Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://magicbukharatravel.com/
14	Zaminizari Zargaron PE	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://zzztravel.uz/
15	Klassik-tur	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	http://www.klasstur.uz/
16	Silk Road Voyages	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://xn--80abcniin0atqdiec2j.xn--p1ai/
17	Unique travel PE	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://uniquetravel.uz/
18	Emir Travel PE	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	http://www.emirtravel.com/
19	Tashrif LLC	Domestic, Outbound, Inbound tourism	http://uztour.biz/
20	Buxoro-Malikasi LLC	Domestic, Inbound tourism	http://www.malikahtels.com/
21	Sacvoyage LLC	Outbound, Inbound tourism	https://www.sacvoyage.uz/en/index.php
22	Buxoro Kasaba Sayr LLC	Domestic tourism	http://turizm.kasaba.uz/en

Source: Author, 2023

The majority of the tourism products offered by tourism operators primarily focus on cultural tourism. In all cases, the main emphasis is on visits to historical and cultural monuments throughout Uzbekistan. The majority of the tourism programs include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva cities as is the case of the product offered by “Sacvoyage” (Figure 97). In addition, it is possible to explore separate offers for each city individually.

Figure 97. The tourism product offered by the “Sacvoyage” tour operator.

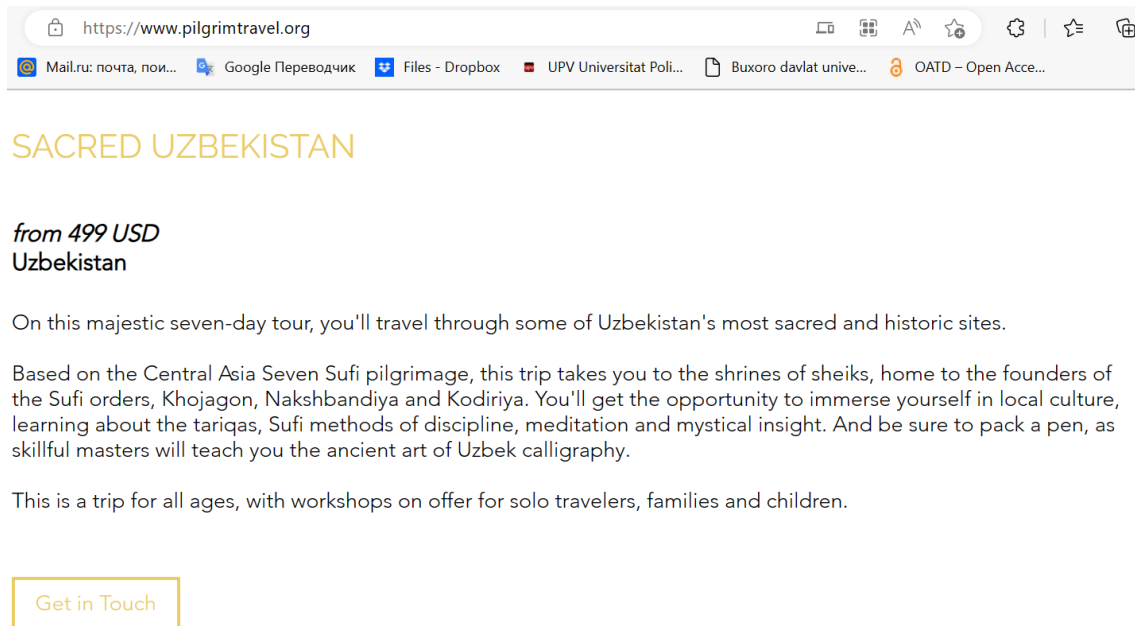


The screenshot shows the Sacvoyage website's navigation menu with options like Home, Uzbekistan, Cities, Tours, Hotels, Restaurants, Online Services, Gallery, Testimonials, and Contacts. The main content area features a 'Tour SILK ROAD' listing. It includes a photograph of a camel in a desert setting, the route 'Urgench-Khiva-Bukhara-Samarkand-Tashkent', the category 'Sightseeing', and a detailed description of the tour. The price is listed as 'from 820\$'. There is also an upward-pointing arrow icon in the bottom right corner of the listing area.

Source: Sacvoyage. Tour Silk Road³⁷

Programs specializing in other types of tourism are also offered. For example, the Pilgrim Travel System tour operator (Figure 98) provides programs focused on pilgrimage tours. The most popular and well-known of these programs related to Bukhara is the “Seven Sufi” tourism product. Primarily, domestic tourists spend at least one day visiting Bukhara during their trip. Visits are made to the tombs of each Sufi and which are regarded with great honor in the area. The tombs are located in various districts of Bukhara, and the Sufis buried in the tombs lived during the 12th-14th centuries.

Figure 98. Pilgrimage tours in Bukhara



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL 'https://www.pilgrimtravel.org'. The page content includes the heading 'SACRED UZBEKISTAN' in yellow, followed by the price 'from 499 USD' and 'Uzbekistan'. A paragraph describes the seven-day tour, mentioning visits to shrines of sheiks and learning about Sufi culture and calligraphy. Another paragraph states that the trip is suitable for all ages. At the bottom, there is a yellow 'Get in Touch' button.

Source: Pilgrim travel. Sacred Uzbekistan³⁸

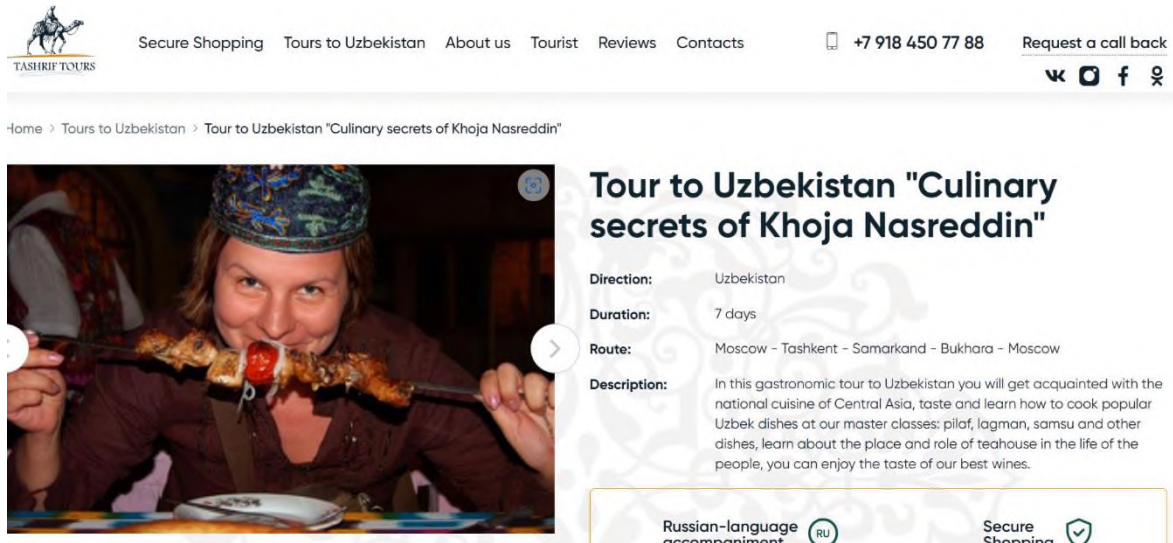
In general, tourism products associated with or offered under the name of the Silk Road can be found on the websites of ten tour operators. The Bukhara region is included as part of some tourism products.

³⁷ <https://www.sacvoyage.uz/en/tours.php> , 30/05/2023

³⁸ <http://www.pilgrimtravel.org> , 30/05/2023

Tashrif LLC, BBS Travel, and Sacvoyage tour operators have developed programs not only cultural-based tourism but also in gastronomic (Figure 99), safari, pilgrimage, and ecotourism.

Figure 99. Gastronomic tour by “Tashrif tours” company



Source: Tashrif tours³⁹

The majority of tour operators allow travelers to personalize their travel by choosing the number of days, and the activities, among others. In this case, travelers are required to contact them in advance and to fill out information through the company website (e.g., “Tashrif Tours”). Then, the tour operators tailor a customize tourism product suitable for each traveller (Figure 100).

Figure 100. Tashrif tours: individual tour booking

Source: Tashrif tour⁴⁰

4.8.2. Competitor analysis

³⁹ http://uztour.biz/ury-uzbekistan/gastronomicheskij_tur.html , 30/05/2023

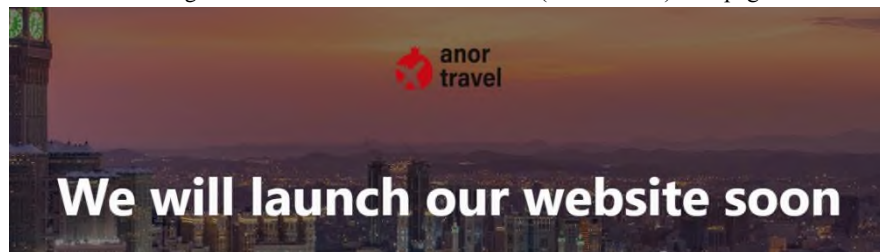
⁴⁰ <https://uztour.biz/> , 30/05/2023

During the research, many tourism service providers were identified, and their analysis was conducted in the context of providers. The presence of numerous service providers undoubtedly contributes to a competitive environment, which in turn affects the quality of the products offered. In this subsection, the competitive rivalry among tour operators offering tourism products in the region is analysed.

It is impossible to overstate the value of the internet in helping tour operators stay competitive in their industry. In the current digital era, the internet is essential for gaining access to international markets, delivering current information, and giving customers easier booking alternatives (Mariani and Höepken, 2018). Tour operators can expand their audience and visibility by using online platforms to display their tourism-related products (Gretzel and Lamsfus, 2015). Tour operators can efficiently target their intended consumer categories by engaging in digital marketing tactics, such as search engine optimization and social media marketing, boosting their competitiveness. In Bukhara, several tour operators are striving to sell their products via the internet and establish interactive communication with potential tourists, as well as promote their offerings through social media. This situation grants them a competitive edge in the marketplace. As customers can communicate and provide feedback in real-time online, tour operators are better able to modify and improve their products to suit changing client demands and preferences. This encourages customer loyalty and happiness (Pappas, 2016). As a result, the opportunities created for customers through the 22 tour operator websites analyzed given in the previous paragraph.

Bukhara region is primarily recognized as a cultural tourism product in exchange for the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Upon reviewing the tourism products, observed that almost all of them offered cultural tourism products. In this situation, competition mainly stems from maintaining additional opportunities, new tourism products, and interactivity for customers, thereby gaining customer trust. For example, during the examination of 22 tourism company websites, 5 companies listed as tour operators, “Mir Arab Travel”, “Bukhara Eco Tour LLC”, “Klassik-Tur”, “Buxoro-Malikasi LLC”, and “Buxoro Kasaba Sayr LLC” had no connection to social networks on their websites. Furthermore, the website design and information provided needed to be updated. During the study, customer collaboration communication through the Bukhara Eco Tour LLC website ceased (Figure 101).

Figure 101. “Bukhara Eco Tour LCC” (Anor Travel) web page



Source: Anor Travel⁴¹

Only 2 travel operators, Authentic Travel and Magic Bukhara Travel, provide information on their websites in more than 4 languages. In 2 travel companies: Buxoro Kasaba Sayr LLC and Atur Travel information is presented in Uzbek, Russian, and English. The remaining travel companies mainly provide information in English and Russian. However, when compared to their field of activity, they also offer services for domestic tourists. 13 of them did not provide information in Uzbek. The main tourism programs, designed for outbound trips such as Tour East, Colors Travel Support PE, and Unique Travel PE, primarily cater to domestic tourists, even though the information is presented in Russian. Having information in Russian is necessary for Russian-speaking tourists, however providing information in Uzbek gives a competitive advantage over others.

Upon examining the tourism programs on the websites it was found that there are 10 travel operators offering tourism products using the Silk Road brand. In this case, the historical cities of Uzbekistan are mainly included in the Silk Road programs. Bukhara is also considered part of these programs. This situation leads Bukhara to equal

⁴¹ <https://www.anortravel.uz> , 10/04/2023

with other competitive destinations as a centre of the Silk Road. Emphasizes the need for tour operators to promote Bukhara more as a centre of the Silk Road and to make greater use of social networks and websites.

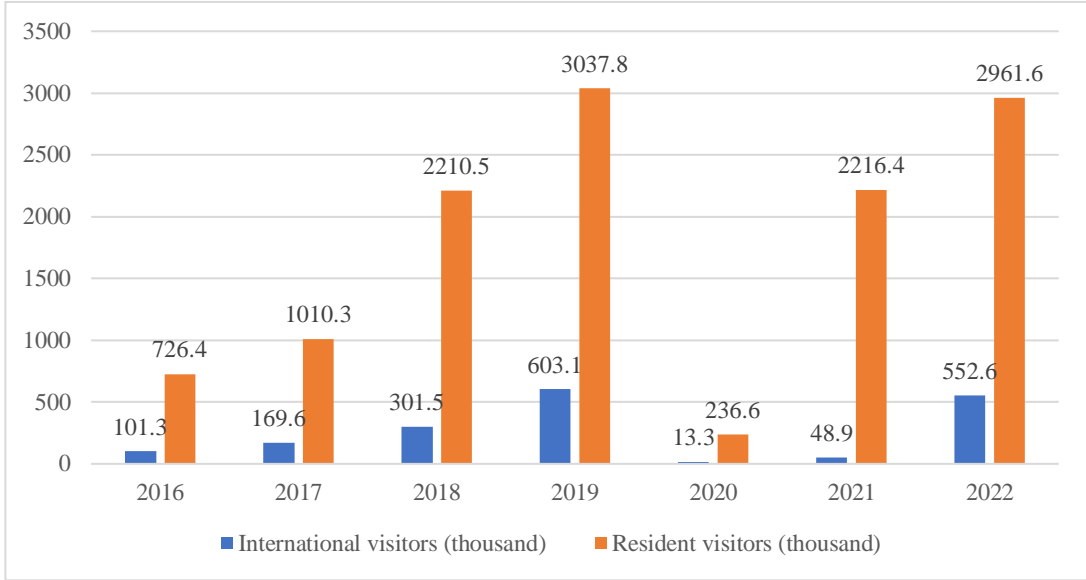
4.8.3. Analysis of actual and potential demand

The official department responsible for statistical data on tourist demand is the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department. In this research, data was obtained through the study of the official social networks of the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department coordinating tourism activities in Bukhara and interviews with its officials. Based on these, analyses of the flow of tourists visiting Bukhara were conducted.

Regarding the period 2016-2022, almost 1,8 million foreign tourists and 12,4 million domestic tourists visited the city of Bukhara (Figure 102). An average stay duration were 3.5-4 days in 2022. The daily expenses of these visitors amount to approximately USD 250 for foreign guests and an average of 350,000 UZS (28 €) for domestic guests (Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department, 2022).

As depicted in Figure 102, a substantial increase in the number of visitors to the Bukhara region is evident. Numbers show market demand is rising. As more people prefer to visit the region and explore its culture, tour operators must adapt and expand their offerings to meet their diverse needs and preferences. Existing tour operators can improve their offerings and new operators can enter the market to increase the tourism industry. The primary source of international tourists is neighboring republics. Except for in 2020 when a sharp decline occurred due to the global pandemic.

Figure 102. International and domestic visitors at Bukhara (2016-2022)



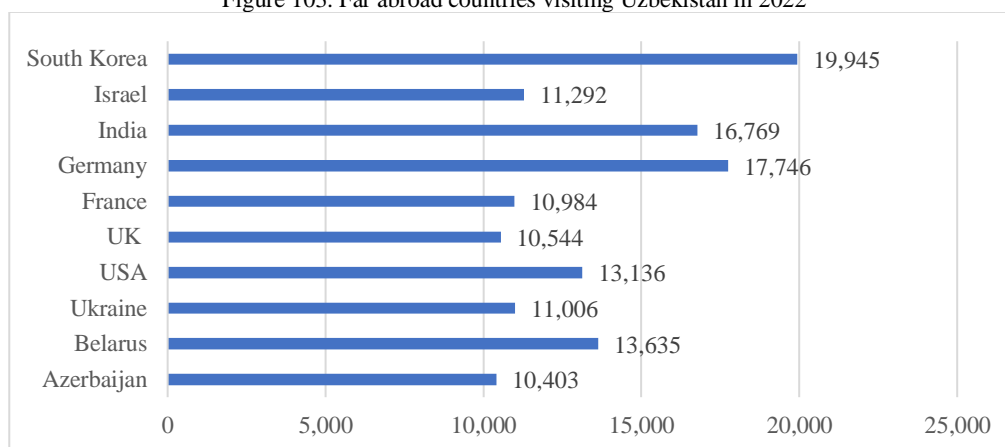
Source: Own elaboration according to the data from the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department

The first quarter of 2023 was also examined. For tourist sector trends, issues, and possibilities, latest data analysis is essential. The first quarter’s data might reveal visitor numbers, popular destinations, tourist preferences, and the industry’s success. This information helps tour operators, hotels, restaurants, and other businesses make decisions, build strategic plans, and adapt their products to tourists’ changing demands, sustaining tourism in the region. According to the data from the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department (2023), from January 1st to March 22nd 2023, 761,000 tourists visited Bukhara. Out of these visitors, 631,700 were domestic tourists mainly from eastern regions of Uzbekistan such as Fergana (65,900), Kashkadarya (64,500), Namangan (54,700) regions and the capital city of Tashkent (52,200). Additionally, 129,400 international tourists arrived from 101 foreign

countries. Most of these tourists visited from Russia (30,400), Kazakhstan (4,900), Turkmenistan (2,700), Tajikistan (2,500), and Turkey (2,300).

Furthermore, Figure 103 displays the number of international tourists visiting the Republic in 2022, with countries contributing over 10,000 visitors being highlighted. Neighboring countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan account for a considerable number of tourists, with 1.5 million, 1.3 million, and 1.4 million visitors, respectively. Tourists from neighboring countries typically visit for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives (VFR). Additionally, 567.7 thousand tourists from Russia and 75.5 thousand from Turkey visited the country in 2022.

Figure 103. Far abroad countries visiting Uzbekistan in 2022



Source: Author. Based on the information obtained from www.uzbektourism.uz

The majority of international tourists from countries further abroad embarked on 7-10 days of tour programs, encompassing a wide range of historical, cultural, and natural sites throughout Uzbekistan in 2022. A significant portion of these itineraries incorporated a visit to Bukhara, positioning representatives from the aforementioned countries as potential tourists for the region. Furthermore, a demographic analysis conducted in 2018 revealed that 52% of visitors were aged between 31 and 55, suggesting a particular interest in cultural tourism among middle-aged and older individuals.⁴²

The fact that other cities are also presented within the context of the Silk Road necessitates Bukhara's adoption of various strategic measures to ensure its competitiveness as a Silk Road brand. Additionally, considering the importance of domestic tourism as a core component of the industry, it is crucial for tourism operators to provide information in the Uzbek language, catering to the needs of potential local customers and emphasizing the need to understand and address the requirements of the domestic market.

4.9. Diagnosis on recreational activities, tourism products and demand

During the research, it is possible to see increasing number of tourists in recent years and some governmental or entrepreneurship measures. However, there are also many tasks that need to be implemented. Firstly, it is necessary to increase the number of recreational activities, as this will extend the average stay of tourists, leading to additional income and economic growth. Also, it is essential to pay attention to clear pricing, whether equal or different for foreign and local tourists. Otherwise, stating different prices for services for tourists sometimes shapes distrust towards the destination and serves as negative advertising. This situation is also present in nearby markets, where relationships with local tourists and foreign tourists have become stratified. In such cases, it is possible to assume that professionals working in the field are not aware of or do not practice service ethics.

⁴² Uzbektourism.uz, Tourism White Paper, 2018

The tourism products offered by tour operators are mainly based on cultural tourism. To succeed in the competition, it is necessary to increase the attractiveness and diversity of tourism products. The following strategies and approaches should be implemented to enhance the competitiveness of tourism products in the Bukhara tourism market: unique experiences, customization and personalization, value-added services, competitive pricing, quality and safety, themed packages (e.g., culture, heritage, music, education, religion, ecotourism, ethnic tourism, etc. in the Silk Road), sustainable and responsible tourism, collaboration and partnerships, accessibility and inclusivity, continual improvement. In addition to increasing the attractiveness of tourism products, the following strategic processes are helps to be more competitive for tour operators to implement in their operations: market research and analysis, customer relationship management (CRM), digital marketing and social media presence, collaboration and partnerships, sustainable tourism practices, staff training and development, continuous improvement and innovation (like digital technologies).

Apart from that there is a significant weakness in utilizing the Silk Road brand. Those who do use it connect their tours throughout Uzbekistan with the Silk Road. Fully exploring Bukhara as a centre of the Silk Road provides the opportunity to create, offer, new tourism products, giving a competitive advantage. It is necessary to develop tasks in this regard. Certainly, promoting and introducing Bukhara as a Silk Road tourism product should be led by the public sector. In this context, it is necessary for tour operators who create tourism products and providers offering recreational activities to collaborate on the following tasks: develop a destination brand, collaborate with local stakeholders, create compelling content, host familiarization trips, participate in industry events (shows, conferences, workshops), offer incentives for the Silk Road brand, develop a targeted marketing campaign, create a Silk Road itinerary in Bukhara. After implementing these tasks, it is essential to conduct ongoing monitoring and supervision of all activities to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability.

The primary foreign tourists visiting Bukhara are from Europe and neighboring republics. This situation indicates the potential to attract tourists from other regions as well. To achieve this, promotion, advertising, and enhancing Bukhara's image, and tourism product as the centre of the Silk Road are necessary. In this case, it is required to develop plans and programs based on the analysis. As a result, a SWOT analysis has been conducted for this paragraph as well.

4.9.1. SWOT Analysis for recreational activities, products (AP)

Strengths(AP)

S_(AP)1. The majority of the tourism products offered by tourism operators in Bukhara primarily focus on cultural tourism, attracting visitors to historical and cultural monuments throughout Uzbekistan.

S_(AP)2. Many tourism companies allow travelers to choose their own tourism product duration, days, and themes, tailoring their experiences to their preferences.

S_(AP)3. Public sector initiatives to increase the number of tourists.

Weaknesses(AP)

W_(AP)1. Out of 44 tourism operators studied, only found 22 registered and operating companies had websites. Furthermore, some companies had outdated website designs and information, and no connection to social networks.

W_(AP)2. Majority of travel companies provide information mainly in English and Russian, with 13 not providing information in Uzbek despite catering to domestic tourists.

W_(AP)3. Competition with other Silk Road cities: Bukhara has to compete with other cities also presented within the context of the Silk Road, which may dilute the unique appeal of the region.

W_(AP)4. Lack of promotion/communication. It is not present at the international tourist market.

Opportunities (AP)

- O_(AP)1. Tour operators can use digital marketing tactics, such as search engine optimization and social media marketing, to efficiently target their intended consumer categories and boost their competitiveness.
- O_(AP)2. Given the importance of domestic tourism, providing information in the Uzbek language and understanding the requirements of the domestic market presents an opportunity to attract more local customers.
- O_(AP)3. Companies can seize the opportunity to enhance Bukhara's prominence as a Silk Road hub by more effectively leveraging social media and websites. This strategy would elevate its standing as a distinct travel destination.

Threats(AP)

- T_(AP)1. Changes in the regional or global economic and political climate can adversely impact tourism in the area, as seen in 2020 during the global pandemic.
- T_(AP)2. Bukhara has to compete not only with other cities along the Silk Road but also with other regions and countries for attracting tourists, which may hinder its growth in the tourism market.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GOVERNANCE (COOPERATION AND ALLIANCES)

This section examines the general state of tourism in Bukhara, Uzbekistan, focusing on service providers and natural and cultural heritage based on the country's legal framework. Information regarding existing laws, regulations, and other legal documents has been obtained from the National Database of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Portal. This portal will be referred to as NDLRU in subsequent sections.

The analysis of the legal framework provided by the NDLRU allows for a comprehensive understanding of the policies and regulations shaping the tourism industry in Bukhara. By examining the relevant laws, decisions, and other legal documents, we assessed the extent to which the government supports and facilitates the development of the tourism sector.

This analysis also enables the identification of opportunities and challenges faced by service providers and managing and conserving cultural heritage sites. Furthermore, it sheds light on the existing gaps and areas of improvement in the legal framework, which can be addressed to foster sustainable tourism growth in Bukhara.

4.10. Regulations and current legislation

It is insisted that the activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be carried out based on established laws, legal norms and regulations. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On regulatory legal acts" No. O'RQ -682, approved on April 20, 2021 (NDLRU, 2021b), there are seven types of regulatory legal acts; they are:

- Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Resolutions of the chambers (Legislative, Senate) of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representative and legislative body of state power, Supreme Assembly) of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Orders and decisions of ministries, state committees and agencies;
- Decisions of local public authorities.

The Constitution is the basis for all legal bases normative documents in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Similarly, documents with a legal basis in cultural heritage and tourism are adopted based on the Constitution.

Uzbekistan became a UNWTO⁴³ and UNESCO⁴⁴ international organizations member in 1993. The normative documents of Uzbekistan reflect the fact that the tourism field processes are carried out under the standards adopted by international organizations. In particular,

- the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 371 (NDLRU, 2021c) on the establishment and support of the International Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage in cooperation with UNESCO;

- Intangible Cultural Heritage Resolution No. 119 (NDLRU, 2021d) On measures to strengthen the protection of heritages and sites designated in the UNESCO World Heritage List creates an excellent opportunity for the preservation and use of heritage sites;

- The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage signed in 1972, was ratified. The Convention was ratified by the Decree No. 182-I of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 1995, "On the Ratification of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, signed in 1972" (NDLRU, 1995).

Uzbekistan has been cooperating with UNWTO since 1993 within the Silk Road Tourism Program framework. Three technical cooperation and Silk Road declarations were signed in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Declarations based on the principles of developing the concepts of tourism centered on the natural and cultural richness of the

⁴³ UNWTO (n.d.), Member States. <https://www.unwto.org/member-states#heading145>

⁴⁴ UNESCO (n.d.), Uzbekistan. <https://www.unesco.org/en/countries/uz>

Silk Road, the strength of the Silk Road tourism project, its sustainability, preservation, conservation of heritage, creation of a high-quality tourism brand. Declarations:

- Samarkand Declaration on Silk Road Tourism (1994);
- Khiva Declaration on Tourism and the Preservation of cultural heritage (1999);
- The Bukhara Declaration on Silk Road Tourism (2002).

The Bukhara Declaration underlines the welfare of sustainable tourism and outlines concrete steps to promote cultural and ecotourism along the Silk Road. Supplementary issues include inviting local and international stakeholders to invest in Silk Road tourism and approving Uzbekistan's proposal to establish a Silk Road Support Office in Samarkand.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains an article justifying the preservation, conservation and use of cultural heritage. Chapter 11 - Duties of Citizens, Article 49 of the Constitution states:

"It is the duty of citizens to protect the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. Cultural monuments shall be protected by the state".

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the state body responsible for developing and implementing a single state policy on tourism and tangible cultural heritage in Uzbekistan from 2023. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism reports to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for the following tasks related to tourism and tangible cultural heritage⁴⁵:

- Effective management of tourism, tangible cultural heritage based on public-private partnership and the introduction of modern information technologies in these areas;
- Optimization of state and market regulation of tourism, development of proposals for the development of competition in the market of tourism services, comprehensive assistance in increasing the activity of entrepreneurs;
- Ensuring the formation and implementation of an integrated concept of tourism development to increase the country's tourism potential completely, give tourism the status of a strategic sector of the economy, pursue a unified state policy in the field of tourism;
- Carrying out marketing research in foreign and domestic markets of tourism services, implementation of active advertising and information policy aimed at promoting historical and cultural heritage in tourism, conservation and development of the country's tourism image, promotion of national products and brands in international tourism markets;
- Coordination and monitoring of the development and implementation of national and regional programs for the integrated development of domestic, inbound and outbound tourism, the accelerated development of a wide range of tourism, the development of tourism infrastructure following international standards;
- Coordination of the development of tourism, ensuring the opening of new tourist destinations in the regions, their certification, the formation of a single register in the field of tourism;
- Implementation of comprehensive measures to diversify the types of tourism, first of all, pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, ethnic tourism, business tourism, sports, gastronomic, medical, educational and scientific tourism and the development of their infrastructure;
- Coordinating the development of standards for the quality and safety of tourism services, aimed at ensuring the safety and health of tourists in the organization of tourism services, tourist facilities, restaurants, travel around the country, the organization of visits;
- Expansion of international cooperation in the field of tourism, primarily with the UNWTO, influential international and national organizations in the field of tourism, as well as foreign companies, the introduction of international and interstate standards and norms in the practice of tourism;
- Organization of planning and design work in potential areas for the placement of tourism facilities, the creation of favorable conditions for attracting investors;

⁴⁵ Uzbektourism.uz (n.d.). <https://uzbektourism.uz/>

- Implementation of state control in the field of preservation of tangible cultural heritage and ensuring the state accounting, protection, research and dissemination of objects of tangible cultural heritage, including museum objects and collections, as well as their rational use;
- Effective implementation of international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the requirements of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the recommendations of UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, close cooperation with international and foreign organizations, scientists, experts and the general public;
- Conservation of historical and cultural value, uniqueness, natural landscape and originality of specially protected historical and cultural areas, areas included in the World Heritage List and historical communities;
- Carrying out state control over the export and import of cultural property from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the artistic examination of cultural property and the issuance of certificates;
- Identification of cultural treasures stored abroad, related to the history and culture of our country, the creation of a complete database and the organization of its regular updating.

4.11. Progressive transformation of Uzbekistan’s tourism administration and legislation

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan commenced its operations on January 1, 2023, based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-269, dated December 21, 2022, titled “On Measures to Implement New Uzbekistan Administrative Reforms”. In recent years, it has been observed that the higher governing body of the tourism industry has experienced frequent changes. A review of the activities of the responsible bodies in the field of tourism can be conducted by examining the developments since Uzbekistan gained independence:

- The “Uzbektourism” National Company was established through the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 484, dated October 20, 1992;
- The “State Committee for the Development of Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was established through the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2666, dated *December 2, 2016*;
- The “Ministry of Tourism and Sports” was established through the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5054, dated April 6, 2021;
- The “Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage” was established through the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 475, dated August 25, 2022;
- The “Ministry of Culture and Tourism” was established through the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-269, dated December 21, 2022.

Although only four months have elapsed since the Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s establishment, as of April 15, 2023, the Ministry’s specific structural composition has not been provided on its official website. Nevertheless, the previous ministries incorporated the following organizations. These organizations will probably be consolidated into an organization under the new ministry’s name.

- Departments of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent;
- District (city) tourism and cultural heritage offices;
- State Unitary Enterprise(SUE) “National PR Centre”;
- SUE “Certification Tourism Services”;
- SUE “Tourist Service Centre”;
- SUE “Directorate for the use of buildings”;
- SUE “Directorate for the organization and conduct of public events”;
- SUE “Beldersoy-Chimgan-Nanay” International Seasonal Resort Construction and Operation Project Office;
- Unitary enterprise “Silk Road Office”;
- The Silk Road International University of Tourism, Samarkand branch of the Russian State University of Physical Culture, Sports, Youth and Tourism;

- Tourism Development Institute, Tangible Cultural Heritage Research Institute;
- Technical schools and colleges in the field of tourism, tangible cultural heritage;
- Non-governmental, non-profit organizations in tourism and tangible cultural heritage.

To legally regulate relations in the field of tourism, to develop the market of tourist services, as well as to protect the rights and legitimate interests of tourists and subjects of tourist activity, the law “On Tourism No. 830-I was adopted for the first time on August 20, 1999”. The law consisted of 22 articles defining the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities, safety and rights of state tourism authorities, subjects of tourist activity, and tourists (NDLRU, 1999).

The development of tourism, its motive to become a significant economic sector, has led to changes in legislation. As a result, the law “On Tourism” was amended. On July 18, 2019, the Law “On Tourism No. O’RQ-549” was signed and the law consists of 45 articles (NDLRU, 2019). The law that signed in 2019 focuses on the obligations and activities of guides, travel agencies and tour operators, the National Tourism Brand of Uzbekistan, and associations of tourism entities.

Article 11 of the Law “On Tourism” provides for a Coordinating Council for sustainable tourism development. According to the law, *“the Coordinating Council for Tourism Development will be established to improve cooperation between government agencies, non-governmental organizations and tourism entities in creating favorable conditions for sustainable tourism development”*. The Coordinating Council shall include representatives of the competent state body, interested state bodies, as well as non-governmental, non-profit organizations. It was noted that the Coordinating Council should exercise systematic control over the implementation of measures for the development of tourism, as well as coordinate their activities, and promptly consider and address issues that hinder the development of tourism in the country. It is also planned to monitor the implementation of strategies, concepts, government programs and other programs in the field of tourism by ministries, government committees and agencies, and other organizations. The territorial bodies of the Coordinating Council consist of regional councils for tourism development, acting as the Coordinating Council at the regional level, headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions and the city of Tashkent.

Article 13 also stipulates that citizens’ self-government bodies and non-governmental, non-profit organizations shall:

- participates in the development and implementation of state programs, regional and other programs in the field of tourism;
- participates in the promotion of cultural heritage sites, preservation and development of tourism potential;
- carries out public control over the implementation of the legislation on tourism;
- make proposals for improving the legislation on tourism;
- cooperation with government agencies and other organizations in the field of tourism.

The newly adopted Law “On Tourism” strengthens the role of the public community in sustainable tourism development and the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage sites.

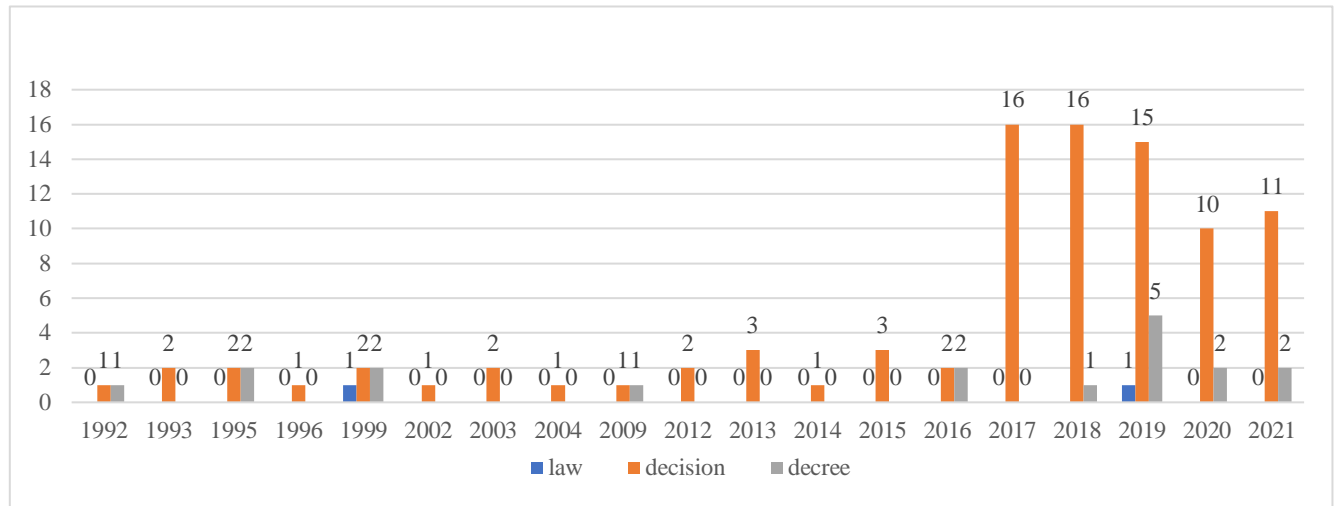
In general, the update of the law on tourism supports the development and implementation of sustainable tourism programs in all regions, emphasizing the equal participation of all stakeholders in the creation of programs, conceptions, roadmaps, and plans. Some regions are still assimilating the updated legislation with established tourism and development mechanisms, which offers opportunities for growth and adaptation as these areas become more familiar with the new framework. In particular, these opportunities are considered crucial for the Historic Centre of Bukhara, which can significantly benefit from a more structured and collaborative approach to tourism development.

4.12. Diagnosis about the legal framework (L)

Last years systematic work was carried out in Uzbekistan to develop the tourism sector and make it an essential sector of the economy; in particular, amendments and additions to the legislation have strengthened the activities in this area.

To analyze the legislation on the tourism sphere the keyword “tourism” was entered (12/09/2021) into the online portal. As a result, 111 documents were found on the portal. Their years-long analysis can be seen in (Figure 104).

Figure 104. Normative documents signed in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan during the years of independence(1991-2021).

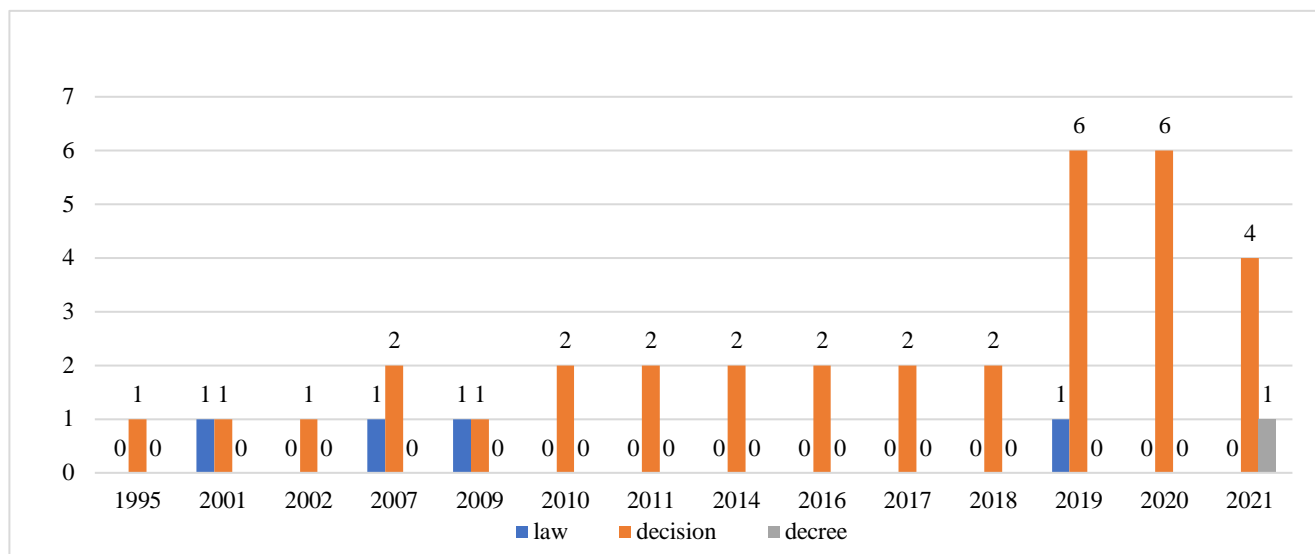


Source: Author – based on information from the portal www.lex.uz.

Of the 111 normative acts adopted above, 8 were approved by the Legislative Chamber of the Supreme Assembly, 3 by the Senate, 3 by the Supreme Assembly, 35 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 32 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 4 of the normative documents also directly relate to cultural heritage, 3 of which were approved in 2021 and one in 2020. 23 out of 111 normative documents have lost their validity during the research.

To study the normative documents in the field of cultural heritage that have always been directly related to tourism the keyword “Cultural Heritage” was introduced on the portal www.lex.uz. As a result, 39 normative documents were adopted between 1991 and 2021 (Figure 105). 3 of the documents have now been revoked and are considered invalid. Analyzing the years of approval and or adoption of normative documents the period after 2016 could be called a period of renewal or new growth of the tourism industry. Over 10 high-level documents have been signed in the subsequent years, demonstrating a strong commitment to developing the sector.

Figure 105. Normative documents in the field of cultural heritage were adopted during 1991-2021.



Source: Author – based on information from the portal www.lex.uz.

In order to develop tourism in Uzbekistan, on January 5, 2019, the Presidential Decree No. PF 5611 “On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan” was signed (NDLRU, 2019a). The decree provides for the approval of annual plans to implement the concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025. The main objectives and stages of the development of the concept of tourism are as follows:

- 2019-2020 - institutional reforms aimed at creating a solid legal framework for tourism development, modernization of infrastructure and promotion of the country’s brand;
- 2021-2025 - increase the tourism industry’s share in the country’s economy. It is planned to increase the share of tourism in the country’s GDP to 5% (by the end of 2017 - 2.3%) by developing the necessary infrastructure and promoting the country’s tourism potential in the world market. It is also planned to attract more than 9 million tourists by the end of 2025, including 2 million tourists from far abroad.

According to the concept, the main directions of tourism development are:

- Introduction of international norms and standards aimed at improving the regulatory framework in tourism, creating favorable conditions for tourism development. Harmonization of the country’s regulatory framework with international standards and norms, creation of favorable conditions for the development of tourism, and efficient use of economic resources to increase the role of tourism in the economy, including tourism exports, will provide an increase by 2025 from 951 million to 2.2 billion USD.
- Development of tourism infrastructure and adjacent infrastructure in all regions of the country, considering the needs and requirements of tourists. The development of tourism infrastructure aligns with international standards by increasing the number of tour operators from 983 to 1450 (Table 65) and the number of other tourism entities. It is also planned to increase the number of accommodation facilities from 914 to 3050 (Table 63). Increase the quality, diversity and export of tourism services, attract major global brands and increase the inflow of foreign investment.
- Take comprehensive measures to reduce the impact of seasonal factors by diversifying tourism products and services for different segments of the tourism market.
- Development of domestic tourism, which provides incentives for the activities of tourism entities aimed at meeting the needs for tourism services in the country.
- Promotion of tourism products of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the domestic and foreign tourism markets, strengthening its reputation as a safe country for travel and leisure.
- Work to improve the system of training highly qualified specialists, retraining and advanced training of service personnel.

From February 1, 2019, citizens of 45 countries will be able to stay in Uzbekistan without a visa for 30 days. Also, from February 1, 2019, citizens of 77 countries will be able to obtain an electronic visa to enter the country. Visa exemptions are an essential factor in attracting tourists.

Table 65. Target indicators for the implementation of the concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025

T/r	Target's name	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.	2023 y.	2024 y.	2025 y.
1.	Number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan (thousand people)	5 346	6041	7 010	8 410	10010	10600	11250	11810
2.	Export of tourism services (million US dollars)	1 041	1 180	1 360	1 620	1900	2000	2080	2170
3.	Number of domestic tourists (thousand visits)	15493	16100	17230	18806	20317	21867	23404	25010
4.	Number of hotels and accommodation facilities (units)	914	1100	1620	2200	2600	2800	2900	3050
5.	Number of rooms in accommodation facilities (thousand)	20,2	24	35	47	55	59	62	64
6.	Number of places in accommodation facilities (thousand)	41	49	72	95	110	122	124	128
7.	Number of tour operators (people)	983	1100	1190	1250	1320	1390	1420	1450

Source: NDLRU, 2019 - <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4143188#edi-4483372>

From the figures mentioned above, it is evident that the government has set high expectations, which in turn highlights the necessity for the Bukhara region to take action to increase its tourist appeal. It is essential to adhere to fully sustainable tourism practices in developing tourism. Otherwise, cultural heritage sites may suffer from the negative impacts of mass tourism. At the same time, the concept of tourism includes the principles and guidelines for the conservation of cultural heritage in the cities of Uzbekistan along the Silk Road, the development of tourism related to the Silk Road and attracting tourists through its resource.

The history of legislative development, the adoption and amendments of the new law, the concept aimed at developing tourism, and the activities of tourism monitoring organizations have been analyzed using a SWOT analysis, considering their respective progress and performance.

4.13. SWOT analysis for Legal framework (L)

Strengths(L):

SL.1. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its subordinate organizations work together to create a single policy and management structure for tourism in the country.

SL.2. Strong legal and institutional framework with various direct and indirect management institutions.

SL.3. Government's commitment to attracting investors and improving services.

SL.4. The introduction of visa exemptions for 45 countries and electronic visas for 77 countries facilitates the entry of tourists to Uzbekistan, boosting the industry.

Weaknesses(L)

WL.1. The presence of numerous agencies and organizations under The Ministry of Culture and Tourism may lead to bureaucratic inefficiencies in decision-making and policy implementation.

WL.2. The supervisory organization for tourism activities has been undergoing frequent changes in recent years. This situation may potentially lead to delays or stagnation in the implementation of ongoing development programs.

Opportunities(L)

OL.1. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism actively works on developing international partnerships and collaborations, which can help boost the country's tourism industry.

O_L2. Uzbekistan’s ratification of international conventions related to cultural heritage protection can lead to increased conservation and promotion of tangible cultural heritage, making the country an attractive destination for tourists.

O_L3. The Law “On Tourism” encourages public participation in tourism development, which can enhance tourism experiences and boost the local economy.

Threats(L)

T_L1. The tourism sector is sensitive to global changes in travel regulations and trends, which may impact the industry’s growth in Uzbekistan.

T_L2. Frequent alterations in management structures may precipitate uncertainty among professionals engaged in the public sector, potentially contributing to employee discontent and diminished morale.

4.14. Institutional mapping and planning and management strategies

Upon examining the legislative basis and legal framework in tourism, it is evident that various programs have been adopted and plans have been outlined to manage and supervise tourism, as well as foster its development in regions and city centers. An analysis of the previously implemented plans and management measures for Bukhara region was also conducted. Consequently, the tourism development strategies for 2017-2019 and the currently active plans for 2022-2026 in Bukhara were investigated and analyzed.

In Bukhara region, the direct management institutions responsible for the development and management of tourism, as well as the implementation of designated tasks, include the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cultural Heritage Agency, the Administration of Bukhara Region, the Regional Department of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, and the Regional Department of Cultural Heritage. Indirectly involved are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Transport, the Road Committee, Uzbekistan Airways JSC, Uzbekistan Airports JSC, the State Committee for Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, the Ministry of Construction, the Sanitary-Epidemiological and Public Health Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other interested organizations. These institutions have been identified as primarily responsible for the timely implementation of tasks in the analyzed development measures.

The “Program for the Rapid Development of Tourism Capacity in Bukhara City and Bukhara Region” for 2017-2019 was approved based on Resolution No. PQ-2980, dated May 19, 2017, of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (NDLRU, 2017). The program consists of 7 main sections, encompassing a total of 97 items:

1. Construction and reconstruction of hotels and tourism infrastructure facilities.
2. Improvement of the general catering system and creation conditions for tourists’ overnight stays.
3. Enhancing transportation services, aviation, and railway infrastructure development.
4. Urban beautification of Bukhara city.
5. Implementing extensive advertising campaigns and promoting the Bukhara brand.
6. Developing new tourist routes and emerging types of tourism (gastronomic, ecological, extreme, medical, scientific, and others).
7. Ensuring personnel training for the tourism network in Bukhara.

Resolution No. 543, dated September 28, 2022, of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Measures for Further Development of the Tourism Sector in Bukhara Region for 2022-2026 (NDLRU, 2022). According to the tasks outlined in the resolution:

- Increase the number of foreign and domestic tourists to 5 million and export volume to 600 million USD by 2022-2026.
- Carry out restoration-related activities for more than 800 cultural heritages in the region, considering one-by-one restoration as a designated task.

From the aforementioned second task, it can be observed that the government is allocating significant attention to cultural heritage sites. The principal objective of executing this task is to offer these sites for lease to investors. In this context, investors must undertake initiatives associated with enhancing tourism services.

The targeted indicators outlined within the program can be seen in Table 66.

Table 66. Target Indicators for the Development of the Tourism Sector in the Bukhara Region for 2022-2026

T/r	Indicator Name	2022y	2023y	2024y	2025y	2026y
1.	Indicator Name Number of domestic tourist visits (million people)	2,4	2,9	3,4	3,8	4,1
2.	Number of foreign tourists (thousand people)	450,0	900,0	1,200	1,500	1,800
3.	Export of services (million USD)	121	200	230	270	300
4.	Number of rooms in accommodation facilities (thousand)	5,399	6,131	6,721	7,336	7,976
5.	Occupancy rate of hotel room capacity	45,0	51,0	61,0	71,0	93,0
6.	Number of beds in accommodation facilities (thousand)	12,147	13,672	14,902	16,182	17,512
7.	Number of hotels (units)	178	198	218	238	258
8.	Number of guest houses (units)	264	314	325	335	345
9.	Number of hostels (units)	55	61	66	71	76
10.	Improvement of internet coverage, including 4G and 5G technologies	7	8	9	10	11

Source: NDLRU, 2022

The action plan for 2022-2026 consists of five main sections, encompassing a total of 25 items:

1. Organizing tourism infrastructure facilities.
2. Developing domestic and pilgrimage tourism, creating new tourist routes.
3. Promoting tourism capacity and organizing cultural tourism events.
4. Advertising tourism capacity.
5. Organizing informational tours.

Additionally, supplementary initiatives have been developed, such as an action plan for organizing the Street Food gastronomic street in Bukhara city and a roadmap for preserving, researching, and museumifying the archaeological heritage site Ancient Paikend, as well as creating an archaeological park.

While analyzing the two programs above (2017-2019, 2022-2026), it can be observed that certain items appear in both, which may suggest that the initial program required more time for execution. Furthermore, during the research process, it was found that some heritage sites were not being utilized while conducting inventory. Nevertheless, the 2017-2019 program provided specified timelines for utilizing these sites in the planned activities. A similar situation can be observed in the infrastructure development measures section. For instance:

Item 1: The 2017-2019 program envisioned the creation of the Ancient Bukhara tourist zone in Bukhara city by implementing a project that included the construction of modern low-rise hotels (up to 3 stories), recreational centres, a 500-seat amphitheater, restaurants, cafes, bowling centres, karaoke bars, and other tourism infrastructure facilities within the zone. To date, this tourist zone is still in the process of being made available for use.

Item 3: The 2017-2019 program aimed to attract a qualified foreign investor to reconstruct the Bukhara Palace hotel complex in Bukhara city, to launch its operations in August 2018. This building was officially opened under Wyndham Bukhara in December 2022.

Item 34: The 2017-2019 program specified that a national customs and traditions exhibition should be organized at the Abdullakhan madrasah, along with creating artisans' workshops following the Master-Apprentice tradition, by September 2018. An inventory visit to the heritage site was conducted at the end of 2020. During the visit, the heritage site was found to be closed and not being used for any specific purpose.

Item 35: The program aimed to construct a restaurant near the ancient Paikend city in Korakul district by September 2018. While filling out the worksheet for the Paikend heritage site, it was discovered that no restaurant was nearby.

Item 40: The 2017-2019 program aimed to improve the road and transport network leading to the Dengizkul, Kora-Kir, and Hadicha state reservoirs, Bukhara State Central Forest Enterprise, Korakul Forest Hunting Enterprise, Korakir, Devxona, and Peshku Korakir Kogon hunting enterprises within the 2018 investment program of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2022, efforts were made to visit these areas during the spring and autumn seasons for field research and exploration of natural resources. However, due to the roads' poor condition, it was impossible to reach the sites. Additionally, there were no signposts indicating the direction to these locations. Access to these areas was only possible through specialized transportation familiar with the roads and conditions.

Item 75: The establishment of the Bukhara Region Hotel and Restaurant Association and the implementation of the assigned tasks were scheduled to be completed by January 2018. During the study of tourism providers, it was observed that the activities of the association were not in place.

Item 83: The development of tourist infrastructure near the historical monument Vardanze in Shafirkan district and the enhancement of its capacity were planned to be completed by June 2018. During a visit to the Vardanze heritage in the summer of 2022, it was confirmed that these issues had not been addressed.

Item 85: The development of tourist infrastructure near the historical monument Varakhsha in Jondor district and the enhancement of its capacity were planned to be completed by September 2018. During a visit to the heritage site in 2022, it was evident that the infrastructure for reaching the site was in very poor condition.

In conclusion, it is possible to observe issues related to planning and implementation and a lack of experience, budget in developing the tourism sector. The main reason may be that not all stakeholders' opinions were considered, or they did not participate in the process during the development and management of the programs. This situation has been confirmed in questionnaires conducted with providers as well.

Moreover, both programs have no specific section or objective related to sustainable tourism development. Additionally, considering Bukhara is one of the major destinations on the Silk Road, no activities have been indicated for promotional efforts within the Silk Road brand. It would be appropriate to maximize the use of this potential in creating a tourism image for the Bukhara region. Given the ambitious goal of attracting more than 4.1 million tourists to Bukhara city alone by 2026, there is no doubt that developing sustainable tourism programs is essential. Otherwise, the negative impacts of tourism might lead to a decrease in the city's value and attractiveness. It is crucial to create a well-planned and comprehensive strategy that involves all stakeholders and addresses potential challenges to maintain the delicate balance between tourism growth and conserving the distinct cultural and historical heritage of Bukhara.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE TOURIST SITUATION IN BUKHARA

4.15. Strengths

<p>Territorial Analysis</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 1. Geographically, Bukhara’s central position within the country serves as a significant advantage, enabling it to function as a vital hub connecting eastern and western Uzbekistan in the development of domestic tourism.</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 2. The international airport (5 km) and the Kogon railway station (13.5 km), situated near the Historic Centre of Bukhara, along with well-connected roads, provide adequate transportation infrastructure.</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 3. In terms of sanitation, emergency medical centres, hospitals, and pharmacies are conveniently located near the tourist centre.</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 4. The 24/7 availability of financial services, including ATMs and banks near the tourist area, ensures convenience for tourists. However, low foreign currency exchange rates at ATMs encourage tourists to use banks instead.</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 5. Extensive telephone network coverage and the absence of geographical barriers, such as mountains or hills, facilitate seamless communication. Wi-Fi is available in all accommodations.</p> <p><i>S_T</i> 6. Over a decade of employee training in the field has developed a skilled workforce capable of identifying core issues and devising appropriate solutions.</p>
<p>Mosques heritages</p> <p><i>S_{mos}</i>.1. The location of mosques within the Historic Centre contributes to a harmonious relationship with other historical heritage sites.</p> <p><i>S_{mos}</i>.2. The protection of mosques is considered a legal necessity specially under the Republic.</p> <p><i>S_{mos}</i>.3. A majority of mosques (44%) still serve their original function, signifying their ongoing social significance. The social significance of the site has the potential to attract tourists.</p>
<p>Madrasahs heritages</p> <p><i>S_{mad}</i>.1. The location of the madrasahs in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to each other.</p> <p><i>S_{mad}</i>.2. Well protection from the legal point of view; considered under republic jurisdiction heritage.</p> <p><i>S_{mad}</i>.3. 35% of madrasahs are used for tourism-related services.</p> <p><i>S_{mad}</i>.4. Madrasahs are regarded as the most magnificent structures of their age.</p> <p><i>S_{mad}</i>.5. All heritage objects in the Historic Centre of Bukhara are admitted as Silk Road heritage and designated in the UNESCO world heritage site</p>
<p>Trading Domes heritages</p> <p><i>S_{td}</i>.1. The strategic location of trading domes within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to one another provide a significant advantage.</p> <p><i>S_{td}</i>.2. Trading domes benefit from robust legal protection, as they are considered republican heritage sites.</p> <p><i>S_{td}</i>.3. The active engagement locals and visitors in trade events (shops) contributes to an authentic atmosphere.</p> <p><i>S_{td}</i>.4. All heritages within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as part of the Silk Road heritage and included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list.</p>
<p>Caravanserais heritages</p> <p><i>S_{car}</i>.1. Caravanserais are strategically located within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and in close proximity to one another.</p> <p><i>S_{car}</i>.2. They benefit from robust legal protection as they fall under the jurisdiction of the republic’s heritage.</p> <p><i>S_{car}</i>.3. Caravanserais possess a rarity among heritage sites of their type within the republic in Historic Centre.</p> <p><i>S_{car}</i>.4. Their rich history and cultural significance have the potential to attract more tourists, especially those interested in the Silk Road.</p> <p><i>S_{car}</i>.5. Heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage and listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.</p>
<p>Mausoleums and Tombs heritages</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.1. Strategic location of the heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara, a key intersection of the Silk Road.</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.2. Robust legal protection, as the sites fall under the jurisdiction of the Republic.</p>

<p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.3. Appreciation of heritage objects by the local community.</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.4. Perpetual accessibility of heritage sites to all visitors (with the exception of Zinda Felli Ahamadi Jomiy).</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.5. Cultural and historical significance: The heritages have significant historical and cultural importance, serving as landmarks and reflecting the rich history of the region.</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.6. Architectural and artistic value: The sites showcase unique architectural designs, sculptures, and artwork, representing various eras and styles (e.g. Samanid’s mausoleum).</p> <p><i>S_{m-t}</i>.7. Recognition of all heritage objects within the Historic Centre of Bukhara as Silk Road heritage, with inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>Hammams heritages</p>
<p><i>S_{ham}</i>.1. Strategic location of the hammams within the Historic Centre of Bukhara and their proximity to one another.</p> <p><i>S_{ham}</i>.2. Robust legal protection, as they are designated heritage sites of Republican significance.</p> <p><i>S_{ham}</i>.3. Continuation of original functions for two of the hammams: Kunjak, Bozori kord.</p> <p><i>S_{ham}</i>.4. Still Hammams played a vital role in Central Asian societies, providing spaces for personal hygiene, relaxation, and socialization.</p>
<p>Complex heritages</p>
<p><i>S_{com}</i>.1. The strategic location of complexes within the Historic Centre establishes harmonious connection with other historical heritage assets.</p> <p><i>S_{com}</i>.2. Robust legal protection and designation as heritage sites of republican importance.</p> <p><i>S_{com}</i>.3. All heritages retain, at least partially, their original function.</p> <p><i>S_{com}</i>.4. Unique and unparalleled atmosphere created by the harmonious grouping of architectural elements.</p> <p><i>S_{com}</i>.5. All heritage objects within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage sites and designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.</p>
<p>Other heritages</p>
<p><i>S_{oth}</i>.1. The strategic location of heritages within the Historic Centre fosters a harmonious coexistence with other historical heritages.</p> <p><i>S_{oth}</i>.2. The heritages are well protected from a legal standpoint, as they are classified as republican category heritages.</p> <p><i>S_{oth}</i>.3. A majority of the heritage sites are well preserved and exhibit unique features specific to their type (e.g. Shohrud Canal, Ismail Samani Khauz, 2nd Passage, Kalyan Minaret, F.Khodjaev House Museum).</p> <p><i>S_{oth}</i>.4. Several heritages currently serving their original functions or operating as museums for visitors.</p> <p><i>S_{oth}</i>.5. All heritage sites are situated within the Historic Centre of Bukhara, which is recognized as a Silk Road heritage site on the UNESCO World Heritage List</p>
<p>Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritages</p>
<p><i>S_{zk}</i>.1. Presence of some of the most ancient heritages in Bukhara.</p> <p><i>S_{zk}</i>.2. Strong legal protection and recognition as sites of republican importance.</p> <p><i>S_{zk}</i>.3. Heritage sites are well-preserved (Vobkent Minaret; Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor Bakr complexes) and unique in their architectural and historical characteristics.</p> <p><i>S_{zk}</i>.4. The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is a vital component of the Silk Road, contributing to the development of Islam and facilitating religious, cultural, and commercial exchange.</p> <p><i>S_{zk}</i>.5. The heritage sites hold significant historical importance, featuring architectural and artistic elements that fuse Sogdian traditions with Indian, Sasanian, and Umayyad motifs.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Accommodations)</p>
<p><i>S_{acc}</i>.1. High usage of cash and credit cards, with significant adoption of local online payment methods.</p> <p><i>S_{acc}</i>.2. A mix of online and offline reservation methods, with established platforms like Booking.com and Kayak offering options for customers.</p> <p><i>S_{acc}</i>.3. Presence of a pronounced high season with a strong tourist inflow.</p> <p><i>S_{acc}</i>.4. Many accommodation facilities actively use social networks for communication purposes.</p> <p><i>S_{acc}</i>.5. A variety of accommodation facilities, such as hotels, guesthouses, and other specific categories.</p> <p><i>S_{acc}</i>.6. The diversity of services offered by accommodation facilities for visitors and the presence of empathy in organizing additional services.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Catering Services)</p>

<p><i>S_{res.1}</i>. A high density of restaurants in the Historic Centre of Bukhara fosters a competitive environment that encourages service improvements and additional amenities.</p> <p><i>S_{res.2}</i>. Predominant acceptance of multiple payment methods, including credit cards and local payment systems, enhances the convenience for tourists.</p> <p><i>S_{res.3}</i>. Availability of online and telephonic booking options in many restaurants facilitates a seamless reservation experience for customers.</p> <p><i>S_{res.4}</i>. Diverse culinary offerings, including national and European cuisine, catering to a wide range of clientele.</p> <p><i>S_{res.5}</i>. A considerable level of understanding among respondents regarding the importance of the Silk Road in attracting tourists to the Bukhara region.</p> <p><i>S_{res.6}</i>. Efforts by some restaurants to create a historical atmosphere that immerses tourists in the Silk Road ambiance, thereby enhancing the overall visitor experience.</p> <p><i>S_{res.7}</i>. Most respondents recognize the importance of sustainable development and express readiness to support its implementation.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Tour operator)</p>
<p><i>S_{toop.1}</i>. Most tour operators (66.3%) engage in local, international, and inbound travel, displaying their adaptability.</p> <p><i>S_{toop.2}</i>. 78.7% of tour operators use social media platforms to communicate with customers and promote their businesses.</p> <p><i>S_{toop.3}</i>. Tour operators thoroughly understand the Silk Road’s heritage (83.1%) and are knowledgeable about it.</p>
<p>Recreational Activities, Products</p>
<p><i>S_{(AP)1}</i>. Most of the tourism products offered by tourism operators in Bukhara primarily focus on cultural tourism, attracting visitors to historical and cultural monuments throughout Uzbekistan.</p> <p><i>S_{(AP)2}</i>. Many tourism companies allow travelers to choose their own tourism product duration, days, and themes, tailoring their experiences to their preferences.</p> <p><i>S_{(AP)3}</i>. Public sector initiatives to increase the number of tourists.</p>
<p>Legal framework</p>
<p><i>S_{L.1}</i>. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its subordinate organizations work together to create a single policy and management structure for tourism in the country.</p> <p><i>S_{L.2}</i>. Strong legal and institutional framework with various direct and indirect management institutions.</p> <p><i>S_{L.3}</i>. Government’s commitment to attracting investors and improving services.</p> <p><i>S_{L.4}</i>. The introduction of visa exemptions for 45 countries and electronic visas for 77 countries facilitates the entry of tourists to Uzbekistan, boosting the industry.</p>

Upon thoroughly analyzing the prevailing strengths, it becomes evident that the legal protection afforded to heritage sites, which are discernible across various dimensions, is effectively maintained. Possessing legal ownership offers opportunities for the utilization, conservation, promotion, and development of these sites. Furthermore, Bukhara’s geographical centrality in Uzbekistan is a crucial link between the two sides, thereby providing an excellent opportunity to foster tourism.

Historically, Bukhara has occupied a similar position along the Silk Road, and its strategic location has opened up many possibilities. Services catering to tourist visits and meeting their requirements have been developed to an adequate extent. The presence of numerous hotels, restaurants, and tour operators significantly contributes to enhancing tourism product quality through competition.

As per the government’s strategic plan, the consistent annual growth in tourist numbers, coupled with the abolition and simplification of the visa regime, signifies the tourism sector’s promising potential. The registration of over 800 constructed heritage sites within the region and the existence of 262 heritage objects in the Historic Centre of Bukhara alone underscore the area’s substantial capacity and inherent strengths.

4.16. Weaknesses

<p>Territorial Analysis</p> <p>W_{T.1}. Climatically, Bukhara’s location within a desert region brings about seasonal variations, characterized by hot summers and cold winters. The Gazli suburb of Bukhara is also situated in a high seismic zone (7-8 points). Concurrently, water-related problems are intensifying annually, with issues pertaining to fresh water and drinking water supply in the region causing various health and environmental concerns.</p> <p>W_{T.2}. A significant portion of the rural population working in the agricultural sector and residing on the outskirts of the city experiences low income. High salinity levels, affecting 94.4 percent of the land, hinder agricultural productivity.</p> <p>W_{T.3}. The many roads crucial for connectivity with neighboring regions remain a weakness due to their continued state of disrepair and the significant improvement still required in road infrastructure</p> <p>W_{T.4}. Taxi and bus services between cities require enhancement in terms of quality and condition. Price fluctuations, dependent on domestic circumstances, generate distrust and deception among tourists.</p> <p>W_{T.5}. The current unavailability of internet access in public places and tourist centre squares is a notable weakness, detracting from the otherwise strong amenities and facilities provided in these areas.</p>
<p>Mosques heritages</p> <p>W_{mos.1}. With 44% of mosques used for religious purposes, potential discomfort may arise when accommodating tourist visits.</p> <p>W_{mos.2}. Approximately 25% of mosques are not utilized for any purpose, primarily due to limited resources for restoration.</p> <p>W_{mos.3}. The proximity of residential houses around heritage sites creates challenges with ongoing construction work.</p> <p>W_{mos.4}. The absence of accurate information regarding the mosques hampers understanding and appreciation.</p>
<p>Madrasahs heritages</p> <p>W_{mad.1}. During the study period, it was observed that 11 (65%) heritage sites were not being utilized for any purpose, primarily due to funding constraints that impede their restoration efforts.</p> <p>W_{mad.2}. Renters utilize two heritage sites as a fashion boutique and a hotel, for their lodging and shopping requirements. The enhancement of tourism in these establishments is reliant on their capacity to improve their amenities and attract a diverse range of visitors.</p> <p>W_{mad.3}. The introduction of new services, construction projects, and hotels in Historic Centre of Bukhara has a significant impact on the authenticity of the heritage sites’ environmental context.</p> <p>W_{mad.4}. The majority of madrasahs lack adequate information or documentation.</p> <p>W_{mad.5}. The depreciation of madrasahs can be witnessed by those who rent them.</p>
<p>Trading Domes heritages</p> <p>W_{td.1}. Alterations to the surrounding environment, renovations, and the introduction of modern equipment within heritage objects by tenants can compromise their historical integrity.</p> <p>W_{td.2}. Instances of trading domes’ devaluation by lessees are evident.</p> <p>W_{td.3}. The lack of clear standards and planning for restoration projects is a notable weakness.</p> <p>W_{td.4}. Limited resources for restoration and maintenance pose challenges for the preservation of trading domes.</p>
<p>Caravanserais heritages</p> <p>W_{car.1}. Alterations and renovations in the surrounding environment may compromise the historical integrity of caravanserais.</p> <p>W_{car.2}. Both heritages are considered in need of restoration to preserve their authenticity and complete integrity.</p> <p>W_{car.3}. The use of Rashid caravanserai as a tourist destination is limited, which is related to its future intended use by the investor.</p>
<p>Mausoleums and Tombs heritages</p> <p>W_{m-t.1}. Limited information: Scarce and fragmented information about historical figures associated with the heritage sites.</p> <p>W_{m-t.2}. Inconsistent promotion: Certain heritage sites, such as the Samanid’s Mausoleum and Chashma Ayub enjoy widespread recognition, whereas others, like Turki jandi and Imam Kozikhan, are predominantly known among local residents.</p>

Hammams heritages
<p><i>W_{ham.1.}</i> Utilization of Sarrafon hammam as a restaurant, leading to a loss of authenticity and diminished accessibility of the heritage site.</p> <p><i>W_{ham.2.}</i> The absence of preservation for the “Remains of caravanserai and hammam”, rendering its reconstruction impossible.</p> <p><i>W_{ham.3.}</i> Scarcity of information pertaining to hammams.</p> <p><i>W_{ham.4.}</i> Devaluation of hammams by their respective tenants or investor.</p> <p><i>W_{ham.5.}</i> The lack of accessibility options to heritage sites for people with diverse abilities.</p>
Complex heritages
<p><i>W_{com.1.}</i> There is a need for collaboration with religious organizations occupying heritage sites to facilitate tourist inflow.</p> <p><i>W_{com.2.}</i> Khoja Zayniddin and Mavlonoi Sharif complexes located to densely populated areas, resulting in a high degree of external influence by local residents.</p> <p><i>W_{com.3.}</i> The adjacency of residential houses surrounding the heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{com.4.}</i> Limited availability of information pertaining to the heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{com.5.}</i> Restrictions on photography and videography within mosque interiors (part of the complex) during visits.</p> <p><i>W_{com.6.}</i> The absence of infrastructure facilities for visiting heritage sites for individuals with limited abilities.</p>
Other heritages
<p><i>W_{oth.1.}</i> Owing to the abundance of heritages, there are insufficient funds allocated for their preservation and conservation.</p> <p><i>W_{oth.2.}</i> The unavailability of comprehensive information precludes obtaining accurate knowledge about certain heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{oth.3.}</i> Heritages with low scores, such as Fortified Walls, Talipoch Gate, 1st Passage building, and Khoja Kalon Khauz need urgent preservation and conservation efforts.</p> <p><i>W_{oth.4.}</i> Lack of a scheduled plan, program or standard for the restoration and conservation of these heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{oth.5.}</i> Waste dumping near the heritage sites, causing damage to the structures.</p> <p><i>W_{oth.6.}</i> The creation of infrastructure to accommodate tourists and visitors with limited abilities has not been considered at heritages.</p>
Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritages
<p><i>W_{zk.1.}</i> Insufficient funding for preservation and conservation due to the extensive area covered by heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{zk.2.}</i> Limited availability of accurate information about some heritage sites.</p> <p><i>W_{zk.3.}</i> Long distances between heritage sites and the city centre, coupled with a lack of service infrastructure (food, accommodation, transport) around the sites, excluding Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor-Bakr.</p> <p><i>W_{zk.4.}</i> The Vardanze and Varakhsha heritage sites are situated in remote desert regions, making them challenging to access and visit.</p> <p><i>W_{zk.5.}</i> The lack of accessibility for individuals with disabilities to these sites.</p>
Tourist Services (Accommodations)
<p><i>W_{acc.1.}</i> Less than 50% of respondents possess a basic knowledge of the Silk Road heritage.</p> <p><i>W_{acc.2.}</i> The majority of the accommodations do not have a website or use it only for basic information.</p> <p><i>W_{acc.3.}</i> Limited utilization of the Silk Road brand for attracting tourists.</p> <p><i>W_{acc.4.}</i> Inaccessibility for individuals with limited mobility in many accommodation facilities.</p> <p><i>W_{acc.5.}</i> The majority of the respondents have not been involved in discussing tourism-related issues with local authorities or participated in developing tourism programs.</p>
Tourist Services (Restaurants)
<p><i>W_{res.1.}</i> The discrepancy between the actual number of restaurants and those registered as primary catering facilities for tourists.</p> <p><i>W_{res.2.}</i> Seasonal fluctuations lead to high staff turnover, particularly in smaller establishments.</p> <p><i>W_{res.3.}</i> Negative reviews on Global Reservation Systems (GRS) concerning staff demeanor and misleading practices may adversely affect the reputation of the restaurants and the region.</p> <p><i>W_{res.4.}</i> Insufficient availability of facilities for people with limited mobility and special dietary needs.</p> <p><i>W_{res.5.}</i> A significant communication gap between the public sector and catering service providers.</p>
Tourist Services (Tour Operators)

<p>$W_{top.1}$. 47.2 % of tour providers do not have personal websites to advertise services and disseminate information.</p> <p>$W_{top.2}$. Seasonality impacts the tourism sector, creating temporary jobs and extracurricular activities for workers.</p> <p>$W_{top.3}$. The staff members' key weaknesses were language proficiency issues and poor client communication.</p>
<p>Recreational Activities, Products</p>
<p>$W_{(AP)1}$. Out of 44 tourism operators studied, only found 22 registered and operating companies had websites. Furthermore, some companies had outdated website designs and information, and no connection to social networks.</p> <p>$W_{(AP)2}$. Majority of travel companies provide information mainly in English and Russian, with 13 not providing information in Uzbek despite catering to domestic tourists.</p> <p>$W_{(AP)3}$. Competition with other Silk Road cities: Bukhara has to compete with other cities also presented within the context of the Silk Road, which may dilute the unique appeal of the region.</p> <p>$W_{(AP)4}$. Lack of promotion/communication. It is not present at the international tourist market.</p>
<p>Legal framework</p>
<p>W_L1. The presence of numerous agencies and organizations under The Ministry of Culture and Tourism may lead to bureaucratic inefficiencies in decision-making and policy implementation.</p> <p>W_L2. The supervisory organization for tourism activities has been undergoing frequent changes in recent years. This situation may potentially lead to delays or stagnation in the implementation of ongoing development programs.</p>

Bukhara faces several challenges related to its climate, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, and tourism sector. Key issues include seasonal climate variations, water-related problems, low income in rural areas, and high soil salinity affecting agriculture. Moreover, poor road infrastructure, inadequate transportation services, and limited internet access in public places hinder connectivity and accessibility.

Heritage sites in Bukhara, including mosques, madrasahs, trading domes, caravanserais, mausoleums, tombs, hammams, and complexes, are threatened by limited funding, lack of comprehensive information, inconsistent promotion, and alterations compromising the historical integrity. Additionally, the conservation of these sites is challenged by residential proximity, waste dumping.

Tourist services, including accommodations, catering, and tour operators, are negatively affected by insufficient knowledge of Silk Road heritage, inadequate online presence, language barriers, and limited utilization of the Silk Road brand. Accessibility for individuals with limited mobility is also a significant concern. The legal framework governing tourism is plagued by bureaucracy, structural changes, and disorganization within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Addressing these challenges requires a holistic approach that involves improving infrastructure, conserving and promoting heritage sites such as Silk Road heritage, enhancing tourist services, and streamlining the legal framework to foster a sustainable and thriving tourism industry in Bukhara.

4.17. Opportunities

<p>Territorial Analysis</p>
<p>O_T1. Funding allocated to road infrastructure to facilitate connections with other tourism centres, investments dedicated to increasing international flights at airports, and the expansion of railway services are considered opportunities.</p> <p>O_T2. Recent emphasis on training qualified tourism specialists through collaborations with highly-ranked foreign higher education institutions is deemed crucial for developing service personnel who meet international standards.</p> <p>O_T3. In order to maintain a secure tourism policy, measures such as enhancing comfort for tourism police, equipping them with advanced technologies, and teaching foreign languages to employees are progressively being implemented, improving safety prospects.</p>

<p>O_T.4. The state television channel Dunyo bo'ylab has commenced its operations, showcasing programs and shows about Uzbekistan's domestic and international tourism centres. This channel presents an opportunity to stimulate interest in travel.</p>
<p>Mosques heritages</p>
<p>O_{mos}.1. All heritage sites within the Historic Centre of Bukhara are recognized as Silk Road heritage and included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list.</p> <p>O_{mos}.2. Mosques serve as religious and spiritual centres for the local population, encouraging community engagement in their preservation.</p> <p>O_{mos}.3. Initiating tourism activities in sacred places, while ensuring compatibility, presents a valuable opportunity.</p>
<p>Madrasahs heritages</p>
<p>O_{mad}.1. The restoration of unused heritage sites presents an opportunity to repurpose them for tourism-related activities.</p> <p>O_{mad}.2. Madrasahs as centres for education are plausible to establish scientific research institutes for social sciences within heritage sites, restore their historical significance, and attract visitors.</p> <p>O_{mad}.3. The development of educational tourism products pertaining to the Silk Road can be facilitated through the adaptation of heritage sites for educational activities.</p>
<p>Trading Domes heritages</p>
<p>O_{td}.1. The attention to tourism results in the urbanization of the surroundings of the heritages, which has a positive impact.</p> <p>O_{td}.2. Increased tourism potential can be realized through enhancement plans and the promotion of Silk Road heritage.</p>
<p>Caravanserais heritages</p>
<p>O_{car}.1. Promoting the significance and role of caravanserais on the Silk Road can transform them into essential tourist attractions.</p> <p>O_{car}.2. Developing tourism programs and products related to trade and commerce on the Silk Road can highlight the importance and interdependence of caravanserais and trading domes.</p> <p>O_{car}.3. The preservation and promotion of heritage sites as tourist destinations can be achieved by securing financial support from local communities, governmental bodies, and international funding sources.</p>
<p>Mausoleums and Tombs heritages</p>
<p>O_{m-t}.1. Potential for the development of pilgrimage and religious tourism at the Historic Centre of Bukhara.</p> <p>O_{m-t}.2. Opportunities for conducting scientific research on the connections between mausoleums, historical figures, and the Silk Road, which could ultimately enhance the social, cultural, and economic significance of the heritage objects.</p>
<p>Hammams heritages</p>
<p>O_{ham}.1. Potential enhancement of tourism by improving the quality of service at heritage sites that have maintained their original functions for over 400 years.</p>
<p>Complex heritages</p>
<p>O_{com}.1. Due to their religious and spiritual significance, mosques and mausoleums are revered by the local populace, prompting heightened efforts toward their preservation.</p> <p>O_{com}.2. Currently unutilized heritage structures have been well-maintained. With minimal initial conservation efforts, tourism-related activities can be introduced at all heritage sites.</p>
<p>Other heritages</p>
<p>O_{oth}.1. Untapped tourism potential exists for heritage objects not currently incorporated into the tourism industry.</p>
<p>Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritages</p>
<p>O_{zk}.1. The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor's cultural heritage sites have the potential to attract both local and foreign tourists interested in the Silk Road's history and cultural exchange.</p> <p>O_{zk}.2. Legal guarantees for the conservation and preservation of cultural heritage;</p> <p>O_{zk}.3. High potential for non-touristic heritage sites to become tourism destinations.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Accommodations)</p>

<p><i>O_{acc}</i>.1. Enhancing promotional and educational initiatives to deepen the appreciation and understanding of Silk Road heritage.</p> <p><i>O_{acc}</i>.2. Leveraging the Silk Road brand for marketing and attracting tourists.</p> <p><i>O_{acc}</i>.3. Developing websites for accommodations to aid in advertising, promotion, and market segmentation.</p> <p><i>O_{acc}</i>.4. Creating accessibility infrastructure for individuals with limited mobility in accommodation facilities.</p> <p><i>O_{acc}</i>.5. Fostering collaborative partnerships between accommodation providers and public sector entities through inclusive participation in decision-making and the development of tourism initiatives.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Restaurants)</p> <p><i>O_{res}</i>.1. Improving the knowledge and advocacy of Silk Road heritage among restaurant management and staff.</p> <p><i>O_{res}</i>.2. Broadening the utilization of the Silk Road brand in restaurants to enrich the tourist experience further.</p> <p><i>O_{res}</i>.3. Organizing capacity-building programs or masterclasses for the food and beverage sector to emphasize the Silk Road’s significance, necessity, and potential opportunities.</p> <p><i>O_{res}</i>.4. Enhancing partnership and dialogue between public sector authorities and catering service providers for more effective resolution of industry challenges.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Tour Operators)</p> <p><i>O_{toop}</i>.1. Utilizing government initiatives and incentives to promote domestic tourism (e.g., Prosperous Village, Uzbekistan Pass, Gastronomic Tourism etc.).</p> <p><i>O_{toop}</i>.2. Increasing the preservation and use of the Silk Road heritage to develop various tourist programs.</p> <p><i>O_{toop}</i>.3. Implementing measures to mitigate the negative impacts of tourism by engaging collaboratively with public sector, private sector.</p>
<p>Recreational Activities, Products</p> <p><i>O_(AP)</i>1. Tour operators can use digital marketing tactics, such as search engine optimization and social media marketing, to efficiently target their intended consumer categories and boost their competitiveness.</p> <p><i>O_(AP)</i>2. Given the importance of domestic tourism, providing information in the Uzbek language and understanding the requirements of the domestic market presents an opportunity to attract more local customers.</p> <p><i>O_(AP)</i>3. Companies can seize the opportunity to enhance Bukhara's prominence as a Silk Road hub by more effectively leveraging social media and websites. This strategy would elevate its standing as a distinct travel destination.</p>
<p>Legal framework</p> <p><i>O_L</i>.1. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism actively works on developing international partnerships and collaborations, which can help boost the country’s tourism industry.</p> <p><i>O_L</i>.2. Uzbekistan’s ratification of international conventions related to cultural heritage protection can lead to increased conservation and promotion of tangible cultural heritage, making the country an attractive destination for tourists.</p> <p><i>O_L</i>.3. The Law On Tourism encourages public participation in tourism development, which can enhance tourism experiences and boost the local economy.</p>

The comprehensive analysis reveals several vital opportunities for tourism development in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and surrounding areas. Investments in infrastructure, such as roads, airports, and railways, will facilitate connections with other tourist centres. Emphasis on training qualified tourism specialists, enhancing security measures, and promoting cultural heritage through state television can further boost the industry.

Recognizing various heritage sites as part of the Silk Road and their inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list presents valuable opportunities for tourism development. The heritage sites identified in the Zarafshan-Karakum corridor are expected to be recognized as Silk Road destinations by 2025, as outlined in Bukhara’s tourism development program for the years 2022-2026. Legal guarantees for conservation and preservation, combined with the potential for repurposing unused sites for tourism-related activities, can help attract more visitors. Additionally, promoting the significance of specific heritage sites, such as caravanserais, mausoleums, and hammams, can increase their appeal as tourist attractions.

Tourist services, such as accommodations, catering services, and tour operators, can leverage the Silk Road brand and government initiatives to enhance their offerings and attract more customers. Implementing

accessibility features, strengthening relationships with the public sector, and using digital marketing strategies can further improve the industry.

Lastly, the legal framework supports international cooperation, promotion of tangible cultural heritage, and public involvement in sustainable tourism development. Combined with the abovementioned opportunities can help transform Bukhara into a thriving tourism destination, benefiting the local economy and preserving the region's rich cultural heritage.

4.18. Threats

<p>Territorial Analysis</p> <p>T_T.1. During the Soviet Union era, improper utilization of water resources and excessive fertilization severely impacted land fertility, leading to health problems.</p> <p>T_T.2. Due to the proximity of groundwater to the surface, strong salinization and damage to the foundations of heritage objects are evident. This process is tied to natural conditions and poses significant risks to the state of heritage.</p> <p>T_T.3. Some tasks within specified programs have not been fully implemented or completed, as evidenced by the unfulfilled tasks of the 2017-2019 program (Tasks – items 3, 34, 35, 40, 75, 83, 85).</p>
<p>Mosques heritages</p> <p>T_{mos}.1. Inappropriate restoration and reconstruction works carried out by investors, without adhering to approved projects, may compromise the authenticity and historical value of heritage sites transforming them into commercial establishments.</p> <p>T_{mos}.2. The visiting hours for the heritage site are determined by the investors. This issue is exacerbated during the off-season when heritage site gates are closed.</p> <p>T_{mos}.3. Environmental challenges, including salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues, pose significant threats to the structural integrity of mosques.</p>
<p>Madrasahs heritages</p> <p>T_{mad}.1. Madrasahs are made up of cells (rooms), and it is good to turn their cells into a hotel and the courtyard into an open restaurant. Considering that, the main lodgers can convert madrasahs into accommodation facilities. This status may limit visitation time and permissions in the inheritance.</p> <p>T_{mad}.2. The inability to reach a consensus regarding the visiting hours of a heritage site by investors who are utilizing it may lead to sudden termination of their activities or restricted access for visitors to the site.</p> <p>T_{mad}.3. High stationarity: heritage gates remain closed during the off-season.</p> <p>T_{mad}.4. THE salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues have a detrimental effect on the structural integrity of madrasah buildings.</p>
<p>Trading Domes heritages</p> <p>T_{td}.1. Continuous exposure of heritages to environmental and human factors due to their accessibility poses risks to their preservation.</p> <p>T_{td}.2. Potential damage to the authenticity of heritage objects by beneficiaries is a significant threat.</p> <p>T_{td}.3. Escalation of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, poses risks to trading domes.</p> <p>T_{td}.4. Limited resources for restoration and maintenance pose challenges for the preservation of trading domes.</p>
<p>Caravanserais heritages</p> <p>T_{car}.1. Caravanserais are highly susceptible to environmental and human factors.</p> <p>T_{car}.2. Potential damage to the authenticity of heritage sites by beneficiaries may reduce their cultural value.</p> <p>T_{car}.3. Inconsistent monitoring of restoration processes carried out by investors could jeopardize the preservation of caravanserais.</p> <p>T_{car}.4. Worsening of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, may negatively impact caravanserais.</p>
<p>Mausoleums and Tombs heritages</p> <p>T_{m-t}.1. Intensification of existing environmental problems, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system issues, which pose risks to the buildings.</p> <p>T_{m-t}.2. Neglected and closed heritages face the threat of being forgotten and losing their local significance.</p>

T _{m-t} .3. The ongoing development of modern urbanization in and around the Historic Centre of Bukhara could potentially cause damage and devaluation to the mausoleums.
Hammams heritages
T _{ham} .1. Disagreements regarding the “time of visit” to the heritage site by the investor, resulting in the potential cessation of activity or limitation of access at any given time. During the off-season, the heritage gates remain closed.
T _{ham} .2. Exacerbation of existing environmental issues, including salinity, groundwater, and sewage system problems, which pose harm heritage sites.
T _{ham} .3. The possibility of construction and reconstruction activities carried out by the local community may have a considerable impact on the heritage sites.
Complex heritages
T _{com} .1. The Mavlonoi Sharif Complex operates under a lease, rendering the heritage function and visitation schedule subject to the tenant’s discretion.
T _{com} .2. Inability to reach consensus on visitation schedules for heritage sites utilized by investors, potentially leading to cessation of activity or restricted access to the sites. Off-season closures of heritage gates are common.
T _{com} .3. Escalation of existing environmental issues, such as salinity, groundwater, and sewage system deficiencies, which can adversely affect the structural integrity of all heritage buildings.
Other heritages
T _{oth} .1. The long-term leasing of heritage sites for reconstruction by external sources, particularly tenants, may diminish their value as tourist attractions.
T _{oth} .2. The inability to negotiate a “time of visit” agreement with investors utilizing the heritages may result in the cessation of their activities or restricted access to the sites. Consequently, heritage sites may remain closed during the off-season.
T _{oth} .3. The exacerbation of environmental issues, such as soil salinity, groundwater pollution, and sewage system problems, adversely impacts heritage sites.
T _{oth} .4. Conflicts between investors and residents, potentially causing disruptions in restoration work.
T _{oth} .5. Continuous neglect and lack of maintenance could lead to further deterioration or collapse of heritage objects.
Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor heritages
T _{zk} .1. Local population’s neglect and underappreciation of heritage sites (except Bakhouddin Nakshband and Chor-Bakr);
T _{zk} .2. Worsening environmental issues, such as salinity and groundwater problems, negatively impacting heritage sites;
T _{zk} .3. Poor state of integration among heritage sites(Vardanze, Varakhsha, Paikend), necessitating significant investment for preservation of the remaining structures;
T _{zk} .4. The settlements still possess essential infrastructure elements for habitation, such as the foundations of fortress walls, water reservoirs, fortress gate areas, and others, but no protective barriers have been constructed, leaving the sites vulnerable to damage.
T _{zk} .5. The absence of directional signage leading to the Vardanze and Varakhsha heritage sites may hinder their accessibility and potential for tourism.
Tourist Services (Accommodations)
T _{acc} .1. Negative impacts of tourism, including pollution, environmental problems, high prices and damage to heritages.
T _{acc} .2. Seasonal nature of the industry leading to staff shortage and personnel issues.
T _{acc} .3. Accommodation providers often lack awareness of the incentives and support available for sustainable tourism projects.
T _{acc} .4. A gap between the public and private sectors that leading to limited collaboration and coordination.
T _{acc} .5. The increase in accommodation facilities in the Historic Centre of Bukhara is leading to the displacement of local residents from the area that is causing gentrification.
Tourist Services (Restaurants)
T _{res} .1. The rapid fluctuations in the operations of small restaurants contribute to high staff turnover, impacting service quality and consistency.

<p><i>T_{res}</i>.2. The growing number of tourists may exacerbate existing issues, such as traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and pollution, negatively affecting the region’s overall appeal.</p> <p><i>T_{res}</i>.3. The potential failure to capitalize on the Silk Road heritage for tourism purposes due to unilateral collaboration between the public sector and service providers hinders the region’s sustainable development.</p>
<p>Tourist Services (Tour Operators)</p>
<p><i>T_{top}</i>.1. The condition of the Silk Road heritage may be made worse by the growing number of tourists, service providers, and environmental problems, lack of tourism management tools.</p> <p><i>T_{top}</i>.2. Ineffective stakeholder collaboration, which impedes efficient problem-solving and the growth of sustainable tourism.</p> <p><i>T_{top}</i>.3. Many tour operators are unaware of the most recent tourism development projects, which prevents them from being aware of and involved.</p>
<p>Recreational Activities, Products</p>
<p><i>T_(AP)</i>.1. Changes in the regional or global economic and political climate can adversely impact tourism in the area, as seen in 2020 during the global pandemic.</p> <p><i>T_(AP)</i>.2. Bukhara has to compete not only with other cities along the Silk Road but also with other regions and countries for attracting tourists, which may hinder its growth in the tourism market.</p>
<p>Legal framework</p>
<p><i>T_L</i>.1. The tourism sector is sensitive to global changes in travel regulations and trends, which may impact the industry’s growth in Uzbekistan.</p> <p><i>T_L</i>.2. Frequent alterations in management structures may precipitate uncertainty among professionals engaged in the public sector, potentially contributing to employee discontent and diminished morale.</p>

Various factors contribute to the challenges facing the preservation and sustainable development of heritage sites in Uzbekistan. Historical and environmental issues, such as improper water management during the Soviet era and the proximity of groundwater to the surface, have led to the deterioration of land fertility and heritage sites. Conflicts between stakeholders, including investors, heritage site authorities, and local residents, cause disruptions in restoration work and limit public access. Inefficient program implementation leaves heritage sites without necessary support and resources. Additionally, tourism-related challenges, such as seasonality, staff shortages, high prices, pollution, and damage to heritage objects, pose problems for accommodations, catering services, and tour operators. Furthermore, competition from other cities and regions, and legal and regulatory issues impact the growth of the tourism industry in the region.

CHAPTER V. DISCUSSION AND PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE SILK ROAD FOR TOURISM PURPOSES

5.1. Determination of the Tourism Potential Index of Bukhara (TPI_B)

The concept of a Tourism Potential Index (TPI) has not yet been widely launched in academic literature. However, a brief literature review examines related research on destination competitiveness and attractiveness, which may be similar to the concept of a TPI. Crouch and Ritchie (1999) proposed a comprehensive model of destination competitiveness, which includes factors such as resources, destination management, and destination policy. The authors argue that a competitive destination can lead to greater societal prosperity. In the way of the aforementioned research, Dwyer and Kim (2003) explored determinants and indicators of destination competitiveness, focusing on factors such as natural and cultural resources, accessibility, infrastructure, image, and price. They also emphasize the importance of demand and supply-side factors in influencing a destination's competitiveness. On the other hand, Enright and Newton (2004) developed a quantitative approach to assessing tourism destination competitiveness, using Hong Kong as a case study. They proposed a competitiveness index based on 31 variables grouped into five categories: market, destination, infrastructure, industry, and government. Furthermore, Mazanec et al. (2007) examined the concept of destination competitiveness and proposed a model that incorporates demand and supply-side factors. They also emphasize the role of stakeholder collaboration in enhancing competitiveness. While these studies do not explicitly address the concept of a TPI, they provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to destination competitiveness and attractiveness. In the present investigation, the methodology employed for identifying the TPI was adapted from the study conducted by Viñals et al. (2016) in the Colosuca province of Honduras, which was based and utilized on a methodology developed by the Spanish General Secretariat of Tourism some decades ago (MCYT, 1993).

5.2. General description of the method

The methodology employed in this study aligned with the approach used to determine the Tourism Aptitude of Resources (Chapter III), which involves the weighting of key elements of the analysis, referred to as “variables”. In the case of the TPI_B, the objective was to establish a figure that intuitively and synoptically represents the tourism potential offered by Bukhara now. The term “Potentiality” within the TPI_B refers to the current situation, not future scenarios resulting from strategic changes. The methodology provides a diagnostic vision that indicates the direction to be pursued at Tourism Development strategy for the medium and long-term.

Beyond assigning a quantitative value, the methodology enabled the identification of causes and reasons that contribute to a higher or lower TPI_B score for the Bukhara. This information can be used to uncover strategic lines that can address internal weaknesses and mitigate external and future threats. This is possible due to the methodology's “ascending” structure, which begins with territorial information related to tourist activity (nature, cultural heritage, communications, services, facilities, etc.) and combines it in a grouped manner, assigning a relative weight to each type of information.

From the TPI_B value, it is possible to “descend” through the calculation steps to observe which variables have had the most significant impact, either positively or negatively, to promote or consolidate them accordingly.

Building on this initial approach, the process and its results for Bukhara will be explained. While no universal methodology exists to establish or calculate the tourism potential of a territory, the study adopted the generic methodology proposed Viñals et al. (2016) in the Colosuca province of Honduras case study. Rather than a calculation formula, this proposal serves as a methodological strategy, with the present work adapting this generic model to the characteristics of Bukhara. The calculation procedure is based on the combination of three main variables: Tourism Attractions (TA), Accessibility Characteristics of Bukhara (ACC), and available Tourism Services (TS).

The three variables are weighted as follows:

$$TPI_B = 0,5TA + 0,2ACC + 0,3TS$$

Being:

TPI_B = Tourism Potential Index of Bukhara “B”

Main variables:

TA = Tourist attraction

ACC = Accessibility

TS = Tourist services

As mentioned in previous sections, the primary factors that drive the movement of people and generate tourist flows are the attractions of the territory (TA), including natural, cultural, intangible, ethnographic, scenic, and folkloric aspects. Consequently, the greatest weight is assigned to this variable (0.5).

The accessibility (ACC) variable encompasses two aspects: first, the possibility of accessing the attractions and the difficulty or ease of such access (which determines the degree of difficulty in reaching the destination); and second, the potential of the area to access demand-generating centres. Although this variable is essential for the existence of tourist activity, it is not the primary driving force behind demand, hence the relative weight assigned to it in the calculation (0.2).

The third variable relates to the availability of tourist services (TS) that support tourism activity. This variable combines aspects such as accommodation, restaurants, and activities, as well as the availability of providers. While the TS variable is a fundamental pillar of tourist activity, without which the tourism sector cannot be adequately articulated or structured, it is not the main motivator for the development of the activity or displacement of visitors. The TS variable primarily deals with providing intellectual accessibility to resources by establishing a mechanism that, once resources have been deemed suitable for tourist activity and can be physically accessed, enables visitors to enjoy them through the network of service and activity providers, also with physical needs of visitors (eat, drink, etc.). Thus, the TS variable has less weight than the TA variable, as TA is the primary reason for generating demand, but it carries more weight than ACC, since without TS, visitors cannot experience and connect with resources. Therefore, TS is assigned an intermediate weight (0.3). All this methodology comes from a paper from Viñals et al. (2016).

The territory is evaluated for its potential tourism value based on three variables: attractions, tourist services, and accessibility. These variables and their weighting, in addition to the reasons mentioned above, are also structured based on what some authors call the “Selection Fraction” (McCabe et al., 2016; Schwiebert, 2018).

$$\text{Selection fraction} = \text{expected reward} / \text{perceived effort}$$

The Selection Fraction concept posits that a tourist’s decision to visit a particular territory or resource is influenced by two factors: the expected reward for the activity and the perceived effort required to undertake it. The expected reward is closely related to the significance of the tourist attraction, specifically its relative importance compared to others in the same category and the territorial scale in which it stands out. The perceived effort, on the other hand, mainly involves the distance to be covered and the difficulty of the activity. In this Selection Fraction, the expected reward is in the numerator, while the perceived effort is in the denominator. As a result, the tourist attraction serves as the primary value, and the services and accessibility factors modulate this value. Ultimately, this fraction determines the probability that a visitor will decide to purchase a tourism activity or not. Thus, the attractiveness of a resource, along with the availability of services and accessibility, plays a crucial role in shaping tourists’ decisions to visit a particular destination.

In turn, each of these main variables is complex; that is, it is made up of different “secondary variables”, with different weights. The proposed methodology for its calculation is described in the following three sections.

5.2.1. Main Variable TA (Tourism Attraction)

$$TPI_B = 0,5 TA + 0,2 ACC + 0,3 TS$$

According to Viñals et al. (2016) the premise establishes that cultural heritage sites are the main attractions, which are complemented by other appealing resources (complementary attractions) that reinforce the selection process when a visitor tries to decide whether to move to one area or stay in place. Therefore, this variable is built on two secondary variables:

$$TA = 0.7 PA + 0.3 CA$$

Being:

TA = Tourism attraction

PA = Principal (Main) attraction/s

CA = Complementary attraction/s

Secondary variable Principal Attractions (PA)

$$TA = 0,7 PA + 0,3 CA$$

In the research being investigated, the PA variable comprises solely the cultural built heritage.

The weighting of the variables is since after studying the Tourism Aptitude of the Resources, it is concluded that those of built heritage have a greater relevance in the decision to travel than those of a natural type. Bukhara's location in the desert zone, the near absence of available natural resources, and the fact that the few resources available are at least 70-100 km away from the city centre in the desert zone, coupled with the poor condition of the access infrastructure, underpin this situation. This evidence deduced that the cultural attraction has full weight in the tourist motivation of this region.

The calculation of the value relative to immovable assets is based on a double approach: qualitative and quantitative. Regarding the qualitative assessment, the value obtained in the assessment of the Tourist Aptitude of the Resource (TAR) is taken up, which is scaled according to the ranges of values shown in Table 67.

Table 67. Given value to the different ranges of TAR

TAR value	Qualitative value of the secondary value variable
14-15	10
12.5 – 13.9	8
11-12.4	6
10.9 and less than	4
Properties excluded from the valuation	2

Source: Author

From this scaling, the quantitative approach is applied, using the following calculation formula:

$$Heritage_{(IM)} = CL_2 * N_2 + CL_4 * N_4 + CL_6 * N_6 + CL_8 * N_8 + CL_{10} * N_{10}$$

Being:

CL₂ = Qualitative Value Range of the property

N₂ = Number of properties in the specific range with the value 2

Based on the scores calculated using the value mentioned above, the results can be expressed as a percentage relative to the maximum possible score for each heritage category (Table 68).

Table 68. Results on inventoried built heritages_(IM).

Principal Attractions				
	Number of properties	Maximum _(IM) Value	Scored _(IM) Value	Heritage _(IM) Value. In percent.
Mosques	15	150	64	43%
Madrasah	17	170	56	33%
Trading domes	4	40	24	60%
Caravanserai	2	20	6	30%
Mausoleums	6	60	28	47%
Hammams	4	40	16	40%
Complex	3	30	14	47%
Others*	15	150	70	47%
Zarafshan-Karakum	6	60	26	43%

Source: Author

A value range is applied for each category of immoveable heritage to obtain the value of PA, according to Table 69.

Table 69. Range of values to obtain the PA

Heritage _(IM) Value. In percent.	PA
81-100%	10
61-80%	8
41-60%	6
21-40%	4
1-20%	2

Source: Author

Following the methodology described, the Principal Attractions secondary variable for each category is presented in Table 70 below.

Table 70. Principal Attractions (PA) variable by inventoried heritage categories

Principal Attractions (PA)			
	Number of properties	Heritage _(IM) Value	PA
Mosques	15	43%	6
Madrasah	17	33%	4
Trading domes	4	60%	6
Caravanserai	2	30%	4
Mausoleums	6	47%	6
Hammams	4	40%	4
Complex	3	47%	6
Others*	15	47%	6
Zarafshan-Karakum	6	43%	6

Source: Author

According to the results presented in Table 70, overall, Trading domes have indicators of more than 50%, indicating their high assessment as primary heritage sites. These numbers demonstrate the adaptability and potential for integrating these heritages into the creation of tourism products. The low value of Madrasahs, Caravanserai heritages can be attributed to their exclusions from the public visitation list based on the methodology at the TAR stage. Additionally, the results indicate which types of heritage sites have high potential in creating Silk Road tourism products.

Secondary variable is Complementary Attractions

$$AT = 0.7 PA + 0.3 CA$$

The complementary attractions include the assessment of three tertiary variables: Intangible cultural heritage (IT), facilities consisting of Museums and visitor centres (with interpretive content, not just information) (M) and Artisans and typical products (AR).

In this case, for the weighting of the tertiary variables, a dichotomous key is used: if there is at least one attraction of the typology, it takes the value 10 (if the quality of service meets the demand) and if, on the contrary, it lacks it, it takes the value 0. This also aims to pay attention to the quality level of the available services. Consequently, an overall rating is given.

Finally, to obtain the value of the secondary variable CA, the following formula is applied:

$$CA = (IT+M+AR)/3$$

Being:

IT = Intangible heritage

M = Museums and interpretation centres

AR = Crafts (Artisans) and typical products

In the process of determining the Complementary Attractions (CA), the calculation is performed once for the entire Bukhara region, and the obtained value is applied to all built heritage site categories. This approach is justified by the fact that all heritage sites are located in Bukhara, and the majority of museums and artisan centres are situated within the Historic Centre as well. As previously mentioned in the data analysis, during the research period, there were 18 museums in Bukhara, 14 of which were in the city itself. Moreover, information gathered through interviews with officials from the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department revealed the presence of 16 tourist information centres, with 8 located in the city of Bukhara. The total number of artisan centres amounts to three. Furthermore, issues such as museums and information centres not fully utilizing their capacities, service quality, and personnel problems are taken into consideration in Bukhara. During field studies, evidence of this was observed. The closure of information centres, varying levels of customer service in museums, instances where museums are not open at designated times, or their closure outside of the peak season were among the issues noted. The results for the Bukhara region are presented in Table 71.

Table 71. Complementary Attractions (CA) variable

	Complementary Attractions			CA
	IT	M	AR	
Bukhara	7	7	7	7

Source: Author

Result of the Main Variable Tourism Attraction (TA)

Returning to the formula:

$$TA = 0.7 PA + 0.3 CA$$

Being:

PA = Principal attraction/s

CA = Complementary attraction/s

The following results are obtained for the tourism attraction (TA) according to Table 72:

Table 72. Results for the Tourist Attraction (TA).

	Mosques	Madrasah	Trading domes	Caravanserais	Mausoleums	Hammams	Complex	Others	Zarafshan Karakum
PA	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	6	6
CA	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
TA	6,3	4,9	6,3	4,9	6,3	4,9	6,3	6,3	6,3

Source: Author

All the heritage sites under investigation are situated in the Historic Centre of Bukhara and are also being sold as Silk Road tourism products for tourists. The only exceptions are the sites included in the Zarafshan-Karakum corridor, which are planned to be registered as Silk Road heritage sites and are in the districts surrounding the city of Bukhara. Based on the overall results, Mosques, Trading Domes, Mausoleums, Complexes, Others, Zarafshan-Karakum type of heritages has the good indicator. Caravanserais, madrasahs and hammams have the lowest indicators. This is due to the fact that the majority of madrasahs are currently not in use, and some are leased to investors for specific purposes. This situation limits their utilization as a component of tourism products. The current usage by lessees or poor state of preservation at the Caravanserai and Hammams has contributed to their low evaluation scores.

5.2.2. Main Variable ACC (Accessibility)

$$TPI_B = 0,5 TA + 0,2 ACC + 0,3 TS$$

The accessibility of the territory is related to the physical accessibility to tourism resources. It considers three secondary variables: access to the main demand centres in the area, which are Samarkand, Karshi, Navoi, Urgench, Tashkent and Turkmenabat (Turkmenistan), the existence of facilities such as trails and routes; and the quality of roads and paths leading to the Bukhara.

These variables are articulated and weighted following the following structure:

$$ACC = 0.3D + 0.3E + 0.4C$$

Being:

D = Distance to demand centres

E = Tourism facilities

C = Quality of communication routes

Secondary variable Demand (D)

$$ACC = 0,3 D + 0,3 E + 0,4 C$$

The Distance to the demand is established with respect to six consolidated population centres. One of them is the city of Turkmenabat, located in the neighbouring Republic of Turkmenistan. The Distance is measured from Bukhara the following potential sources of visitors:

- Samarkand;
- Karshi;
- Navoi;
- Urgench;
- Tashkent;
- Turkmenabat (Turkmenistan).

To assess access to the sources of demand individually, a range of three sections is established, depending on the kilometric distance, and converting said distances to base 10, according to Table 73.

Table 73. Value given to the different ranges of distance to sources of demand.

Distance to the source of demand in km	Secondary variable D value
From 0 to 200	8
201-350	6
351-more	4

Source: Author

Obtained the ranges, there are three values for each municipality, with which it operates as follows:

$$D = 0,3DS + 0,3DT + 0,2DU + 0,1DK + 0,1DN + 0.1DTu$$

Being:

D = Variable D

DS = Value of the distance to Samarkand from the Bukhara;

DT = Value of the distance to Tashkent from the Bukhara;

DU = Value of the distance to Urgench from the Bukhara;

DK = Value of the distance to Karshi from the Bukhara;

DN = Value of the distance to Navoi from the Bukhara;

DTu = Value of the distance to Turkmenabat from the Bukhara.

As can be seen, the six sources of potential demand are given different weighting factors, which is due to the fact that Samarkand and Tashkent (the capital) are considered the most populous centres in Uzbekistan and also hold their places as key attractions for both domestic and international visitors. Urgench, located to the west of Bukhara, is another historic area that attracts many visitors.

Secondary Variable Result: Distance (D). Based on the distances presented below and after converting them to base 10, the secondary variable is represented in Table 74.

Table 74. Secondary Variable Demand (D)

	Distance to Bukhara (km)	DS	DT	DU	DK	DN	DTu	D
Samarkand	270	6						6.2
Tashkent	571		4					
Urgench	423			4				
Karshi	164				8			
Navoi	111					8		
Turkmenabat	152						8	

Source: Author

Secondary variable Equipment (E)

$$ACC = 0.3D + 0.3E + 0.4C$$

In the case of evaluating facilities that provide access to resources and informational facilities such as visitor centres are considered. It is important to note that facilities with interpretive heritage content are included in the variable related to attractions, while those facilities that do not have this intellectual content, providing only physical access to resources, are the ones accounted for in the Facilities variable. The area under study is limited to the Bukhara region and its main tourist destination, the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its built heritages. In the majority of the studied historical centre heritage sites, access facilities are available (lighting equipment, signage and wayfinding equipment, security and surveillance equipment, visitor amenities, souvenir and gift shop facilities in some of them). Additionally, there is a need for organizing some facilities, like barrier-free accessibility facilities: ramps, and other accessibility features help make built heritage sites more inclusive for visitors with disabilities. As mentioned in previous paragraphs, considering the presence of information centres, museums and the lack of access for people with limited mobility at some built heritages in the historic centre 8 points is assigned to the secondary E variable.

Secondary variable Communications (C)

$$ACC = 0.3D + 0.3E + 0.4C$$

The Communications variable refers to the quality of the connectivity means that reach Bukhara from other centres. Bukhara is connected to the other regions by two or more lanes of paved roads. However, the outdated standards used in paving these roads, along with the harsh temperature fluctuations between cold winters and hot summers, quickly deteriorate their quality of the roads. Consequently, the condition of some road sections leading to Bukhara has worsened. In particular, several kilometres of the Bukhara-Urgench, Bukhara-Karshi, Bukhara-Tashkent roads require repair. Additionally, the main road for all directions is considered a single route, with the rest being branches. Therefore, considering the overall situation, a value of 6 out of 10 was assigned to all directions.

Result from Secondary Variable: Quality of the Communication Routes (C). Considering the identified state of the routes during the visit conducted on the field trip, variable C has been assessed as shown in Table 75.

Table 75. The value is given to the different quality ranges of the roads according to demand areas.

V. SECC = Quality of communication channels (C)		
	Detail of the road	C
Samarkand	Via M37 and M-37. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition. The best mode of transportation for tourists connecting the two cities is the railway. However, the frequency and availability of train services are not constant and limited.	6
Tashkent	Via M39. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition. The best mode of transportation for tourists connecting the two cities is the railway. However, the frequency and availability of train services are not constant and limited.	
Urgench	Via A-380. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition. The best mode of transportation for tourists connecting the two cities is the railway. However, the frequency and availability of train services are not constant and limited.	
Karshi	Via A-380. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition. The best mode of transportation for tourists connecting the two cities is the railway. However, the frequency and availability of train services are not constant and limited.	
Navoi	Via M-37. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition. The best mode of transportation for tourists connecting the two cities is the railway. However, the frequency and availability of train services are not constant and limited.	
Turkmenabat	Via AH5/E60/M37. Not all parts of the paved roads are in good condition.	

Source: Author

Result of the Main Variable Accessibility (ACC) obtained the secondary variables Distance to demand centres (D), Tourism facilities (E) and Quality of communication routes (C), the main variable of Accessibility can be calculated using the formula (Table 76):

$$ACC = 0,3 D + 0,3 E + 0,4 C$$

Table 76. Result of the Accessibility Variable (ACC)

	Secondary Variable Demand (D)	Secondary Variable Equipment (E)	Quality of Communication Paths (C)	Accessibility Variable (ACC)
Bukhara	6.2	8	6	6,66

Source: Author

The findings suggest that the Bukhara region maintains satisfactory connectivity with its surrounding areas. Various modes of transportation, such as cars, buses, and railways are available for reaching the destination. Paved roads, comprised of two or more lanes, accommodate all types of transport for traversing between cities. Even with this, the quality of roads in certain transit areas remains suboptimal. It is important to emphasize that the roads leading to the Zarafshon Karakum corridor objects (Vardanze, Varakhsha), located within the desert area surrounding Bukhara, and the natural heritage sites roads do not adequately meet the demand. On the other hand, the Historical Centre of Bukhara is situated in the heart of the city, which undoubtedly makes it easier to access.

5.2.3. Main Variable TS (Tourist Services)

$$TPI_M = 0,5 TA + 0,2 ACC + 0,3 TS$$

This variable is related to the services that the Bukhara can offer to the visitor, including the marketing of the offer. The accommodation capacity of the region (A), restaurants (R) and other tourist companies such as travel agencies and active tourism companies, transport and guides (E) have been taken into account. The formulation proposed for the valuation of tourist services is as follows:

$$TS = 0,3A + 0,3R + 0,4E$$

Being:

A = Accommodation capacity

R = Restoration (Catering) offer

E = Tourism companies (others)

The secondary variables are assigned a weighting factor. The first of these is A, which has a relative weight of 3 out of 10. This is due to the tourist approach with respect to the territorial scale of study (national) and, on the other hand, considering the distance to the three major demand-issuing nuclei, it is necessary for visitors to spend the night in Bukhara, as well as to have access to catering services (R). Concerning the weight of travel agencies and active tourism companies, transport, and guides (E), it has been given a higher weight than variables A and R because the mere presence of attractions does not guarantee the existence of tourism. Instead, it is the companies that are responsible for bridging the gap between heritage and visitors.

Secondary variable Accommodation (A)

$$TS = 0.3A + 0.3R + 0.4E$$

This variable includes all types of accommodation in Bukhara. Its calculation operates in two blocks: the first refers to the quality and the second to quantity.

The first part corresponds to a qualitative assessment of the variable number of rooms. The number of rooms in each of the accommodations is weighted using an accommodation certified by reputable platforms such as TripAdvisor. Upon analysing the quality aspect, they can be assessed based on the high star ratings of the hotels. According to information obtained from the Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department, there is one 3-star hotel (Turon Plaza) and one 2-star hotel (Poykent) registered. This indeed indicates a relatively low-quality score. During the interview it was reported that the star ratings displayed on TripAdvisor, Kayak, and other booking systems contained inaccurate information and efforts were being made to rectify this. However, the overall abundance of accommodations also increases competition and impacts the quality level. Additionally, during the research, interviews revealed that several hotels were striving to increase their star ratings, and foreign investors were attracting with projects to build 3, 4, and 5-star hotels. The second part corresponds to the quantitative assessment of the accommodation offer of Bukhara. Throughout the course of the research, a total of 402 accommodation establishments were identified. Among them, approximately 350 (87%) were registered on the TripAdvisor platform, which serves as a good quantitative indicator. Furthermore, the total number of rooms available in these accommodation facilities during the study period amounted to 4223 (Accommodation section, Figure 52). Nevertheless, considering the current situation and making a bilateral comparison (quality and quantity), it was given to assign a value of 6,5 out of 10 to variable A.

Secondary variable Restoration (R)

$$TS = 0.3A + 0.3R + 0.4E$$

This variable includes the number of covers for the following types of catering companies: restaurants, bars, cafeterias, fast-food and canteens. In its calculation, it operates, as in the case of A (accommodation), in two blocks: the first refers to the quality and the second to quantity.

The first block of qualitative evaluation pertains to the inclusion of establishments in reputable platforms, such as TripAdvisor, for certification purposes. Within this context, approximately 50 restaurants have been registered on the platform, extending their services to tourists. The second block corresponds to the quantitative assessment of the catering services offered in Bukhara. During the research, a total of 84 food and catering establishments were identified that serve for visitors. However, the quality of service and the provision of services in restaurants do not have clear standards or have not been formalized. Although general rules exist, but they do not provide information about the expected quality of service for the customer. There is room for improvement in the quality of service and customer satisfaction in restaurants. The lack of clear standards or formalization may lead to inconsistencies between the quality of services and the level of customer satisfaction. By addressing these issues and implementing changes in service quality and customer satisfaction, the overall score can be improved. Consequently, it was given for the R variable a value of 7 out of 10.

Secondary variable Tourism Companies (E)

$$TS = 0,3 A + 0,3 R + 0,4 E$$

The evaluation of this variable was carried out based on both quantity and quality. The number and range of products offered by tour operators and tourism product research and analysis groups were reviewed. The number of tour operators, tourism companies, transportation rental providers, and others in the Bukhara region exceeds 100. This number can be seen as substantial and important for fostering competition.

However, there are shortcomings in shaping tourism products, promoting them, providing services, working with customers, and highlighting Bukhara as the central region of the Silk Road. The difficulty in finding information about tourism companies itself indicates existing issues in connecting with customers and a low-quality rating. Given this situation, it was decided to give the Tourism Companies E variable a score of 6 out of 10. This score takes into account that tourism companies play a leading role in creating the image of Bukhara as a Silk Road product.

By obtaining the secondary variables Accommodation (A), Restaurants (R), and Tourist Companies (E), the main variable of Tourist Services can be calculated using the formula:

$$TS = 0,3 A + 0,3 R + 0,4 E$$

The result obtained from the TS variable for Bukhara is presented in Table 77.

Table 77. Tourist Services (TS) variable

	Secondary variable Accommodation A	Secondary variable Restaurants R	Secondary variable Tourism Companies E	TS
Bukhara	6,5	7	6	6,45

Source: Author

Overall, the initiation of tourism activities and the creation of tourism products for travellers are supported by local authorities in Bukhara. The current trend can also be seen as a decline in numbers. Because the number of tourism accommodation facilities, restaurants, and tour operators has been dramatically increasing year by year.

However, less attention has been paid to organizing these services based on international standards in terms of quality. This situation leads to issues in the quality of services and their organization. If this situation continues, it will affect the image of Bukhara as a destination and its role in the Silk Road.

5.3. Calculation of the Tourist Potential Index by type of heritages of Bukhara (TPI_B)

Ultimately, after acquiring the values of the secondary variables and subsequently deriving the main variables, an index that elucidates the potential of Bukhara for tourism development can be determined by employing the prescribed calculation formula (Table 78).

$$TPI_B = 0,5 TA + 0,2 ACC + 0,3 TS$$

Table 78. Result of the Tourism Potential Index of Bukhara

	TPI _B main variables			TPI _B
	Variable Tourism Attractiveness (TA)	Variable Accessibility (ACC)	Main Variable (TS)	
Mosques	6,3	6,66	6,45	6,42
Madrasah	4,9			5,72
Trading domes	6,3			6,42
Caravanserai	4,9			5,72
Mausoleums	6,3			6,42
Hammams	4,9			5,72
Complex	6,3			6,42
Others	6,3			6,42
Zarafshan-Karakum	6,3			6,42

Source: Author

The analysis of the results in Table 76 shows that several steps and measures need to be taken to develop tourism enhancement in the cultural heritage sites. These results can be considered as being based on field research, surveys, and interviews.

Generally, the outcome is deemed low for a World Heritage Site (WHS) enriched with historical significance and resources like the Historic Centre of Bukhara. The close correlation of the obtained results can also be observed. Given that all heritage sites are located in the same general area, the prevailing issues impact all heritage sites in a similar way, which validates the assessment methodology implemented.

The main issues highlight the need to improve service quality, enhance infrastructure, and develop and implement clear programs for the sustainable development of tourism in tangible heritage sites.

TOURISM MODEL OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF BUKHARA

During the research process, primary sources were formed based on conducted field studies, questionnaires, and interviews. These sources revealed Bukhara as a Silk Road destination, identifying its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and current and potential threats presented in a SWOT analysis. According to the examined sources, 829 built heritage sites were registered in the Bukhara region in 2019. 262 intangible heritage sites have been preserved within the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Direct field studies were conducted on 62 of these built heritage. The analysis of Bukhara as part of the Silk Road heritage was undertaken. Additionally, field studies were conducted at 6 ancient sites in the Zarafshan-Karakum corridor within the Bukhara region, which were submitted to UNESCO for inclusion in the Silk Road heritage list. The potential of Bukhara as part of the Silk Road heritage was substantiated.

Additionally, questionnaires were collected from 89 tour operators, 198 accommodation facilities, and 71 catering establishments considered creators of tourism products.

The concepts of sustainable tourism development through cultural heritage, sustainability, and sustainable tourism, their main tendencies, and conditions were clarified by secondary sources. According to UNEP and UNWTO (2005), sustainable tourism development practices are applied concerning all forms of tourism in all destinations, including mass tourism and various niche tourism segments. Sustainability principles consider tourism development's ecological, economic, and socio-cultural aspects and emphasize the need for balance among these three dimensions to ensure long-term sustainability. Consequently, the fulfillment of three conditions is required:

- Ensuring sustainable use of environmental resources is a crucial element in tourism development, preserving essential ecological processes and helping conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.
- Respecting the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserving their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contributing to intercultural understanding and tolerance.
- Providing long-lasting socio-economic operations, ensuring socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities, and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

Sustainable tourism development is a balanced approach that respects and preserves the destination's socio-cultural authenticity, ecological integrity, and economic viability while providing meaningful tourist experiences. In essence, it aims to make a low impact on the environment and local culture while helping to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems.

In the case of Bukhara, a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of Central Asia's most historically significant cities, sustainable tourism development is paramount. The city's rich history, cultural heritage, and architectural marvels present enormous tourism potential, which, if managed sustainably, can contribute to local economic development, cultural preservation, and community empowerment. At the same time, addressing the potential threats and challenges associated with tourism is crucial, such as the pressure on cultural resources, potential loss of authenticity, and uneven distribution of tourism benefits.

The proposed tourism model for the Historic Centre of Bukhara is meticulously designed based on the principles of sustainable tourism development, aligning closely with the unique characteristics, opportunities, and challenges identified through a comprehensive SWOT analysis.

The adoption of a sustainable tourism model is crucial for Bukhara. In line with Resolution No. 543, dated September 28, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved (the Measures for Further Development of the Tourism Sector in the Bukhara Region for 2022-2026 (NDLRU, 2022) by 2026, the goal is for Bukhara to attract roughly 1.8 million international and 4.1 million domestic tourists. Additionally, the resolution aims to raise the tally of appropriately sited accommodation facilities to 679, encompassing 258 hotels, 345 guesthouses, and 76 hostels. In correlation, the number of restaurants and tourism companies is also projected to augment. However, the resolution lacks detailed plans to address issues associated with sustainable tourism development or pre-empt potential adverse consequences such as service quality, cost escalation, environmental

hazards, socio-economic risks, cooperation and governance issues, etc. An increase in numbers does not inherently signal a trend toward sustainable tourism development. Therefore a Tourism Model founded on sustainable tourism principles is suggested based on a comprehensive SWOT analysis.

To this end, the proposed tourism model is structured along three axes – conservation and physical adaptation of resources for tourist activity (AXIS A), creation of tourist products, promotion, and marketing (AXIS B), and articulate tourism governance measures (AXIS C). Each axis represents an essential dimension of sustainable tourism development and outlines strategic lines, actions, and subactions (performances) to guide the planning, development, and management of tourism in Bukhara. The measures given in the AXIS (A, B, C) need to consider the relevance to all heritages and destinations simultaneously. Across all AXISEs, 22 strategic lines, 67 actions, and 164 performances have been provided.

AXIS A focuses on the physical preservation and adaptive reuse of Bukhara’s historical and cultural assets for tourism, emphasizing sustainable environmental management, heritage conservation, and community involvement.

Axis B aims to create and market a diversified and innovative range of tourism products that cater to different tourist segments, utilizing digital marketing and strategic partnerships while ensuring a solid value proposition, customer engagement, and a positive tourist experience.

Axis C addresses the governance aspect, emphasizing the importance of policy development, stakeholder collaboration, community participation, education and training, sustainable tourism planning, and sound financial management in ensuring the overall sustainability of tourism in Bukhara.

Ultimately, this tourism model aspires to help Bukhara capitalize on its tourism potential sustainably and responsibly, promoting the city as a must-visit destination while preserving its unique Silk Road heritage and contributing to the well-being of its local community. Additional input information has been provided for each AXIS.

5.4. AXIS A. Conservation and physical adaptation of resources for tourism activity

To implement tourism activities in heritage sites, it is essential, first and foremost, to preserve them and reintroduce their use based on sustainable tourism principles. AXIS A primarily aims at this, consisting of 7 critical strategic lines, 19 actions, and 54 performances. AXIS covers all heritage sites located in the Historic Centre and heritage sites in the Zarafshan-Karakum corridor, planned for listing by UNESCO as a Silk Road heritage, in the Bukhara region (additional 6 heritages), refers to these directions:

- Heritage conservation and maintenance;
- Sustainable environmental management;
- Infrastructure improvement;
- Community involvement;
- Adaptive reuse of heritage sites;
- Accessibility enhancement;
- Strengthening and modernizing the legal and institutional framework.

It is possible to see the effects of the natural climate and current environmental problems (humidity, salinization, erosion) in all sites. Environmental problems are continuous and relentless. Given the many factors on which the ability to halt this situation depends, it is necessary to develop measures and plans to alleviate it. Successful experiences, studies, and knowledge implemented so far must be utilized.

Technical condition problems can be seen in many objects of the Silk Road heritage. For example, at the time of field research Tosh Saroy and Khoja Porso Madrasahs, Rashid Caravanserai, Remains of Hammam, Vardanze, Paikent, and Varakhsha ruins were on the verge of destruction. This situation is also present in other built heritages of the Historic Centre. It points to the need for a comprehensive evaluation of the condition of Bukhara’s Historic Centre built heritages, a long-term conservation plan, financial sources, an assessment of expected risks, and prevention.

There is access infrastructure to the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its surroundings. The location of Bukhara International Airport within 5 km and a railway station within 15 km facilitates. However, there are shortcomings

in the roads that can be reached by road transport from neighbouring areas with potential demand. Even though the roads are asphalted and two-lane, the limitations in mobility cause difficulties. Also, heritage sites, accommodation facilities, and restaurants have formed an infrastructure for accepting customers (accessibility). However, a significant shortcoming is the lack of infrastructure for people with mobility restrictions to use services. It is also possible to notice the complete absence or insufficient establishment of signposts leading to heritages located outside the city.

Based on questionnaires, it has been established that there are lacks in managing heritage, launching tourism activities, developing tourism services, and ensuring the participation of all stakeholders and the community. To remedy this situation requires carrying out step-by-step work. Considering this, each AXIS specifically addressed this.

AXIS A. Conservation and physical adaptation of resources for tourism activity

Strategic lines	Actions	Performances
Heritage conservation and maintenance	Develop a comprehensive heritage conservation plan	Assess the current state of all 262 heritages in the Historic Centre and others on the Silk Road through inventory, considering structural integrity, historical significance, and conservation needs.
		Create a prioritized list of conservation projects based on the assessment.
		Develop a detailed conservation plan that outlines the necessary steps, resources, and timelines for each project.
		Develop and implement a preventive maintenance plan for heritage sites, addressing issues such as regular inspections, cleaning, and minor repairs that identify potential issues early.
		Identify potential local, national, and international partners with expertise in heritage conservation to establish partnerships to review progress and adjust strategies as necessary.
	Disaster risk management	Conduct risk assessments to identify potential natural and human-induced hazards affecting heritage sites.
		Undertake structural reinforcements to heritage buildings to improve their resilience to potential disasters.
		Install necessary safety and emergency response equipment.
	Secure funding and resources for conservation projects	Develop a funding strategy that outlines how resources will be allocated to different projects and stakeholders.
		Secure funding and other necessary resources for the prioritized conservation projects.
	Raise awareness and promote responsible tourism practices	Develop educational programs or campaigns to increase tourists' and residents' awareness of the importance of heritage conservation and responsible tourism practices.
		Implement regularly (update) initiatives that encourage responsible behaviour, such as guidelines for visiting heritage sites, visitor quotas, maximum recreational capacity or restrictions on certain activities.
Sustainable environmental management	Develop and implement a comprehensive environmental management plan	Establish a dedicated team or committee responsible for environmental management within Bukhara's Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department.
		Conduct an environmental impact assessment to understand the current situation, including water management, soil salinity, air pollution, and tourism's impacts on the historic centre's local environment.
		Mitigate environmental impacts identified in the assessment, including innovative water and waste management solutions, reducing soil salinity, and improving air quality.
		Regularly review and update the environmental management plan to remain relevant and practical.
	Identify potential local, national, and international partners with expertise in environmental management to review progress and adjust strategies as necessary.	
	Employ eco-friendly technologies and practices	Identify potential technologies and practices that could help reduce the environmental impact of tourism, such as renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, or waste recycling systems.
		Implement these technologies and practices in tourism-related facilities and operations, including heritage sites, accommodation providers, and transportation services of Bukhara.

		Develop educational programs or campaigns to increase awareness among tourists and residents about the importance of environmental sustainability in tourism.
Infrastructure improvement	Develop and implement an infrastructure improvement plan	Conduct an infrastructure assessment to identify current limitations and future needs.
		Develop a comprehensive plan outlining the necessary upgrades and improvements: Implement projects to improve paved roads between regions (Kashkadarya, Tashkent, Samarkand), public transportation in the city centre and suburbs, and pedestrian pathways (use traditional techniques and materials in construction to maintain the historic character of the area) to facilitate more accessible access to heritage sites.
		Improve signage and wayfinding systems within the Historic Centre and around heritage sites (Zarafshan-Karakum corridor heritages).
		Ensure infrastructure improvements consider the needs of all visitors, including those with mobility issues or disabilities.
	Upgrade facilities and services for tourists	Develop and improve restrooms, information centres, and resting areas at essential heritage sites.
		Enhance tourist services like guided tours, digital information systems, and multilingual support in airports, train stations, etc.
Consider integrating technology, such as mobile apps, to enrich the tourist experience.		
Community involvement	Foster community engagement in tourism development	Organize regular community meetings to communicate the benefits of tourism and the importance of heritage conservation.
		Encourage local participation in the decision-making process regarding tourism development and heritage site management.
		Implement a system to gather community feedback and input on tourism-related matters regularly.
	Opportunities for local employment and entrepreneurship	Develop training programs to enhance local skills in hospitality, tour guiding, and heritage conservation areas.
		Create a platform to connect local businesses with tourism opportunities, promoting local goods and services to tourists.
		Encourage and support the development of local enterprises that can benefit from and contribute to sustainable tourism.
	Promote local culture and traditions	Facilitate the inclusion of local cultural experiences in the tourism offer, such as traditional music, dance, crafts, and cuisine in the heritages of the Historic Centre. It is vital to use this in heritage objects that are currently not in use nevertheless are expected to be used in the future.
		Organize more cultural events and festivals (like Silk and Spices) that engage tourists and the local community.
	Community-based tourism programs	Support the development of community-based tourism initiatives that provide authentic local tourist experiences.
		Provide training and resources to locals to develop and manage community-based tourism programs.
Promote these community-based tourism programs as part of the overall tourism offer in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.		
		Perform detailed architectural and historical assessments to understand the potential for adaptive reuse of heritage sites in the Bukhara Region.

Adaptive reuse of heritage sites	Comprehensive site surveys and evaluations	Identify structures or areas that could benefit from adaptive reuse while maintaining historical integrity.
	Develop adaptive reuse plans	Create comprehensive plans for the adaptive reuse of selected heritage sites, incorporating the needs of tourists, the local community, and preservation requirements while enhancing their utility and accessibility
		Develop and implement a system for monitoring the outcomes of adaptive reuse projects in terms of both conservation and tourism goals.
	Promote adaptive reuse success stories	Showcase successful adaptive reuse projects as models for other heritage sites in Bukhara and beyond.
Use these success stories to generate support for future adaptive reuse projects from the local community and potential investors.		
Accessibility enhancement	Improve physical accessibility	Conduct an audit to identify current accessibility barriers across each heritage of the Historic Centre.
		Upgrade existing infrastructure, including pathways, entrances, and facilities, to comply with universal design principles and accessibility standards.
		Integrate accessible features such as ramps, handrails, tactile paving, and disabled-friendly restrooms in the heritage sites.
	Implement accessibility in information and communication	Ensure all informational materials, including maps, guides, and digital content, are available in accessible formats (e.g., large print, braille, easy-read, audio description). Linguistic accessibility too.
Invest in assistive technologies such as hearing loops and augmentative communication devices for visitors with sensory impairments.		
Strengthening and modernizing the legal and institutional framework	Review and update existing laws and regulations	Conduct a comprehensive review of existing tourism laws.
		Identify gaps and areas for improvement.
		Consult with stakeholders, including service providers and tourists, for feedback.
		Draft amendments or new laws to address the gaps.
	Strengthen Governance and Institutional Framework	Regularly update the institutional framework to adapt to changing needs.

5.5. AXIS B. Creation of tourism products, promotion and marketing

Promotion and marketing are significant in reaching consumers, especially in the tourism industry. Bukhara is mainly offered as a cultural tourism product. Studying the tourism products tour operators offer, researching the Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department, Bukhara Cultural Heritage Department web pages, and social networks, and conducting interviews and questionnaires can lead to such a conclusion. This AXIS B proposes tasks (measures) that need to be implemented based on the results of these studies.

AXIS B consists of 8 strategic lines, 26 actions, and 64 subactions (performances), emphasizing the need for a variety of tourism products, developing Bukhara based on the Silk Road brand, implementing digital marketing, forming collaborative activities, increasing customer opinion and participation in product improvement, implementing stable tourism promotion, applying a competitive pricing policy, and carrying out continuous marketing research.

The Historic Centre of Bukhara can offer various tourism products in heritage sites built for various topics (education, worship, pilgrimage, fortress, protection, trade). Product diversity increases tourists' interest, extends their stay, and contributes to economic and social benefits. Furthermore, forming a clear tourism brand of Bukhara in the customer's mind (the researcher proposed the Silk Road brand) is essential.

It is suggested to carry out promotional activities in collaboration with all stakeholders through specific web pages and social networks on the internet, which is considered the most popular medium today. Bukhara does not have a web page promoting tourism potential. It is fair to say that the situation on social networks is also not good. As of May 18, 2023, the Bukhara Tourism and Cultural Heritage Department, responsible for developing tourism in the region, has 2300 followers on Telegram's social page, 809 on Instagram, and 2000 on Facebook.

Bukhara needs to develop and support businesses based on sustainability principles. Because although sustainability has been emphasized by local tourism providers during questionnaires, the result of awareness of the support process is not in a good state. Carrying out promotions based on sustainability principles is considered necessary and included in a separate strategic line.

As a Silk Road destination, Bukhara has many neighboring regions as competitors. AXIS B includes issues such as conducting continuous marketing research and forming a solid pricing policy to overcome this competition.

AXIS B. Creation of tourism products, promotion and marketing

Strategic lines	Actions	Performances
Product diversification and innovation	Develop new tourism products	Identify potential areas for new product development based on Bukhara’s unique heritage and cultural value based on the Silk Road legacy (e.g., Education on the Silk Road, Religious tourism on the Silk Road, Trade points of the Silk Road, etc.).
		Collaborate with local artisans, cultural institutions, and historians to develop authentic and immersive experiences for tourists.
		Pilot the new tourism products regularly with a small group of tourists and gather feedback for improvement for the subsequent development steps.
	Cater to different tourism segments	Conduct market research to understand the preferences and expectations of different tourist segments (e.g., families, solo travellers, adventure seekers, history buffs).
		Design and offer tourism products tailored to the needs and interests of these different segments.
	Foster innovation in tourism offerings	Encourage local businesses and startups to introduce innovative concepts in the tourism sector, such as digital tours of the Silk Road, etc.
		Organize innovation challenges or hackathons to generate fresh ideas for enhancing Bukhara’s tourist offerings.
	Enhance seasonal tourism products	Identify opportunities for promoting Bukhara as a year-round destination by developing tourist products that capitalize on the different seasons and local events.
Develop marketing campaigns to promote these seasonal tourism products to domestic and international tourists.		
Brand development and positioning	Define the brand identity of Silk Road	Work with branding experts to define Bukhara’s unique selling proposition, considering its rich Silk Road heritage and cultural significance along this ancient road.
		Establish fundamental brand values that reflect Bukhara’s identity, such as authenticity, cultural immersion, and sustainable tourism.
		Create a distinctive visual identity for Bukhara’s tourism brand, including a logo, color scheme, interpretive message, strorytelling, etc. and typography that reflect its heritage and cultural value.
	Strengthen brand positioning	Position Bukhara as a must-visit destination for cultural and heritage tourism in all marketing and communication materials.
		Highlight Bukhara’s unique Silk Road experiences, its rich history, and cultural diversity to differentiate it from competitor destinations like Samarkand, Khiva and others.
		Ensure consistent use of the brand identity and messaging across all platforms, including the official tourism website, social media channels, brochures, and signage.
		Train tourism staff, guides, and local businesses (hotels, tour operators, restaurants) on the brand values and positioning to ensure a consistent visitor experience.
Digital marketing and	Website development	Develop a user-friendly, multilingual website to showcase Bukhara’s tourist offerings and provide essential information about travel logistics, accommodations, and local customs.

online presence enhancement		To enhance visitor engagement, incorporate interactive features like virtual tours, maps and customer reviews.
		Optimize the website for search engines to increase its visibility and reach potential tourists.
	Social media engagement	Create profiles on popular social media platforms to share stunning visuals, exciting stories, and updates about Bukhara.
		Engage with followers by responding to comments, holding contests, and leveraging user-generated content.
		Collaborate with influencers and bloggers for content creation and promotion.
		Monitor media and social platforms regularly to detect potential crises or negative publicity.
		Develop strategies to manage and mitigate any negative impact on Bukhara's reputation, including public relations campaigns and targeted communication efforts.
	Content marketing	Develop a content calendar that outlines a steady stream of compelling content about Bukhara's heritage sites, local traditions, and tourist experiences.
		Use a variety of content formats, such as blog posts, videos, infographics, and podcasts, to cater to different audience preferences.
	Online advertising	Use targeted advertising on search engines and social media platforms to reach potential tourists.
Leverage retargeting strategies to engage users who have shown interest in Bukhara.		
Partnerships and collaborations	Partnership with travel agencies and tour operators	Identify and approach leading travel agencies and tour operators for partnership opportunities to promote Bukhara as a premier tourist destination.
		Create exclusive packages that highlight the unique aspects of Silk Road Bukhara and offer value-added experiences for tourists.
		Regularly communicate and update partners on any changes or improvements in tourism services and attractions in Bukhara.
	Collaboration with airlines	Negotiate agreements with airlines to promote direct flights to Bukhara or provide special deals/packages for tourists traveling to Bukhara.
		Collaborate on marketing efforts, such as co-branded (Bukhara - Silk Road destination) advertising campaigns or in-flight promotional materials, to raise awareness about Bukhara among airline passengers.
	Cooperation with local stakeholders	Engage local businesses, artisans, and service providers to promote their products and services to tourists, strengthening the local economy and enhancing the tourist experience around the Silk Road brand.
		Encourage local stakeholders to maintain high service standards and adopt sustainable practices, contributing to the preservation of Bukhara's heritage and environment.
	Collaboration with international tourism organizations	Join global tourism networks and organizations to gain access to best practices, industry insights, and potential partnerships.
		Participate in more international tourism fairs, exhibitions, and conferences to showcase Bukhara's tourism offerings and network with industry professionals.

Customer engagement and experience improvement	High-Quality Service Enhancement	Establish a comprehensive customer service training program for individuals in the tourism industry to ensure a consistent, high-quality tourist experience.
		Implement a feedback system where tourists can share their experiences and suggestions and use this data to improve service continuously
	Interactive activities development	Create various interactive activities catering to different age groups, interests, and fitness levels. These could include guided tours, artisan workshops, and historical re-enactments.
		Regularly review and update activity offerings based on tourist feedback and emerging trends in the tourism industry.
	Immersive storytelling integration	Develop immersive storytelling experiences that highlight the history and culture of Bukhara. This could be accomplished through augmented reality, virtual tours, or local guides well-versed in the region's history.
		Collaborate with local heritage interpretation experts, historians, artists, and storytellers to ensure the authenticity and richness of the narrative.
	Memorable experience creation	Develop unique experiences that tourists can only have in Bukhara. These could include special events, exclusive access to certain areas, or personalized activities based on tourists' interests.
		Encourage the creation of "Instagrammable" spots and experiences throughout Bukhara to tap into the power of social media and word-of-mouth marketing.
Sustainable and responsible tourism promotion	Sustainable practices implementation	Promote sustainable practices among local businesses, such as minimizing waste, using renewable energy sources, and supporting local producers.
		Develop and implement a sustainability certification program for businesses in the tourism industry, which could serve as a marketing point for these businesses and the region.
	Environmental education	Develop ethic and etiquette codes and materials for tourists about the local environment and the importance of preserving it, which could be distributed through various channels like visitor centres, hotels, and online platforms.
		Incorporate education into tourist activities, such as guided nature walks or workshops about traditional, eco-friendly crafts.
	Responsible tourism advocacy	Develop campaigns that advocate for responsible tourist behaviour, such as respecting local customs, reducing waste, and supporting local businesses.
		Partner with travel agencies, influencers, and other key figures in the tourism industry to amplify the message of responsible tourism in the Bukhara region.
Competitive pricing and value proposition	Pricing strategy development	Conduct a comprehensive market analysis to understand the pricing strategies of competitive regions and determine an optimal pricing range for various tourism services in Bukhara.
		Implement dynamic pricing strategies during peak and off-peak seasons to optimize revenue while ensuring tourist affordability.
		Develop tourism packages that bundle various attractions and services at a discounted rate, providing better value for tourists.

		Develop and promote special offers, discounts, and deals during off-peak seasons to attract price-sensitive tourists.
	Collaboration with local stakeholders	Collaborate with local businesses and service providers to develop competitive pricing strategies that benefit the entire tourism ecosystem in Bukhara.
		Promote local businesses that offer high-quality services at competitive prices to support the local economy while enhancing the value proposition for tourists.
Market research and consumer insights	Establish a robust market research mechanism	Develop and implement a structured system for collecting and analysing market data, tourist feedback, and industry trends.
		Leverage qualitative and quantitative research methods such as surveys, questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and data analysis to gain comprehensive insights.
	Monitor and analyse tourist behaviour and preferences	Conduct regular surveys and feedback sessions with tourists to understand their preferences, expectations, and satisfaction levels.
		Use digital analytics tools to track the online behaviour of potential and actual tourists, including website visits, social media interactions, and online reviews.
	Use insights for strategic decision-making	Regularly review and update the tourism product offerings based on insights about evolving tourist preferences and trends.
		Use insights to inform marketing strategies, including messaging, target audience segmentation, and choice of marketing channels.
	Predictive analysis and forecasting	Use predictive analytics to identify potential trends and changes in tourist behaviour, enabling proactive adjustments to strategies.
		Apply forecasting models to anticipate visitor numbers in different seasons, guiding resource allocation and marketing efforts.

5.6. AXIS C. Articulate tourism governance measures

AXIS C is considered highly significant, highlighting the importance of the public sector in developing, initiating, and managing sustainable tourism. The public sector is expected to lead in implementing the actions and performances set out in all AXISEs. While studying the cultural heritage of the Historic Centre of Bukhara, as part of the Silk Road heritage, 7 strategic lines, 22 actions, and 46 subactions (performances) were identified and placed based on SWOT analyses.

AXIS began with a focus on fostering collaborative efforts among stakeholders in managing tourism. Analysis of the questionnaire responses reveals that tour operators, hotels and restaurant managers in Bukhara noted their non-participation and lack of involvement in addressing issues related to their fields. Considering this particular line is deemed critically important.

To implement the above, pursuing a clear and transparent management policy is essential. Devotion is also given to developing field specialists, nurturing necessary skills and expertise. Carrying out a sustainable tourism development policy, creating incentives to support sustainable tourism for all beneficiaries, and continuously providing information about them have been identified as critical needs. The necessity to develop stage-by-stage mechanisms for advancing public-private sector collaboration (financial, managerial, educational) has been underscored.

AXIS C. Articulate tourism governance measures

Strategic lines	Actions	Performances
Stakeholder collaboration and coordination	Develop a stakeholder collaboration framework	Identify critical stakeholders involved in the tourism sector of Bukhara.
		Define roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder to avoid overlaps and gaps.
		Establish communication channels and regular meetings for stakeholder coordination.
	Establish a joint tourism management committee	Form a committee including representatives from government agencies, local communities, heritage authorities, investors, and private sector operators.
		Develop and enforce guidelines for the committee’s operation to ensure effective coordination and decision-making.
	Engage local communities in tourism planning and management	Conduct regular community consultations and feedback sessions.
		Include local community representatives in the decision-making processes.
	Facilitate Investor Relations	Establish a platform for communication and negotiation between local authorities and investors.
Provide regular updates and reports on tourism development and investment opportunities in Bukhara.		
Coordinate with heritage site authorities	Align conservation efforts with tourism activities to ensure the sustainable use of heritage sites.	
	Establish a coordinated response to address disruptions in restoration work and manage visitor impacts.	
Policy development and implementation	Develop comprehensive tourism policies	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders in policy development to ensure buy-in and effective implementation.
		Incorporate principles of sustainable tourism and heritage conservation in the new policies.
	Develop specific policies for heritage conservation	Create guidelines and regulations for heritage site conservation and restoration, considering each site’s specific needs and challenges.
		Promote the involvement of local communities and businesses in conservation efforts through incentives and supportive policies.
	Promote policies for socio-economic benefits	Develop policies to ensure that tourism development results in socio-economic benefits for the local community, such as job creation, local business development, and community projects.
Monitor and evaluate the socio-economic impacts of tourism development on the local community to inform policy updates.		
Tourism education and training	Develop comprehensive tourism training programs	<p>Identify critical skill gaps (language skills, service skills, communication) in the current tourism workforce and design targeted training programs to address them.</p> <p>Collaborate with educational institutions to incorporate tourism courses, focusing on heritage conservation, sustainable tourism practices, and customer service (Bukhara State University, Bukhara Tourism and cultural heritage college).</p>

		Establish regular refresher courses to ensure the workforce is up-to-date with the latest practices and trends in tourism.
	Enhance language and communication skills	Offer language training programs for tourism staff to cater to international tourists effectively.
		Develop multilingual resources and materials to assist staff in communicating with tourists.
	Foster cultural sensitivity and understanding	Implement training on local culture, traditions, and heritage to enhance staff's understanding and appreciation, enabling them to convey the same to tourists.
		Develop programs that teach staff how to interact respectfully with tourists of different cultures and backgrounds.
Sustainable tourism planning and management	Develop comprehensive sustainable tourism plans	Conduct an environmental impact assessment for all significant tourism activities to minimize negative impacts.
		Incorporate sustainability measures in all tourism development plans, such as energy-efficient infrastructure, waste management systems, and water conservation initiatives.
	Enhance social sustainability	Engage with local communities in tourism planning to ensure their needs and aspirations are considered.
		Develop programs that generate socio-economic benefits for the local community, such as job creation, revenue-sharing schemes, and local entrepreneurship opportunities.
	Promote economic sustainability	Diversify the tourism product offering to attract tourists throughout the year, reducing dependency on seasonal tourism.
		Encourage reinvestment of tourism revenue into local infrastructure and community development, enhancing the long-term viability of tourism.
	Implement sustainable tourism practices	Develop guidelines for sustainable tourism practices for all tourism stakeholders, including tourists, tour operators, and hospitality businesses.
		Conduct regular audits and monitoring to ensure adherence to sustainable tourism practices.
	Increase public awareness of sustainable tourism	Launch public awareness campaigns to providers on the importance of sustainable tourism and how to practice it responsibly.
		Develop educational materials on sustainable tourism for tourists, local communities, and schools of the Bukhara region.
Public-private partnerships (PPPs)	Promotion and Facilitation of PPPs	Establish a clear regulatory framework for PPPs in the tourism sector, providing guidelines for contract negotiation, risk allocation, and dispute resolution.
		Actively promote the benefits and opportunities of PPPs to potential private sector partners.
	Alignment of PPPs with tourism objectives	Ensure that all PPPs contribute to the strategic objectives of sustainable tourism development and heritage conservation.
		Include provisions in PPP contracts to safeguard cultural heritage sites and ensure that tourism activities are environmentally sustainable.

Tourism research and data management	Establishment of a centralized tourism data repository	Develop a comprehensive and standardized system for gathering and managing tourism-related data from various sources.
		Ensure the data repository is accessible to relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and private sector operators, researchers.
	Regular tourism surveys and studies	Conduct regular surveys and studies to gather data on tourist satisfaction, preferences, behavior, and spending patterns.
		Conduct impact assessments to understand tourism's environmental, social, and economic impacts on the local community and heritage sites.
	Capacity building in tourism research and data management	Train personnel in data collection, analysis, and management to ensure high-quality data and research.
		Collaborate with academic institutions and organizations to enhance research capacity and promote evidence-based tourism development.
Financial management and resource mobilization	Financial Incentives for sustainable tourism and heritage conservation	Provide financial incentives, such as tax breaks and grants, to encourage sustainable tourism practices and heritage conservation efforts by private sector operators.
		Develop a mechanism to reinvest a portion of tourism revenues into heritage conservation and community development projects.
		Provide financial management tools and resources to local communities and small-scale operators to enable them to benefit from tourism development.

In conclusion, the Tourism model of the Historic Centre of Bukhara is a comprehensive approach to developing sustainable tourism in Bukhara. It not only focuses on preserving and utilizing the city's historical and cultural assets but also emphasizes creating diverse tourism products and effective governance measures. This balanced approach ensures that Bukhara's unique Silk Road heritage is preserved while promoting the city as a must-visit destination and contributing to the well-being of its local community.

CONCLUSIONS

As this comprehensive exploration is drawn to a close, it becomes essential to revisit the core questions that were used to guide research journey. An in-depth investigation into the Silk Road's heritage and its potential for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara (Uzbekistan) was embarked upon in this study. The aim was to find and address the difficulties faced in utilizing Bukhara's valuable heritage and to suggest a Tourism Model that could overcome these challenges, ultimately increasing the city's potential for sustainable tourism.

Five key questions drove the research:

- Identifying the existing problems and challenges in leveraging the Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara.
- Understanding the perspectives and insights of managers, administrators, and directors of accommodation facilities, restaurants, and tour operators concerning the Silk Road resources understanding, Hospitality, Governance, and Potential for sustainable tourism.
- Proposing solutions to the identified challenges to enhance the sustainable tourism potential of Bukhara.
- Suggesting strategies to promote the Silk Road heritage and offer tourism products to increase customer trust and attract tourists to the Historic Centre of Bukhara (Bukhara).
- Exploring how stakeholders, including policymakers and tourism planners, can contribute to the sustainable development of Bukhara.

These above questions have served as the compass guiding of the research, leading to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between heritage, tourism, and sustainability in the context of the Silk Road heritage in Bukhara. As the conclusion is delved into, the findings and insights gained from this study will be synthesized, providing a comprehensive overview of the research outcomes and their implications for future practice and research.

Main Points

In the course of this research, a deep dive into the theoretical foundations of the Silk Road was undertaken, exploring its relationship with the territory, its impact on culture. 68 built heritage (including complex heritages) that Silk Road's legacy in Bukhara was inventoried, focusing on its historic influence and its relationship with tourism. The concept of heritage tourism was introduced, and the perspective of sustainability was integrated into the discussion of heritage tourism. The work discusses the establishment of substantive connections between sustainable tourism and cultural heritage through the examination and analysis of scientific research conducted by scholars, researchers, and international organizations. Within the framework of studying and analyzing international projects and case studies, the importance of leadership in sustainable tourism by providers and the necessity of implementing effective management in heritage destinations were thoroughly investigated. Specifically, it was emphasized that achieving sustainable tourism in heritage destinations requires the application of principles rooted in Economic Sustainability, Social Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability, and continuous management and monitoring based on institutional principles.

The analysis of the existing heritage and its connection with the Silk Road was conducted, with a subsequent allocation into clusters (groups) based on the functions of the heritage in Bukhara. SWOT analyses were carried out through inventory, interviews, field trips, and literary reviews. In general, all heritage objects along the Silk Road in Bukhara have served for trade, religious, educational, scientific, pilgrimage, cultural, and tourism purposes for visitors. Their location in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, recognition of the Silk Road heritage as a

World Heritage Site, legal protection under the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the potential for enhancing tourism and local sustainable development through them were highlighted. Of course, the geographical location also enhances this potential. The current transport infrastructure in the region, with an international airport 5 km away and a railway station 13-15 km away (in relation to the location of the objects), contributes to this potential. Analyses indicated an increasing number of necessary financial institutions, communication services, internet access, dining options, and accommodation services in the area, meeting the growing demands of tourism in the region.

The Bukhara region's heritage is currently facing risks and challenges, similar to issues prevalent globally, such as climate conditions, landscape changes, and an increase in aridity in open heritage sites. Alongside these environmental concerns, the overall number of heritage objects and the inadequacy of financial resources for their maintenance pose difficulties in preserving and promoting the heritage. For instance, within the inventoried objects, it was identified that 40% of the mosques, 65% of the madrasahs, or 33% of the heritage along the Zarafshan-Karakum corridor are not utilized for any specific purpose. Clearly, this is indicative of suboptimal preservation conditions and restricted financial capabilities. Addressing this situation involves exploring opportunities by engaging local communities, investors, and international organizations to attract financial resources and, based on well-defined plans, conserve these assets and promote tourism activities.

The research also included an inventory and assessment of each cultural heritage – Tourism Aptitude of Resources (TAR) index, tourism offers (services), recreational activities, demand, products, legal framework and a diagnosis of the territorial environment, and a SWOT analysis of Bukhara. The research concluded with a proposal for using the Silk Road heritage for tourism purposes, including the determination of the Tourism Potential Index of Bukhara (TPI_B) and a Tourism Model for the region.

In the course of this study, a total of 68 heritage (including heritages in the Complexes) sites were subjected to an evaluation process that consisted of three variables and 15 criteria to generate a Tourism Aptitude of Resources (TAR) index, with a maximum score of 15. Of these, 41.6% achieved a score above the threshold of 11, as determined by the methodology. Conversely, the remaining 58.4% scored below this threshold. The distribution of scores illustrates the necessity for undertaking a range of conservation, restoration, and sustainability initiatives to optimize the tourism potential of these sites. It is crucial to prioritize restoration and conservation efforts in heritage sites that scored less than 11, before focusing on developing the necessary tourism infrastructure. A key finding from this research is the generally low scores across all heritage sites in relation to the “Accessibility” criteria. Despite the capacity for tourist visitation, many heritage sites lack the necessary infrastructure to accommodate visitors with limited mobility. This issue has been identified as a priority for future research and project implementation.

In terms of the inventoried heritages, two scored unsatisfactory (e.g. 1 or 2 out of a possible 5) in the “Attractiveness” criteria, two in the “Accessibility” criteria, and 19 in the “Availability” criteria. The primary issue affecting availability was that many of the heritage sites are not utilized for any specific purpose and their use is subject to lease agreements and seasonal variations. The challenges identified in this study are not confined to the Historic Centre of Bukhara nonetheless are applicable to all Silk Road heritage sites within the region. These issues represent urgent problems that require strategic solutions to leverage the potential of these sites for sustainable tourism development.

The indicators of the Tourism Aptitude of Resources (TAR) index have influenced the calculation of the Tourism Potential Index for Bukhara (TPI_B). The TPI_B was evaluated based on three primary variables: “Tourism

Attraction”, “Accessibility”, and “Tourism Services”, along with their corresponding secondary and tertiary variables.

The findings reveal a range of scores for the TPI_B index, which, with a maximum of 10 points, demonstrated a low of 5.72 (for Madrasahs, Caravanserais, and Hammams) and a high of 6.42 (for Mosques, Trading Domes, Mausoleums, Complex Heritages, Other Types, and Zarafshan-Karakum corridor heritages). The primary concerns underscore the necessity for enhancing the quality of services, upgrading infrastructure, and establishing and executing explicit initiatives to foster sustainable tourism development in built heritage locations. The study of the Silk Road heritage, its preservation, conservation, and sustainable tourism development through heritage is of great importance, and it highlights the necessity to conduct numerous research.

The existing providers (accommodations, restaurants, tourism operators), their role in sustainable tourism, their perspectives regarding the Silk Road heritage, their collaborations with the public sector, and the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the services they offer were analyzed. During the research period, questionnaires were collected from 358 service providers (198 accommodation providers, 71 restaurants, 89 tour operators). During the analysis of the results obtained from the questionnaires, the following conclusions were reached.

- A high seasonality index was noted, with March, April, May, September, and October categorized as pick season; June, July, August as mid-season; and December, January, February as low season.
- More than 50% of providers reported their understanding of the Silk Road as “average”. This was mainly attributed to a lack of information about heritage sites and insufficient promotional activities related to the Silk Road heritage.
- Nevertheless, over 80% of all providers acknowledged the significant importance of Silk Road heritage for tourism. This illustrated their willingness to develop tourism based on the Silk Road brand and support related projects.
- Providers exhibited empathy toward customers, tailoring additional services according to customer demands. However, it was noted that many providers lacked adequate infrastructure for customers with limited mobility, in most cases (hotels, restaurants). This indicated a need for capacity-building activities, master classes in service provision, and awareness-raising initiatives for providers.
- The main negative impacts of tourism on the region were identified as pollution, environmental problems, high prices, and traffic congestion. This information points to critical areas for future projects and research, emphasizing the necessity to develop mitigation strategies.
- One of the fundamental principles of sustainability is collaboration between the public and private sectors. However, over 70% of providers expressed dissatisfaction with the level of cooperation. Their non-participation in the development of regional tourism programs, projects, roadmaps, and developmental plans could be the root cause. Mainly experienced providers, who have been active in the sector for many years, reported consistent collaboration. The situation was assumed to be cyclic, thus reinforcing the importance of enhancing collaboration between public-private sectors as a vital element in sustainable tourism development.
- Interviews with providers and their questionnaire responses revealed a lack of understanding regarding the concept of “sustainable tourism”. When asked about the importance of elements of sustainable tourism (economic, environmental, social, institutional), many providers asked supplementary questions about the meaning, implementation, and content of these elements before confirming their importance. As a result, over 70% agreed on its significance.
- Concurrently, 35-40% of providers noted the absence of or unawareness about incentives for projects related to sustainable tourism development. This situation also underscored the lack of effective collaboration between public and private sectors, suggesting an area that requires improvement.

The array of research findings presented above highlights the existence of numerous tasks required to develop sustainable tourism through the utilization of the Silk Road heritage in the Bukhara region. These findings have also paved the way for conducting further scientific research in this area.

- In the context of recreational activities, products, and demand, several key areas have been highlighted that warrant attention. At present, Bukhara predominantly focuses on heritage tourism as its primary offering. Initiatives are in place to support tourism companies through credit schemes and to foster a competitive environment. Future plans aim to significantly boost both domestic and international visits by a set target year, along with a corresponding rise in service providers. However, without the integration of sustainable tourism practices, the increase in tourism activity could potentially have detrimental effects on the existing heritage. Additionally, a survey among local tour operators revealed that a limited number have updated online platforms, which could compromise Bukhara's competitive edge in comparison to other Silk Road heritage destinations in the realm of promotional activities.
- Significant improvements have been made in creating a legal framework for tourism development over the past five years. Notably, these changes include the establishment of a visa-free regime for many countries, the introduction of electronic visa systems, the simplification of tourism visa issuance, and the formation of tourism policies based on the “Safe Tourism” concept for tourists. Simultaneously, 2,4,5-year plans have been developed and approved at a high governmental level for regional tourism development. A similar program for the Bukhara region has been planned for 2022-2026 (Resolution No. 543, dated September 28, 2022, of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the “Measures for Further Development of the Tourism Sector in Bukhara Region”). The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Tourism” was updated in 2019 and others.

However, the frequent structural changes in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, considered the governing body in the tourism sector (four times since 2016), have led to the incomplete or delayed implementation of planned projects. This can be illustrated by the fact that 8 items from the action plan for developing tourism in Bukhara for 2017-2019 were repeated in the new 2022-2026 plan. Institutional management is deemed pivotal in sustainable tourism development. Conducting future research in this area is deemed appropriate.

Based on the research thesis proposes a “Tourism Model” consisting of three AXIS based on these investigations, inventory, surveys, and interviews aimed at achieving sustainable tourism development in Bukhara through the rational use of the Silk Road heritage. The tourism model offers a comprehensive framework for sustainable tourism development, structured along axes: conservation (AXIS A, 7 critical strategic lines, 19 actions, and 54 performances), product creation and marketing (AXIS B, 8 strategic lines, 26 actions, and 64 performances), and governance (AXIS C, 7 strategic lines, 22 actions, and 46 subactions). These axes are grounded in a SWOT analysis that identifies the region’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The model aims to elevate Bukhara from a tourist destination to a cultural landmark, balancing economic growth with the preservation of its unique Silk Road heritage. It serves as a practical guide for responsible tourism development, not only in Bukhara but also as a prototype for other heritage sites.

Significance

The findings of this research hold significant value in several ways. They contribute to the existing body of knowledge about the Silk Road, Bukhara, and sustainability, and offer new insights into the potential for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara. Particularly this thesis contributes to:

- First technical Inventory of heritage buildings of Bukhara that useful for legal protection purposes (Legal Register) and tourism purposes (Attractions: tourism qualities)
- First Participatory approach to tourism service providers to know their ideas, performance, etc.
- Reviewing of the tourism legal framework and assessment.
- Conceptual bases and crucial contents identification to elaborate of a Tourism Strategic Plan.

In terms of policy, the research's findings could be instrumental in shaping policies related to heritage conservation and sustainable tourism development. The insights gained from this research could help policymakers and tourism planners develop strategies that effectively leverage the Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development while preserving and enhancing its cultural value.

The research also has significant implications for practice. The perspectives and insights of executives, administrators, and directors of hotels, restaurants, and tour operators concerning the Silk Road could inform the development of tourism products and services that cater to the interests and preferences of tourists while promoting the Silk Road's cultural heritage.

Moreover, the research could assist local communities in comprehending the potential of their cultural inheritance and its safeguarding's significance in the context of sustainable tourism. This understanding could inform community-based initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable tourism and preserving cultural heritage.

Understanding the Silk Road's impact on Bukhara is crucial for informing sustainable tourism practices and heritage preservation efforts. The Silk Road, as an ancient trade route, played a significant role in shaping Bukhara's cultural, economic, and architectural landscape. This influence is still evident today in many aspects of the city's modern urban life, attracting many visitors to study, research, and understand this cultural and educational heritage.

Limitations and Future Research

While this research has provided valuable insights into the potential of the Silk Road heritage for sustainable tourism development in Bukhara, it is important to acknowledge its limitations.

Firstly, the research primarily focuses on existing problems and challenges arising from heritage conservation and tourism utilization. It is diagnosis and current situation. While this focus has allowed for a detailed analysis of these issues and the proposal of solutions to mitigate them, it may have limited the exploration of other potential aspects of the Silk Road heritage and its impact on Bukhara.

Secondly, the research relies heavily on the perspectives and insights of executives, administrators, and directors of hotels, restaurants, and tour operators. While these perspectives are valuable, they may not fully represent the views of other stakeholders, such as residents and tourists.

Lastly, the research proposes Tourism Model for promoting the Silk Road heritage and offering tourism products to increase customer trust and attract more tourists to Bukhara. However, the effectiveness of these strategies may depend on a variety of factors, including the availability of resources for their implementation, the level of support from stakeholders, and the changing dynamics of the tourism market.

Future research could build upon this work by exploring other aspects of the Silk Road heritage and its impact on Bukhara, incorporating the perspectives of a broader range of stakeholders, conducting a more comprehensive

assessment of the strengths and opportunities associated with the heritage sites and tourism services in Bukhara, and evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed strategies in practice.

In conclusion, the Silk Road's legacy in Bukhara is not just a testament to the city's rich historical past, but also a beacon of potential for its future. This research has illuminated the challenges and opportunities that lie in leveraging this heritage for sustainable tourism development. It has underscored the importance of preserving and promoting Bukhara's cultural heritage, while also fostering economic growth and sustainability.

Looking towards the future, it is clear that the path to sustainable tourism development in Bukhara is riddled with challenges. However, the potential rewards that can be gained are equally clear. The power of the Silk Road's legacy, when harnessed, can not only enhance the tourist experience but also contribute to the economic and social well-being of the local community.

The journey of exploration and discovery is not concluded here. The aspiration is for this research to function as a stepping stone for subsequent studies, inspiring more in-depth investigations and innovative solutions. The Silk Road's story in Bukhara continues to be written, and there are roles for all to play in shaping its forthcoming chapters.

In the spirit of the Silk Road, which has functioned as a bridge between cultures and civilizations, bridges of understanding, cooperation, and sustainable development should continue to be built. It should be remembered that the greatest legacy of the Silk Road is not just its historical monuments and cultural treasures, but the spirit of exchange and mutual respect that it embodies. It is this spirit that is anticipated to guide us towards a sustainable and inclusive future for Bukhara and its people.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of inventoried tangible (Immoveable) Silk Road heritages in the “Historic centre of Bukhara”

(Resolution No. 846 of October 4, 2019 of the Cabinet of Ministers, Republic of Uzbekistan)

№	The full name of the object	Object period	Property rights	Object address	Object category
1	Baland mosque	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Khoja Gunjoriy” MFY, Baland street	Republic
2	Magoki Attari mosque	XII-XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
3	Magoki Kurpa mosque	1636-1637 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
4	Khoja Tabband mosque	XVIII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Kokaldosh Farm, Chor-Minor Street	Republic
5	Poi Ostana mosque	XVIII-XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“M.Ulugbek” MFY, Samarkand street	Republic
6	Eshoni Pir mosque	XVII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, Eshoni Pir street	Republic
7	Sarrafon mosque	XX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, B.Naqshband street	Republic
8	Kokilai Khurd mosque	XVIII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
9	Toki Zargaron mosque	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
10	Kalyan (Kalon) mosque	1514 year	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, H.Nurabod street	Republic
11	Khoja Kalon mosque	1573-1579 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, B.Nakshband street	Republic
12	Ulugbek madrasah	1417 year	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“M.Ulugbek” MFY, H.Nurabod street	Republic
13	Abdulazizkhan madrasah	1651-1652 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“M.Ulugbek” MFY, H.Nurabod street	Republic
14	Modarikhan madrasah	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Khoja Gunjoriy” MFY, Mirdustim street	Republic
15	Abdullah Khan madrasah	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Khoja Gunjoriy” MFY, Mirdustim street	Republic
16	Amir Alimkhan madrasah	1914-1915 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” Farm, H.Ibodov street	Republic
17	Domullo Tursunjon madrasah	1796-1797 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
18	Mirza Sharif Goziyon madrasah	1730-1734 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, Gaziyon street	Republic
19	Rahmonkul madrasah	1794-1795 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Mirzo Fayoz street	Republic

20	Khoja Porso madrasa	XV-XVIII centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Kokaldosh Farm, Hoja Porso Street	Republic
21	Tosh Saroy madrasah	XVIII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, Samarkand street	Republic
22	Eshoni Pir madrasah	XVII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, Eshoni Pir street	Republic
23	Chor Minor madrasah	1806-1807 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"Kukaldosh" MFY, Chor Minor Street	Republic
24	Kukaldosh madrasah	1568-1579 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
25	Nadir Devon Begi madrasah	1622-1623 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
26	Miri-Arab madrasah	1526 -1537 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street	Republic
27	Gavkushon madrasah	1562 -1566 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street	Republic
28	Abdurahman Alam madrasah	XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street	Republic
29	Toki Sarrafon	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, B.Naqshband street	Republic
30	Toki Telpakfurushon	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
31	Toki Zargaron	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
32	Tim Abdulla khan	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
33	Rashid caravanserai	XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"Turki Jandi" MFY, Arabon street	Republic
34	Olimjon caravanserai	XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street	Republic
35	Mausoleum of Ismail Samani	IX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Khoja Gunjori MFY, in the Samanid Park	Republic
36	Mausoleum of Chashma Ayub	XII XIX centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Khoja Gunjori MFY, in the Samanid Park	Republic
37	Mausoleum of the Turki Jandi	XVII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"Turki Jandi" MFY, Nomazgoh street	Republic
38	Mausoleum of Imam Kozixon Abdullah	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
39	Mausoleum of Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy	XV century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	In the garden of the Samanids	Republic Inventar yo'q

40	The tomb of Khoja Ahmadi Paron	Unidentified	State property, Bukhara regional department of cultural ceremonies on the basis of the right of operative management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Hakikat street	Republic Telpakfrushonni ichida
41	Remains of the Caravanserai and Hammams	XIV-XVI centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
42	Hammomi Kunjak (Bath)	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, H.Ibodov street	Republic
43	Hammam Bozori Kord (Bath)	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Hakikat street	Republic
44	Hammam Sarrafon (Bath)	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, Arabon street	Republic
45	Bolo Khauz Complex	1712-1713 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Afrosiyob street	Republic
46	Khoja Zayniddin Complex	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” Farm, M.Saidjanov street	Republic
47	Malonoi Sharif Complex	XVI - XIX centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management. "Vaql" is attached to the public charity fund on the basis of a free use agreement.	“M.Ulugbek” MFY, H.Ashurov street	Republic
48	Shahrud canal	XVI acp	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, B.Nashband street	Republic
49	Fortified walls of the old city	XVI acp	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Khoja Gunjoriy” MFY, I.Somoni garden	Republic
50	Talipoch Gate	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Khoja Gunjoriy” MFY, I.Somoni garden	Republic
51	Zindan (Dungeon)	XVII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Mirzo Sahbo street	Republic
52	Ismail Samani Khauz	XVI century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Khoja Gunjori Farm, Samanid Park	Republic Maqbara bilan birga
53	2-Passage building	XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, B.Nashband street	Republic
54	1-Passage building	1903 year	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, B.Nashband street	Republic
55	Mullo Payravi chillaxonasi	XIX century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	M.Ulugbek MFY, H.Karimov Street	Republic
56	Ark Fortress	XVII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, Afrosiyob street	Republic
57	Nadir Devon Begi's Khonakah	1619-1620 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	M.Ambar street	Republic
58	Nodir Devon Begi Khauz	1620 year	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“J.Ikromiy” MFY, M.Ambar street	Republic
59	Kalyan Minaret	1127-1129 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“I.Bukhari” MFY, H.Nurabod street	Republic

60	Khoja Kalon minaret	1573-1579 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, B.Nashband street	Republic
61	Hoja Kalon Khauz	1573-1579 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, B.Nashband street	Republic
62	Ancient courtyard (F.Khodjaev-house-museum)	XIX century	State property, Bukhara regional department of cultural ceremonies on the basis of the right of operative management	“H.Olimjon” MFY, A.Tukay street, 70	Republic

Annex 2. Cultural heritage objects located in the Bukhara region included in the tentative list of UNESCO as destinations of the Silk Road

(Resolution No. 846 of October 4, 2019 of the Cabinet of Ministers, Republic of Uzbekistan)

№	The full name of the object	Object period	Property rights	Object address	Object category
1	Vardanze settlement	IV — XV century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Shafirkon district, “Juynov” MFY, Vardonze village	Republic
2	Vobkent Minaret	1197 years	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Vobkent district, “Vobkent” MFY, I.Bukhariy street	Republic
3	Bahouddin Naqshband Architectural Complex	XIV century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Kagan district, “Niyoz Hoji” MFY, Niyozxoji village	Republic
4	Chor Bakr Necropolis	XVIII century	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	“Shergiron” MFY, Shergiron village	Republic
5	Varakhsha settlement	BC IV - XII centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Jondor district, “Romish” MFY is located in the Varakhsho desert	Republic
6	Paikend settlement	BC IV - XII centuries	State property, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage on the basis of operational management	Korakul district, “Shorabad” MFY, Yangiabad region	Republic

HERITAGE INVENTORY

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Baland Mosque
Other names	

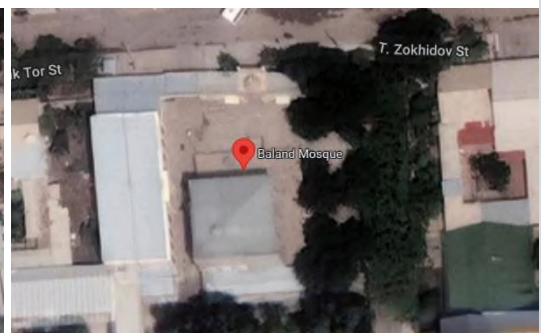
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	08.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 48 46

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 18.5 " N	64 °	24 ' 18.7 " E		
Area surface	The total area of the mosque is 399 meters square					
*Address	"Khoja Gunjoriy" MFY, Baland street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The mosque is in the east part of the city, next to Muhammad Ikbal Street. There's a bus station 150 meters away.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	4
International	Minimum 110 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – The object location is easy for visitors to find. It is normal to reach the object by taxi and public transport.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 110 km from complex by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 7.5 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 15.3 km from it.
² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself	
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The Baland Mosque is located in the southwestern historical part of the old city of Bukhara, to the south of the Abdulla Khan II and Modarikhon (Kosh) madrasahs.</p> <p>The date of construction is the first half of the 16th century.</p> <p>Mosque of the Machiti Baland quarter ("High Mosque"). The inhabitants of the quarter were mainly engaged in petty trade (they traded in leather galoshes, ichigs, etc.) and handicrafts.</p> <p>Baland Mosque ("High Mosque"), built in the 16th century. with a very high foundation; you have to enter it by a stone staircase with several steps. The mosque owes its name (Baland - high) to the high stone plinth, on which it was raised, apparently, solely in order to somehow distinguish the building from the densely surrounding residential development of one of the densely populated quarters of Bukhara.</p> <p>Placed on a hill, lined with hewn limestone ("sangi kuh"), the mosque is a cube formed by thick baked brick walls, with beamed ceilings and an ordinary earthen roof. Just like in the Khonakoh Mosque of Khoja Zayniddin, a wooden aivan with an inlaid painted ceiling was attached to the mosque on the northern and eastern sides. Until recently, this layout of the mosque was widely used in the district mosques of Central Asia.</p> <p>Inside the mosque, the lower parts of the walls are covered with tiled panels.</p> <p>On the east side, the panel is lined with green hexagonal tiles. On the north and south sides with hexagonal tiles in deep dark blue. On these tiles, traces of painting with thin golden lines ("created gold") have been preserved, filling each tile with a floral pattern with an ornament. The panel on the western wall is covered with carved tiled mosaics with small floral ornaments. Above the tiled (carved mosaic) mihrab - niche, tiled mosaic panels, surrounded from the sides and top by a rectangle of Arabic Qur'anic inscription, made in the same technique. The walls of the building are covered, as in the Khoja Zainiddin mosque, with kundal painting. The flat, inlaid, painted ceiling of the mosque is suspended from the roof beams on thick iron chains.</p> <p>A panel of checkers in deep green tones, painted with created gold, the richest gold-patterned cover of kundali on the walls, the brightest mosaic mihrab and, finally, an amazing ceiling of complex carpentry work, with star-shaped caissons - everything in this monument illustrates the fusion of techniques taken from the practice of folk wooden architecture, combined with the high traditions of monumental architecture.</p> <p>Today, the Baland Mosque serves for Friday and five daily prayers, which are attended by worshipers from the nearby quarters of the city of Bukhara.</p>	
Building Date (method,	The date of construction is the first half of the 16th century.	

EDITORIAL

technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Artistic/architectural Style

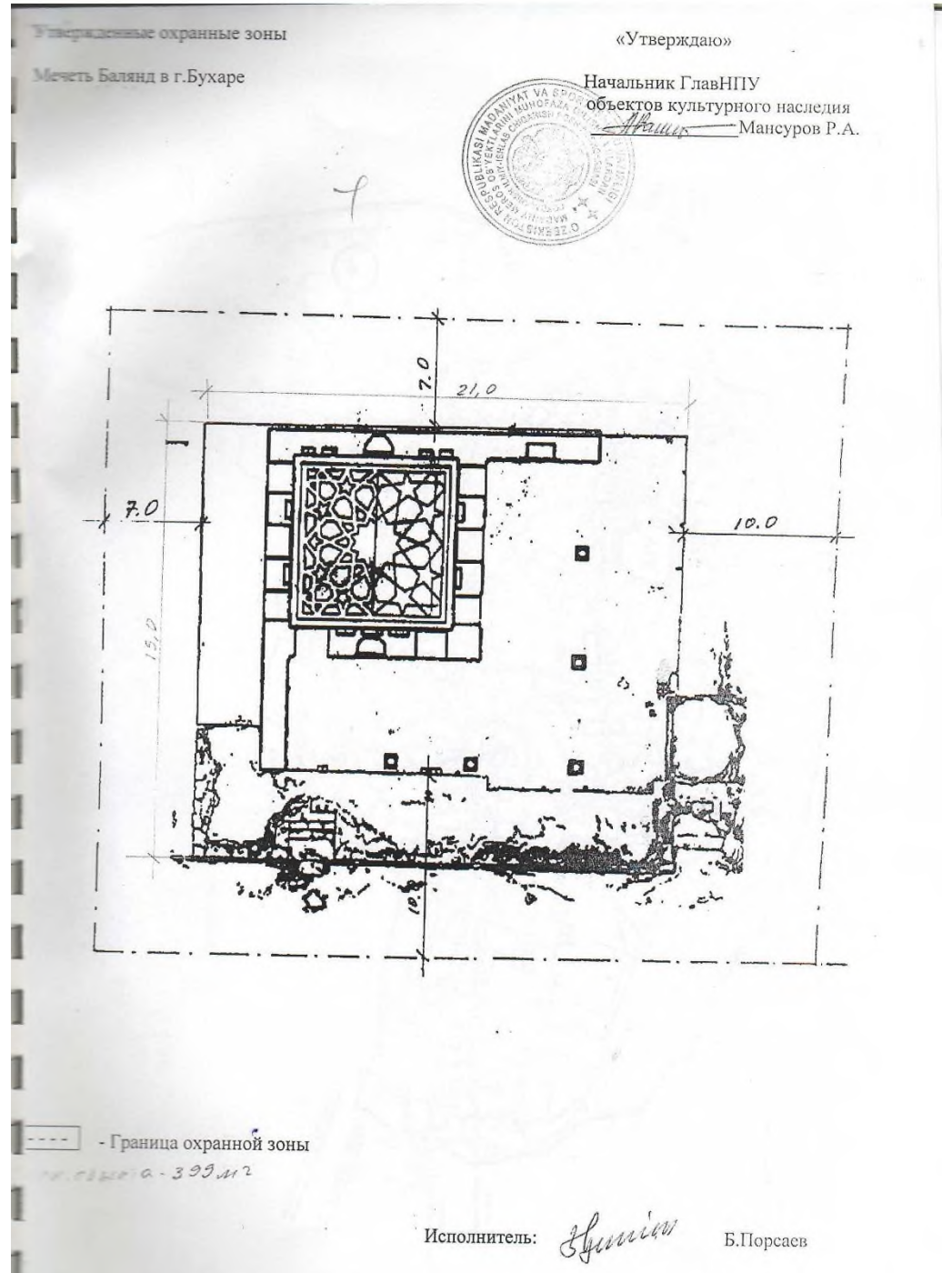
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field)

Surrounding setting description

The Mosque is located residential are surrounded with resident's house.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 3. Heavy rains could effect to the gate 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Restoration works were carried out in 1981-1983.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 	

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	5	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	It is used as a prayer place. It would be difficult to attract tourists to the object	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Religious, Culture, Tourism.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant 	

EDITORIAL

	<p>areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.</p> <p>- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.</p>
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-baland/
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-baland/>
2. Cadastral plan of the object. Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance view of the object. It is operated. Getting picture is not permitted.



Source: Author: www.rusrav.uz

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Magoki Attari Mosque
Other names	The name of the Mosque has changed more than once. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 9th - early 13th centuries it was called Mach (Lunar); - in the 16th century - Magok or Magoki Attari (pit of pharmacists); - in the 17th century, so as not to be confused with the Mosque of Magoki Kurpa, it was renamed Magoki Kukhna (Old Magok) [1] [2]

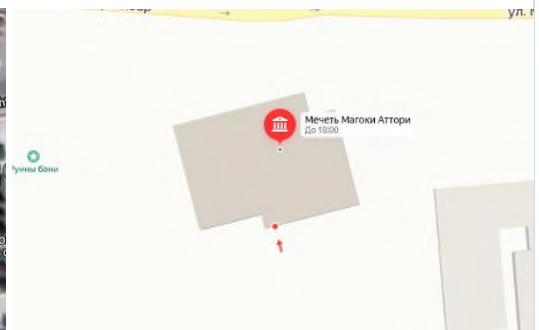
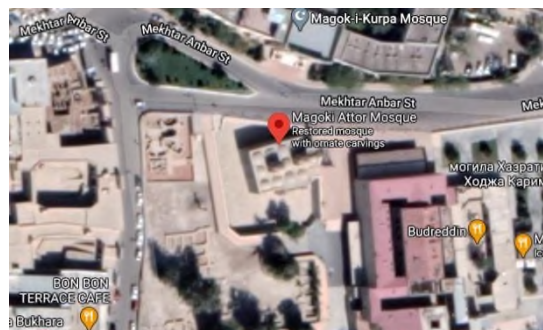
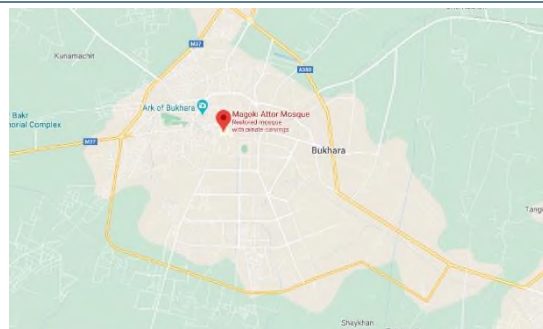
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	25.12.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	23.5 "	N	64 °	25 '	06.1 "	E		
Area surface	Total area of the Magoki Attari mosque 1583.6 square meters									
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Mosque is located on the side of the main road inside the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Public transport runs on this street. (Bus number 8)									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads¹
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market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Mosque is located center of the city. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Near the bus station is just opposite the street. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as the noise, waiting at the bus station, and drivers' behaviour.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5,1 km from built heritage and train station 13.7 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Magoki Attari Mosque - a monument of medieval architecture, column-domed Mosque of the XII-XVI centuries in the historical center of Bukhara. Located more than 4.5 meters below ground level, it is interesting for its carved decor.</p> <p>The first mosques were laid in Maverannahr (as the Arabs called the Central Asian Mesopotamia) by the Arabs even in the process of conquering its individual regions, moreover, only in the main cities, with the aim of converting the population to the new faith, they were often laid on the site of pre-Islamic religious buildings. So, in Bukhara, the Magoki-Attari mosque arose on the site of the former fire temple [3]. Its history goes back to a distant Sogdian country, when the Makh (Lunny) bazaar was located on this site, there was a temple and the New Year's holiday of Navruz, and images of folk deities were sold [4].</p> <p>Archaeological research has shown that at the end of the 9th-11th centuries there were two monumental buildings on this site. The lower Mosque had external brick walls, a brick floor, a flat ceiling on powerful wooden beams, supported by carved wooden columns. Archaeologically, it was established that it was on this place that there was a temple of fire worshipers, which was later adapted to a mosque [5]; outside the Mosque is decorated with figured masonry made of sawn baked bricks. It burned down during the great fire of 937 and lay in ruins for a long time. The radically rebuilt baked-brick Mosque with a flat ceiling of the hall on round columns was smaller [3]. In the interior, it was decorated with paintings, clay carvings and carved painted ganch. Over time, the Mosque decayed and in the second half of the 12th century a new building was built in its place, which has survived to this day [2].</p> <p>Gradually, the building was covered with a cultural layer, destroyed. In the 15th century, the arch of the southern portal collapsed [6]. By the first half of the 16th century, the Mosque was so "plunged" into the ground that during the significant reconstruction of this part of the city by the ruler Abdulaziz Khan (1540-1550) they even wanted to demolish it. But this was prevented by Mahdumi Azam (d. 1542), the leader of the Sufi brotherhood of Naqshbandiya, who loved to pray and meditate in the Magoki Attari mosque. As a result, the Mosque was restored according to the old plan, but with new floor structures. The round columns in the interior were replaced by square ones, double domes of the ceiling rested on them, the niche of the mihrab was faced with marble. An entrance was pierced in the upper part of the eastern wall and a small vestibule was added, connected by a staircase to the hall of the Mosque [1]. In the niche of the portal in front of the vestibule above the Mosque entrance, a mosaic building inscription with the date of reconstruction was placed, from which a small fragment has survived to this day [2].</p>	

It is believed that before the construction of the first synagogue in Bukhara, Jews prayed in the same room as Muslims in Magoki-Attari. According to one version, Bukharian Jews prayed with Muslims simultaneously, but in different corners. According to the other, the Jews came there only after the prayers of the Muslims. This can explain the custom that exists among the Bukharian Jews, to end the morning prayer with the words "Shalom Aleichem" ("Peace be upon you"). This custom is absent among European Jews [1].

By the beginning of the 20th century, the Mosque was covered with earth almost to the roof, only dilapidated domes and part of the portal of the 16th century towered. In the 1930s, significant archaeological research and restoration work was carried out here, continued in the 1970s-1980s [2]. However, V. A. Shishkin, who laid the excavations at the Magoki-Attari mosque, did not succeed, due to the intense action of groundwater, to deepen below 12 meters from the surface and reach the continental layer [7].

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Column-domed Mosque Magoki Attari was erected of the XII-XVI centuries in the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

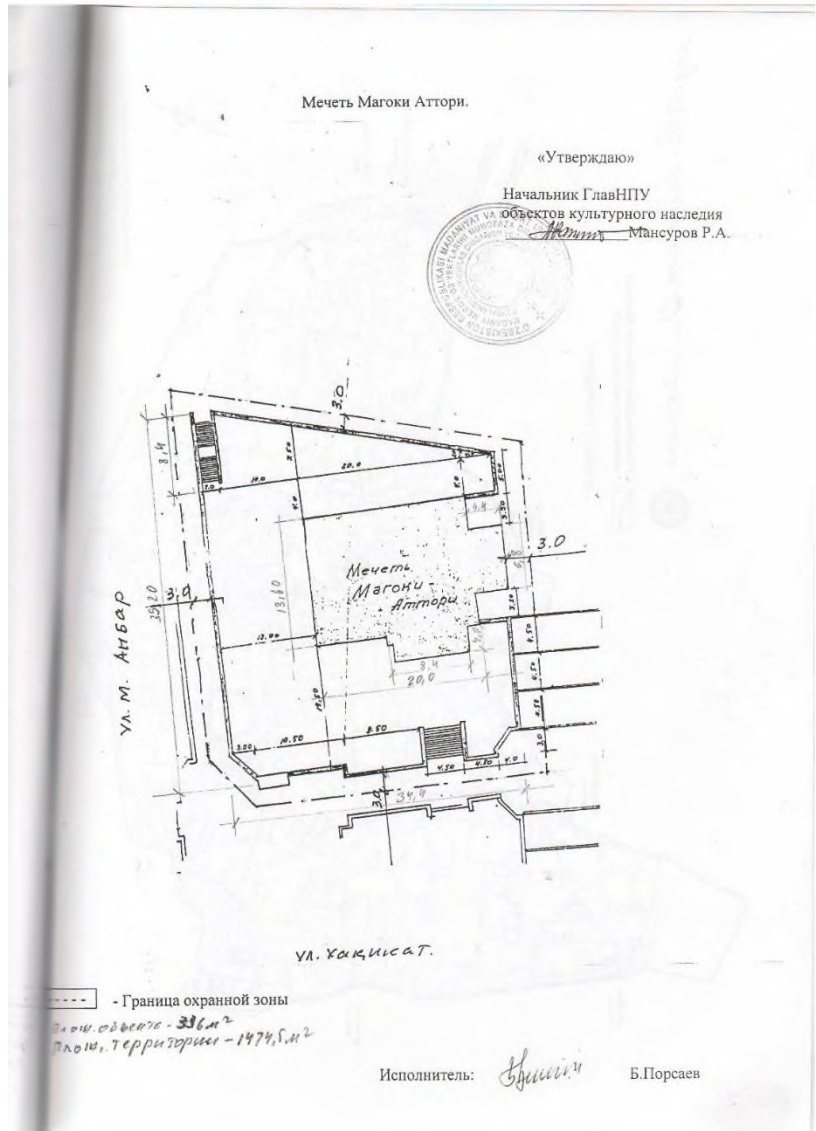
Artistic/architectural Style

b, c
a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** –Pre-Islamic; **n** – Persian style; **o** – Others (specify in comments field) (**m, n added by the author**)

Surrounding setting description

The oldest surviving monument of Bukhara. It is located in the center of the city, between the Shahrستان and the Shahrud canal, near the Toki Sarrafon trade dome, on the bazaars' territory that functioned here from pre-Islamic times until the 1930s.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



----- protected area

Comments	Sketched plan (cadastral plan) of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages (scan version).	
⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)		
6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION		
6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>Conditions of the element is favorable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. Massive visits could affect the object condition. Mosque located in the deep and during the summer and wintertime rains water gathered around the heritage, at the end will cause for arousing the fundament. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1939-1949, the roof of the monument was strengthened and repaired, and its surroundings were landscaped. In addition, since the independence of Uzbekistan, along with other architectural structures in, this structure has been repaired [8]. Magoki Attari mosque in 1997 when the 2500th anniversary of the city of Bukhara was reconstructed[8]. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, l, o, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	
7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION		
7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)

Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."
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Comments	
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8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.),

		with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	5	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, prayer
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Since 1991, an exposition of the Museum of Carpets has been functioning in Magoki-Attari. There are excellent examples of Uzbek, Turkmen, Persian, Kazakh, Armenian carpets and rugs, khurjins, and ornaments for yurts of the 18th-20th centuries. Woollen and silk products are decorated with geometric, plant, cosmogonic and zoomorphic motifs.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage
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Management model	a,b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f, l	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and
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	<p>culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> </tr> </table> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent	a
a		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	<p>https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-magoki-attori/ - 25.01.2021</p> <p>https://cutt.ly/ViM7tp9 - 25.01.2020</p> <p>https://meros.uz/object/mog039aki-attor-masiidi - 25.01.2021</p>	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Арапов А. В. Исторические памятники Узбекистана. — Т. : SMI-ASIA, 2017. — 144 p.
2. Абдухаликов Ф (Рук. Проекта). Бухара. Архитектурная эпиграфика Узбекистана.. — Т. : Uzbekistan today, 2016. — 558 p.
3. Пугаченкова Г. А. Вклад народов Узбекистана в архитектуру мусульманского мира IX—XII веков // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. — 1998. — № 12.
4. Пугаченкова Г. А. По древним памятникам Самарканда и Бухары. — М. : Искусство, 1968. — 205 p.
5. Захидов П. Ш. Архитектурные памятники Зарафшанской долины. — Т. : Узбекистан, 1985. — 64 p.
6. Хмельницкий С. Г. Между Арабами и Тюрками. Раннеисламская архитектура Средней Азии. — Берлин—Рига : GAMAJUN, 1992. — 344 p.
7. Мухамеджанов А. Р. Результаты археологических исследований на территории города Бухары // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. — 1984. — № 1.
8. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the Magoki Attori mosque. 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

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Source: Author: Entrance to the Magoki Attari Mosque.



Source: Author: Ancient part of the Mosque. Entrance to the upper roof.



Source: Author: Entrance from the upper part. Present time this entrance is closed.



Source: Author: Main temple of the Mosque



Source: Author: Museum of Carpets (inside the Mosque)



Source: Author: picture from northern-east part. Could see the effect of salinity and deem.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Magoki Kurpa Mosque
Other names	

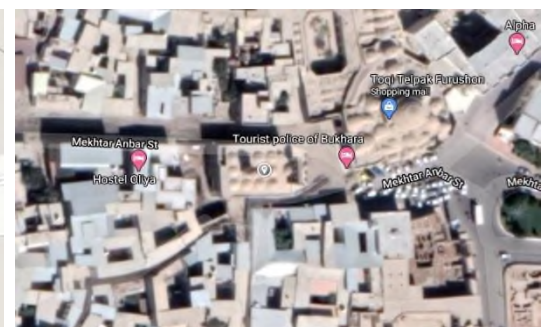
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	09.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 48 46

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	25.3 "	N	64 °	25 '	00.9 "	E		
Area surface	Total area of the Magoki Kurpa mosque 204.0 square meters									
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, M.Ambar street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Mosque is located on the side of the main road inside the Historical Centre of Bukhara. Public transport runs on this street. (Bus number 8)									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

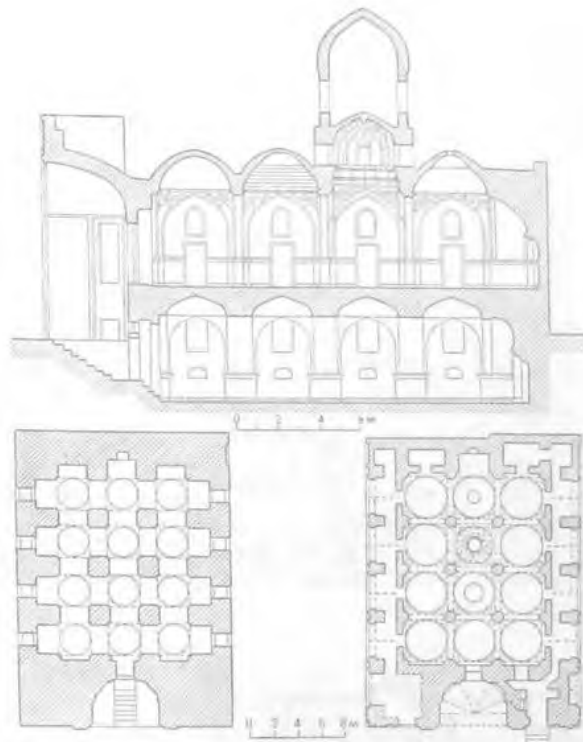
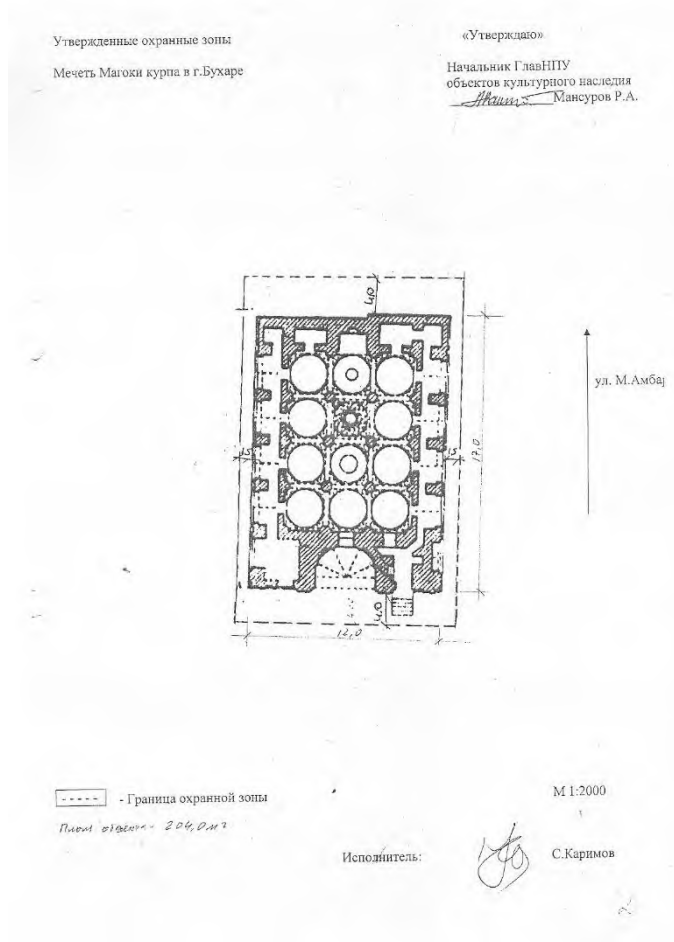
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Mosque is located center of the city. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Near the bus station is just opposite the street. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as the nose, waiting at the bus station, and drivers' behaviour.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5,2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it.</p>
<p>² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The Mosque is two-storey, dome-type, with domes on both floors. On the first floor, the domes with sails rest on pylons, and the domes of the second floor rest on four pillars of the octagonal cross-section. Three of the upper domes are stalactite. The rest are on shield sails.</p> <p>The first floor of the Mosque is half hidden by the cultural layer, so it is called underground, magoki (taj. Mafoki - literally "pit"). The second part of the name, kurpa (taj. Kurpa - blanket), is associated with the name of the quarter in which the Mosque is located.</p> <p>According to legend, the Mosque was built as a cathedral, but it was small and began to be used as a quarter. According to another legend, the builder of the Mosque was buried under its mihrab[2].</p> <p>The Mosque is domed, in two floors: the upper one served as a summer mosque, the lower one - a winter one. There was a room for ablution nearby. This Mosque was built by the same Juybar sheikh Khoja Kalon, who built the large cathedral mosque and the Gaukushon madrasah. Tradition says that the Magoki Kurpa mosque was first built as a cathedral, but turned out to be small, as a result of which Khoja Kalon undertook the construction of another mosque, and this one was used as a parish mosque for daily five-time prayers[3].</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction 1636-1637 yy.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Surrounding setting description	The Mosque located in the Historical Centre of Bukhara, next to the Telpak-Furushon trade dome, one of the two "underground" (magoki) mosques in Bukhara. The western part of the heritage surrounded by residents home.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Section of the Magoki-Kurpa mosque, plan of the first (left) and second (right) floors.

Source: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Мечеть Курпа](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Мечеть_Курпа) - 09.02.2021

Comments

Sketched plan (cadastral plan) of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	Condition of the element is favourable after construction. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration work was carried out in 1979-1980 [1] - It is totally reconstructed by the investor in 2020 [It is possible to see in the pictures section]. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data.	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, l, n, o, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 	

3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	2	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).

Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Nowadays, it is constructed by an investor that are using as a carpet market.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, prayer
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Carpet market, trade, tourism.
--	--------------------------------

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage
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Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
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	<p>- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.</p> <p>- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.</p>	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a,b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-magoki-kurpa/ https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Мечеть_Курпа	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Magoki Kurpa. Bukhara cultural heritage department, Bukhara 2013.
2. Н. В. Баранова, Всемирная история архитектуры в 12 томах / под ред.. — М.: Изд-во литературы по строительству, 1969. — Т. 8. — С. 325 — 326. — 491 с. — 11 500 экз.
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-magoki-kurpa/> - 09.02.2021

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Front of the Magoki Kurpa. Small court front side is using as a parking place by residents and taxi drivers



Source: Author: The northern walls and street road.



Source: Author: inside the building. After construction



Source: Author: The biggest dome of the Mosque



Source: Author: inside the Magoki Kurpa

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mosque of Khoja Tabband
Other names	

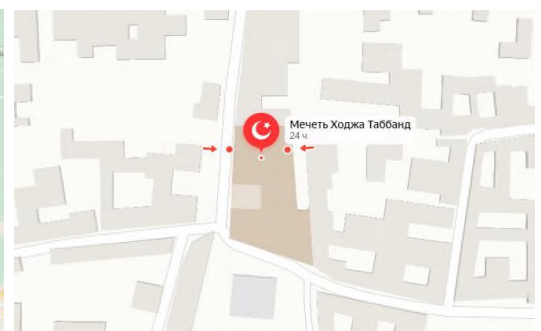
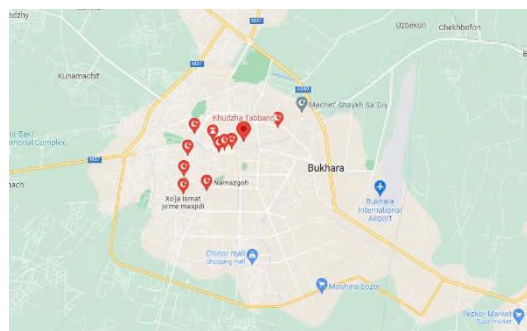
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	12.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 31.8 "	N	64 °	24 ' 32.3 "	E	
Area surface	The total area of the mosque is 800 meters square						
*Address	Kukaldosh MFY, Chor-Minor Street						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The mosque located eastern part of the old city. Near bus station located 300 meters away.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	4
International	Minimum 110 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The object location is easy for visitors to find. It is normal to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 110 km from complex by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 7.5 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 14.3 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

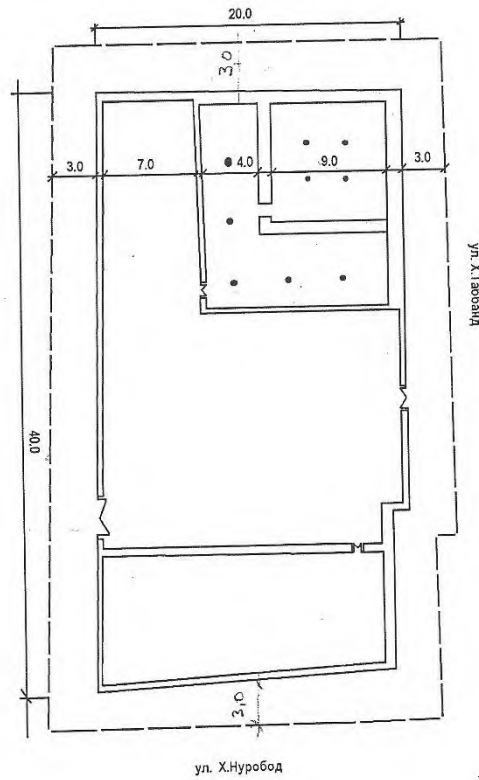
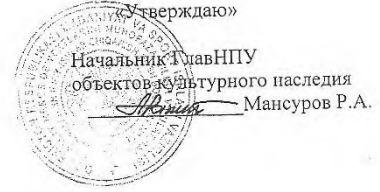
Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>The Khoja Tabband Mosque is in the northeastern, historical part of the old city of Bukhara. The date of construction is the beginning of the 18th century. Mosque of the Khoja Tabband quarter (colloquially Tabbat - "Healing (literally, binding) fever").</p> <p>The shrine of the quarter was the grave - the mazar of Khoja Tabband, to which the ability to cure fever was attributed. It was visited by numerous pilgrims, as there were many malaria patients in Bukhara. After performing the rite of worship (ziyorat) and giving the imam or Sufi of the mosque the money and sacrificial food, they had brought with them, they took some sand from the grave of the saint and water from a nearby well. The sand was sewn into an amulet and worn around the neck, they washed with water and drank it.</p> <p>The quarterly mosque of Khoja Tabband is made of baked bricks, with a domed vault. The mosque is square in plan. Ayvan mosque from the east and north side. Structurally, this ayvan has a marble base of five carved wooden columns.</p> <p>To the construction of the mosque at the beginning of the 18th century, additional buildings for performing prayers and utility rooms were added on four sides.</p> <p>The entrance to the mosque is from the east side. Darvozakhona, as well as muaazinkhona (azonchikhona) mosques, have not been preserved. To the south of the mosque is the tomb of St. Hodge Tabband, as well as the ablution room.</p> <p>The Khoja Tabband Mosque is one of the three mosques in the old city of Bukhara, which has always functioned for its intended purpose during the Soviet period.</p> <p>Today, the Khoja Tabband Mosque also serves for Friday and five daily prayers, which are attended by worshipers from nearby quarters of the city of Bukhara.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		To the construction of the mosque at the beginning of the 18th century
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>

Surrounding setting description

The Mosque is located residential are surrounded with resident's house.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

Утвержденные охранные зоны
 Мечеть Ходжа Таббанд г.Бухаре



Площадь здания - 800,0 м2

----- - Граница охранной зоны

Исполнитель:

С.Каримов

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.

	2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 3. Heavy rains could effect to the walls of the Mosque
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	It is used as a prayer place. It would be difficult to attract tourists to the object	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, Praying
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Religious, Praying, Pilgrimage, Tourism
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">4</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">b</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)

a, b

a - Guided/scheduled visit; **b** - Self-guided visit; **c** - Special events; **d** - Non-existent

Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)

<https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-tabband/>

Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-tabband/>
2. Cadastral plan of the object. Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance side (Eastern side) of the Mosque



Source: Author: Door of entrance



Source: Author: Main door



Source: Author: Inside the Mosque. the Mihrab on the right ahead



Source: Author: Ayvan area



Source: Author: Western walls (Effect of the salinity and moisture)



Source: Author: Western walls and street

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Poi Ostona Mosque
Other names	

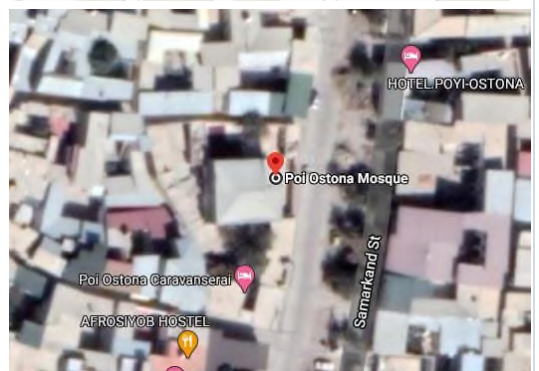
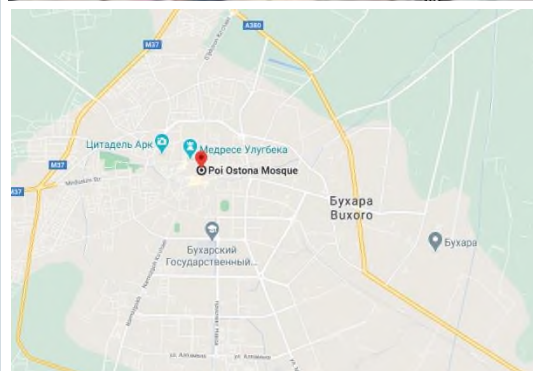
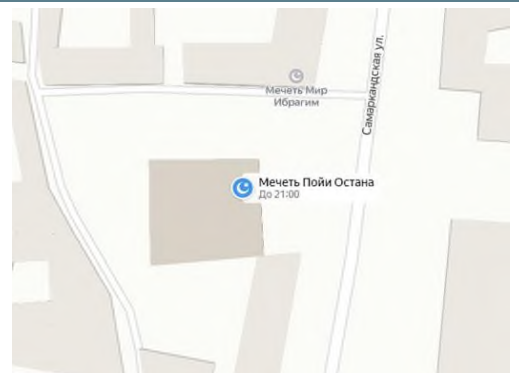
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	05.12.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	29.5 "	N	64 °	25 '	12.3 "	E		
Area surface	Area of "Poi Ostona Mosque" is 1400 square meters[1]. Preservation area 1600 square meters.									
*Address	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, Samarkand street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100							
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan							
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Mosque located one of the main streets of the old city that easy to reach by car. Public transport station just 210 meters away.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads'
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market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Mosque located center of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Near bus station 210 meters away from Poi Ostona.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.

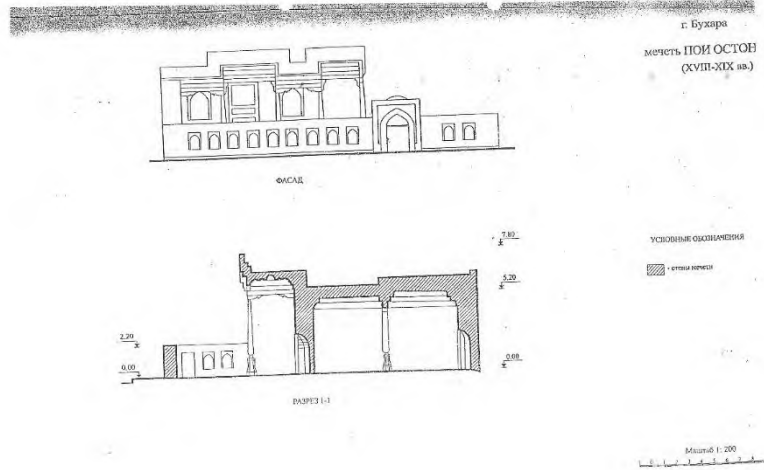
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

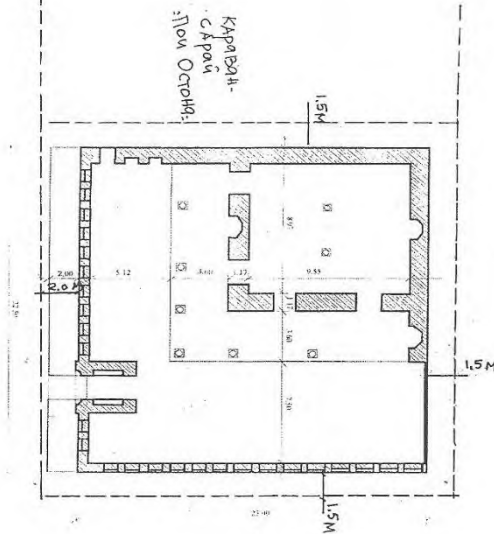
5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Poi-Ostona quarter mosque author, builder and customer are unknown. Judging by the building materials and decor, the Mosque could have been built at the turn of the 18-19th centuries. It has a fairly significant foundation, protruding from the wall of the Mosque. Judging by the underlying layers, earlier under the existing Mosque there was an earlier mosque that did not correspond to it according to the plan. Darvazakhona was built no earlier than the middle of the 19th century.</p> <p>The quarter mosque, like the caravanserai of the same name, is located in the Shahristan jirab (consisted of 2 quarters), which is considered the territory of the prefeudal city, in the Poi Ostona quarter (Holy Threshold), which consisted of 65-70 houses. The population were Tajik-speaking. Most of the inhabitants were engaged in trade. There were also many mullahs among whom there were muddaris-teachers of madrasahs.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	The Mosque could have been built at the turn of the 18-19th centuries [1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	<p>The Poi Ostona quarter mosque with its eastern facade faces the street Samarkand. On the south side of the Mosque, there is a Poi Ostona caravanserai, the courtyard of which has been adapted for the Mosque's household (the ablution room was built in 1999). On the west side, the facade is closed with residential buildings. On the north side, there is a narrow passage connecting st. Samarkand from st. Xodjaev. The Mosque with a two-sided ayvan has a courtyard enclosed by a brick fence with bars. From the eastern side, the entrance to the territory of the Mosque is through gate room - a small domed room, square in plan, decorated with a small portal from the street side. On the south side, adjoins the Poi Ostona caravanserai.</p>	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



г. Бухара Мечеть Пой Остона (XVIII-XIX вв.)



Утвержденные охранные зоны

Мечеть Пой Остона г. Бухара

Планировка - 523,0 м²

«Утверждаю»

Начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия
Мансуров Р.А.

... - Граница охранной зоны М 1:

Исполнитель *Р.А. Мансуров* 22

Plan of building.

Comments

Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>Conditions of the element is good.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Restoration works were held in 2000 by the budget of Government[1]. Restoration project proposed by Z.Shlext and supported by the regional Cultural Department	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, o, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural 	

heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are

		also valued.
Functionality	5	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Mosque used as an original purpose for praying and as a cultural heritage	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Religious, cultural heritage, tourism	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	Heritage are used its original purpose.	

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Now it is given to Uzbekistan Muslim Board by Department of Cultural Heritage	
Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of 	

	historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a,b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	There are not any material which gives full information about the Mosque and its history.
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	As a mosque, it is managed by the religious organization. Tourists also could enter the heritage.

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It is not easy to find information about heritage. Only some general information exists on the internet. It needs some additional research to learn its history and uniqueness.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the element. Bukhara. 2014.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author – courtyard of the Mosque. Every Friday courtyard would be full with local people



Source: Author: Front courtyard of the Mosque, brick walls separated the Mosque from Samarkang street



Source: Author: Entrance to the Mosque.



Source: Author: Because of cold weather Mosque's ayvan covered with cellophane

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Eshoni Pir Mosque
Other names	

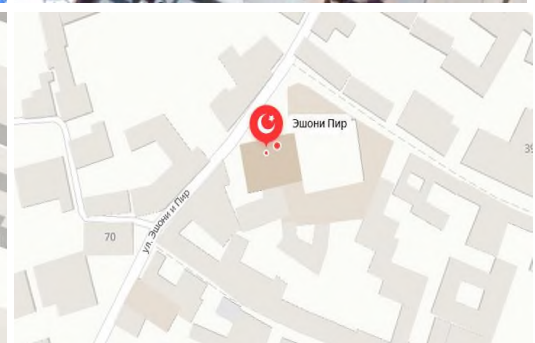
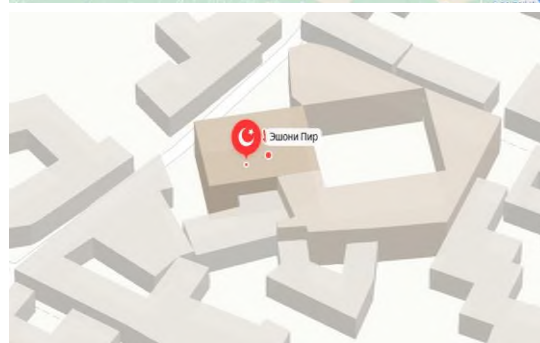
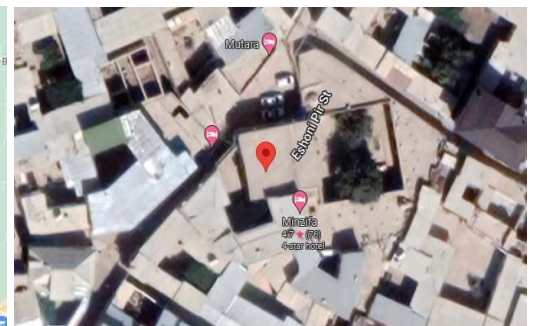
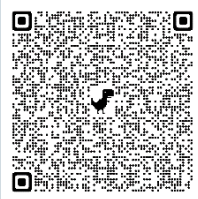
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	02.03.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 14.12 "	N	64 °	25 ' 15.0 "	E	
Area surface	The total area of the object is 292.0 square meters						
*Address	"J.lkromiy" MFY, Eshoni Pir street						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located east part of the Old City area. Nera bus station is 600 meters far away. Visitors use tax services to find and visit the area.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Mosque location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 5.3 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.1 km from it.</p>
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² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Mosque Eshoni Pir is located in the southern, historical part of the old city of Bukhara. Eshoni Pir is a quarterly and Sufi center, consisting of a 17th-century khonakokh mosque, an 18th-century madrasah, and a mazar (khojagon-nakshbandiyya) that has not survived to this day.</p> <p>The date of construction of the mosque is the 17th century, the madrasah is the 18th century. According to historical sources, there were three persons in history who had the nickname Eshoni Pir (“Ishan - mentor”). The eldest of these three was called Iskhokkhoja Dakhbedi, he lived in the 18th century. He was Sheikh-ul-Islam during the reign of Muhammad Rahim (1756-1758), the founder of the Uzbek Mangyt dynasty.</p> <p>The second historical person, who had the nickname Eshoni Pir, was a prominent representative of the Sufi tarika Nakshbandiyya-mujadiddia Muhammad Amin Dahbadi. He lived in the second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries. He became famous during the reign of Emir Haidar, was one of his advisers.</p> <p>Probably, one of these two above-mentioned historical figures was involved in the construction of the mosque and the Eshoni Pir madrasah.</p> <p>The third Eshoni Pir was from Shahrissyabz, he also built a madrasah in his hometown.</p> <p>The mosque-madrasah of Eshoni Pir is the most common combination of a quarter mosque in a madrasah attached to it. This is a rectangular room (7.7 x 9.9 m) with one column in the center and an ayvan on two columns on the east side, facing the courtyard of the madrasah (16.65 x 17.4 m).</p> <p>The mosque is made of baked bricks, with a flat beam ceiling.</p> <p>The entrance to the mosque is from the east side.</p> <p>Mosque to the XX century. so badly dilapidated that it had to be overhauled. Its repair was carried out at the expense of the treasury and was attributed to Emir Alimkhan.</p> <p>During the Soviet period, the building of the mosque housed an agitation center.</p> <p>Today, the mosque is being used as a restaurant of the guesthouse. Adjacent to the mosque was an ancient madrasah, very small, consisting of only 18 cells. Its construction is attributed to the person whose nickname - Eshoni Pir - became the name of the Guzar. According to legend, ishan had murids and taught in his madrasah. Lectures were given in this madrasah until the revolution. Recently, the mudarris was an Uzbek who came from Tashkent, a Turkic speaker, by the name (apparently, nickname) Eshon-khon. In the mosque or madrasah there was the grave of the founder of the madrasah - Eshoni Pir, which was revered as a mazar.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to	The date of construction of the mosque is the 17th century	

date the element)

Artistic/architectural Style

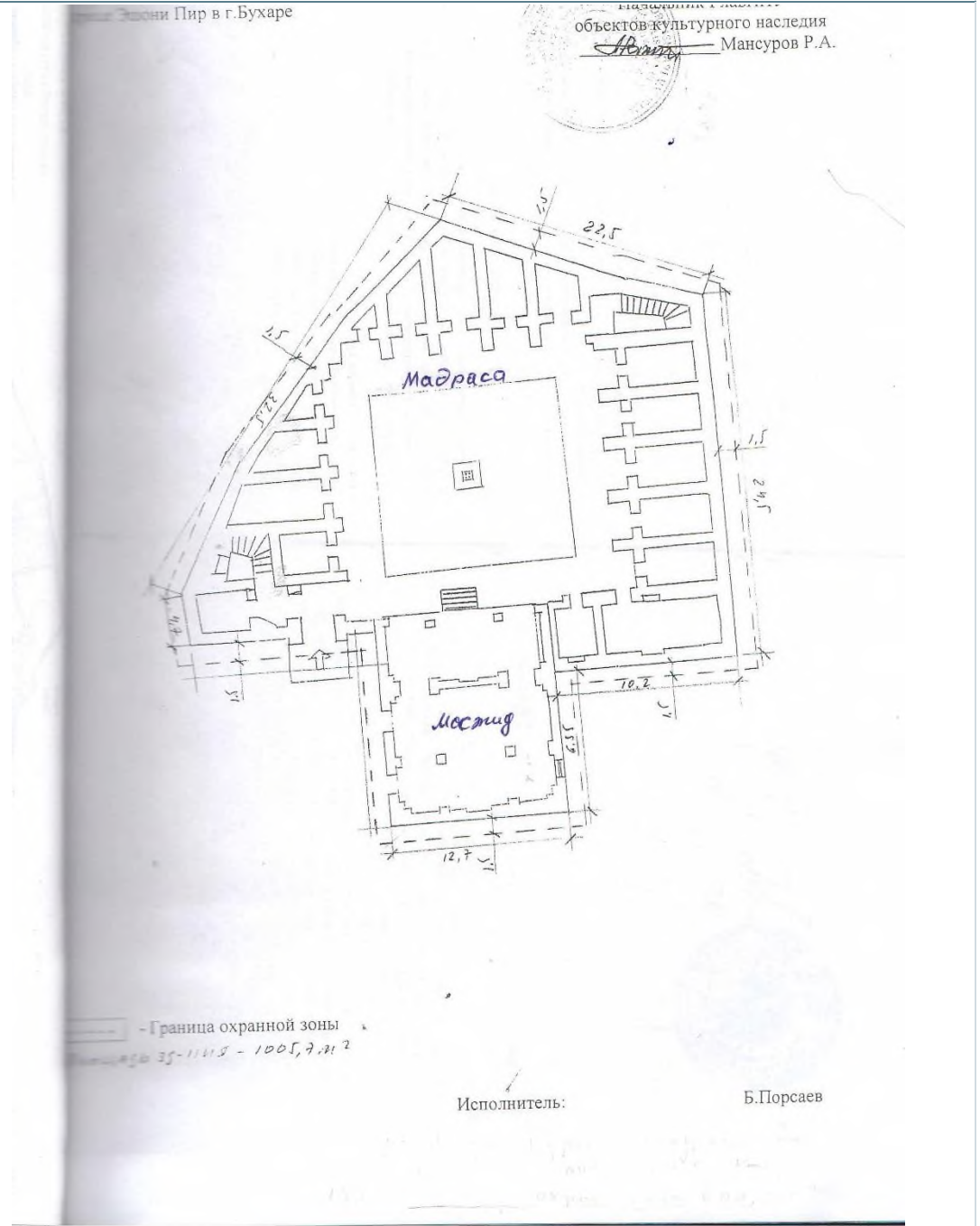
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The Mosque is surrounded by houses of the local residents. Eastern part of the Mosque located Eshoni Pir Madrasah. Western part has a boutique hotel Minzifa that leased the object.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

5

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
1. Salinity erodes the construction object.

	2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Mosque is reconstructed by Hotel Minzifa for using as a restaurant
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">b, e, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2</div> <p>1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)</p>
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2</div> <p>1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly</p>

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2</div> <p>1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)</p>
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management. The same time Hotel Minzifa is using from the object for its own purposes after reconstructing under the agreement.</p>

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">5</div> <p>1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)</p>
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

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Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	2	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	2	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Element is using as a part of the hotel. It have to be take permission for visitors for entering the place.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT
10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Praying

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

It was leased to the Minzifa Hotel, which is located next to the mosque, and is currently used as a restaurant.

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

3

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model

b

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.
- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.
- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.
- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.
- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.

Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	Minzifa Hotel	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-jeshoni-pir/ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%CA%BBzbekiston_madrasalari_ro%CA%BByxati	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-jeshoni-pir/> - 01.03.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Eshoni Pir Mosque, Bukhara 2017

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Old and main door of the Mosque. Now it is closed. Only entrance by inside the hotel



Source: [tripadvisor.com](https://www.tripadvisor.com) Restaurant in the Mosque

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mosque Sarrafon
Other names	Takhti Toki Sarrafon, Mulla Arizi

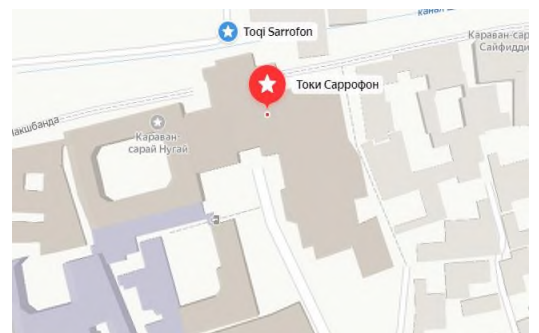
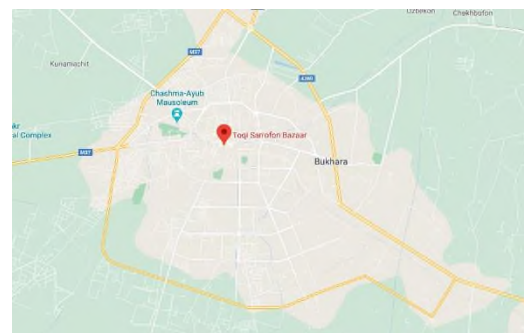
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	26.12.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 21.0 " N	64 ° 25 ' 07.0 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Mosque Sarrafon" is 270 square meters. Conservation zone 2100 meters square				
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, B.Naqshband street, 78, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Mosque Sarrafon is located at the center of the Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 150 meters from heritage. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.1 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.</p>
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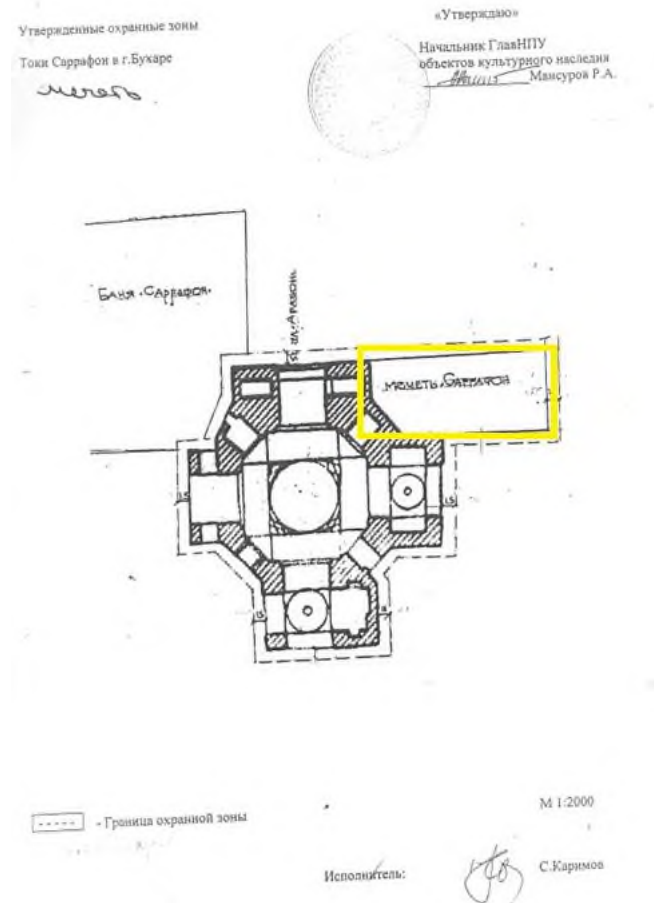
² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>A little over 20 years later, during the construction of Toki Sarrafon, the mosque was included in the ensemble. The last reconstruction of the building was undertaken at the end of the 19th century or in 1905.</p> <p>According to the plan and decoration, the ancient mosque was probably similar to the famous Baland mosque - a brick building with a two-sided aivan on a high platform; but the flat ceiling in the interior rests on a column.</p> <p>During the last restoration in the interior of the mosque, mainly inscriptions (white letters on a blue background) were applied on the western wall, made in the “kyrma” technique (Kyrma (kirma) - ganch mosaic; carving on a two-layer ganch, where the inner background layer is painted).</p> <p>Until the mid 70s of the twentieth century the mosque housed a teahouse, then a library. For many years the building was closed for restoration.</p> <p>Now there is a coffee shop here.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction 1515-16, last reconstruction in 1905.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	The Mosque is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Bahauddin Nakshbandi and Arabon streets, next to the Shahrud canal (most of this canal is now underground), a hundred meters southwest of the Lyabi Hauz complex.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Plan of the Toki Sarrafon, Mosque is underlined with yellow color

Comments Plan of the heritage was taken from Bukhara cultural heritage department

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mosque is reconstructed in 1905; (rusrav.uz) - 1972-1976 years were done restorations by region responsible depart for cultural heritage (Bukhara Cultural heritage department, cadastral plan); - 1981 year was done restoration by regional responsible depart for cultural heritage (Bukhara Cultural heritage department, cadastral plan); 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, c, e, f, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.

Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Toqi Zargaron used for selling jewellery products that were famous for Central Asia, however, nowadays only some souvenirs shops exist inside the jewellery shops. No datas it is preservation works in the books, historical documents and government cadastre.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	2	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	2	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Heritage is using for small restaurant, chayxana	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Mosque
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Dining, coffee shop
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/torgovji-kupol-toki-sarrofon/ - 10.02.2021 https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Токи_Запранон - wikipedia, 10.02.2021 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-sarrofon-tahti-toki/ - 26/12/2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Тоқи Саррофон — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
2. Klaus Pander. Tak-e Sarrafan. Zentralasien, 2004
3. Bradley Mayhew, Greg Bloom, John Noble, Dean Starnes. Covered Bazaars, 2010.
4. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-sarrofon-tahti-toki/> - 26/12/2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance door to the Mosque of Sarrafon

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mosque of Kokilayi Khurd
Other names	Kokilacha, Bozori jau

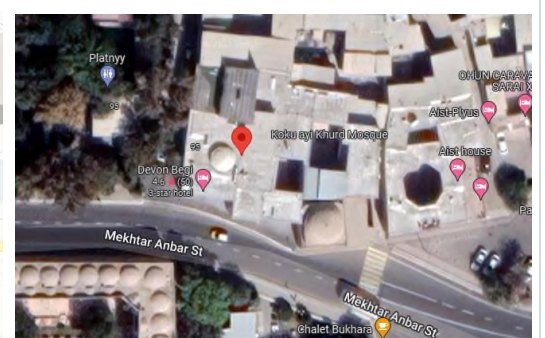
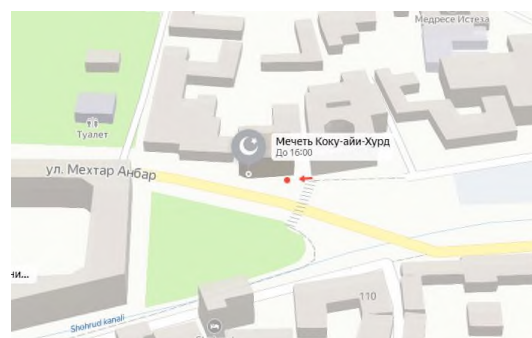
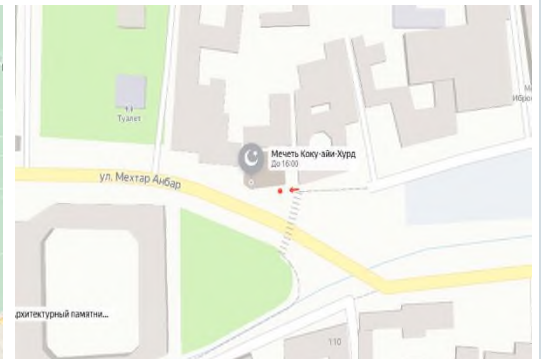
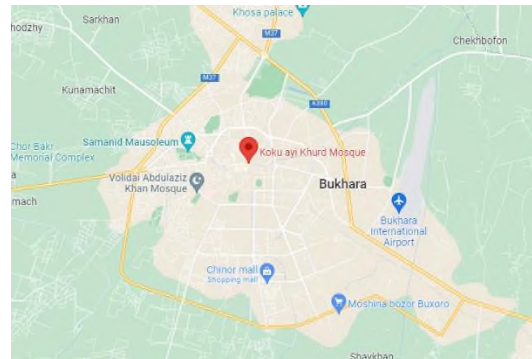
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	24.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 25.0 "	N	64 °	25 ' 19.4 "	E	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the object is 157.5 square meters						
*Address	"J.lkromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	An object located at the centre of the Old City. Public transport and taxi services, Parking lot located close to the object.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Mosque location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 5.8 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.6 km from it.</p>
<p>² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Mosque of Kokilayi Khurd or Kokilacha ("Little Kokila"), or Bozori jau.</p> <p>The Kokilayi Khurd Mosque is located in the historical part of the old city of Bukhara, to the east of the Kukaldosh madrasah. The mosque is relatively large, with a domed vault.</p> <p>The date of construction is the end of the 18th century. Mosque of the Kokilayi Khurd quarter. The inhabitants of the former quarter of Kokilayi khurd were engaged in the production of silk fabrics, shoemaking (kafshduzi, mahsiduzi) and pottery (safolgari). Potters only lived here; their kilns and workshops were located outside the walls of the city, behind the gates of Sallahkhona, in the village of Sepilon. In addition to artisans, small merchants lived in the quarter.</p> <p>In the same quarter there was a place called Bozori Khoja.</p> <p>There were small rasta halvogari (halva), bakkoli (groceries) and rahati janfurushi (ice cream sellers). Towards</p> <p>Madrasah Kukaldosh was Bozori Dzhau, which stood out a large kappan for the sale of barley and millet.</p> <p>Quarter mosque Kokilayi Khurd made of burnt bricks, square in plan, covered with a dome. The transition to the dome was made by means of arched sails. The hall of the mosque (7x7 m) has shallow niches covered with lancet arches. Ivan with blank walls faces east. The roof of the ayvan is flat on wooden beams resting on the side walls and one carved wooden column in the center of the ayvan.</p> <p>The small territory of the yard, adjacent to the mosque from the east, is fenced with a small wooden lattice - panjara.</p> <p>The entrance to the courtyard of the mosque is decorated with a darvozakhona - a chartak. The entrance room adjoins the southern wall of the ayvan.</p> <p>The entrance to the mosque is from the east side. The Muazzinkhona (azanchikhona) of the mosque has not been preserved.</p> <p>During the Soviet period, a confectionery shop was located here.</p> <p>The mosque is not active. There is a shop selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		The date of construction is the end of the 18th century.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>

Surrounding setting description

The Mosque is located near the Lyabi Hauz complex. The east and north part located the house of the local residents. The southern part has a road and Nodir Devonbegi madrasah.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

твржденные охранные зоны

«Утверждаю»

Бечеть Кокули - хурд в г.Бухаре

Начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия
Мансуров Мансуров Р.А.

ул.Мехтар Амбар

--- - Граница охранной зоны 157,5 м²
 площ. объекта - 157,5 м²

Исполнитель: *Б.Порсаев* Б.Порсаев

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the

	walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Also restored during the independence of Uzbekistan.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC,

HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Mosque
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Trade (Souvenir)
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">b</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-kokilaji-hurd/ - 25.02.2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-kokilaji-hurd/> - 25.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Mosque Kokilayi Khurd, Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance door of the Mosque. It is closed by tenant



Source: Author: View from the south.



Source: Author: Backside the Mosque (Western side)

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element Toki Zargaron Mosque

Other names

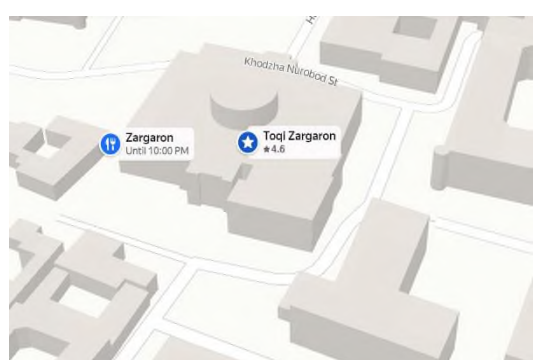
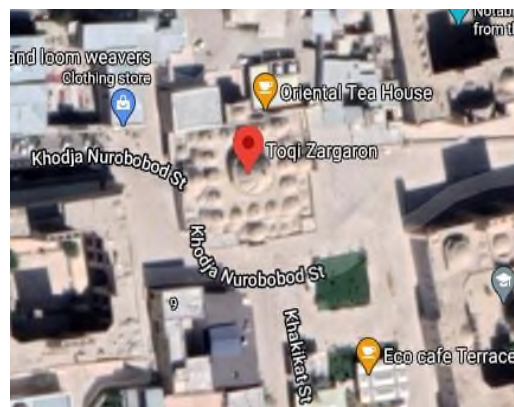
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	16.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 35.9 " N	64 ° 24 ' 59.1 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of the "Toki Zargaron Mosque" is 345,6 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Khakikat street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Toqi Zargaron Mosque is located in the Western part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 400 meters from it. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.6 km from built heritage and train station 19.6 km from it.

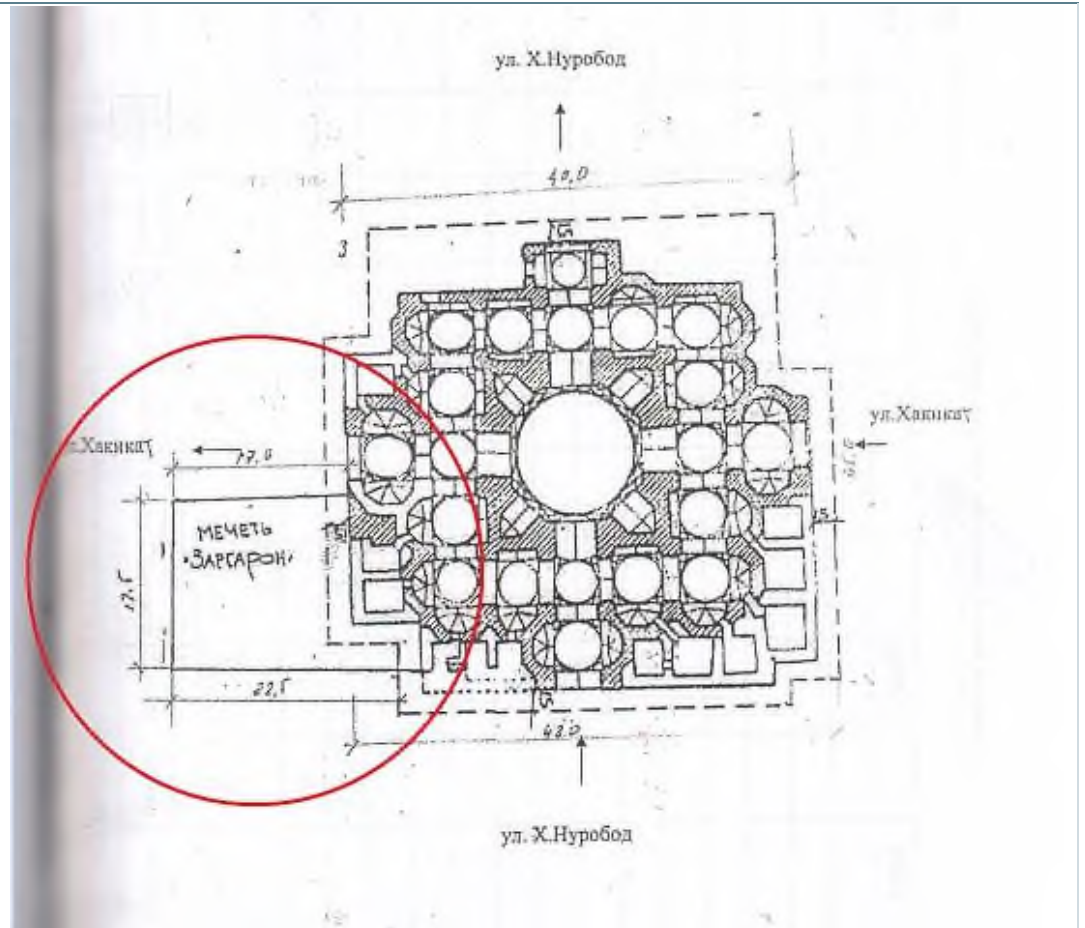
² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>In the second half of the 16th century, the trading dome of Toki Zargaron ("Trading dome of jewellers") was erected. The mosque is located at the trading dome of Toki Zargaron, adjacent to it from the northwest. The mosque did not belong to any quarter - it was intended for prayers by merchants and their customers who were here at the time of prayer.</p> <p>Zargaron Mosque is made of baked bricks, with four carved wooden columns in the hall, bearing the ceiling of the mosque. The mosque is rectangular in plan, with a flat beam ceiling. Mosque has ayvan from the east and north side. Structurally, this ayvan has a marble base of two carved wooden columns.</p> <p>The entrance to the mosque is from the east side. Darvozakhona, like muaazinkhona (azonchikhona) mosques, has not been preserved.</p> <p>The mosque was renovated in 2017. The mosque is not operating</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Built-in the 70s of the 16th century.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	The mosque is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Khakikat and Khoja Nurabad streets, 20 meters northeast of the Poi-Kalyan ensemble, in the vicinity of the Ulugbek madrasah. North part of the madrasah after conservation area located homes of local people.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n, l, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.

Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious. Mosque is used to pray for people who lived near the mosque and merchants who sell their goods in the Toki Zargaron.
--	---

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	During the season time it works as souvenir shop	
Socio-economic importance of the	2	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

current uses		
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competencies over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="b"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, local visitors from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	It is difficult to find information about the mosque.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-zargaron/>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: front side of the Zargaron Mosque



Source: Author: Entrance door of the Mosque



Source: Author: The teahouse on the opposite side of the mosque (name- oriental tea house)

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Kalyan Mosque
Other names	Masjidi Kalon , Kalon Mosque, Kalan Mosque

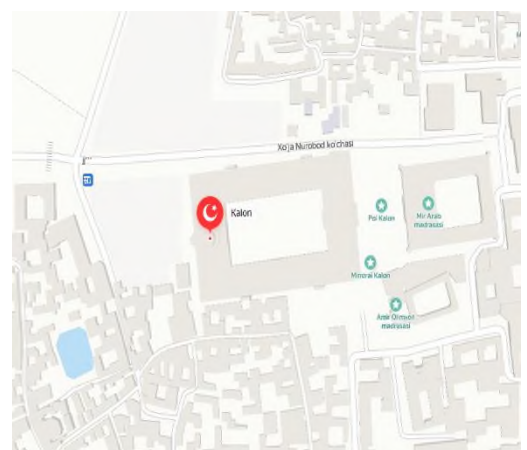
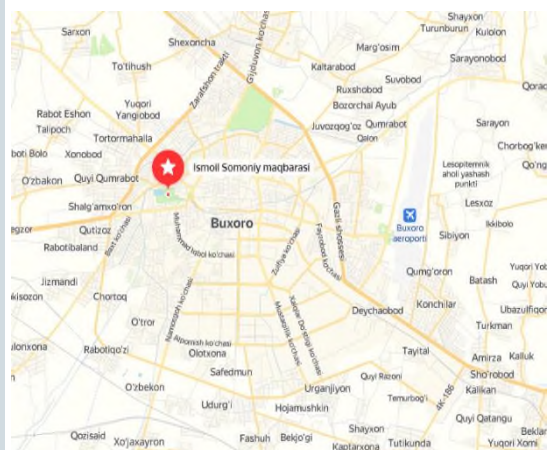
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	20.10.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 ° 46 ' 33,37 " N	64 ° 24 ' 50,72 " E				
Area surface	Built area 7686 square metr, Total are with inner square 11612 square meter					
Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Mosque located complex of Poyi Kalyan (Kalyan Minaret, Miri Arab madrasah, Kalyan mosque and square). It is location inside the old city, the nearest bus station is located 500 meters from Kalyan Mosque. It is easy to reach to the heritage.					

Location map



¹Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs.

National market – Kalyan Mosque is famous because of it is use as a prayer place for Muslims. However, the condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.3 km from built heritage and train station 16.1 km from it.

² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴

a

a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); **b** - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); **c** - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); **d** - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; **e** - Others (specify in comments field)

Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

The Kalyan Mosque (Uzbek Masjidi Kalon from Persian "Great Mosque") is the main Friday mosque in Bukhara (Uzbekistan). The second largest, after Bibi-Khanym, of the Juma mosques preserved in Central Asia. It can accommodate up to 12,000 people at a time.

According to archaeological research, under the present-day Mosque are the remains of two more. The lower one is the building of Arslan-khan (1102-1130). The Arslan-khan mosque had the same dimensions as the existing building. It was the largest Mosque in Maverannahr before the construction of the Bibi-Khanym mosque in Samarkand in 1399-1404. The second Mosque, from the first quarter to the middle of the XIV century, was of the same type, but entirely made of brick.

The third, now existing, building of the Mosque was built under the Temurids, it is believed, during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek (1409-1449).

In 1514, during the reign of the representative of the Uzbek dynasty of the Shaybanids, Ubaydulla Khan, a major renovation of the Kalyan mosque was undertaken: the facade was overhauled and decorated with majolica and tiles. Part of the Mosque, a new mihrab beggar, decorated with epigraphic and floral ornaments from polychrome inlaid mosaics, is arranged in the maksura room. The mosaic mihrab was signed by the famous calligrapher, who wrote superbly in nastalik handwriting - Bayazid al Purani.

The perimeter of the Mosque (130x80 meters) has a traditional rectangular plan with four ayvans. The checkpoint, the eastern ayvan at the entrance is decorated with an external portal, facing the Poi-Kalyan square, the internal portal facing the courtyard of the Mosque. The support of the ceiling for the vaulted galleries with 288 domes, bypassing the courtyard of the Mosque along the perimeter, are 208 monumental pylons. The longitudinal axis of the courtyard ends with a maksura - a portal-domed volume of a building with a cruciform hall, above which a blue massive dome on a mosaic drum rises. Two large blue domes mark the location of the prayer niche. At the inner portal, over the burial place of one of the first imams of the Mosque in 1915, the Bukhara folk architect usto (master) Shirin Muradov built an octahedral pavilion that plays the role of a chair. The façade tiled with mosaics and bricks covered with coloured glaze. The name of the builder, Bayazid al Purani, has been preserved among the mosaic ornament[3].

Building Date (method, technique, references or

The Kalyan Mosque of the current day were commissioned in 1515 and 1535 respectively by Shibani Kahn's nephew Ubaydullah Khan.

historical records used to date the element)

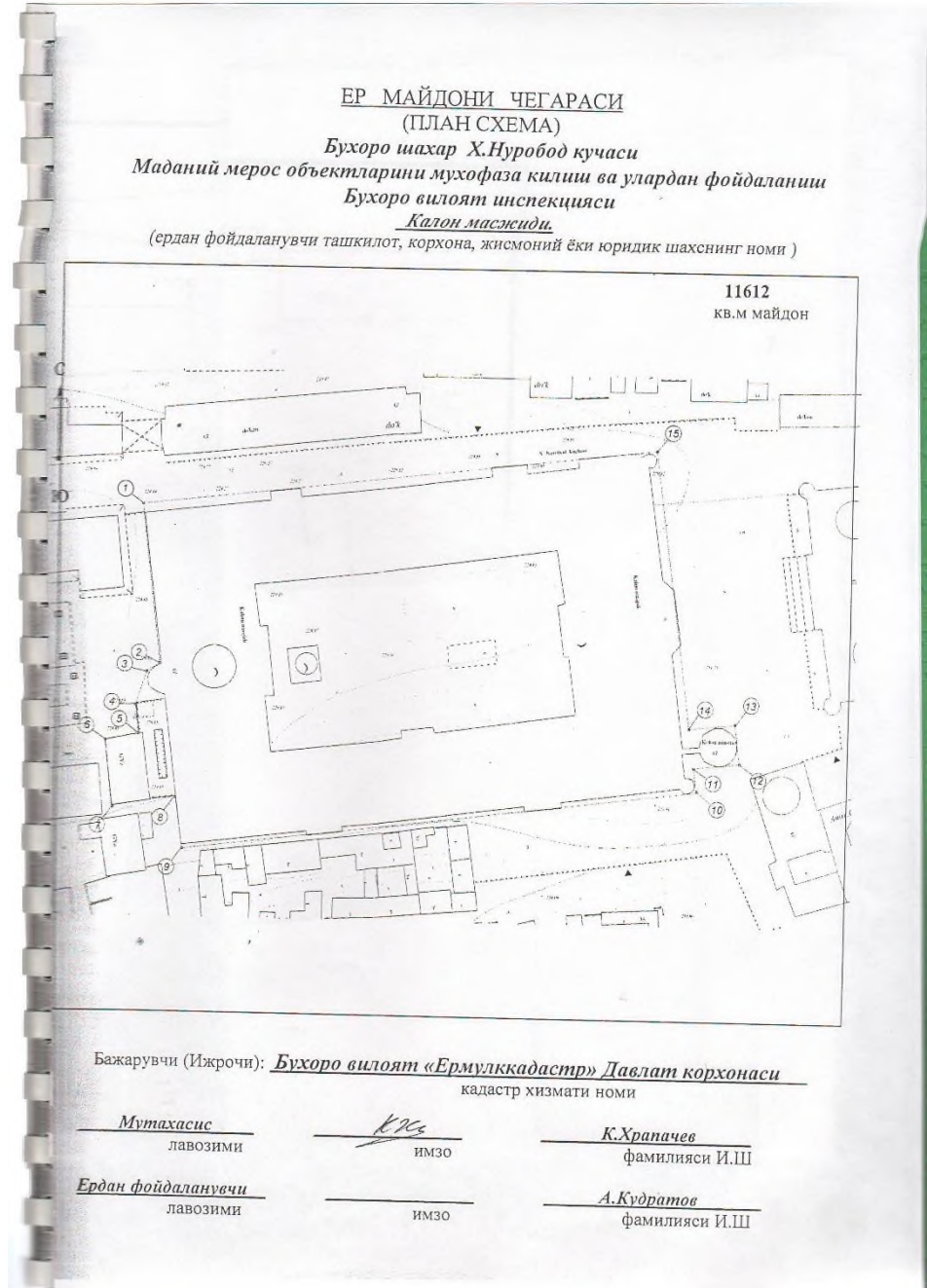
Artistic/architectural Style

c a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Kalyan Mosque located west part of the old city. It is surrounded by historical monuments, like Miri Arab Madrasah from East, residents home and Kalyan Minaret from south, road from north.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

4 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

	Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 207-1 of May 22, 1996, the Kalyan Mosque was repaired. 2. A 100-kilogram gold color dome is mounted on the dome of the Mosque; 3. More than 3,700 originals of the blue tiles in the dome have been preserved, and about 1,600 have been replaced. 288 small domes were repaired. The foundations of 239 columns were strengthened. 40 columns were restored. more than 300 builders worked on these repairs. Five thousand cubic meters of sand were removed [3].
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">b, e, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of the Mosque.</p> <p>Nowadays also Mosque is using as a prayer place and permits to enter for visitors, during the season time there are many visitors.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">4</div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">5</div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">2</div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">5</div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO 	

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Built heritage is functioning the same as before. Prayer place for Muslims. Furthermore, attractive destination for visitors.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.

Comments
10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT
10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Religious

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Religious, tourism, cultural heritage

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

4

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

The majority of the population knows about Mosque, especially Local Muslims visit that place every day for praying.

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model

b

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. [1] However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.
- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.
- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.
- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.
- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage

	in the prescribed manner.	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, <input type="checkbox"/> b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage has about 50 domestic workers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of all historical sites in the old city and their surroundings.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, January 5, 2019, No. PF-5611 - <https://lex.uz/docs/-4143188> -30.09.2020
2. Decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018.
3. Shavkat Bobojonov, Sharif shahar yodgorliklari, Buxoro, 2017-yil

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: The Eastern gate of Kalyan Mosque.



Source: Author: Pylons inside the Kalyan Mosque



Source: Author: The decorative part of the walls separated due to the damp top



Source: Author: Inside (courtyard) the Kalyan Mosque



Source: Author: Inside the Kalyan Mosque

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Khoja Kalon mosque
Other names	

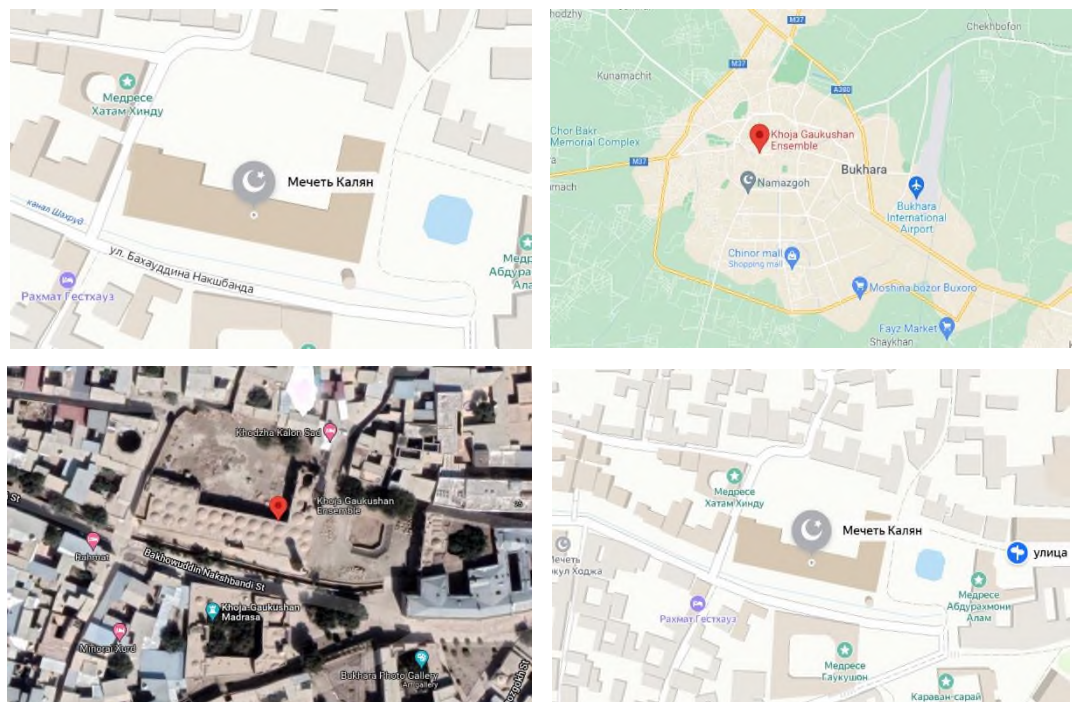
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	29.12.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	21.6 "	N	64 °	24 '	58.8 "	E			
Area surface	Total area of the mosque is 3600 square meters.										
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street										
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the centre of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

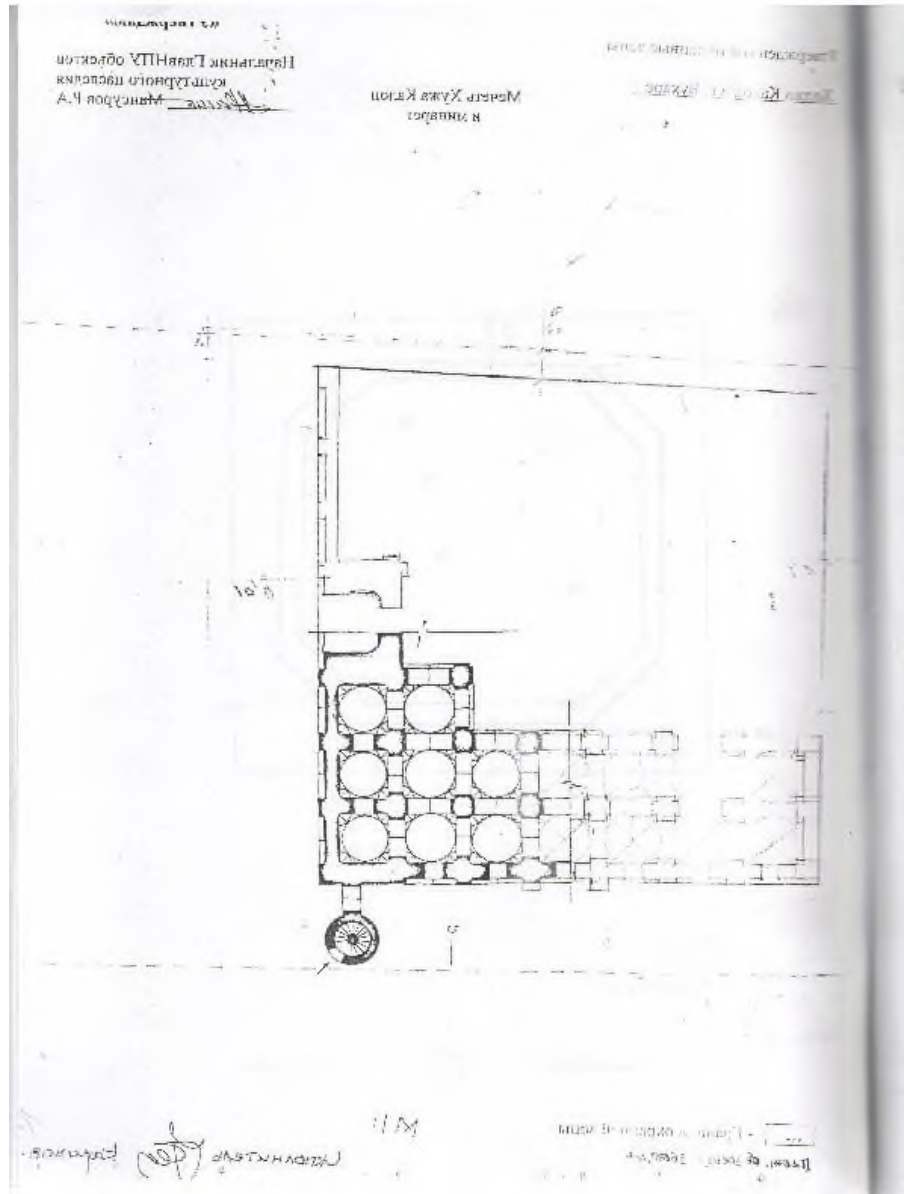
Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – The Mosque location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.
² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself	
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The Khoja-Gaukushan Ensemble is one of the largest architectural complexes in the center of Bukhara. Along with a number of other buildings in central Bukhara, it is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.</p> <p>The name Gaukushan means "killing bulls" as the site was previously home to an animal trading area.</p> <p>The complex includes a madrasah and a mosque with a tall and wide minaret, equal in width to the Khoja Kalon minaret, but shorter and hauz.</p> <p>In 1598, a cathedral mosque (masjid-i jami), called the Khoja Mosque, was built from the north of the madrasah. The builder of the cathedral mosque, Khoja Kalon, is buried in the territory of the family necropolis of the Juybar sheikhs - Chor-Bakr.</p> <p>As part of the "Historic Centre of Bukhara" in 1993, it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites; is an object of cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	In 1598, a cathedral mosque (masjid-i jami), called the Khoja Mosque was built.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	To the right of the mosque is located surrounded by residents' houses from the western, southern, and northern part. There is Olimjon caravanserai from the east-southern part.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



The Khoja Kalon Mosque Plan

Comments Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	1996-1997- restoration works were done.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System	No data	

(specify existent documents)	
6.2. Risks and threats	
Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">b, e, f, h, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">3</div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">3</div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">2</div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">5</div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">3</div>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current
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		attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Praying
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative,	It is used for culture and tourism, during the inventory mosque was closed for restoration works by the investor. Furthermore, the process of restoration was stopped by the Cultural Heritage department for
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academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	unknown works.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	d	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2020	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated)	Main problem with the restoration works in the complex, it is started two years ago but not finished yet, because of restoration plan was not correct and it is stopped by Heritage department of the Bukhara.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Gaukushon, Bukhara 2013
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
4. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2020
5. <https://www.advantour.com/uzbekistan/bukhara/gaukushon.htm> - 29/12/2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Minaret and Mosque of the complex



Source: Author: Inside the Mosque, door is closed. It has not in a good condition.



Source: Author: View of the Mosque of the complex

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Ulugbek Madrassah
Other names	

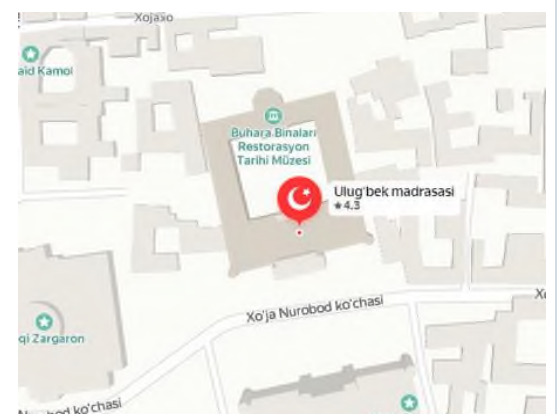
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	06.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 35.9 " N	64 ° 25 ' 03.3 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Ulugbek Madrassah" is 2127 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Ulugbek Madrassah is located at the eastern part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 900 meters from it. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.6 km from built heritage and train station 19.6 km from it.

² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴

a

a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); **b** - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); **c** - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); **d** - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; **e** - Others (specify in comments field)

Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

Ulugbek madrasah (Uzbek Ulug'bek madrasasi) is a madrasah building in the Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan), erected in 1417 by Timur's grandson, the ruler and astronomer Ulugbek (1409-1449).

The building is a monument to the heyday of Central Asian architecture, which was modeled on the building of madrasahs in other cities of Central Asia. Currently, the madrasah is the only structure of this scale that has survived in Bukhara since the reign of the Timurid dynasty. It is also the oldest surviving structure, three madrasahs built by Ulugbek. It is located opposite the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, making up a single architectural ensemble with it. In Central Asian architecture, a paired ensemble of two buildings facing each other with the facades is designated with the term "kosh" (double, paired), and relative to two madrasahs - "kosh madrasah".

As part of the "Historic Centre of Bukhara" in 1993 it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Currently, the Ulugbek madrasah houses a museum of the history of restoration of monuments in Bukhara.

In the monumental construction of Central Asia in the first half of the 15th century, the type of madrasah receives a classical completion. Under Tamerlane (1370-1405), some madrasahs not only trained cadres of educated clergy, but also raised young men from aristocratic families who were preparing for a state career. Under Ulugbek (1409-1449), madrasahs played the role of a kind of universities, in which, with the undoubted predominance of theological sciences, lectures on astronomy, mathematics and philosophy were also read [4].

Shahrukh (1409-1447), being the emir of the Timurid empire, appointed his son Ulugbek Sultan of Maverannahr with the capital city of Samarkand and the second most important - Bukhara [5]. The young scientist-ruler intended to turn the cities under his control into the intellectual centers of the empire. Three madrasahs built by Ulugbek have survived - in Bukhara (1417), Samarkand (1417-1420) and Gijduvan (1433) [4].

The construction of the Bukhara madrasah was completed in the fall of 1417. However, busy with state affairs, as well as mourning in connection with the death of his wife Oge-begim, Ulugbek was able to see him with his own eyes, as the customer of the construction, only on November 28, 1419. He stopped at his madrasah, presented gifts to students and other "worthy people" [5]. During the reign of Ulugbek and in subsequent centuries, this madrasah was the center of science and cultural life of Bukhara [6].

	<p>The madrasah, built by Ulugbek, has come down to us in a modified form. In 1585 under Abdullah Khan II (1583-1598) the building of the madrasah was repaired. During the renovation, it was faced with majolica. In 1586, on the initiative and support of the influential Djuybar sheikh Khoja Sad (d. 23 October 1589), the outer portal and all the cells were repaired. At the same time, tiles with inscriptions and patterns were used during the restoration. Later, parts of the building damaged by time were also repaired in the 16th-17th centuries [2].</p> <p>Nikolay Khanykov, who was in Bukhara in 1841-1842, recalls that the Ulugbek madrasah, at that time, had 80 hujras (cells), and its students received 3.5 gold income from vakuf receipts [6].</p> <p>According to A. Fitrat, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Ulugbek madrasah had an annual income of 800 tangas from ransom receipts [6]. A separate waqf in the form of land ownership, shops, shopping stalls and others. The library (kitabhane) of Ulugbek's madrasah had. This allowed the library to function more independently and independently in material and financial terms [6].</p> <p>Subsequently, the Ulugbek madrasah was repaired in 1950-1970 [2]. and 1990-1996 and has undergone significant changes [6].</p> <p>Ulugbek Madrasah is a rectangular building with a courtyard and a front entrance, decorated with a high portal (peshtak). The entrance was bifurcated by a transverse corridor (mionkhana), it is two-ayvan, with an internal mosque and lecture hall (darskhana) [1]. On the second floor, above the entrance, there was a library (kitabhane). The facade of the madrasah is distinguished by two-tiered loggias and has two wings. On both sides it is covered by two towers (guldasta) [2].</p> <p>The main decoration of the madrasah building is the mosaic patterns of the portal made of enamel and colored tiles. The most ancient elements of the decoration are in the plafond of the mionkhana and in the northern arcade of the courtyard. The later cladding was found on the eastern and western halves and the latest on the facade wings. The columns of the northern ayvan are gilded. In the facing of the columns, one can see an analogy with the Kalyan mosque (western portal) [2].</p> <p>Astral elements prevail in the motives of the ornament, which can be associated with the worldview of Ulugbek as an astronomer. On the gate of the madrasah, above the entrance to the building, an inscription was carved in Thuluth handwriting containing a hadith with the instruction to master knowledge: "the pursuit of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim and Muslim woman", there is a mosaic medallion on the gable wall of the portal arch, on which the name of the master architect Ismail bini Tahir Isfahani is engraved in Thuluth handwriting[2] [3].</p> <p>The madrasah amazes with its exceptional severity and consistency of forms, proportionality and compliance of the constructive part with the decoration. This is a monument of the heyday of Central Asian architecture, and according to its model, madrasahs are being built in other cities of Central Asia [4].</p>		
<p>Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)</p>	<p>Madrasah erected in 1417 by Timur's grandson, the ruler and astronomer Ulugbek (1409-1449).</p>		
<p>Artistic/architectural Style</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">c</td> <td> <p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)</p>
c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)</p>		
<p>Surrounding setting description</p>	<p>Ulegbek Madrassah located west-northern part of the old city. It is surrounded by historical building (south part) and home of local people (old homes) all other parts. Together three built heritage Abdulaziz Madrassah they called Kosh (Qo'sh-joined) Madrassah.</p>		

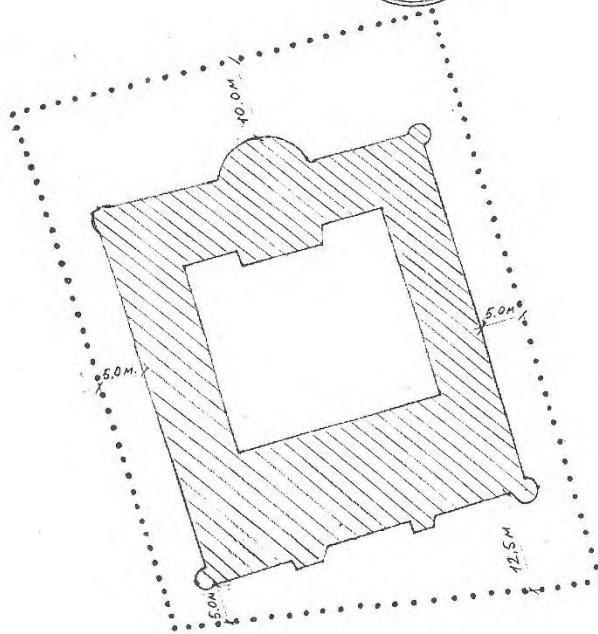
13. Утвержденные охранные зоны

Медресе Улугбека в г. Бухаре.



«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Директор ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия

Мансуров Р.А.



⋯ - Граница охранной зоны

М 1:500 № 3989

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

- In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.

Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)

1. In 1585 under Abdullah Khan II (1583-1598) the building of the madrasah was repaired. During the renovation, it was faced with majolica. In 1586, on the initiative and support of the influential Djuybar sheikh Khoja Sad (d. 23 October 1589), the outer portal and all the cells were repaired [2].
2. In 1994, for the anniversary of Mirzo Ulegbek, the following works were carried out at the madrasah: The main portal group was restored, the Arabic inscription on it was restored. A tournament from a maelik was restored. The galleries of the first and second floors, the courtyard and the blind areas within the courtyard along the perimeter have been partially restored. Landscaped territory with a decrease in the level of the day surface in front of the main portal [7].

Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a Madrassah. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included
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		(Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	5	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	5	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Nowadays inside the Madrassah has a museum of history, but it closed because of Pandemic situation. Condition of Madrassah is not appropriate. It needs some restoration and preservation works. Madrassah is not using its original purposes. However, after the restoration works, has a possibility to start using as before.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare,	Religious, education
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financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural, Historical museum	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower [3]. However, local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent

Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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7. Cadastral plan of Mirza Ulugbek madrassah, Tashkent, 2004
8. The decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Museum of history of art of of calligraphy



Source: Author: Entrance of Ulugbek Madrassah



Source: Author: gate and roof of entrance



Source: Author: courtyard of madrassah, it has 2 flats.



Source: Author: walls of the masrassah, it need preservation works.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah
Other names	

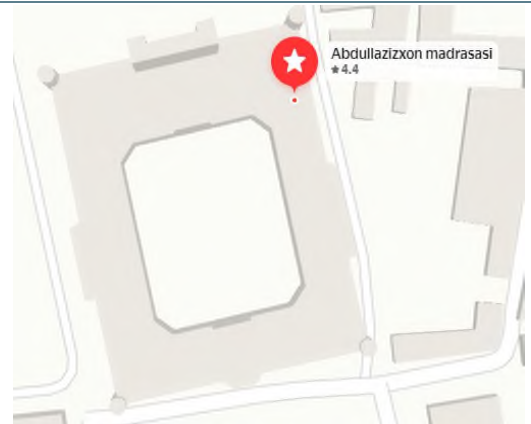
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	09.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 34.3 " N	64 ° 25 ' 03.4 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Abdulaziz- khan Madrasah" is 3578 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah is located at the eastern part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 900 meters from it. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.6 km from built heritage and train station 19.6 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴

a

a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); **b** - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); **c** - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); **d** - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; **e** - Others (specify in comments field)

Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan is an architectural monument, the building of a madrasah in the historical center of Bukhara, erected in 1651-1652 by the chief court architect Muhammad Salikh at the expense and by order of the Uzbek ruler Abdulaziz Khan. The madrasah building is one of the last monuments of the heyday of Central Asian architecture, a representative of the decorative style, which began in the Samarkand buildings of the Timurids. It is also the last of the large Bukhara madrasahs. It occupies a special place among the monuments of Bukhara for the richness of artistic decoration.

As part of the "Historic Centre of Bukhara" in 1993, it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Currently, it is a tourist service and display facility, where a museum of artistic woodcarving is located. Among the monumental buildings of Bukhara, madrasahs occupy an important place both in size and in number and play a large role in the overall appearance of the city [1].

In the sphere of spiritual interests, Abdulaziz Khan was close not to scientific activity, but to the poetry of the mystical direction. Following the tradition of patronage of the arts, he brought poets and theologians closer to him, following the same tradition, he started the construction of a madrasah in his capital [2]. Under him, several large madrasahs were built in Bukhara - Mirakon (1650-1652), Abdulaziz-khan (1651-1652), Khiyabon (1654-1655), Bazari Gusfand (1669-1670) [3].

Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan was the largest and most expressive of all Bukhara buildings [3]. It is still considered an outstanding work of Bukhara architecture of the 17th century [4]. The area where the madrasah was located was called Azizon, which included the trade rows of jewelers (Toki Zargaron) [5]. It is noteworthy that it was built along the long-disappeared channel of the Rudi-Zar (Golden Channel) river [6]. The Abdulaziz Khan madrasah was being built simultaneously with the Tilla-Kari madrasah (located in the Samarkand Registan) [7].

The Miri Arab madrasah was taken as a model for the layout of the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, but the masterpiece of the 16th century was not surpassed [4]. The construction of the madrasah was completed in 1652 [8]. It made a composition "kosh" from the Ulugbek madrasah (1417). This is the second of the preserved in Bukhara ensembles of the paired system of Central Asian architecture – "kosh madrasah", the first of which arose at the end of the 16th century [3].

According to the plan of Abdulaziz Khan, his madrasah was supposed to overshadow the old building of

Ulugbek in scale and luxury of decor and symbolize the power of the ruler. Some researchers believed that he had achieved his goals [3], while others did not quite agree with this conclusion and argued that the architecture of the monument captured the tragedy of the struggle, "the creative breakthrough of the Bukhara masters beating in the networks of canonical schemes, techniques and motives" [2], since here you can see already less slender proportions and a very electric decor, which heralds the decline of architecture [3]. This building is a typical example of architecture from another period, when artistic decoration in technique received further perfection, when the style of architecture reached its apogee, where an excessive enthusiasm for decoration was clearly traced [9]. Abdulaziz Khan strove to create an epoch-making structure, which in its scale and luxury would surpass everything that has been built in Bukhara so far. He managed to achieve one thing: the architecture of the madrasah vividly reflects the ideals of its age [4]. The outer decoration of the wings of the main facade and half of the courtyard was not completed [1].

The degree of mastery of decorative and finishing works puts the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, as it were, above the creative possibilities of the era. But it was a madrasah. The large madrasah Bazari Gusfand on the Bukhara Registan, destroyed during the storming of Bukhara and demolished under Soviet rule, belonged to the same era. Its facings were made in the same style as in the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah [7].

For three centuries, the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah has lost a significant part of its decor, the painting with gilding on the vaults of the ayvans and internal premises (the winter mosque and darskhana) fell off [7]. The madrasah was thoroughly restored in 1930 with the participation of the folk master Usta-Shirin Muradov [10]. In 1993, the madrasah was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Currently it is the object of tourist service and display. In the former auditorium of the madrasah there is a museum of art woodcarving.

Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan was erected on a single axis with the madrasah of Ulugbek, however, it significantly surpasses it both in scale and richness of decorative decoration [11]. The paired arrangement of both madrasahs (the Kosh-madrasah system) organizes a single architectural ensemble. The ensemble of these two madrasahs characterizes three main culminating periods in the development of Bukhara architecture in the 15th-17th centuries [7]. Opposed to each other, two peshtaks-portals of each building compositionally organize a section of the street that runs past them, sometimes turning it into a small city square in front of Toki Zargaron [12]. Such sites, moving the building away from the street, provided an overview of its architecture [4].

The Abdulaziz Khan madrasah was built 235 years after the construction of the Ulugbek madrasah. The period of time separating these monuments is so many centuries that significant changes could not fail to occur over the years not only in the social ideals of the era, but also in the level of its construction technology, artistic craft and art. The social system was the same and the change of the ruling dynasty, which transferred its capital from Samarkand to Bukhara, did not change the general nature of the monuments of the cult architecture of Islam - they still contained two independent principles: the brilliant facade of the front entrance and the isolation, isolation of the interior of the building from the outside world. Such a combination of two seemingly dissimilar tasks was inherent in the monumental architecture of not only Islam - it has been preserved in local conditions since ancient times as a phenomenon caused by climatic and living conditions [7].

Both monuments, separated by more than two centuries (1417 and 1652), seem to compete with each other in architectural and artistic decoration. If the Ulugbek madrasah is distinguished by the harmony of forms and modesty in decoration, then the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah lost this harmony and took exaggerated forms and magnificently luxurious decoration. Two different epochs - Timurids and Ashtarkhanids - gave rise to different tastes [10].

The first thing that attracts attention when comparing the madrasahs of Abdulaziz Khan and Ulugbek is the change in the proportions of the building. Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan is more bulky, massive in its general forms and at the same time crushed in detail. In the madrasah, the portal is elongated in height, and the hujras with corner towers adjacent to it on the sides are elongated in width, this gives the building as a whole a certain disproportion [7].

All the best that is noted in the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah as an antithesis to the style of architecture of the 15th century (Ulugbek madrasah) is the end result of those gradual changes that the architecture of Bukhara endured from the 15th to the 17th centuries [7].

The 17th century did not introduce fundamental innovations into this type of buildings [13]. The spatial structure of the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah represents the development of the traditional type of Central Asian madrasah. It has a very developed plan for this type of buildings [14]. This is a monumental structure with a compact rectangular volume (area 60x48 meters) and an inner courtyard, into which the entrances of the surrounding premises (hujras) face into two floors and the arches of the axial four large ayvans, and the southern one has been turned into an open summer mosque. The main facade is marked by a portal entrance (peshtak). The facade wings, flaky at the corners with round towers (guldasta) with a lantern, have three small arches in two floors [1]. Directly behind the entrance is the vestibule (miankhana) or, in another way, the front hall, on the sides of which there are two domed, or in another corner halls - the winter mosque and the auditorium (darskhana), and on the top there is a room - the library (kitabkhana).

The layout of the madrasah is complicated by small projections on the side facades, cuts in the corners of the courtyard, the semi-octagonal shape of the ayvans' niches, the intricate arrangement of additional

hujras; the general principle have essentially not changed. In order to give the entrance peshtak remarkable stability, it is developed vertically, but this violates the harmony of proportions and the portal seems overly elongated, and the side wings are heavy [8]. The stucco molding of the stalactites filling the portal niche is abundant, but dry and monotonous. The size of the yard is overdeveloped in length - the beauty of the aspect ratio has been lost [2].

The adopted layout of the Abdulaziz Khan madrassah did not surpass its model - the Miri Arab madrasah: in the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, which is slightly inferior in size, there is no such proportionality of the whole and parts, lace elaboration of details. The composition of the masses decidedly failed. The proportions of the facades are not good - the outer portal, as well as the eastern and western courtyard portals, are heavy, while the northern and southern portals of the courtyard are too narrow [4].

And yet, much here clearly intrudes into the architecture of the building as a manifestation of new phenomena in the construction technique and art of the era. The loss of good proportions is compensated by the effects of rich decoration [7]. In it, as the last splash, the magnificent decorative art manifested itself - mosaic, majolica, painting, ganch and stone carving. However, in style, all these types of decoration differ significantly from the earlier ones. For example, glazed panels lack the constancy and severity of colour that was characteristic of this decor in the 15th century. The colour scheme has become more variegated, yellow and green colours have been actively introduced into it. A lush floral pattern appeared in the panel, depicting bouquets of flowers "growing" from flowerpots, the bases of which are decorated with bird heads on long necks. Images of plant motifs are more naturalistic than they were before. This testifies to the continued penetration of decorative motifs inherent in folk art into monumental architecture [15].

Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan is rather slender in its proportions, but it is unsuccessfully turned towards the north. So the main facade of the building, richly decorated with glazed claddings, is in the shade most of the day [7].

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Erected in 1651-1652 by the chief court architect Muhammad Salikh at the expense and by order of the Uzbek ruler Abdulaziz Khan.

Artistic/architectural Style

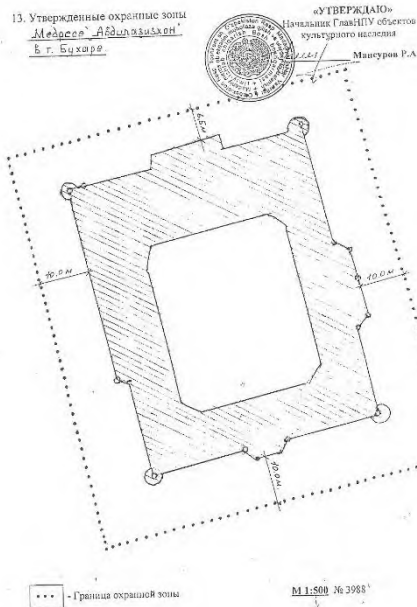
c

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** -Pre-Islamic; **n** - Others (specify in comments field) (**m** added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Abdulaziz Khan madrasah is located just opposite (north) the Ulugbek madrasah. Together both called Kosh madrasah (double Madrasah). The western part is a street courtyard and almost 100 meters away located Toki Zargaron (trade house). Eastern and southern part surrounded by the home of local people.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 3. It needs restoration works, because, many decorated walls are damaged. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The madrasah was capitally restored in 1930 by Usta-Shirina Muradova [10] 2. After that, there was not any capital restoration works. However, in order to preserve the architectural decoration, conservation work was carried out to strengthen the glazed slabs on the main facade and on the two-sided facades. Places of loss are plastered with plaster mortar[16]. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, c, e, f, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a Madrasah. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural 	

- heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	5	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are

		also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Nowadays inside the Madrasah has a museum of art woodcarving, but it closed because of Pandemic situation. Condition of Madrasah is not appropriate. It needs restoration and preservation works. Madrasah is not using its original purposes. However, There are has museum and after the restoration works, can start using as before.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, education
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural, Museum of art woodcarving
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
--	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the 	
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	restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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16. Cadastral plan of the Madrassah Abdulaziz Khan. Tashkent. 2004

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance and western side of the heritage



Source: Author: Entrance gate.



Source: Author: Courtyard of the Madrasah. First floor rooms (hujra) are given for rent using as a souvenir shop.



Source: Author: Eastern part. It needs capital restoration.



Source: Author: There is a small number of artefacts and decorative walls of the Madrasah. On the wall can see the image of Abdulaziz Khan



Source: Author: Pattern and design on the wall

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Modarikhon Madrasah
Other names	Kosh (Qosh) madrasah – local people named it.

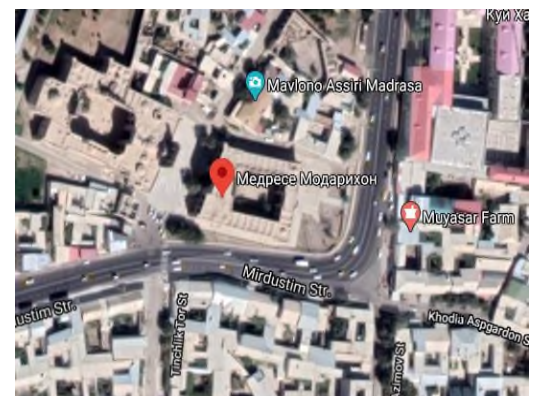
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	14.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 28.4 " N	64 ° 24 ' 20. " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Modarikhon Madrasah" is 4505 square meters.				
*Address	"Khoja Gunjoriy" MFY, Mirdostim street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Modarikhon madrasah just located in front of the main road of the Bukhara city that public transport and taxi could stop near heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrasah located west part of the city and near the main active road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport without difficulties. But services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

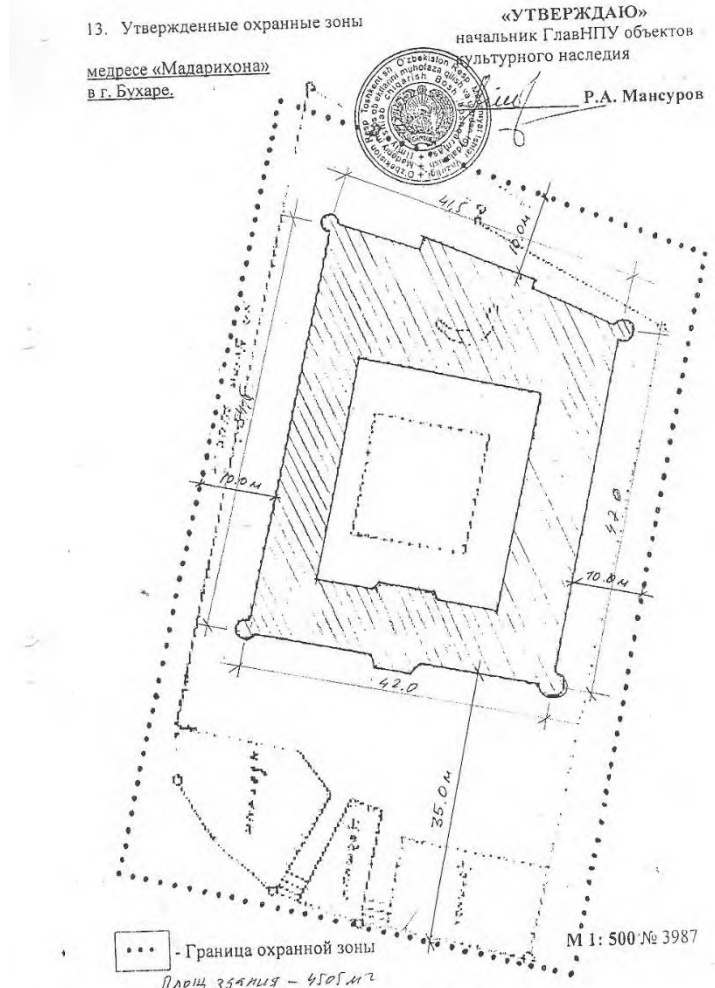
International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.3 km from built heritage and train station 16 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah Modarikhon (Uzbek. Modarixon madrasasi, Modarikhon madrasasi, Qosh madrasah) - an architectural monument, madrasah in Bukhara.</p> <p>The building is part of the ensemble Kosh-madrasah ("pair of madrasah") together with the madrasah of Abdullah-khan. Architectural monuments are located on different sides of a narrow street, portals opposite each other [1].</p> <p>The building was erected and named in honour of the mother of the powerful Sheybanid khan Abdullakhan II [2]. Construction was carried out during his reign in 1566-1567 [1] [2].</p> <p>The building is quadrangular in plan with sides 67 x 45 meters and has two floors. Madrasah can be qualified as a typical, poorly decorated. The building is not decorated from all sides, except for the entrance, but its facade is brightly decorated [1]. Both madrasahs, which are part of the complex, demonstrate the economic rationalism acquired by Bukhara architecture in the 16th century: the reduction of expensive facing materials, their concentration only at the main entrance and in the courtyard of buildings [1].</p> <p>A monumental peshtak was erected on the front side of the madrasah [2]. Above the main entrance, there is a majolica verse inscription that informs about the year of construction in Hijri [1]. On the sides of the portal there are two floors of rooms, three on both floors on each side of the facade (a total of 12). Their entrances form a two-story arched row, decorated with tiles, separating the premises from each other. The tiles form an ornament in a geometric style. Each room has its own door, overall the doors there is a ganchpanjara lattice. At the corners of the facade, there are painted guldasta turrets, the facing of which is made of glazed bricks [2].</p> <p>The inner courtyard of the madrasah is a regular quadrangle. There are hujras with ayvans along its perimeter. On the front side of the courtyard are the miyansaray, darskhona and the mosque. From the side opposite to the entrance, spherical domes rise above the corner rooms. Mesh sails, ganch. The masonry of the walls dates back to the 16th century [2].</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Construction was carried out during 1566-1567 [1]	

Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">c</div>	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	<p>The west part of the madrasah located Abdullakhan madrasah near 30 meter. The east and south part are surrounded by public road. Northern side were built home of local people. Houses are so near to the object.</p>	
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>13. Утвержденные охранные зоны медресе «Мадарихона» в г. Бухаре.</p>  <p>«УТВЕРЖДАЮ» начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия Р.А. Мансуров</p> <p>М 1: 500 № 3987</p> <p>... - Граница охранной зоны Площ. застройки - 4505 м²</p> <p>... - Preservation are</p> </div>	
Comments	<p>Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages</p>	
<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>		
<p>6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION</p>		
<p>6.1. Current element condition</p>		
Element condition	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>	<p>1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</p>
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. <p>It was left for many years as a result of negligence.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>On the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara in 1998, restoration work was carried out on the main facade with the restoration of the lost architectural fittings and plinths[3].</p>	

Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats	
Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">b, e, f, l, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>Inside the masrassah some hujras are given to blacksmith group people, but lack of attention damaged the madrassah by blacksmith masters.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition	
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">3</div> <p>1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)</p>
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">3</div> <p>1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly</p>

7.2. Ownership of the element	
Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <p>1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)</p>
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>

7.3. Legal status	
Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">5</div> <p>1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)</p>
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."
Comments	

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

EDITORIAL

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Madrassah not used as a knowledge place as before. Nowadays there are some blacksmith people are using as their master room. Other part part are planning to give to art school as a practise place for students. Lack of appreciation is so high.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	2	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Modarikhon madrassah is not using it is original purposes	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious	
10.2. Current use of the element		
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Rent for blacksmith masters—some small souvenir shops.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	Only some people are getting income from it.	
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a,b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	There is no statistic observation about the visit of travellers. Not any information desk. It is possible to understand the lack of administrative attention.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Бабаджанова Г.Н., Колбинцев А.П., Маньковская Л.Ю. Ансамбль Кош-медресе. По древним городам Узбекистана. Ташкент. Самарканд. Шахрисабз. Бухара. Хива. — Москва: Профиздат, 1988. — С. 244. — 344 с. — 50 000 экз. — ISBN 5-255-00008-6.
2. Модарихон мадрасаси — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
3. Cadastral plan of the heritage, Tashkent, 2004

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Kosh madrasah, on the left Abdullakhan, on the right Modarikhon madrasah.



Source: Author: Modarikhon madrasah entrance and the full view from the west side.



Source: Author: possible to see lack of appreciation



Source: Author: inner courtyard of the Modarikhon madrasah.



Source: Author

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Abdullah Khan Madrasah
Other names	

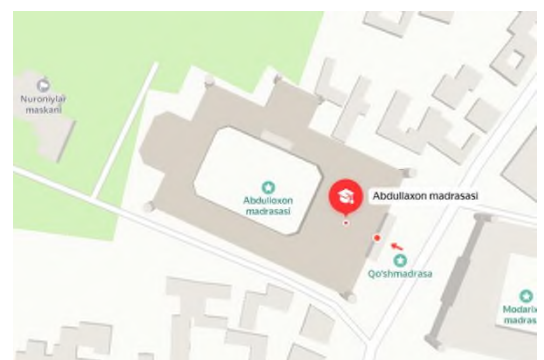
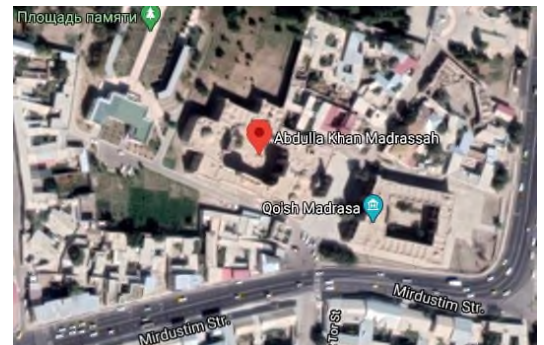
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	16.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 28.9 " N	64 ° 24 ' 18.7 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Andulla Khan Madrasah" is 3368 square meters.				
*Address	"Khoja Gunjoriy" MFY, Mirdostim street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Abdullah Khan madrasah just located in front of the main road of the Bukhara city that public transport and taxi could stop near heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road (motorway, trunk	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount
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market/s	site or element	distances ²	road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrassah located west part of the city and near the main active road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport without difficulties. But services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.3 km from built heritage and train station 16 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Madrasah Abdullah Khan (Uzbek - Abdullaxon madrasasi) is a medieval building of higher educational institution in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, erected in 1588-1590 by the Uzbek ruler Abdullah Khan II.</p> <p>It is located opposite the Madari Khan madrasah, making up with it a single architectural ensemble called the Kosh Madrasah. In Central Asian architecture, a paired ensemble of two buildings facing each other with the facades is designated with the term "kosh" (double, paired), and relative to two madrasahs - "kosh madrasah".</p> <p>The area where the necropolis was located was called Khiyaban, later - Kosh madrasah, which consisted of 60 houses and did not have a special quarter mosque. Daily fivefold and Friday prayers were performed in the mosque at the Abdullah Khan madrasah.</p> <p>The plan of the madrasah follows the traditional scheme of grouping the premises around the four-aiwan courtyard, the entrance is marked with a pestak, the corners are flaked with guldast turrets. The decoration of the main and courtyard facades is made of colored glazed bricks and majolica.</p> <p>The layout of the madrasah has a number of features that indicate that the architects tried to make the most rational use of the interior space, including as many rooms as possible. A group of hujras is located here, facing the main facade, and behind them, to the right and left of the entrance lobby, lie the mosque and darshana. An interesting feature is noted in the position of the mosque; its plan is slightly rotated relative to the main axes of the madrasah, but not to the qibla (that is, towards Mecca), but strictly to the cardinal points.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		Construction was carried out during 1588-1590.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o -Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description		The east side of the Madrasah located Modarikhon madrasah near 30 meter. The north and south side are surrounded by residents homes. Houses are so near to the object. The west side located and the beginning of the Samanids Park.

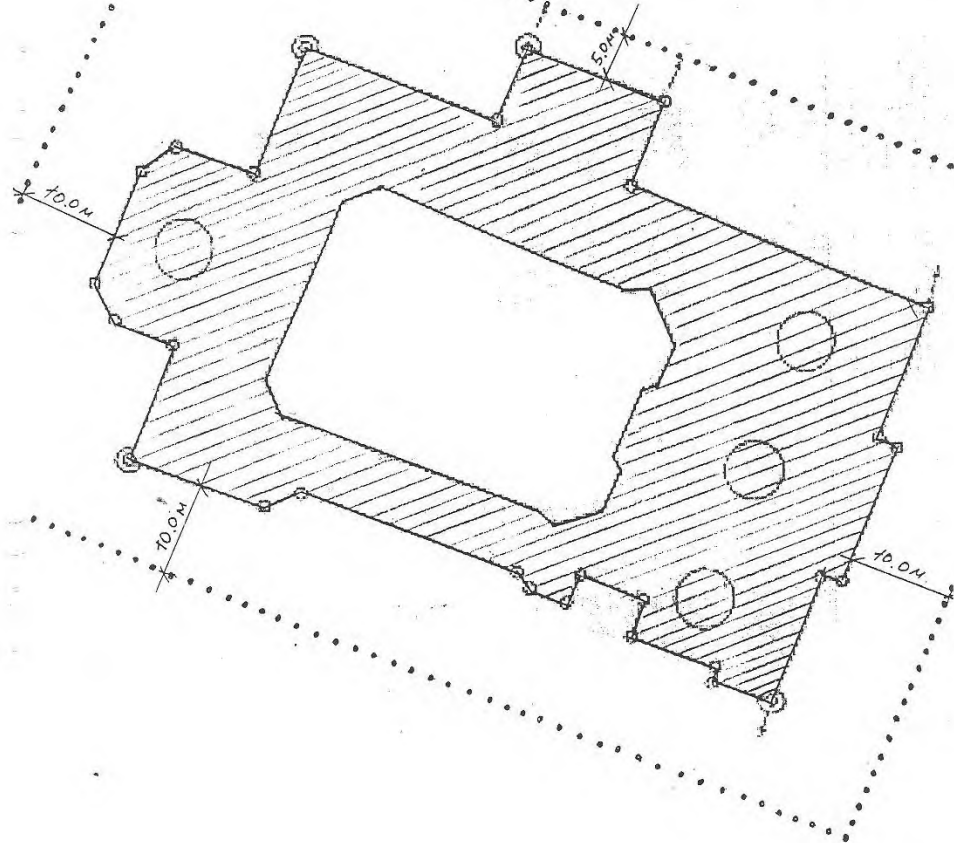
13. Утвержденные охранные зоны

медресе «Абдуллахон»
в г. Бухаре.



«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
директор ГлавНПУ объектов
культурного наследия

Р.А. Мансуров



... - Граница охранной зоны

М 1: 500 № 3995

... - Preservation are

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

Comments

Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

4

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

1. Salinity erodes the construction object.

2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks,

	walls. It was left for many years as a result of negligence.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	On the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara in 1998, restoration work was carried out on the main façade. There is not other exact data
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, l, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>Madrassah was given to the non - governmental organization named "Caravan" for zero rent. However, organization are using front hujras as a barbershop. Place not suitable for that type of work.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 3 </div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 3 </div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 5 </div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO 	

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers to the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	1	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.

Comments	Abdullah Khan Madrassah not used as a knowledge place as before. It has an opportunity that after reservation works, it is possible to use that place as an educational institution. Nowadays there are located NGO and barbershop.
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10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Center of NGO, barbershop in some hujras (small front doors of the madrasah)
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage
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	in the prescribed manner.	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a,b,c	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	There are no any statistic observation about the visit of travelers. No information desk. It is possible to understand lack of administrative attention.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Бухара. Архитектурная эпиграфика Узбекистана. Абдухаликов Ф. Ф. — Т. : Uzbekistan today, 2016.
2. Ашуров Я. С. Бухара. Под ред. Намазова Д. Н. — Т.: Узбекистан, 1968. — 104 с.
3. Пугаченкова Г. А. Искусство Средней Азии и Казахстана. История искусства народов СССР. Маньковская Л. Ю. и Долинская В. Г. — М. : Изобразительное искусство, 1974. — Т. 2. — 440 р.
4. Пугаченкова Г. А. Средняя Азия. Справочник-путеводитель. — Лейпциг, М.: Эдицион Искусство, 1983. — 426 с.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: view of Madrasah



Source: Author: It is closed by the “Caravan” NGO, for entering the heritage they need open place. During the season time they open place for making money. However NGO has not any statistics about tourist flow and income.



Source: Author: Hujra of the Madrasah, two of them is in average condition. All of them needs some preservation works and appreciation



Source: Author: view of the courtyard of the Abdullah Khan Madrasah



Source: Author: view of the courtyard of the Abdullah Khan Madrasah



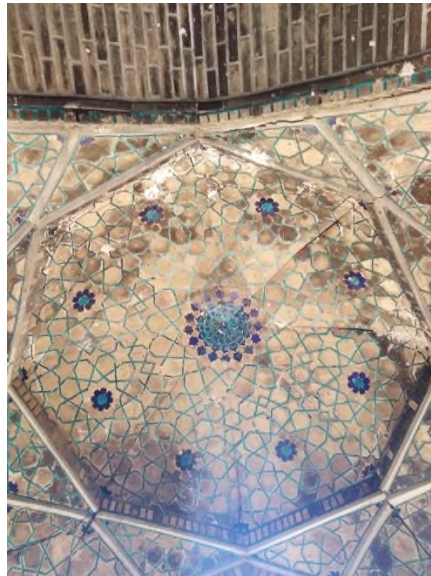
Source: Author: west part of the Madrasah needs preservation works.



Source: Author: entrance to hujra; it is closed by NGO. Salinity and humidity affect to the building.



Source: Author: Inside the building.



Source: Author: roof of the building

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Amir Alimkhan madrasah
Other names	

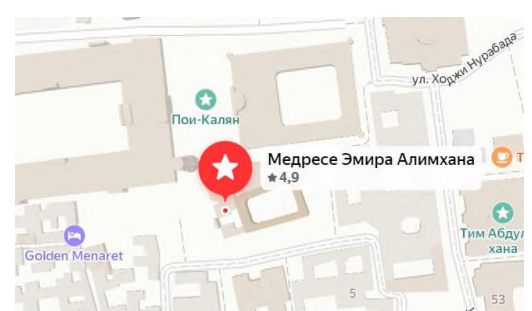
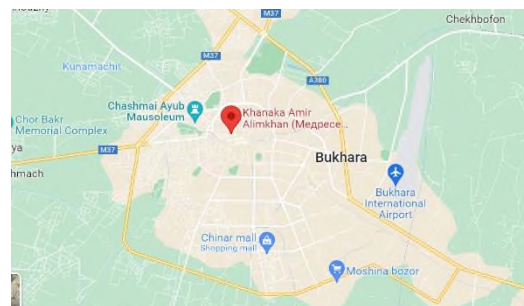
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	09.01.2023
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 31.7 " N	64 ° 24 ' 55.8 " E			
Area surface	Area of the object is 1438,3 square meters. Total protected area of "Amir Alimkhan madrasah" is 3007,1 square meters.				
*Address	Domlo Hasan street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Amir Alimkhan madrasah is located at the eastern part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 500 meters from it. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.7 km from built heritage and train station 14 km from it.

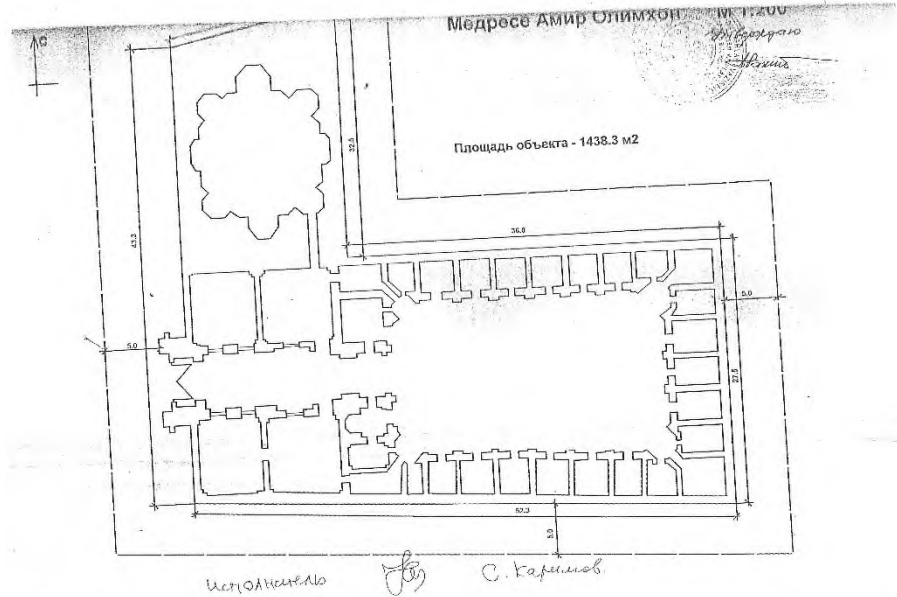
² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>The madrasah is located on the south side of the Poi-Kalon ensemble, near the Miri Arab madrasah. The madrasa was built in 1914-1915 with the funds of the last ruler of the Bukhara emirate - Seid Mir Amir Alimkhana.</p> <p>Madrasah of Amir Alimkhan, erected on the site of the former Kazi Kalon bathhouse, part of which, in the form of an octagonal domed room, organically fit into the newly built building. It is located on two levels. On the lower level of Poi Kalon Square, there is an octagonal hall. The rest of the madrasah is trapezoidal in plan in the upper level of urban development.</p> <p>The madrasah is elongated along the west-east axis, unusual in plan. On the longitudinal axis from west to east there is a portal entrance, followed by three courtyards. Spacious rooms of the mosque and darskhona are symmetrically located on the sides of the first one. The entrance to the second courtyard - residential - is also decorated with a portal, along its perimeter, hujras are arranged on two floors. In the eastern part of the building there is a corridor leading to the third - utility yard (consisted mainly of frame rooms, now demolished). On the portals of the madrasah. building inscriptions containing the date of construction and the names of the masters have been preserved. Elements of the European architectural style were used in the design of the building: cornices, shelves, semi-columns, but the main forms of the madrasah are traditional.</p> <p>In the two-storey madrasah of Amir Alimkhan, built of burnt bricks, there were 51 cells (hujrs) for students. It is noteworthy that, unlike other madrasahs of Bukhara, the mudarrises and students of the Amir Alimkhan madrasah received salaries and scholarships not from waqf income. All these expenses were paid from the personal funds of Seid Mir Amir Alim Khan. From the beginning of 1924, the Amir Alimkhan Madrasah served as the central library named after Abu Ali ibn Sina, later it was transformed into a children's library named after Pavlik Morozov. During the inventory the madrasah was inactive. During the interview with responsible person it is planned to do restoration works by investors.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		The madrasa was built in 1914-1915 with the funds of the last ruler of the Bukhara emirate - Seid Mir Amir Alimkhana.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)
Surrounding setting description		The madrasah is located on the south side of the Poi-Kalon ensemble, near the Miri Arab madrasah. Tourism area of the Historic Centre of Bukhara.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	e, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a Madrasah. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW		
Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:		
Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
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Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.

Comments

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	1	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, education
--	----------------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	2	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower [3]. However, local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-amir-olimhon/ - 09/01/2023 https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amir_Olimxon_madrasasi - 09/01/2023	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of Mirza Ulugbek madrassah, Bukhara, 2014
2. The decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-amir-olimhon/> - 09/01/2023

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Amir Alimkhan madrasah from the above the Minaret Kalyan

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Domlo Tursunjon Madrasah
Other names	Domullo Tursunjon madrasah, Tursunjon madrassah

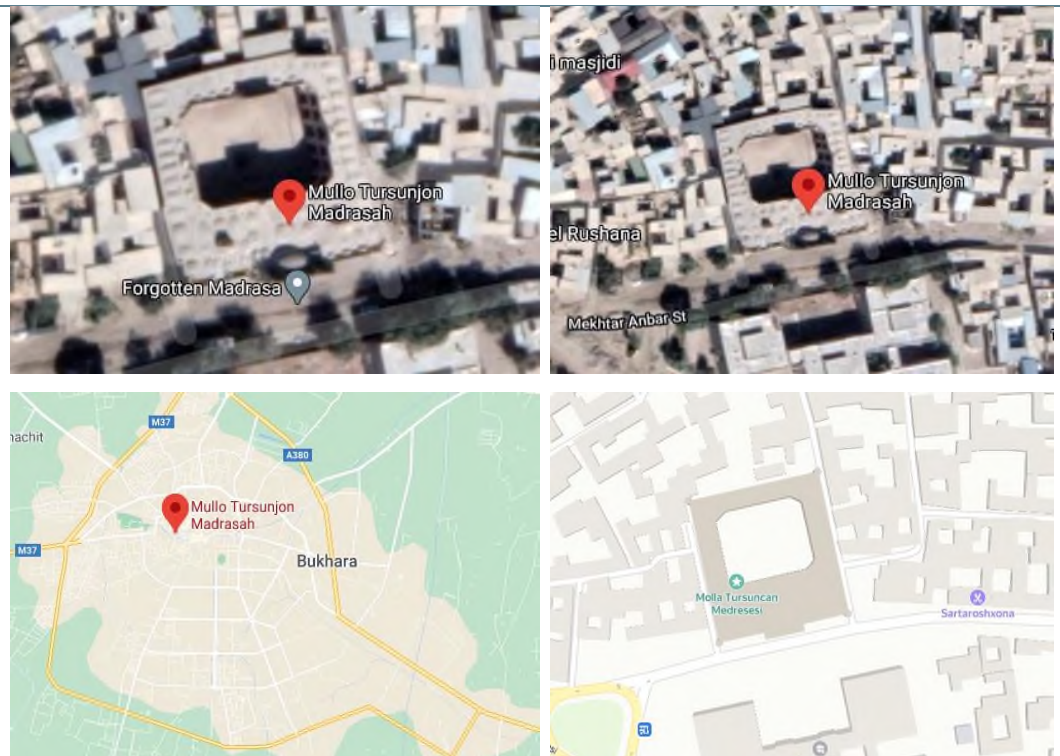
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	17.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 25.8 " N	64 ° 24 ' 46.1 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Mulla Tursunjon Madrassah" is 1506.5 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, M.Ambar street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Tursunjon Madrasah is located west part of the Old city. Near bus station located 700 meters near where the station that located in front of the Ark Fortress.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads'
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market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrasah is located the western part of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behavior of drivers. Furthermore, five hundred meters of inner road in bad condition. It makes difficulties during rainy and snowy weather.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.3 km from built heritage and train station 16 km from it.

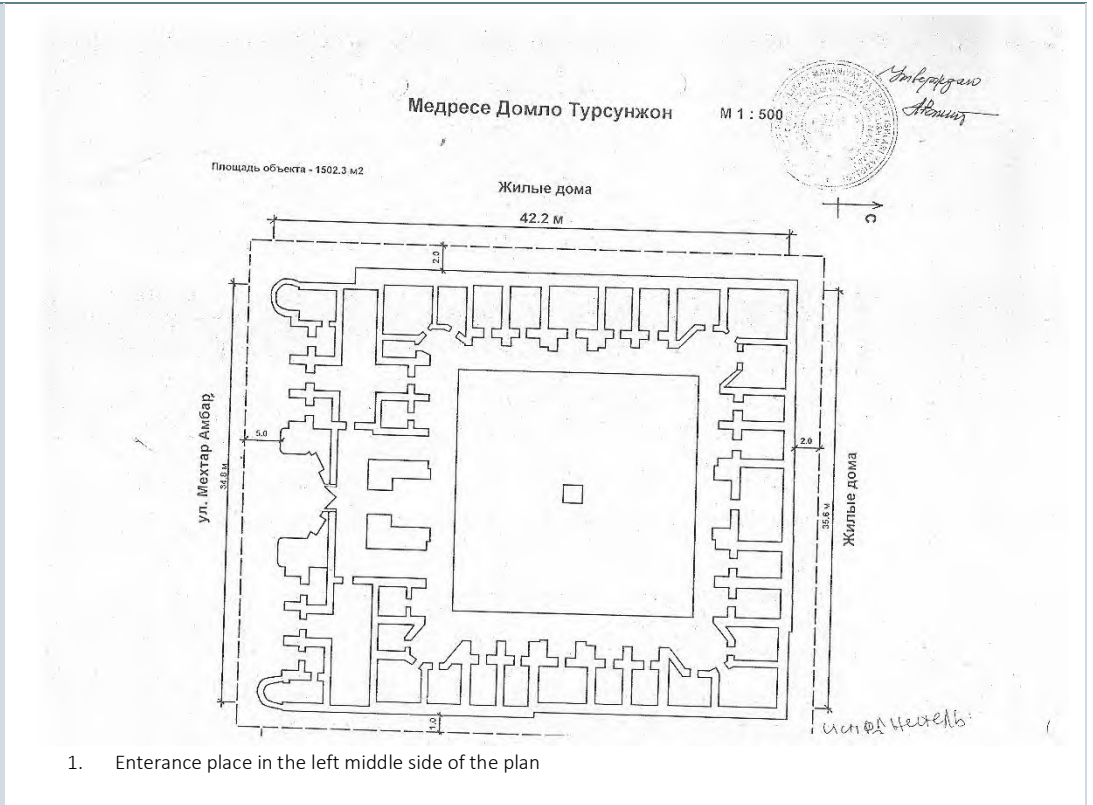
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Mullo Tursunjon Madrasah is located in the city of Bukhara in Uzbekistan. The madrasah was built, like most of the historical buildings in Bukhara in the 16th century. Initially it was used for its intended purpose as a school, but now it is an architectural monument and belongs to the UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Several mudarris of Tursunjon madrasah had the rank of senior muftis.</p> <p>The Mullo Tursunjon madrasah itself is a two-storey building built in the style of local Bukhara architecture. The building is symmetrical with a large arch in the front center. It protrudes somewhat forward and is the external entrance to the madrasah. The ceiling of the arch creates shelter, and it itself forms the courtyard in front of the building. The arch along the edges is decorated with ornamentation, which is well preserved. Along the edges of the front of the building are two towers that smooth out the rectangular contours of the building.</p> <p>The walls of the building are lined with bricks and plastered. The front part of the building looks great, but on the side and rear walls of the building, the plaster flew off, the brickwork was exposed, and in some places was partially destroyed. Inside, the madrasah is divided into rooms, most of which have windows. The rooms in the front of the building on the first floor have separate exits, closed by double-leaf wooden doors, and on the second floor - exits to balconies. The balconies and exits are also decorated with arches. The side rooms have windows only on the second floor, and they are closed with bars. On the first floor, the windows at the side rooms originally existed, but were bricked up.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	1796-1797 years building was erected[1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (<i>m, n added by the author</i>)
Surrounding setting description	Object was surrounded local residents homes by three side that west, east, north. South part has inner public road. Road has a bad condition.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.</p> <p>It was left for many years as a result of negligence.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>In 1980-1981, restoration work was carried out at the facility[1]. This is stated in his cadastral document. However, complete information is not available. Currently, the facility is offered to investors for rent at zero cost on the condition of restoration.</p>	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, k, l, l, m, n, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong</p>	

winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.

The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.

Madrasah technical condition is horrible that it needs urgent preservation works, Department of cultural heritage in the Bukhara region has not any plan to restore that it is planned to rent the Madrasah for investors.

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued

		depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	1	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Madrassah not used as a knowledge place as before. It has an opportunity that after reservation works, it is possible to use that place as an educational institution.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Closed, not in use for any purpose.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	Now there is not any social and economic income from Madrassah.
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10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Mullo Tursunjon madrassah. Bukhara. 2014.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance of the Tursunjon Madrasah



Source: Author



Source: Author: Eastren wall of the Madrasah, lack of appreciation. Home of the local people just near the heritage.



Source: Author: inner courtyard of the Madrasah



Source: Author: hujra(room)



Source: Author: inside the rooms.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mirza Sharif Goziyon madrasah (Goziyon - "fighters for the faith")
Other names	Goziyon kalon ("Big Gaziyon")

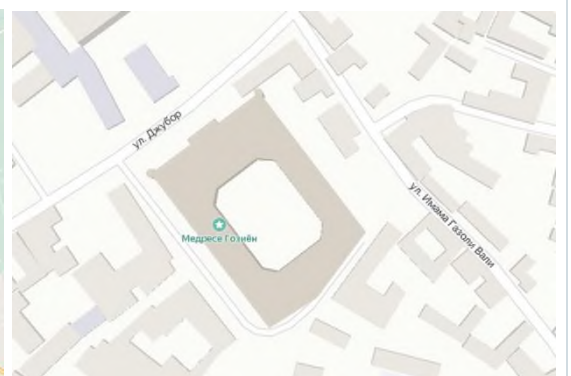
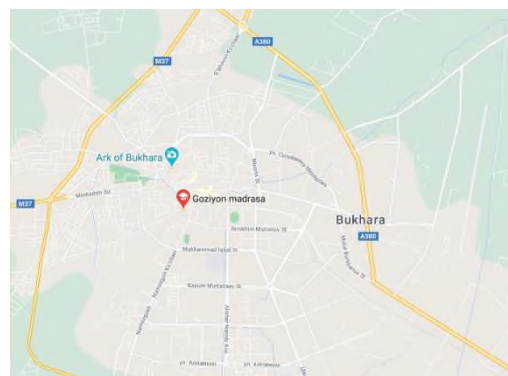
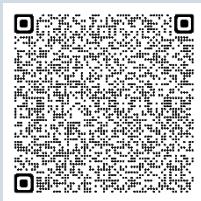
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	20.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 13.0 " N	64 ° 24 ' 48.2 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Mirza Sharif Goziyon Madrassah" is 1950 square meters.				
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, Gaziyon street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	It is easy to reach the madrasah by main and inner local road, condition of the inner road in a good quality. Public transport has almost after the 300 meters from away.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads ¹)
-----------------------	-----------------	----------	--------------	--

market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrasah located the western-south part of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 7.5 km from built heritage and train station 14.2 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>According to LI Rempel, 170 large and small madrasahs operated in Bukhara (according to Parfenov-Fenin's plan (1910) -185 madrasahs), which were divided into categories of higher, middle, and lower. Gaziyon madrasah was middle-sized. In Bukhara, at the beginning of the 19th century, lectures were read only in 22 madrasahs, and one of them was Gaziyon. On the Parfenov-Fenin plan, the monument is designated as Sangin Mullo Muhammad Sharif madrasah.</p> <p>The madrasah is located in the Gaziyon quarter (fighters for the faith), one of the largest quarters of the city. Merchants and mullahs lived in it. The quarter was one of the centers of Muslim education in Bukhara. According to O. Sukhareva, there were many madrasahs in the quarter: the Mullah Mukhamad-Sharif madrasah (the largest), which was built at the beginning of the 19th century and Sadridin Ayni studied there. Two old madrasahs - Gaziyalon (Big Gozien) and Gozienhurd (Small Gozien) have not survived.</p> <p>According to L.I. Rempel, about sixty new madrasahs were built in Bukhara in 1919. It can be assumed that the Gaziyan madrasah was built at this time. But in the entrance niche there is a poetic inscription which contains a chronogram of the completion of the construction of the madrasah - 1146 AH (1733-1734). (information of B. Babadjanov). No archaeological research has been carried out to date the site.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		1733-1734 years building was erected [1].
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description		Madrasah located western part of the Old city and surrounded by local residents homes from three side(east, west, south). There is a road (inner road) on the north side. It is a active street which connect the Old city center with streets.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

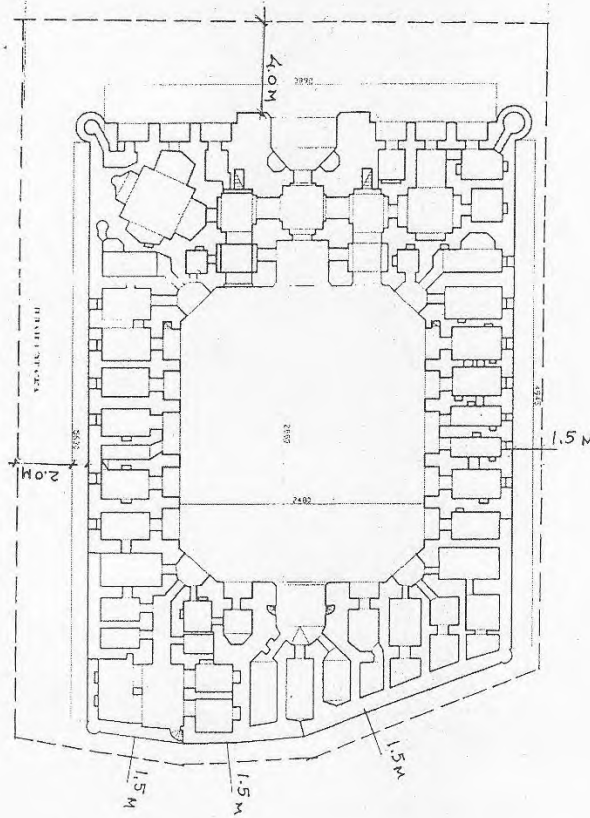
твержденные охранные зоны

Медресе Мирза Шариф Газиян в г. Бухаре

г. Бухара медресе Мирза Шариф Газиян (XVIIIв)

«Утверждаю»

Начальник ГлавНПУ объекта культурного наследия Мансуров Р.



... - Граница охранной зоны

Площадь объекта - 2280 м²

Signature

29

Comments

Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.

	It was left for many years as a result of negligence.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Does not exist any information about the restavration works. Currently, the facility is offered to investors for rent at zero cost on the condition of restoration. Restoration works is started.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> b, e, f, h, k, l, l, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>Madrasah technical condition is horrible that it needs urgent preservation works, Department of cultural heritage in the Bukhara region has not any plan to restore that it is planned to rent the Madrasah for investors.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 2 </div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 2 </div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 2 </div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 5 </div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO 	

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers to the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	1	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.

Comments	Madrassah not used as a knowledge place as before. Because of negligence, Madrassah damaged severely. It is difficult to find information related to Madrassah.
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10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Closed, not in use for any purpose.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	2	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	Now there is not any social and economic income from Madrasah.
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. A local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural
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	heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Because of the condition of the element, no visits, it is closed. However, it has an opportunity to use that place as it is original purposes or it is possible to change the built heritage of any entertainment place.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Nowadays Goziyon madrasah was given to an investor for doing restoration works and use it for it is a purpose that leased at zero value. Further steps have started for restoration, but it is challenging to identify standards that using for restoration.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the madrassah, Bukhara, 2010
2. Ремпел Л.И. Далекое и близкое. Бухарские записи. Т., 1981 год
3. Сухарева О.А. Бухара 19-нач . 20 вв. М., 1966 г.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: entrance of the Mirza Sharif Goziyon Madrasah



Source: Author: West part walls of the madrasah that neglected for many years. Lack of appreciation by local people.



Source: Author: Inner courtyard of the madrasah. Madrasah damaged seriously that negligence also effected



Source: Author: Entrance place from inside the madrasah.



Source: Author: inside the built heritage.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element: Rahmonkul Madrasah

Other names:

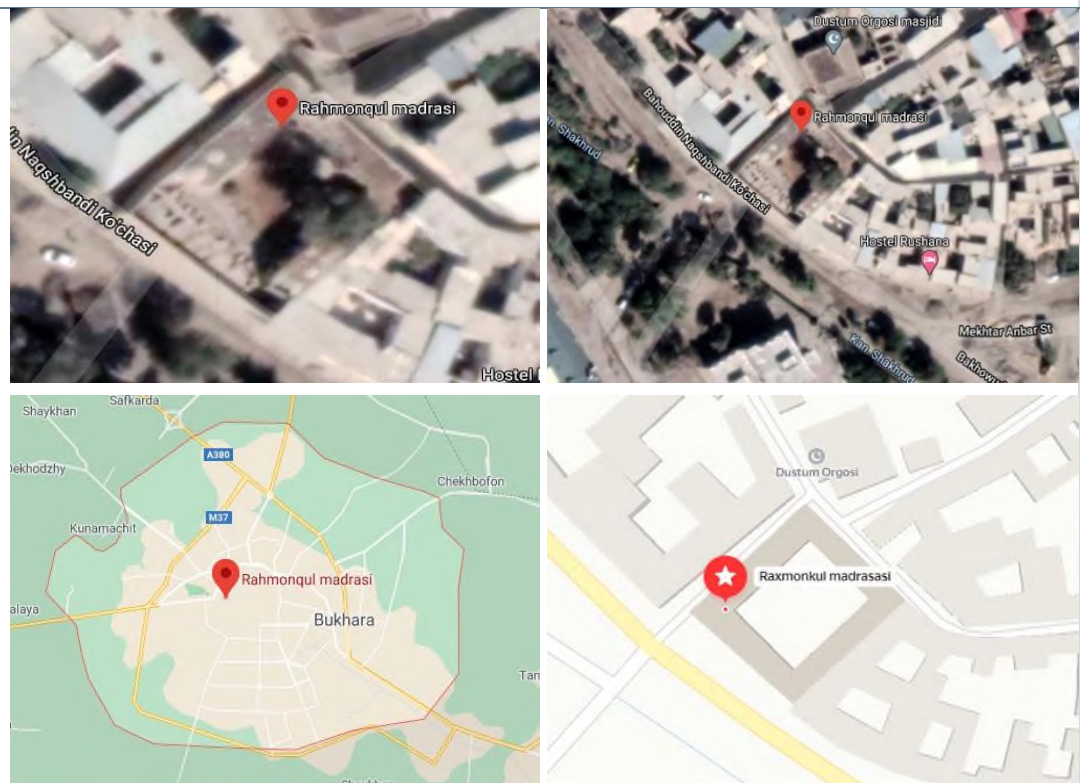
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	19.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 26.6 " N	64 ° 24 ' 40.0 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Rahmonkul Madrasah" is 398.6 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Mirzo Fayoz street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Rahmonkul Madrasah is located west part of the Old city. Near bus station located 600 meters near where the station that located in front of the Ark Fortress.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrasah located the west part of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers. Furthermore, five hundred meter of an inner road in bad condition. It makes difficulties during the rainy and snowy weather.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.3 km from built heritage and train station 16 km from it.

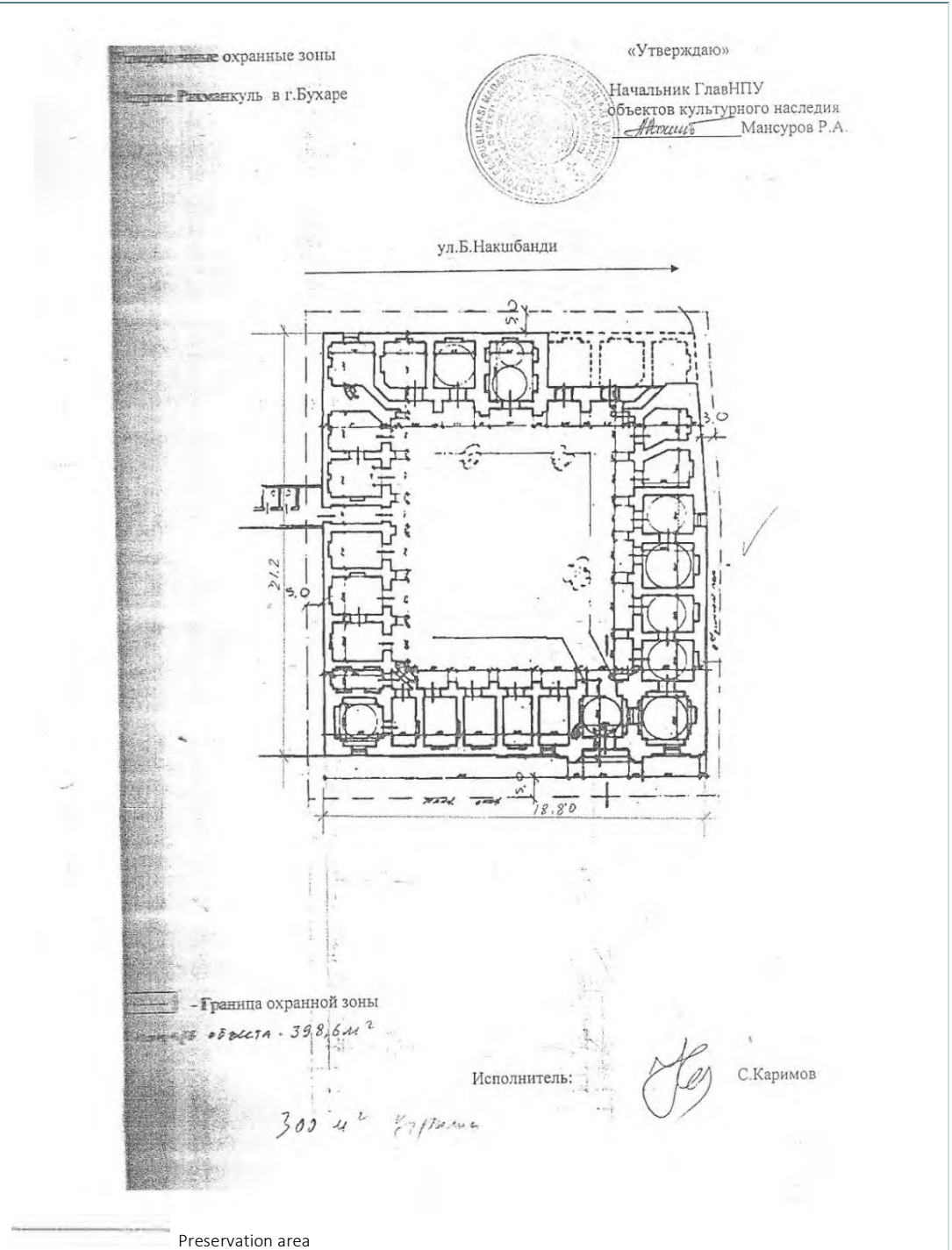
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	Rahmonkul Madrasah [1] (Rahmonkul Madrasah [2]) (Uzbek. Rahmonkul madrasah) - a madrasah in the historical center of Bukhara (Uzbekistan), erected in 1794-1795 [2] under the Uzbek ruler Shahmurad (1785-1800) at the expense of a certain Rakhmonkul.	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	1794-1795 years building was erected [1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (<i>m, n added by the author</i>)
Surrounding setting description	Object was surrounded local residents homes by three side that west, east, north. Western-South part has inner public road. Road has a bad condition. Furthermore, Northern-east corner has mosque “Dustim chorgosi” (1585-1586). Distance between local people home and Madrassah so short, it is connected small street.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. It was left for many years as a result of negligence.	
Interventions and restoration work have	Does not exist any information about the restorations work. Currently, the facility is offered to investors for rent at zero cost on the condition of restoration.	

undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, k, l, l, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>Madrassah technical condition is horrible that it needs urgent preservation works, Department of cultural heritage in the Bukhara region has not any plan to restore that it is planned to rent the Madrassah for investors.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
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7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 5 </div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC,

HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Madrasah not used as a knowledge place as before. Because of negligence, Madrasah damaged severely. It is difficult to find information related to Madrasah. Access to Madrasah difficult because of inner road condition, and closed all day long.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT
10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Closed, not in use for any purpose.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="1"/>	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	Now there is not any social and economic income from Madrasah.
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
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Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz – https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-rahmonkul/
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Because of the condition of the element, no visits for it, it is closed. However, it has an opportunity to use that place as it is original purposes, or it is possible to change the built heritage of any entertainment place.

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Приложение №1 к Постановлению КМ РУз от 23.03.2010 г. N 49 «Государственная программа по исследованию, консервации, реставрации и приспособлению для современного использования объектов культурного наследия г. Бухары до 2020 года». Nrm.uz. - <https://cutt.ly/4hqUpbF> - 19.11.2020
2. Медресе Рахмонкул. Rusrav.uz. Дата обращения: <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-rahmonkul/> - 19.11.2020

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: entrance of the Rahmonkul Madrasah



Source: Author: Backward walls of the Madrasah, which are facing the street. Lack of appreciation



Source: Author: the inner courtyard of the Rahmonkul Madrasah



Source: Author: damaged walls



Source: Author: Entrance street to the Madrasah

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Hodja Porso madrasah
Other names	

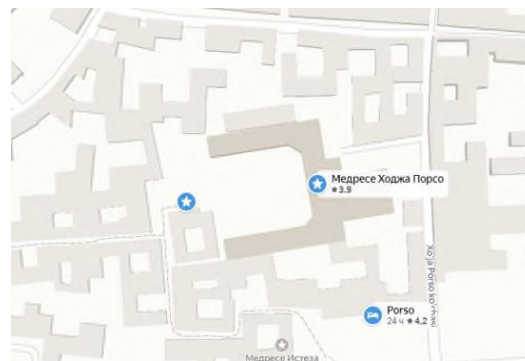
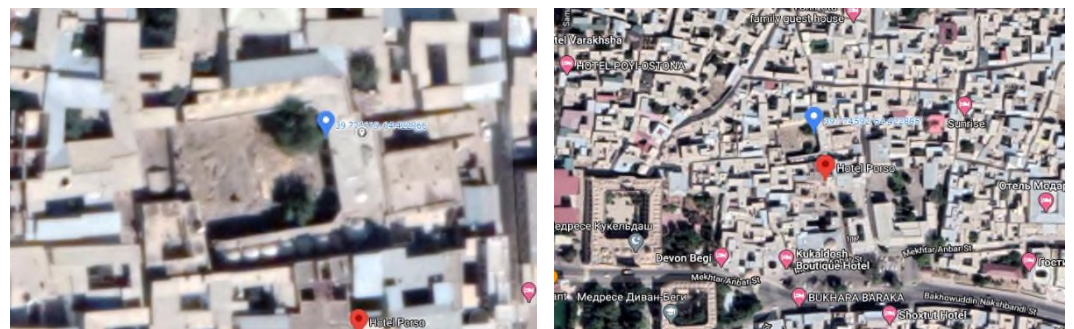
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	13.01.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	28.58 "	N	64 °	25 '	22.51 "	E		
Area surface	Total Area of "Hodja Porso Madrasah" is 475.6 square meters.									
*Address	Kokaldosh Farm, Hodja Porso Street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara			Post Code	200100					
County/Region	Bukhara region			Country	Uzbekistan					
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	It is easy to reach the madrasah by main and inner local road, condition of the inner road in a good quality. Public transport has almost after the 150 meters from away. Madrasah is close to main tourism street (str name: Mehtar Anbar)									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – Madrassah located the eastern part of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 4.9 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.</p>
	<p>² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Until recently, the Khoja Parso complex remained out of sight of researchers, architects, and restorers. Only in 1985. measures were taken to carry out schematic measurements of the structure. Historical information about the monument is very scarce. Orientalist V.A. Zhukovsky in materials on Russian archeology, published in 1894. mentions Khoja Muhammad Parso (746-822 or 1343-1419 AD) as the author of works on Sufism, including the "Sufi Encyclopedia", which developed one of the teachings of Bahovaddin Naqshbandi. V.P. Vyatkin, there is a message that Khoja Islam Jubbari, who was born in the 900s " (1494) in his youth, replenished his knowledge of mysticism, visiting one or another sheikh. Even then, a certain Muhammad Parso, a well-known sheikh at that time, considered the Khoja of Islam "in the ways of the hearts", i.e. in mysticism on a par with experienced Sufis.</p> <p>Madrasah, Khoja Porso mosque. Located in the Khoja Porso quarter. The quarter mosque was simple, with beamed ceilings. There was a school. Next to the mosque (only fragments remain from the mosque) there is a very old madrasah of Khoja Porso. Khoja Porso was a famous Bukhara Sufi, a student of Khoja Bahovaddin Naqshband, the author of Sufi works. He died in 1419. This madrasah, which gave its name to the quarter, is mentioned in the letter of 1407-08, compiled during the life of Khoja Porso and, possibly, dating back to the time of the construction of the madrasah. The (imaginary) grave of Khoja Porso was also in this quarter, it was inside the madrasah. At the grave there was a pole with a yak's tail and a stone altar (chiroghona) for lighting lamps (today the grave exists and is revered). In the past, elderly Bukharians passed on a legend, corresponding to the facts, according to which Khoja Porso was a murid and successor of Khoja Bahovaddin in the Naqshbandiy order. On annual holidays, women's festivities (sayli zano) took place inside the madrasah, to which women came under the pretext of worshiping the shrine, bringing with them a ritual memorial dish-fried in oil cakes (bui - smell; the smell of oil when frying is meant, reaching the spirits of the dead and serving them food). (www.rusrav.uz).</p> <p>To this day, the complex represents an almost square courtyard (27-30 meters) from the north, south and east, they have organized living one-story premises. The northern and southern sides of the courtyard are formed by 6 typical hujras each covered with circular masonry domes. The base of the domes are watered on the arches of simple niches and corner sails. In the northern premises there are shield sails with complex herringbone masonry.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		1343-1419 years building was erected [1].

Artistic/architectural Style

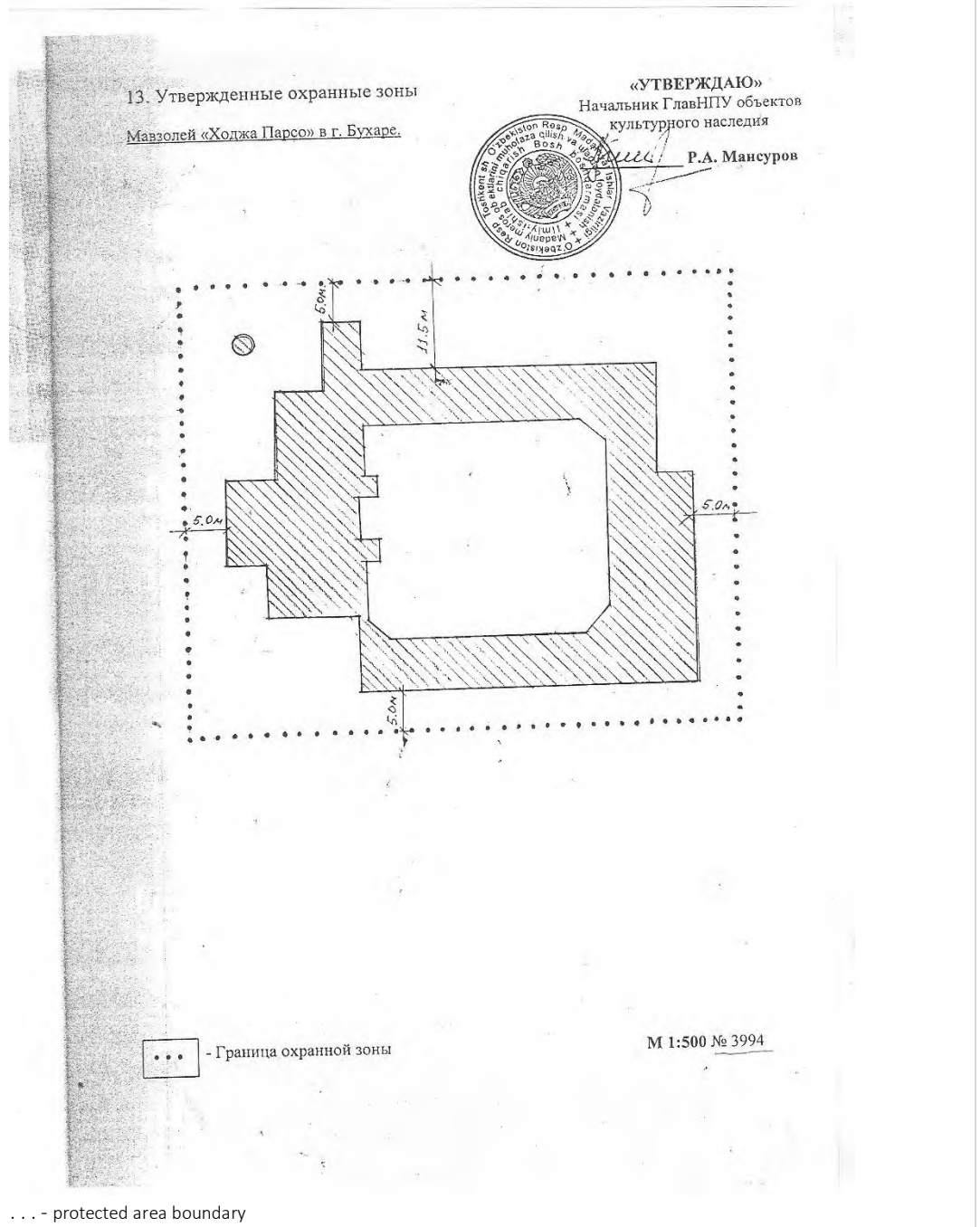
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The architectural complex of Khoja Parso in Bukhara is located in the midst of residential buildings in the area of the Kukaldash madrasah and faces the historically formed road leading along the walls of the old rabad from the Shahrud canal to the main highway of ancient Shahristan.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



... - protected area boundary

Comments

Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

2

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks,

	walls. It was left for many years as a result of negligence.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Only one side facade of the mosque was repaired. Currently, the facility is offered to investors for rent at zero cost on the condition of restoration. Restoration works is started. The date of construction is the beginning of the XV century, restored in the XVII or XVIII centuries
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> b, e, f, h, k, l, n, r, t </div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>The complex as a whole is in an acute emergency condition. The premises are occupied with rubbish and debris of structures, which makes it difficult to approach the existing destruction and repair alterations have distorted the appearance of the monument. The iconic part of the monument must be urgently freed from the rubble and the territory must be cleared. The roof of the mosque was renovated and the iwan was dismantled. On its territory there are outbuildings that interfere with architectural and archaeological research.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects 	

- of tangible cultural heritage."
4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Madrassah not used as a knowledge place as before. Because of negligence, Madrassah damaged severely. It is difficult to find information related to Madrassah.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
--	----------------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Closed, not in use for any purpose. (Under construction by local investor)
--	--

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	Now there is not any social and economic income from Madrassah.
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
---	--

Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 	
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EDITORIAL

	<p>- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.</p> <p>- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.</p>
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Because of the condition of the element, no visits, it is closed. However, it has an opportunity to use that place as it is original purposes or it is possible to change the built heritage of any entertainment place.

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Nowadays Hodja Porso madrassah was given to an investor for doing restoration works and use it for it is a purpose that leased at zero value. Further steps have started for restoration, but it is challenging to identify standards that using for restoration.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. В.А. Жуковский. Развалины старого мерва. Материалы по археологии России, вып. 16, Спб., 1894г.
2. В. А. Вяткин. Шейхи Джуйбари. Ходжа Ислам. В.В. Бартольд - туркестанские друзья, ученики и почитатели. Ташкент, 1927г.
3. В.А. Шишкин. Археологические работы 1973 года в западной части Бухарского оазиса. 1973г. Рукопись архив ГлавНПУ памятников культуры. Б 36/ш-65.
4. О.А. Сухарева. Квартальная община поздне феодального горда Бухары. Москва. Науке. 1976г.
5. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-hodzha-porso/> - 14. 01.2020

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: entrance of the Hodja Porso Madrasah



Source: Author: courtyard of the Madrasah



Source: Author: courtyard of the masraqssah, east part of walls



Source: Author: Rooms of the madrasah (first floor-Hujras)



Source: Author: West part. Construction works are continuing by local investor. There are no any information desk about construction purposes.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element: Tosh Saroy Madrasah

Other names:

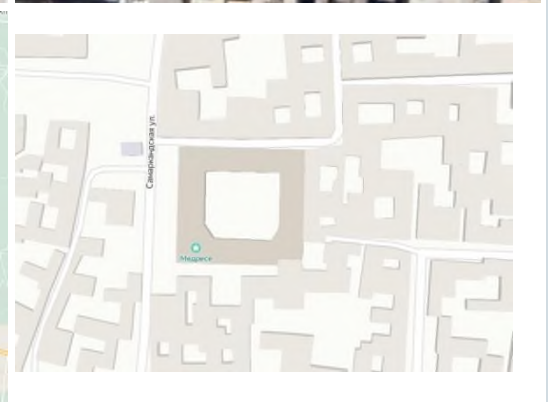
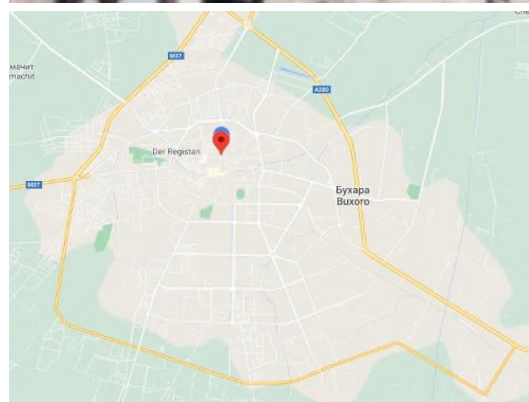
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	03.12.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 35.81 " N	64 °	25 ' 13.88 " E		
Area surface	Total Area of "Tosh Saroy Madrasah" is 1204.2 square meters[1].					
*Address	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, Samarkand street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Tosh Saroy Madrasah is located north-eastern part of the city. Near bus station located 350 meters near where the station that located near the Lyabi Hauz ansamble.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – Madrassah located north-eastern the part of the city and near the inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers. Furthermore, inner road of the Old City is not good condition.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 6.2 km from built heritage and train station 14.7 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah Tosh Saroy (Uzbek Tosh - Saroy madrasasi) is a madrasah in the historical center of Bukhara (Uzbekistan), erected in the 18th century during the reign of representatives of the Uzbek dynasty of Ashtarkhanids.</p> <p>Tash saray madrasah (Saroyi Tash or tashmedrasah). Tash is translated in the Bukharian dialect - ketmen, hoe. Madrasah is located in the north-eastern part of the city, facing the main western facade of Samarkand street.</p> <p>The two-storey building with an inner courtyard is deepened relative to the "red line" of street buildings at a distance of up to 7 meters, rectangular in plan (42 * 38 m), symmetrically about the longitudinal axis (west-east).</p> <p>No documentary data have been preserved about the time of the construction of the madrasah.</p> <p>The madrasah functioned until the 20s of the 20th century. During the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), it was used by the City Committee for housing until 1970, people living in this madrasah were resettled. 1970-1980 the building of the madrasah was used as a plumbing warehouse.</p> <p>1986-2020 - in an acute emergency state, the territory of the madrasah is not used[1].</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	The object was built in the beginning of the 18th century[1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	Madrasah surrounded by home of local people, west part has local inner road. These road much bigger than other streets of the Old City that car, bicycle could move.	

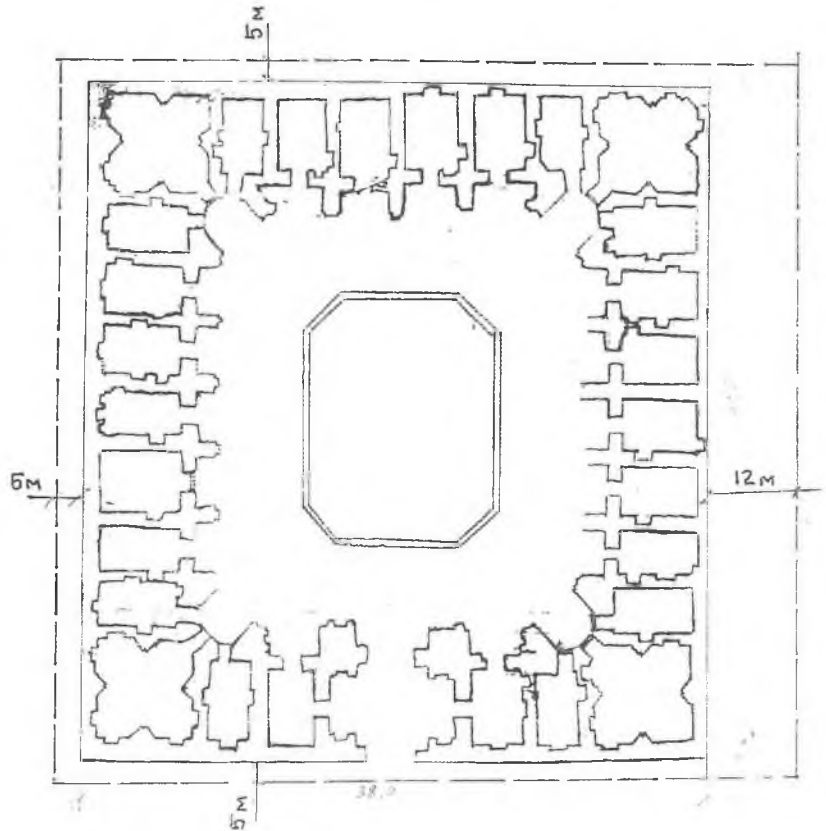
г. Бухара. Медресе Саройи Таш XVIII в.

Утвержденные охранные зоны

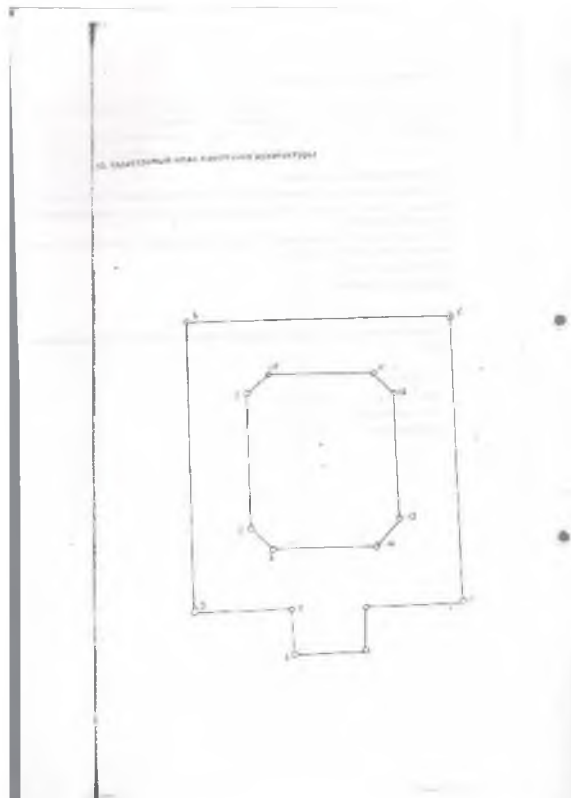
Медресе Тошсарай в г. Бухаре

«Утверждаю»

Начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия
Мансуров Р.А.



Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments	Sketched plan (cadastral plan) of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages	
⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)		
6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION		
6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	2	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. Lack of appreciation of the local people and administrative environment. <p>It was left almost 35 years a result of negligence.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Does not exist any information about the reservation works. Currently, the facility is offered to investors for rent at zero cost on the condition of restoration.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, k, l, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p> <p>Madrassah technical condition is horrible that it needs urgent preservation works, Department of cultural heritage in the Bukhara region has not any plan to restore that it is planned to rent the Madrassah for investors. Lack of awareness and appreciation effected its condition more than 35 years.</p>	
7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION		
7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		

Legal status	<input type="text" value="5"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="1"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.

Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Madrasah not used as a knowledge place as before. Because of negligence, Madrasah damaged severely. It is difficult to find information related to Madrasah. It is closed because of dangerous condition. Acces to Madrasah difficult because of inner road condition, and close all day long.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Closed, not in use for any purpose.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	Now there is not any social and economic income from Madrasah.	

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, 	

	<p>land plots, creation of a complete database about them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">d</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	d	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
d	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	Information about the madrasah not exist and does not cataloged.		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Because of the condition of the element, no visits for it, it is closed. However, it has an opportunity to use that place as it is original purposes or it is possible to change the built heritage of any entertainment place.		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the element. Bukhara. 2008.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance of the Tosh Saroy Madrasah

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Source: Author : Tosh Saroy madrasah, view of wall faced to the street.



Source: Author: View of courtyard of the madrasah Tosh Saroy



Source: Author: Inside the building, roof part.



Source: Author: The eastern wall of the Tosh Saroy madrasah



Source: Author: Courtyard of the madrasah



Source: Author: West side hujras (rooms)

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Eshoni Pir Madrasah
Other names	

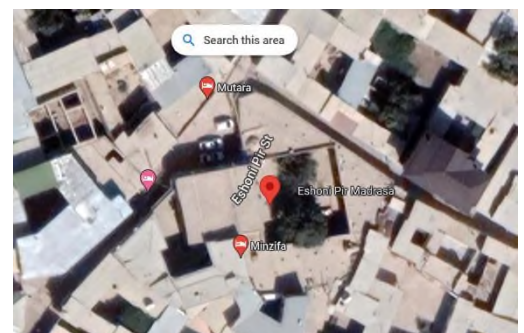
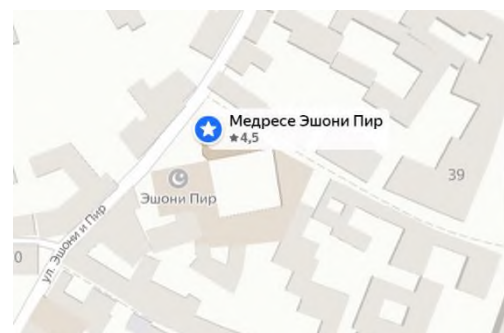
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	18.05.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 14.4 "	N	64 °	25 ' 15.6 "	E
Area surface	The total area of the object is 1005,7 square meters					
*Address	"J.lkromiy" MFY, Eshoni Pir street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located southern part of the Old City area. Near bus station is 370 meters far away. Visitors use tax services to find and visit the area.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Madrasah location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.8 km from it.</p>
<p>² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">a</div> <p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah, mosque Eshoni Pir is located in the southern, historical part of the old city of Bukhara. Eshoni Pir is a quarterly and Sufi center, consisting of a mosque-khonakoh of the 17th century, a madrasah of the 18th century. and the mazar (Khojagon-Nakshbandiyya), which has not survived to this day.</p> <p>Date of construction of the mosque of the 17th century, the madrasah of the 18th century.</p> <p>According to historical sources, there were three persons in history who had the nickname Eshoni Pir (“Ishan - mentor”). The eldest of these three was called Iskhokkhoja Dakhbedi, he lived in the 18th century. He was Sheikh-ul-Islam during the reign of Muhammad Rahim (1756-1758), the founder of the Uzbek Mangyt dynasty.</p> <p>The second historical person, who had the nickname Eshoni Pir, was a prominent representative of the Sufi tariqa Nakshbandiyya-mujaddidiya Muhammad Amin Dahbadi. He lived in the second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries. He became famous during the reign of Emir Haidar, was one of his advisers.</p> <p>Probably, one of these two above-mentioned historical persons was involved in the construction of the mosque and madrasah Eshoni Pir.</p> <p>The third Eshoni Pir was from Shahrisabz, he also built a madrasah in his hometown.</p> <p>The mosque-madrasah of Eshoni Pir is the most common combination of a quarter mosque in a madrasah attached to it. This is a rectangular room (7.7 x 9.9 m) with one column in the center and an aivan on two columns on the east side, facing the courtyard of the madrasah (16.65 x 17.4 m).</p> <p>By the 20th century, the mosque was so dilapidated that it had to be overhauled. Its repair was carried out at the expense of the treasury and was attributed to Emir Alimkhan.</p> <p>Adjacent to the mosque was an ancient madrasah, very small, consisting of only 18 cells. Its construction is attributed to the person whose nickname - Eshoni Pir - became the name of the Guzar. According to legend, ishan had murids and taught in his madrasah. Lectures were given in this madrasah until the revolution. Recently, the mudarris was an Uzbek who came from Tashkent, a Turkic speaker, by the name (apparently, nickname) Eshon-khon. In the mosque or madrasah there was the grave of the founder of the madrasah - Eshoni Pir, which was revered as a mazar.</p> <p>The Eshoni Pir Madrassah, according to the Shuro magazine (Orenburg, 1916, No. 12), belonged to the category of “medium” educational institutions in Bukhara, with an annual waqf income of 16,000 tangas.</p> <p>According to the preserved documents relating to the activities of the madrasah, one can learn that the mudarris of this educational institution received a salary of 5 to 8 gold coins.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or	The data of construction of the madrasah of the 18th century.

historical records used to date the element)

Artistic/architectural Style

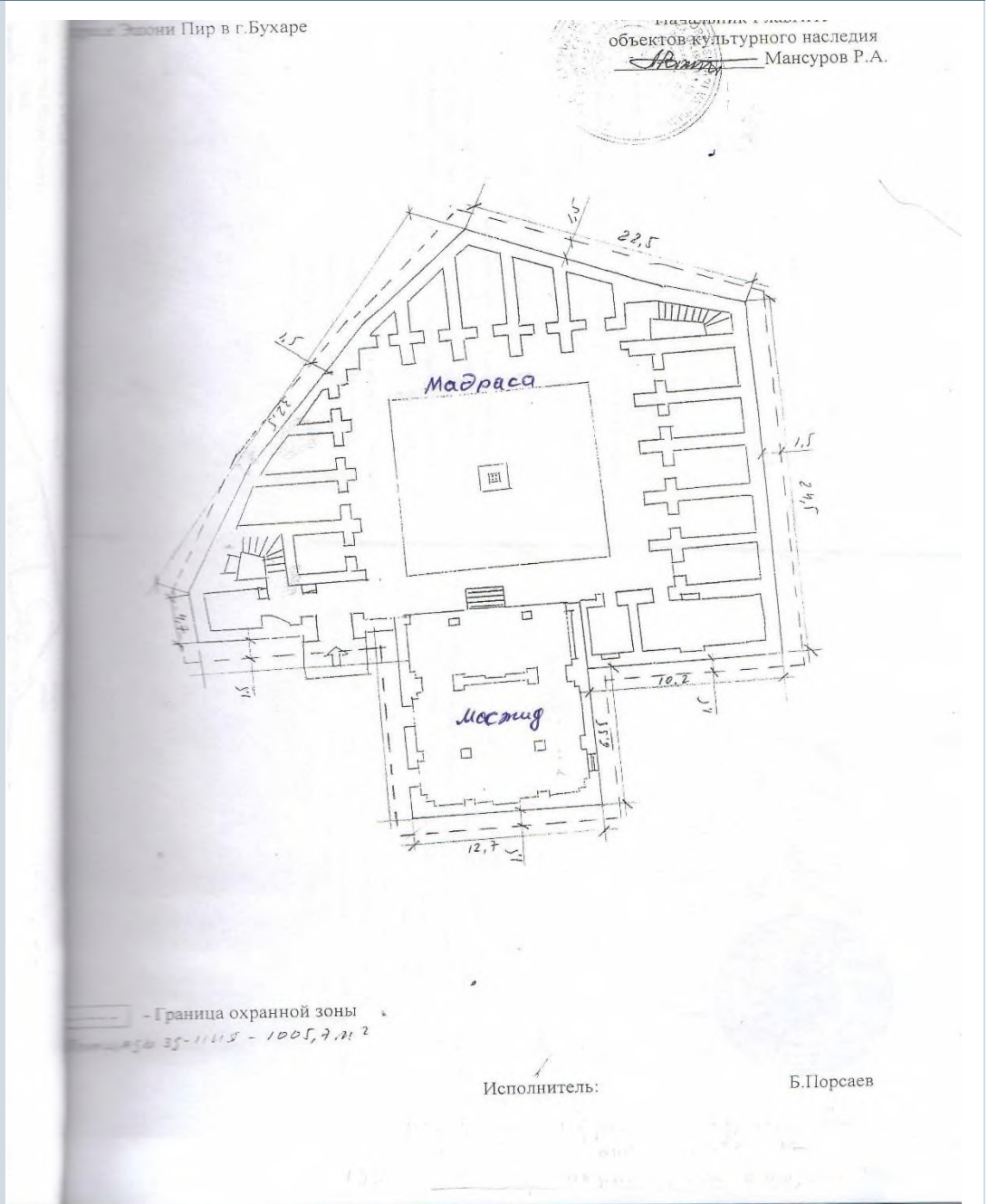
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The Mosque is surrounded with hotel from western part, south-western part has Mosque of Eshoni Pir, Eastern and Northern part located house of the residents.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

4

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

causes of damage)	1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	The Madrasah is reconstructed by Hotel Minzifa for using as a hotel
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management. The same time Hotel Minzifa is using from the object for its own purposes after reconstructing under the agreement.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT
10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Educational building of religion and secular knowledge
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Accommodation
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments
10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of
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	tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	Minzifa Hotel
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-jeshoni-pir/
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-jeshoni-pir/>
2. Cadastral plan of the Mosque and fortified wall, Bukhara 2017

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: tripadvisor.com Madsasah hujra as a room for tourists.



Source: Author: Main entrance of the madrasah



Source: Author: east side street.



Source: author: Narrow Street located northern part.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Madrasah Chor Minor
Other names	Khalifa Niyozkul Madrasah

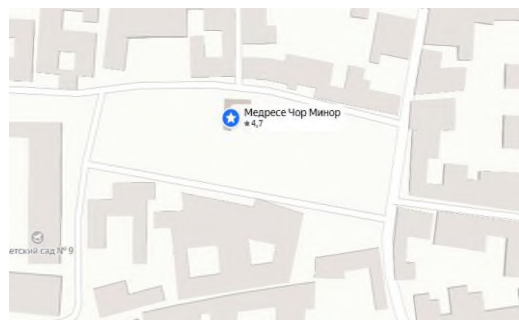
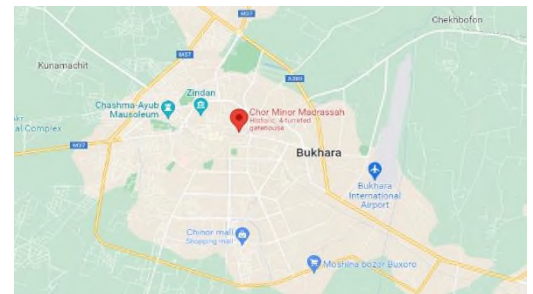
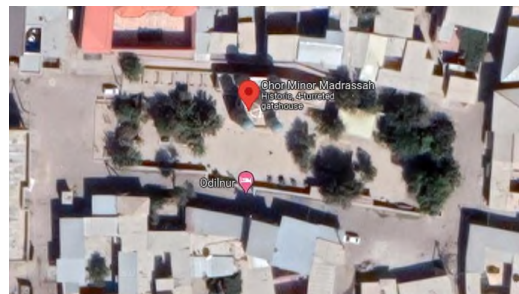
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	01.03.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 29.5 "	N	64 °	25 ' 38.5 "	E
Area surface	The total area of the object is 292.0 square meters					
*Address	"Kukaldosh" MFY, Chor Minor Street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located east part of the Old City area. Nera bus station is 600 meters far away. Visitors use tax services to find and visit the area.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Madrasah location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 5.3 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.1 km from it.</p>
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² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">a</div> <p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah Chor Minor or Khalifa (Khalifa) Niyozkul</p> <p>Khalifa Niyozkul Madrasah, better known as Chor Minor (from the Four Minarets) was built in 1807. The madrasah was a vast courtyard surrounded by a one-story row of hujras. On the southwestern corner of the courtyard was a wooden-framed mosque. This complex of buildings used to be one of the Sufi centers of Bukhara.</p> <p>The main building with towers is the darvozakhona (gate) in the madrasah.</p> <p>Despite its unusual exterior design, the Darvozakhona has a rather ordinary interior. There are monumental inscriptions in low relief on the Darvozakhon limestone block of Khalifa Niyozkul Madrasah. Living rooms of the hujra are attached to the side walls of the central building. At the four corners of the Darvozakhon building there are four towers resembling minarets in shape, due to which the whole complex was called Chor Minor (Four minarets). The lower part of the darvozakhona is the passage to the courtyard. An extensive library was located on the second floor and in the towers. Each of the four towers (minarets) has a different shape.</p> <p>On the site next to Chor-minor, a hauz has been preserved, apparently belonging to the same period of time as the complex of buildings.</p> <p>The madrasah was built on the initiative and at the expense of Caliph Niyozkul (full name - Abu Solih Niyozkuli ibn Shokhniyoz ibn Bolta al-Khalazhi at-Turkmani al-Khurosoni), a Sufi of the Nakshbandiyya-mujaddidiya tarika.</p> <p>Khalifa Niyozkul arrived in Bukhara from Khorezm during the reign of Emir Shahmurad (reigned 1785-1800). In Bukhara, for several years he was engaged in obtaining knowledge of Sharia law and improvement in the suluk Naqshbandiyya. He was appointed imam-khatib by Emir Shahmurad as the largest mosque in Bukhara - the Kalon mosque. Until the end of his days, Khalifa Niyozkul was the imam-khatib of this mosque. Khalifa Niyozkul was an outstanding personality during the reign of emirs Shahmurad and emirs Haydar (reigned 1800-1826).</p> <p>Having lived in Bukhara for more than 35 years, Khalifa Niyozkul died in 1820 and was buried in the mazar of Khoja Iskhak, on the eastern side (locality) of Kuli shifa.</p> <p>In the one-story, built under Emir Haidar, in the Caliph Niyozkuli madrasah there were 59 cells (hujras) for students.</p> <p>According to the Shuro magazine (Orenburg, 1916, No. 12), the Khalifa Niyozkul Madrasah belonged to the category of "higher" educational institutions in Bukhara, with an annual vaqf income of 50 thousand tangas.</p> <p>The madrasah was made of burnt bricks, the hujras of the madrasah were located along the perimeter of the yard. Today only on the northern side of the madrasah are fragments of hujras preserved.</p> <p>In the Soviet period, hujras madrasahs were used for housing.</p>

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Chor Minor (from the Four Minarets) was built in 1807.

Artistic/architectural Style

c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The madrasah is surrounded by house of the local residents.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

Утвержденные охранные зоны

Чор Минор г.Бухаре

«Утверждаю»
Начальник ГлавНПУ
объектов культурного наследия
Мансуров Мансуров Р.А.

Площадь здания – 292.0 м2

----- - Граница охранной зоны

Исполнитель: *С.Каримов* С.Каримов

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	The surviving minarets were restored in 1968 and in the 1980-1990s. The southeastern minaret, which fell in 1995, was restored in 1997 with the support of UNESCO.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	
7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION		
7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 	

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Educational building of religion and secular knowledge
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Nowadays, madrasah is tourism destination. Inside the Darvozakhon Madrasah there is a souvenir shop selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 	
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	<p>- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.</p> <p>- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.</p>
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, b a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-chor-minor-halifa-nijozkul/ - 01.03.2022 https://ru.wikipedia.org – 01.03.2022
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-chor-minor-halifa-nijozkul/> - 01.03.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Mosque and fortified wall, Bukhara 2014
3. Emergency assistance for Chor Minor Madrassa in Bukhara. Whc.unesco.org. Дата обращения: 4 октября 2021.
4. Альмеев Р. Архитектурный комплекс Халифа Ниязкули (Чор Минор) в Бухаре. Махмудов Ш. — Бухара: Бухоро, 2010. — 20 с.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: View of Chor Minor from western part



Source: Author



Source: Author: small hauz near the Chor Minor



Source: Author: Top of the back door of the Chor Minor



Source: Author: Backside of the Chor Minor, and house of the residents

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Kukaldosh madrasah
Other names	

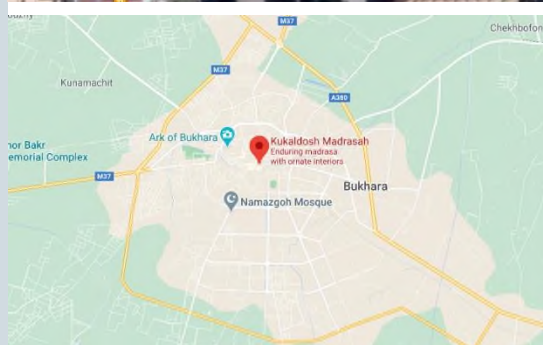
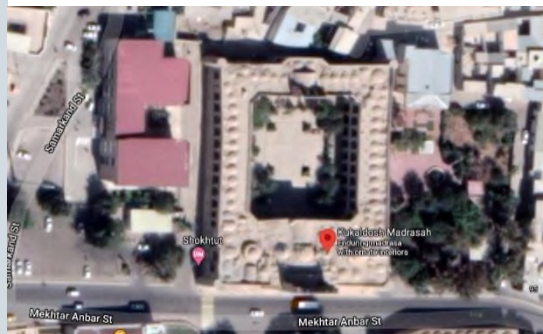
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	16.01.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	24.7 "	N	64 °	25 '	15.6 "	E		
Area surface	The area of the madrasah is 60 x75.4 m. (4524 square meters)									
*Address	91, "J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The built heritage located at center of the old city in the main street that car, public transport exists. (street name: Mehtar Anbar). The street is bustling during the season time.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Madrasah located in the eastern part and on the side of the road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 4.9 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.</p>
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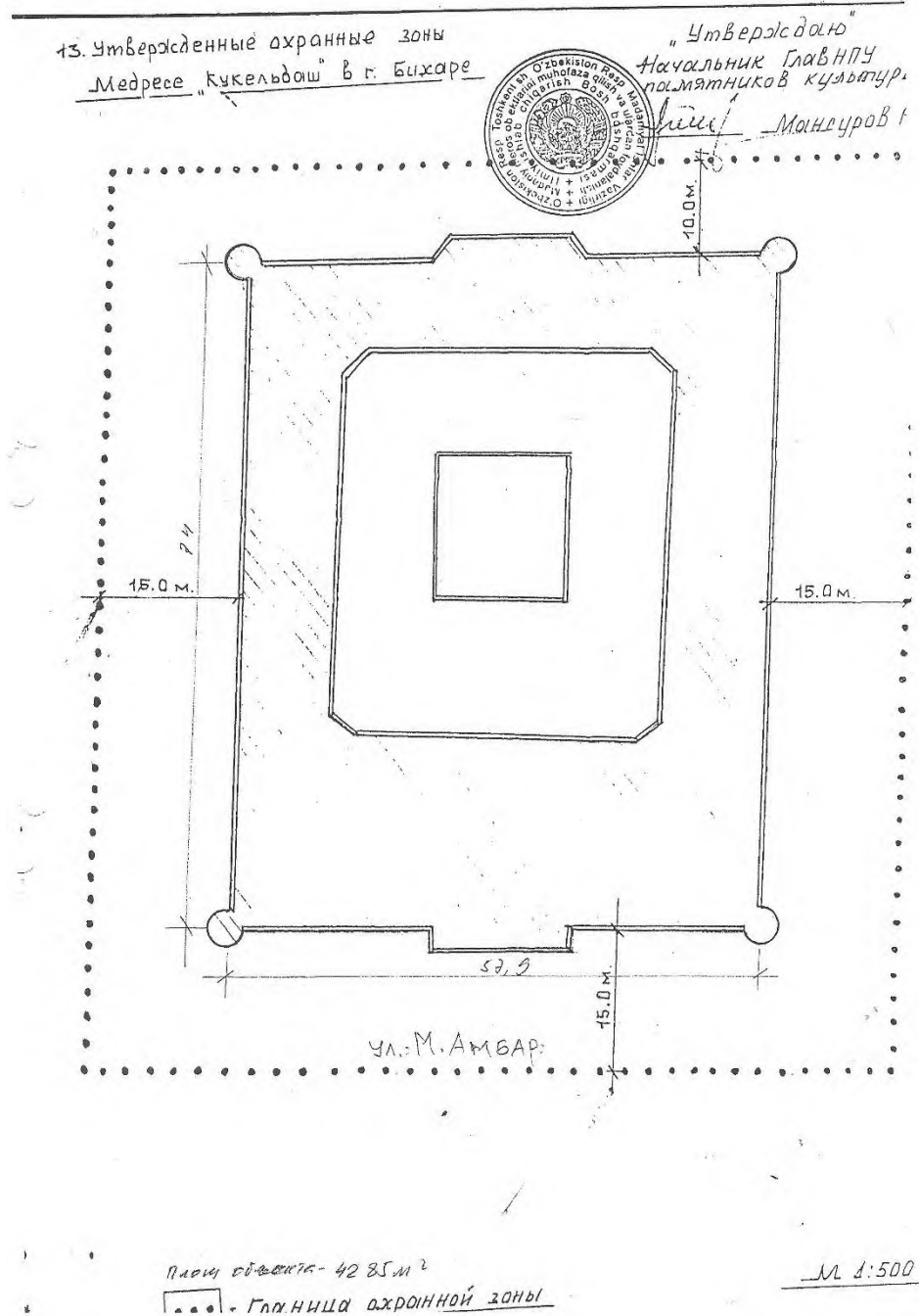
² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The establishment of the Sheibanid state on the territory of Central Asia in the 30s of the 16th century brought a radical change in the art of building. Bukhara again becomes its capital. In the middle of the 16th century, the Sheibanid state consisted of separate independent principalities ruled by the descendants of Abulkhairkhan. In 997 AH. (1550), after the death of Abdulazizkhan, a struggle began between the Sheibanid sultans for the capture of Bukhara. It was at this time that 17-year-old Abdullah Khan ibn Iskandar Khan appeared on the arena of politics. Thanks to bold and successful campaigns, his name became popular among the people, and in 1557, after a series of bloody battles, he became the ruler of Bukhara. During the reign of Abdullah Khan Sheibani (1557-1598), an energetic commander and a far-sighted politician, Bukhara turns into the center of the country's political and cultural life. At this time, monetary and commodity relations were developing, irrigation systems were being erected, and civil and religious construction gained momentum. Dignitaries of Abdullah Khan competed in the construction of various structures. Like mosques and honakos, the construction of madrasahs was revered as pious deeds and therefore was carried out by many members of the dynasty, prominent emirs and viziers. The construction of the Kukaldosh madrasah belongs which was erected at the expense of Emir Kulbab Kukaldosh in 996 A.H. (1568-69). This high-ranking dignitary of Abdullah Khan (ruler of Herat in 1587-88) was also known as a poet under the pseudonym Muhibbi.</p> <p>Kukaldosh madrasah is a two-story volume with a large courtyard surrounded by two tiers of hujras with a bypass gallery on the second floor. The most developed is the lower part of the madrasah with a group of entrance rooms and double-height mosque halls and darskhana located at the ends.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Kukaldosh madrasah was erected at the expense of Emir Kulbab Kukaldosh in 1568-69 [1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Surrounding setting description	Built heritage is located on the side of the road (south part). The west part has parking place and public clinic for residents, from the east and north Kukaldosh surrounded by home of local people.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



... - protected area boundary

Comments Sketched plan of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have	Kukaldosh madrasah has undergone numerous repairs during its existence. One of them and the most serious was produced on the southern facade back in the 19th century.	

undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>The traveler Ermakov in the 90s of the last century fixed the southern facade of the madrasah with the already relocated end of the entrance portal.</p> <p>There is documentary information about the artillery shelling of Bukhara in 1920 by the Red Army, during which the Kukaldosh madrasah was badly damaged. The photographs of L.I. Rempel, made in 1927, show the renovation of the southern part of the western facade. In the same 1927, the southwestern guldasta collapsed, which was restored at the same time. In any case, there is information about repair work in 1927 under the direction of the architect Loginov. In the same year, holes and cracks were repaired with bricks and filled with alabaster mortar, and chimneys on the roof were repaired.</p>
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, k, l, n r t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
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7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

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Comments		

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Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

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Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
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Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Madrasah is not using as a knowledge place as before. Today's, first-floor hujras (rooms) are given to craftsman and traders

that sell souvenirs for visitors.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Education, Religious

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Given for rent to the traders and craftsman for selling souvenirs.

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

3

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model

a, b

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.
- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.
- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.
- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.
- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage

	in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a,b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://ru.wikipedia.org	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Entrance to the madrasah is free of charge. There is no any statistical date about number of visitors, and the capacity of the built heritage. Traders are using almost all first-floor hujras (rooms) of the madrasah and adapting the rooms for their works. It affects the authenticity of the building.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: the entrance of the Kukaldosh madrasah



Source: Author: the entrance terrace of the madrasah.



Source: Author: courtyard of the madrasah



Source: Author: ourtyard of the madrasah, east part of walls



Source: Author: Damaged walls because of salinity and humidity

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Nadir Divan-begi madrasah
Other names	

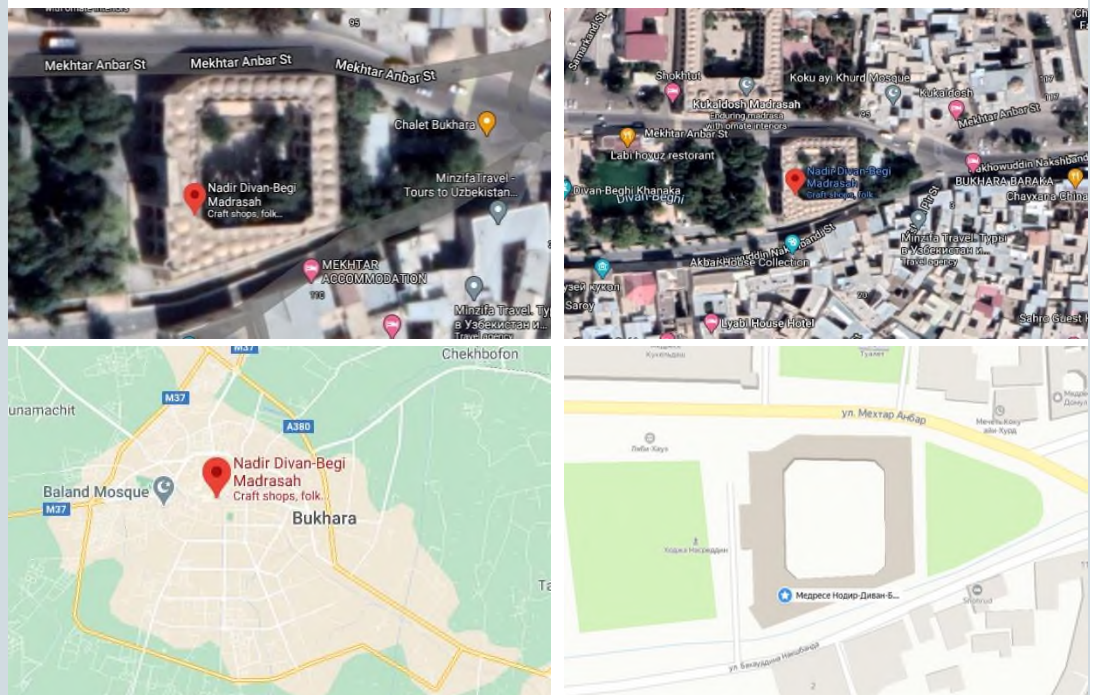
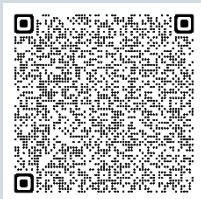
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	19.01.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL		UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 23.4 " N	64 ° 25 ' 16.9 " E		
Area surface	The area of the madrasah is 3409 square meters [1].			
*Address	91, "J.Ikromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan			
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100	
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan	
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Madrasah is located the main street of the Old city that taxi, public transport regularly comes.			

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – The Madrasah located in the eastern part and on the side of the road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 4.9 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself	
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah part of the architectural ensemble of the XVI-XVII centuries. Lyabi-Hauz. The madrasah was built in 1622-1623 by the vizier of Imamkuli-khan Nadir Divanbegi as a caravanserai, but later it was converted into a madrasah. Madrasah Nadir Divanbegi is located in the eastern part of the Lyabi-Hauz square, opposite the khanaka Nadir Divanbegi, thus forming a kosh with khanaka. Hauz Divanbegi is located on the central line of the kosha. The layout of the building indicates the alteration of the madrasah from the caravanserai: it lacks a lecture hall typical for a madrasah, and there are only hujras around the courtyard. In the architecture of Central Asia, as a rule, instead of the main entrance, a lattice window is placed on the axis of the portal, and the portal diverges into different wings of the building. However, in the Nodir Divanbegi madrasah, a narrow entrance leads directly to the courtyard. The portal of the madrasah is decorated with mosaic images of fallow deer and two Simurg birds looking at the sun. Remnants of mosaics are visible on the side facades [1].</p> <p>Madrasah Nadir Divan-begi, according to the available documentary information, was built in Bukhara in 1622. History told a tragic episode: inspired by the clergy, Imamkulikhan, at the opening ceremony of this building, congratulated his vizier on a pious deed - the construction of another madrasah in Bukhara, after which Nodir Divan-begi had no choice but to accept this congratulation and re-equip the caravanserai[2]. In 1971, the SNRPM (now Tamirshunoslik OJSC) began researching this monument to develop design documentation for its restoration. Based on research carried out only within the portal group, it was possible to confirm the historical data that the Divan-Begi madrasah resulted from the reconstruction of the constructed caravanserai[2].</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	The madrasah was built in 1622-1623 by the vizier of Imamkuli-khan Nadir Divanbegi as a caravanserai[1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	Madrasah Divan-begi is located in one of the centers of medieval Bukhara. Together with the Kukaldosh madrasah, the Divan-begi khonako and the uniting ha hauz almost in the center of the square, form a well-known historical center in Bukhara called the Lyabi-Khauz ensemble.	

13. Утвержденные охранные зоны

ансамбль «Ляби-хауз»
«Надир-Диванбеги» в г. Бухаре.

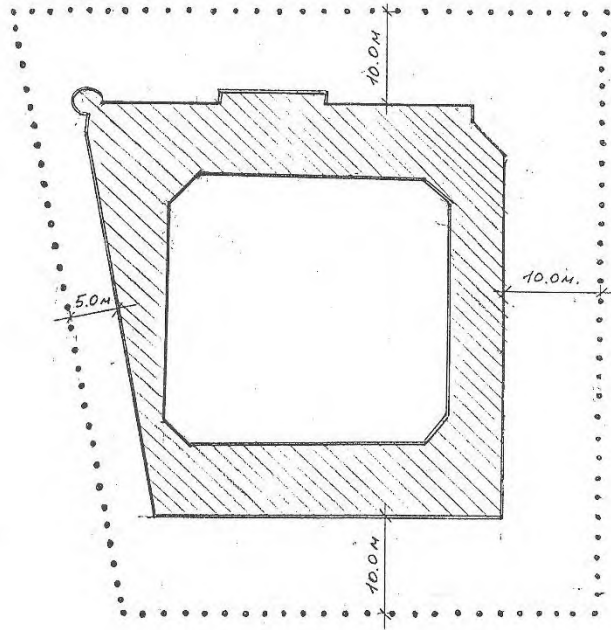
«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия



[Handwritten signature]

Р.А. Мансуров



Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



- Граница охранной зоны

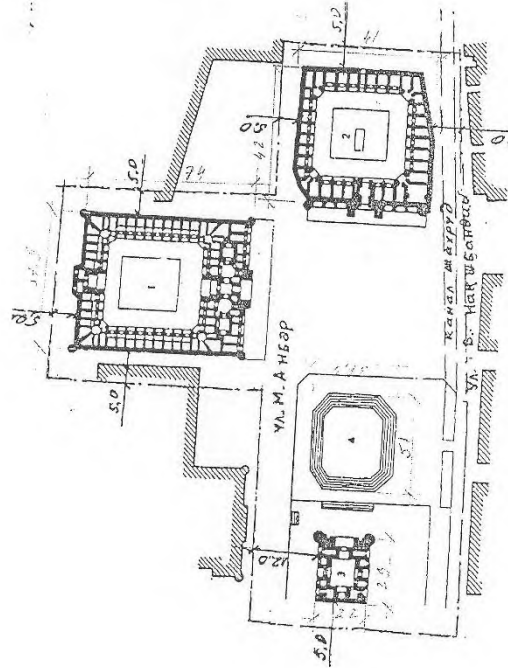
М 1: 500 № 3991

... - protected area boundary

Ансамбль Ляби-хауз в г.Бухаре

«Утверждено»

Начальник ГлавНПУ
объектов культурного насле
Мансуров



1. Медресе Кукельдаш
2. Медресе Нодир Диван беги
3. Хонако Нодир Диван беги
4. Хауз

----- - Граница охранной зоны; 22212

Площадь комплекса - 9777,2 м²

Площадь 1 - 1722 м²

Площадь 2 - 4284 м²

Площадь 3 - 1371 м²

Исполнитель: *[Signature]*

Б.Порсаев

1. Kukaldosh madrasah
2. Nadir Divan-begi madrasah
3. Nadir Divan-begi khonako
4. Hauz (pool)

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

4

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Nadir Divan-begi madrasah has undergone many restoration and repair works throughout its existence. Initially, during the period of completion of construction, as indicated in historical information, it was adapted from a caravanserai to a madrasah. The most extensive restoration work was carried out in 1986-1990 [2]. The last renovation work was carried out on the eve of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara in 1998 [2].
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">b, e, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO 	

World Heritage List."

Comments
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.

Comments

Madrasah is not using as a knowledge place as before. Today's, first-floor hujras (rooms) are given to craftsman and traders that sell souvenirs for visitors.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Education, Religious

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Given for rent to the traders and craftsman for selling souvenirs and masterpieces were done by artists.
Tourism

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

3

1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model

b

a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.
- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.
- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.
- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.

	- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://meros.uz/en/object/nodir-devonbegi-madrasasi - 19.01.2021 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-nodir-devonbegi/ - 19.01.2021 https://cutt.ly/CjOLVO4 - (Wikipedia) 19.01.2021	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Entrance to the Madrasah is free of charge. There is no any statistical data about a number of visitors, and the capacity of the built heritage. Traders are using almost all first-floor hujras (rooms) of the madrasah and adapting the rooms for their works. It affects the authenticity of the building.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-nodir-devonbegi/>
2. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the heritage. 2013

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: the entrance of the Nadir Divan-begi madrasah



Source: Author: the courtyard of the madrasah



Source: Author: the courtyard of the madrasah



Source: Author: traders adapt madrasah rooms to sell souvenirs to visitors.



Source: Author: traders adapt madrasah rooms to sell souvenirs to visitors



Source: Author: inner view of the madrasah from the eastern part

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mir Arab madrasah
Other names	Kalon madrasah (local people)

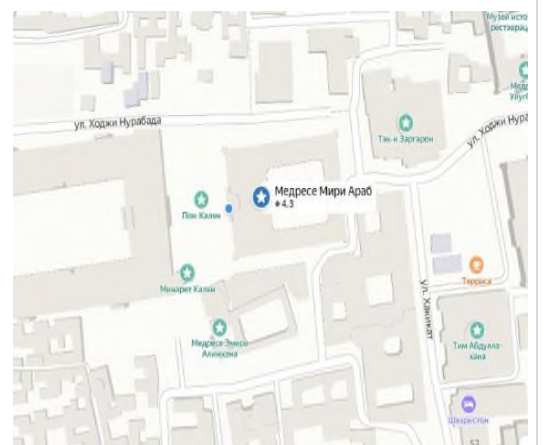
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	22.10.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 33.6 " N	64 ° 24 ' 55.2 " E			
Area surface	Total area of Mir Arab Madrassah (67*50) 3350 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Mir Arab Madrasah located at the east part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass near the built heritage, the nearest bus station is situated 500 meters from it. It is easy to reach to heritage by car. Due to mass tourism during the seasons, car way would be closed, because of the safety of visitors.				

Location map



¹Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.7 km from built heritage and train station 14.3 km from it.

² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Madrasah Miri Arab (Uzbek Mir-i Arab madrasasi, Persian Madrasa-ye mir-e arab) is an Islamic educational, spiritual, educational and memorial-religious building of the 16th century in Bukhara (Uzbekistan). Part of the Poi Kalyan architectural ensemble. In 1993, among other attractions of Bukhara, it was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>"Miri Arab" was founded during the reign of the Uzbek Shibanid dynasty in the 16th century. It was one of the major religious centers of the Bukhara Khanate. After the capture of Bukhara by the Red Army in 1920, the madrasah was abandoned and closed in the late 1920s; the clergy were repressed. The madrasah was reopened only in 1946 at the initiative of SADUM chairman Sheikh Eshon Babakhan ibn Abdilmazhidkhan, and until 1989 it remained the only functioning madrasah in the USSR (except for the period 1956-1961, when there was another madrasah in Tashkent in the Soviet Union).</p> <p>The exact date of the start of construction of the madrasah is controversial today. For a long time, the historiography of the Soviet period was dominated by a version based on the conclusions of the famous archaeologists and orientalist scholars M.E.Masson and G.A.Pugachenkova, according to which the construction of the building was carried out in the period from 1530 to 1535/1536. However, recent research in this area has shifted the construction start date by almost two decades earlier than this date. It is now known that the Miri Arab madrasah was built to commemorate the victory of the Sheibanid army over the troops of the Safavid Shah Ismail I in the battle of Gijduvan, won in 1512. It is also known that the final construction work was carried out with the money of Ubaydullah Khan, which he received from the sale of 3,000 Iranian prisoners into slavery [1], and the last major clashes between Sheibanids and Iran took place in the first half of the 1520s. Sheikh Abdullah Yamani, who died in 1526, before his death, bequeathed to bury himself on the territory of the madrasah he built, which also indicates that by this time the construction was almost completed. It is likely that in 1530-1535 / 1536 the building of the madrasah was significantly rebuilt. The madrasah received its modern name "Miri Arab" (property of an Arab) after the death of its founder.</p> <p>The Miri Arab madrasah was built in a "kosh" – An architectural technique in medieval Central Asian architecture, according to which the main portals of two opposite buildings are built on the same axis, and their main facades are parallel to each other – reception with the Kalyan Mosque, together with which it</p>	

forms a single architectural complex Poi Kalyan. It is a rectangular building with a powerful entrance portal on the main facade, flanked at the corners by massive semicircular guldasta (guldasta – from Persian kulah - "pointed cap, helmet" - in the medieval architecture of Central Asia - an angular tower or an angular three-quarter column of a cylindrical or polyhedral section) towers. The main facade of the madrasah is decorated with two-tiered loggias, the other external facades of the building are deaf. The entrance portal - the peshtak - is cut through by a deep semi-octahedral niche, which has a single entrance leading to the lobby. From the lobby, a passage leads to a square four-ayvan courtyard with beveled corners, surrounded by two tiers of hujras along the perimeter. The ayvans, acting as summer auditoriums, are decorated with small portals, of which only the southern one has survived in the original. In the eastern corner rooms there are classrooms for students - darskhana. The corner rooms along the main façade are covered with spherical domes on high cylindrical drums with light windows on the axes. The domes are based on a system of intersecting arches and shield-like sails, which ends with a crown of stalactites. In the domed room to the left of the main entrance, there is a gurkhan, in which there are marble tombstones of Sheikh Abdulla Yamani and Mudarris Muhammad Kasim, a wooden sagan (according to other sources, a cenotaph) of Ubaydulla Khan and several other unidentified stone burial grounds. There is a mosque in the domed room to the right of the lobby [2]. The decor of the Miri Arab madrasah is dominated by carved kashin mosaics of fine work with plant, geometric and epigraphic patterns that adorn the peshtak, tympanum of the loggias of the main facade, tympanum of hujra arches on the internal facades and drums of domes. The domes are covered with blue tiles on the outside. In the interior decoration of the madrasah, a gurkhana is especially splendidly decorated. Its panels and gratings are decorated with carved kashin mosaics, and the walls and ceiling are decorated with carved ganch.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the building of the madrasah was already seriously damaged: the tympanum of its entrance portal collapsed, the left wing of the main facade was destroyed, many decorative elements were lost, including the blue skufia of the surviving dome of the southern darskhana. Later, as a result of the restoration work carried out, the madrasah was completely restored.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The exact date of the start of construction of the madrasah is controversial today. Construction of the building was carried out in the period from 1530 to 1535/1536.

Artistic/architectural Style

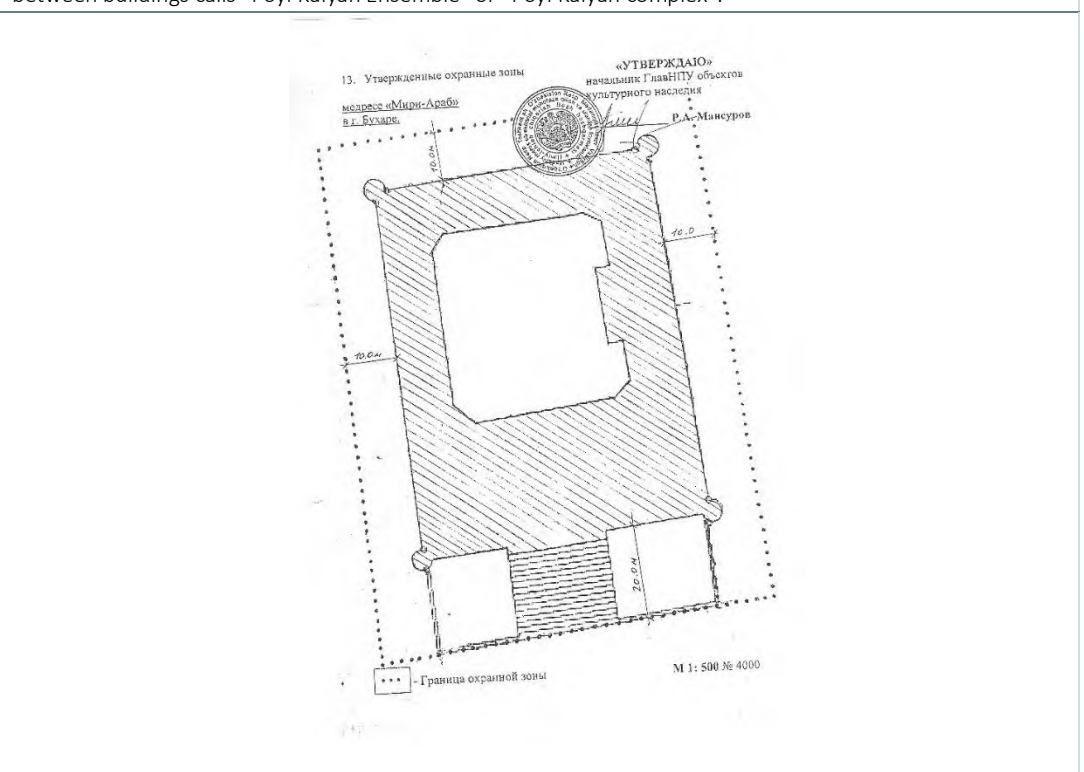
c

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** –Pre-Islamic; **n** – Others (specify in comments field) (**m added by the author**)

Surrounding setting description

Mir Arab Madrasah located west part of the old city. It is surrounded by historical buildings—Kalon Mosque and Kalon Minaret from the west part. Together three built heritages and square which situated between buildings calls “Poyi Kalyan Ensemble” or “Poyi Kalyan complex”.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1970-75. have been restored—drums and domes over Gurkhana and Ziyaratkhana. At the same time, the main entrance portal and courtyard portals were restored. Engineering fortifications of the Main portal and the southern courtyard portal were made. Large restoration work with the restoration of the architectural decor was carried out on the eve of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara in 1998. The main facade, the ayvan of the main facade, the roof, and the facing of the domes were thoroughly restored. Huge sura disassembled in front of the main entrance. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, c, e, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a Madrasah.</p> <p>Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. There are a lot of cultural events, concerts held in the park, because of high volume could affect the Madrasah.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On 	

- measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage".
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Built heritage has undergone two huge reconstruction works, one during soviet union, second during the independence year. There are nit so big changes for its origin creation, but materials is new.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism

		enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	5	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	The building is preserved well after restoration, nowadays is using as a spiritual and religious educational place for learners, almost 100 students are studying now in these Madrassah. But Entrance to the Madrassah is prohibitat, visitor could see the inside of the Madrassah only in front of the enterence gate from west part of the building.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, education
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Education, cultural, attraction
--	---------------------------------

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	Mir Arab is famous in Muslim world, many famous people who has a high respect in the religious world have finished this madrasah.
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower [3]. However, local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of
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	<p>this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> </tr> </table> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent	a
a		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	<p>www.rusrav.uz</p> <p>https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services</p>	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Students, learners who is studying in the Madrasah also stay at the dormitory of it. Suppose they are from far from Bukhara. The building was given for rent to the institute of Islam.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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2. Памятники искусства Советского Союза. Средняя Азия. Справочник-путеводитель / Автор текста и составитель альбома Г.А. Пугаченкова. — М.: Искусство, 1983. — С. 364—365. — 428 с.
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, January 5, 2019, No. PF-5611 - <https://lex.uz/docs/-4143188> -30.09.2020
4. The decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: main entrance gate of the Madrasah



Source: Author: main courtyard of the Madrasah, first floor classes(hujra), second-floor dormitory.



Source: Author: general internal view of Madrasah

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Gaukushon Madrasah (madrasah, Xuja Kalon mosque, tower, hauz)
Other names	

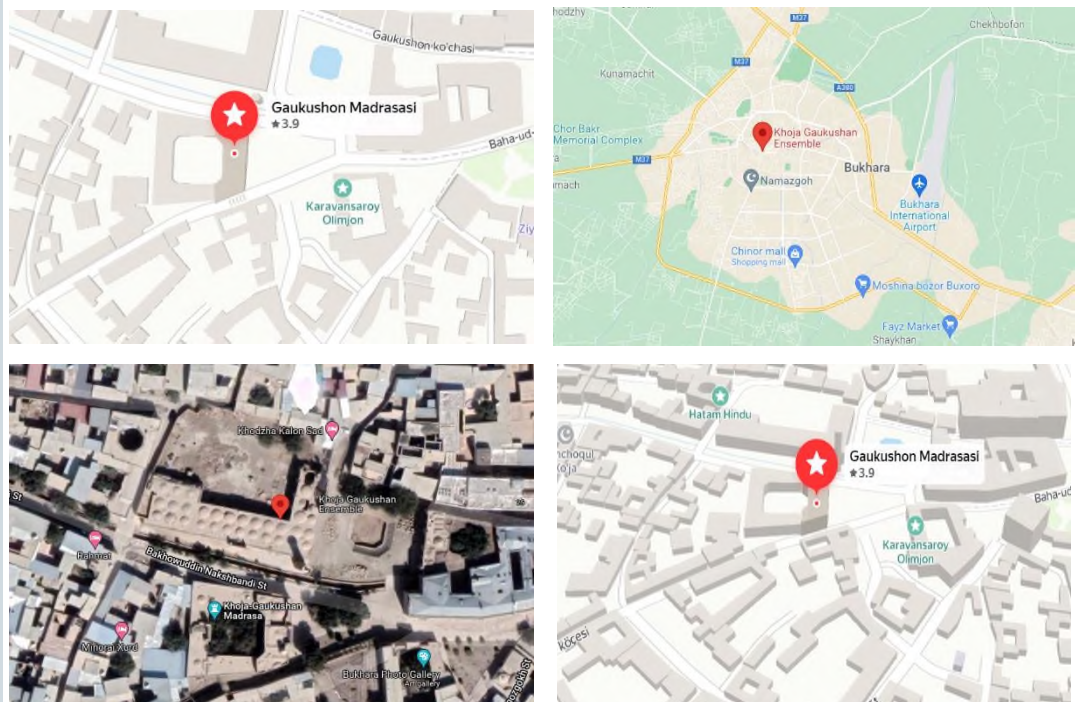
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	07.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	21.6 "	N	64 °	24 '	58.8 "	E			
Area surface	Total area of the Gaukushon madrasah is 8416,4 square meters.										
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street										
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the centre of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Gaukushon complex location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.</p>
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² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

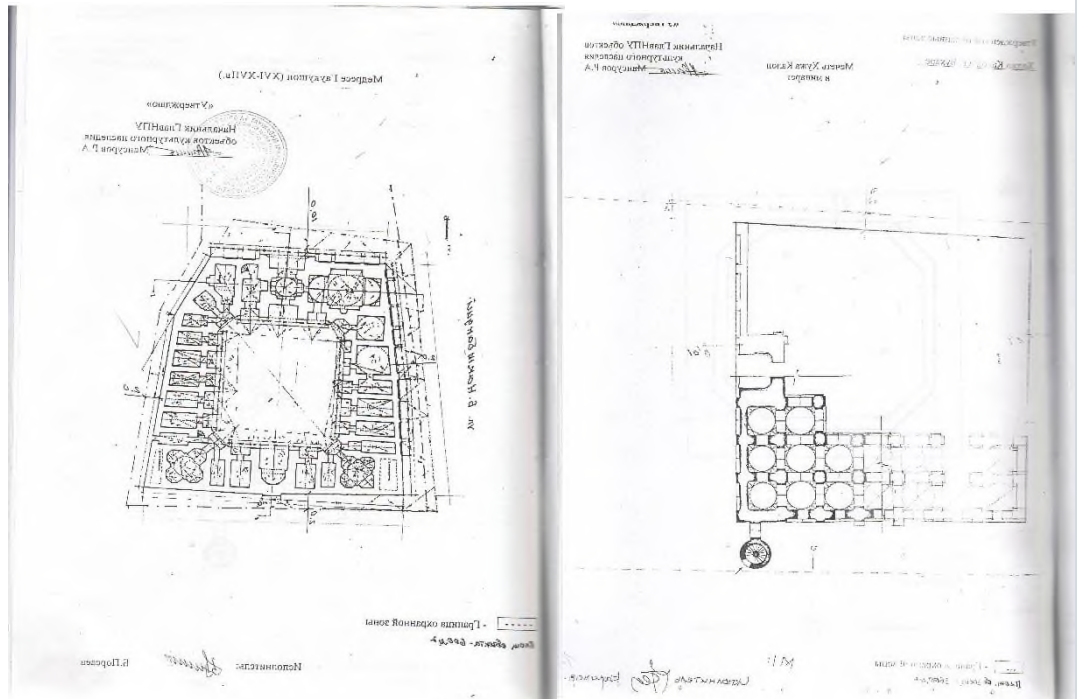
5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The Khoja-Gaukushan Ensemble is one of the largest architectural complexes in the center of Bukhara. Along with a number of other buildings in central Bukhara, it is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The name Gaukushan means "killing bulls" as the site was previously home to an animal trading area. The complex includes a madrasa and a mosque with a tall and wide minaret, equal in width to the Khoja Kalon minaret, but shorter.</p> <p>Madrasah Gaukushan (Gaukushon) (Uzb. Govkushon madrasasi) is the building of the madrasah of the architectural ensemble Khoja-Gaukushan in the historical center of Bukhara (Uzbekistan), erected in 1562-1565 under the Uzbek ruler Abdullah Khan II at the expense of the representative of the clergy of the Dzhuybar sheikh - Khoja Sa'ad, known under the nickname "Khoja Kalon", which is reflected in the name of the complex. Located to the west of the dome, Toki-Sarrafon exchanger behind the buildings of Russian architecture of the late 19th - early 20th centuries.</p> <p>The name Gaukushan ("killing bulls") is due to the fact that there was a slaughterhouse on this place until the 16th century. A little later, after the construction of the madrasah, the second Juma mosque of Bukhara, known as the "Khoja Mosque", a houz and a low minaret, were built around it, in imitation of the Kalyan minaret. Much later, caravanserais were built nearby.</p> <p>The layout of the madrasah is traditional, it consists of halls that were a classroom and a mosque, an inner courtyard, surrounded by a circle of one-story hujras. The two-aiwan madrasah received a trapezoidal plan, which was due to the shape of the built-up area. With a one-story structure of the entire building, to make it more monumental, the main facade was arranged as a two-story building. This technique was then used in the later madrasahs of Bukhara, Khiva and other regions of Maverannah.</p> <p>As part of the "Historic Center of the City of Bukhara" in 1993, it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites; is an object of cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. It is also an object of tourist service and display, where the workshop of master chasers is located.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Erected in 1562-1565 under the Uzbek ruler Abdullah Khan II	

Artistic/architectural Style	c, b	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
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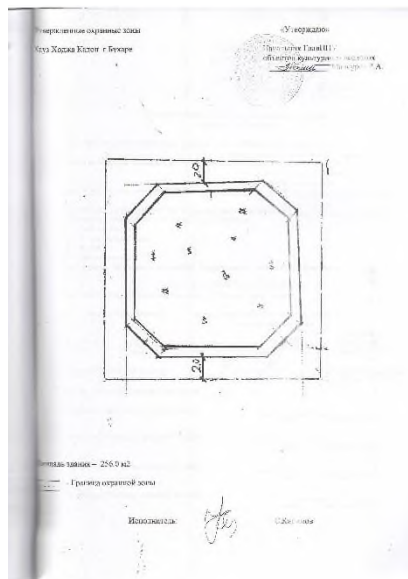
Surrounding setting description	To the right of the Gaukushon complex is located surrounded by residents houses from the western, southern, northern part. There is Olimjon caravanserai from the east-southern part.	
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Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



The madrasah Gaukushan

The Xuja Kalon Mosque



The Hauz of the Complex

Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.	
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⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.	
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	2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	1996-1997- restoration works were done. Nowadays, it is planning to restore the object by an entrepreneur for later use from the object. However, because of some wrong projects, it is stopped by the department of cultural heritage.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	5	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	5	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	5	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education, Religious
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">4</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">a, b</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in	No data

management issues

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)

a, b

a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent

Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)

<https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022

<https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022

<https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2020

Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

Main problem with the restoration works in the complex, it is started two years ago but not finished yet, because of restoration plan was not correct and it is stopped by Heritage department of the Bukhara.

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Gaukushon, Bukhara 2013
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
4. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2020

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Minaret and Mosque of the complex



Source: Author: Inside the Mosque, door is closed. It has not in a good condition.



Source: Author: Hauz of the complex



Source: Author: Madrasah of the Gaukushon complex. It is closed.



Source: Author: View of the Mosque of the complex

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Abdurahmani Alam madrasah
Other names	Mirzo Abdurakhmoni Alam, or Alam.

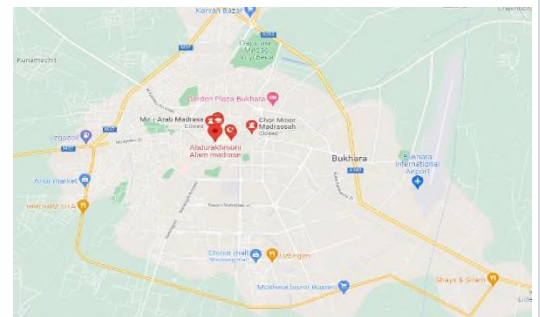
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	09.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	21.188 "	N	64 °	25 '	0.529 "	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	Total area of the object is 406.4 square meters										
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nakshband street										
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the center of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Abdurahman Alam madrasah location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Abdurakhmani Alam Madrassah or Mirzo Abdurakhmoni Alam, or Alam.</p> <p>Madrassah Abdurakhmoni Alam is located in the central historical part of the old city of Bukhara. The madrasah is part of the Gaukushon architectural ensemble.</p> <p>The madrasah was built on the initiative and at the expense of Mirzo Abdurakhmoni Alam. Alam - abbr. from alam al-'umara - the most learned of scientists, so the highest of the muftis was called in the Emirate of Bukhara.</p> <p>He was appointed from the mudarrises of the Gaukushon madrasah. A fatwa or riwayat was then only valid when it was sealed with the seal of the alam.</p> <p>Mirza Abdurakhmon Alam, who built the madrasah, was one of the most educated figures of his time. During the reign of Emir Haidar, he was appointed to the post of alam.</p> <p>The Abdurakhmoni Alam Madrasah is mentioned in the book of the Russian Orientalist, Corresponding Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences - N.V. Khanykov (1822-1878) "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" (St. e. in the Amir list where their waqf is indicated, there are 103, the main 60 are as follows; 1) The Kukaltash Madrasah has 150 rooms, its mudarris receives 360 tills, ... 36) Aglyam (Alam) Madrasah ... "According to archival documents relating to the activities of the madrasah, one can learn that the mudarris of this educational institution received a salary of 25 gold coins.</p> <p>There were 21 cells (hujrs) for students in the two-storied, baked-brick madrasah of Abdurakhmoni Alam.</p> <p>Abdurakhmoni Alam Madrasah was built in the traditional style of the Central Asian madrasah. The madrasah is rectangular in plan. On the longitudinal axis from west to east there is a portal entrance, behind it is a rectangular yard with cut corners of the madrasah. On the first floor there are premises of the mosque and darskhona, and on the second floor there are living quarters for students of the madrasah.</p> <p>The madrasah is flanked at the corners by towers - guldasta - from the front western side.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		Date of construction 1809.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description		Madrasah is surrounded by historical objects. The western part has Hauz and the mosque of the Gaukushon. The south part has Olimjon caravanserai and hotels. Northern part has hotel and house of the local residents.

Утвержденные охранные зоны

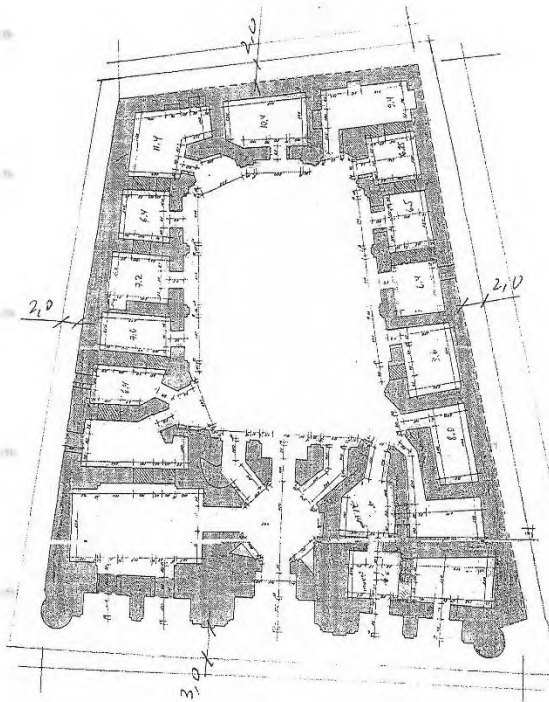
Медресе Альам в г.Бухаре

«Утверждаю»

Начальник ГлавНПУ
объектов культурного наследия
Мансуров Р.А.



Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



ул. Б. Накишбанди

----- - Граница охранной зоны

406,4 м²

Исполнитель:

Б.Порсаев

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

3

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

1. Salinity erodes the construction object.

2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.

Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">1</div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">2</div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">2</div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">5</div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	1	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		It is used as a Chayxana(cafè) before

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Education	
10.2. Current use of the element		
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, <input type="checkbox"/> b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-abdurahmoni-alam/ - 09.02.2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The back of the wall and gate are neglected. The facilities requires special attention and restoration.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-abdurahmoni-alam/> - 09.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Abdurahmon Alam madrasah, Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: View of the Abdurahmon Alam Madrasah



Source: Author: Abdurahman Alam Madrasah



Source: Author: Hauz and madrasah

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Toki Sarrafon
Other names	Uzbek and Tajik Toqi Sarrofon / Togi Sarrofon

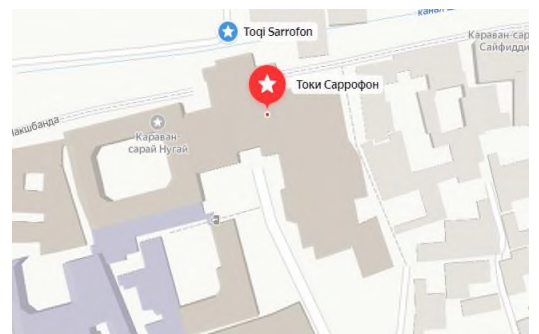
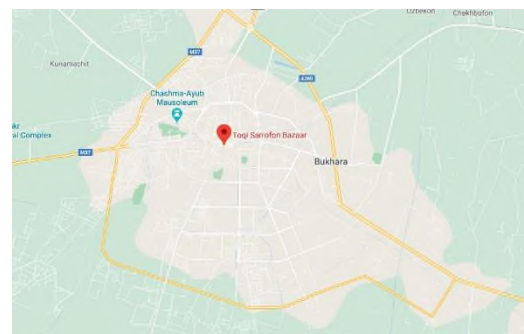
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	10.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 21.0 " N	64 ° 25 ' 07.0 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Toki Sarrafon" is 1868 square meters. Conservation zone 2100 meters square				
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, B.Naqshband street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Toqi Sarrafon is located at the center of the Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 150 meters from heritage. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

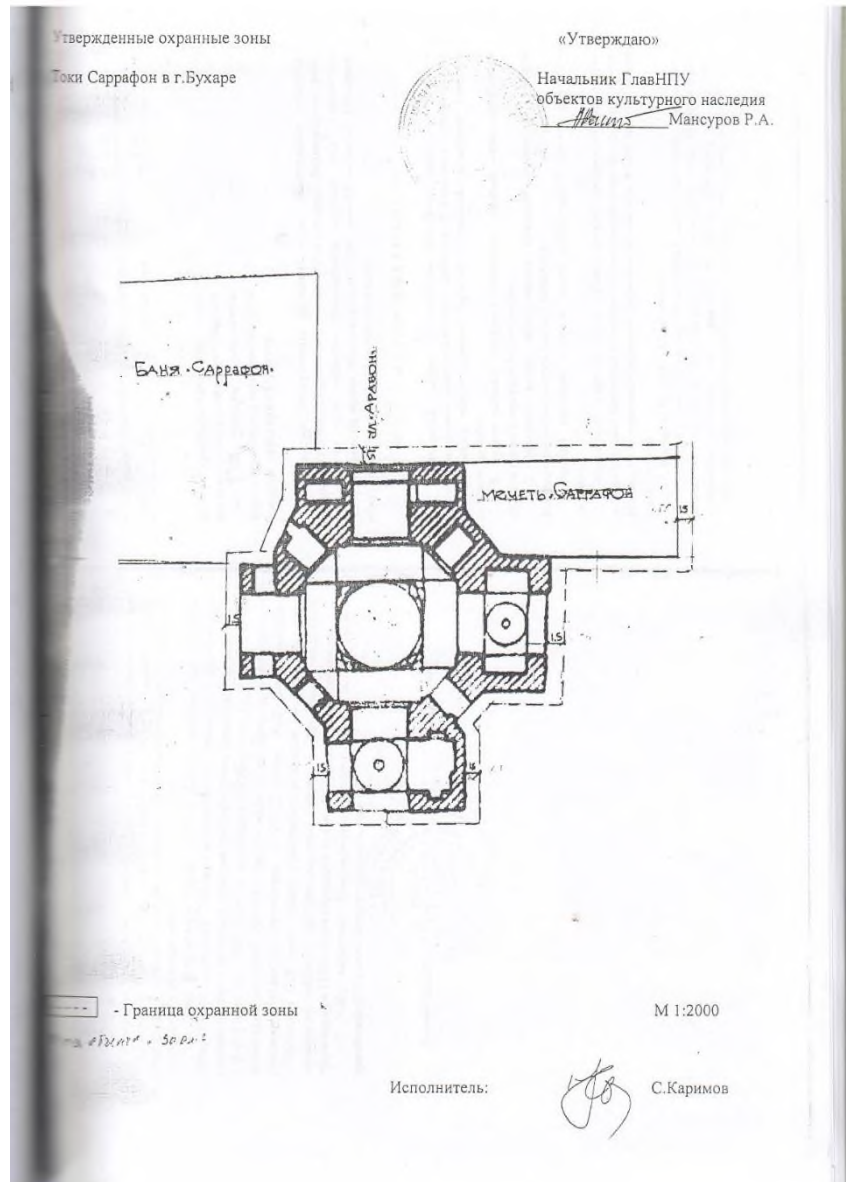
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.1 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Toki Sarrofon is a traditional covered bazaar in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Until the middle of the 20th century, it was used as an ordinary bazaar, where everyday things and accessories were sold, being one of the main covered bazaars in Bukhara. The building of the covered bazaar was built in the traditional Persian style, and is no different from similar covered traditional bazaars in the ancient cities of Iran, such as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz or Mashhad.</p> <p>The name Toki Sarrofon comes from the Persian and Tajik languages, and is translated as Dome exchange (Sarrofon - money changers,), since in the first few centuries of the existence of this bazaar, a large number of money changers and merchants were located in it, there was an exchange of currencies between those who arrived in Bukhara by merchants and traders from the Khorezm Khanate, Kokand Khanate, Iranian Empire, Afghanistan, Russian Empire, Arabia, Ottoman Empire, Chinese Empire, India.</p> <p>Today Toki Sarrofon is a popular attraction, inside of which there are mainly souvenir shops and stalls selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts such as dishes, clothes, coins, jewelry, figurines, carpets, books, musical instruments, paintings, etc.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		It was built in the 16th century, more precisely in 1534-1535, during the reign of Ubaydulla Khan from the Uzbek dynasty of Sheibanids. One of several covered bazaars in Bukhara.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field)s</p>
Surrounding setting description		The bazaar building is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Bakhauddin Nakshbandi and Arabon streets, next to the Shahrud canal (most of this canal is now underground), a hundred meters southwest of the Lyabi Hauz complex. In one part of the bazaar building there is a small mosque of the same name, as well as the Sarrofon hammam.
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)		



Plan of the Toki Sarrafon

Comments Plan of the heritage was taken from Bukhara cultural heritage department

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards	No data	

(specify existent documents)	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, i, n, l, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">3</div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">4</div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">2</div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">5</div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">4</div>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design,
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		materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Toqi Zargaron used for selling jewellery products that were famous for Central Asia, however, nowadays only some souvenirs shops exist inside the jewellery shops. No data if it is preservation works in the books, historical documents and government cadastre.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	4	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Heritage is using for trade as it is the original purpose. However not for place of exchange money	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Toki Sarrafon was used for money exchange and trade purposes
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10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural, Trade of souvenirs.
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="3"/> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	The place is vital economically for traders who are working in the area nowadays.
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO. This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a,b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/torgovjy-kupol-toki-sarrofon/ - 10.02.2021 https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Токи_Заправон - wikipedia, 10.02.2021

signage, web, apps, etc.)

Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Тоқи Саррафон — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
2. Klaus Pander. Tak-e Sarrafan. Zentralasien, 2004
3. Bradley Mayhew, Greg Bloom, John Noble, Dean Starnes. Covered Bazaars, 2010.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: View of Toki Sarrafon from east



Source: Author: Inside the Toki Sarrafon.



Source: Author: Goods of traders



Source: Author: Toki Sarrafon

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Toqi Telpakfurushon
Other names	Uzbek and Tajik : Toqi Telpakfurushon / Тоқи Телпақфурушон, Toki Khuja Ahmadi Paron

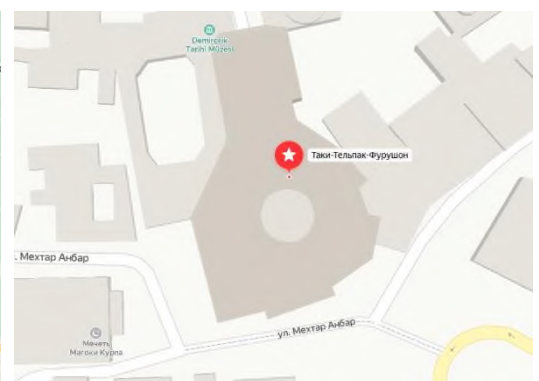
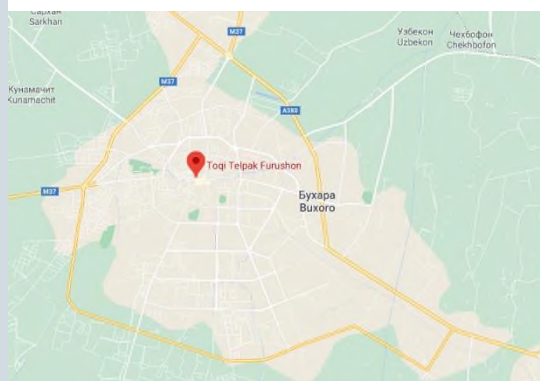
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	10.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 25.8 " N	64 ° 25 ' 02.8 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Toki Telpakfurushon" is 1361,25 square meters.				
*Address	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, Haqiqat street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Bus station and parking area is located side if the Toki Telpakfrushon that easy to reach to the heritage.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads'
-----------------------	-----------------	----------	--------------	--

market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

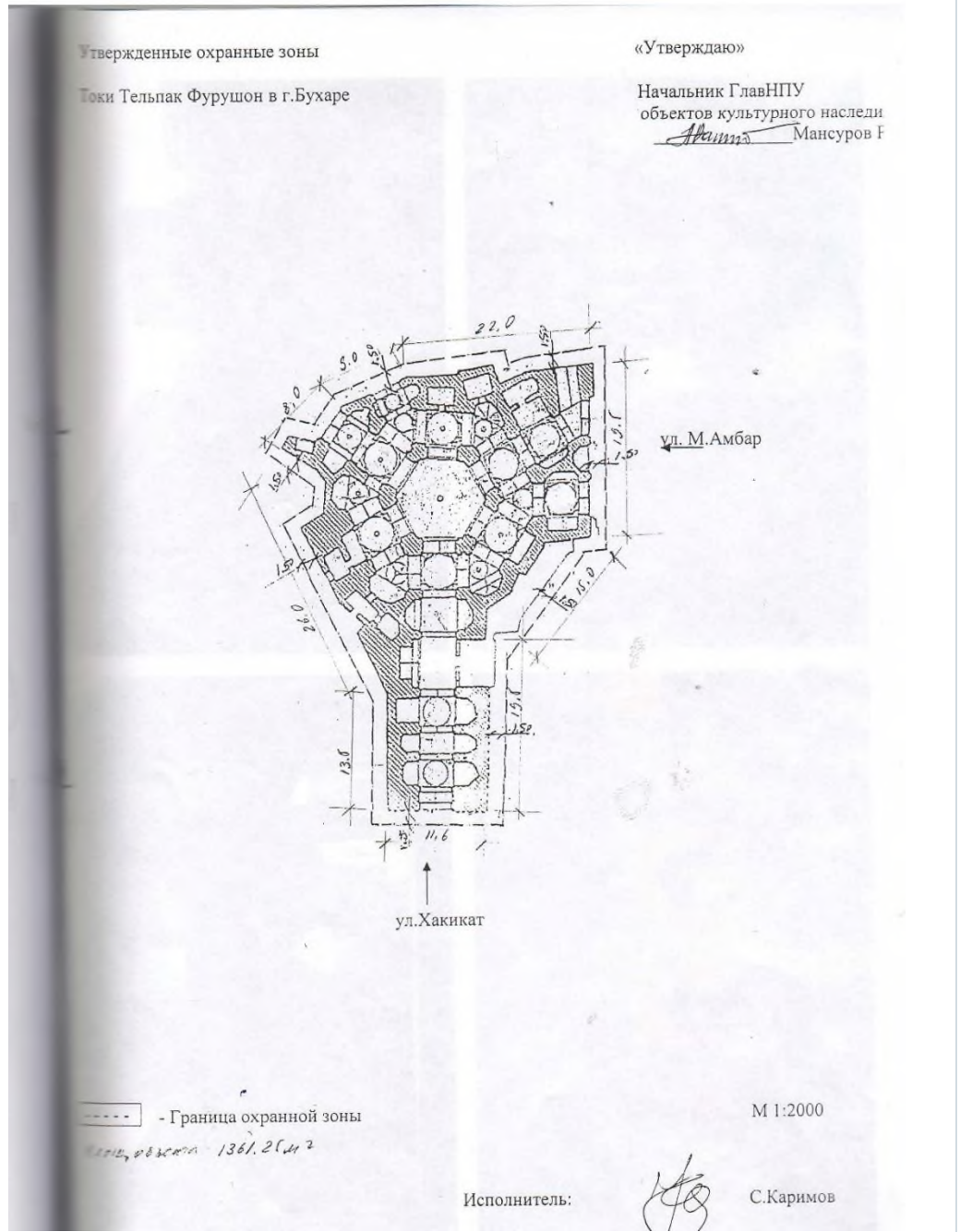
5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Toki Telpakfurushon is a traditional covered bazaar in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, Uzbekistan. One of several old covered bazaars in Bukhara. Until the middle of the 20th century, it was used as a regular bazaar, where mainly jewelry was sold, but part of the bazaar was used as a regular bazaar, where various accessories were sold. The building of the covered bazaar was built in the traditional Persian style, and is no different from similar covered traditional bazaars in the ancient cities of Iran, such as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz or Mashhad.</p> <p>The name Toki Telpakfuruson comes from the Persian and Tajik languages, and translates as Dome of headwear merchants (Telpak is a traditional massive headdress made of sheep's wool), since in some periods it housed a large number of shops and headwear shops where various types of men's and women's skullcaps, massive woolen hats and the like. Previously, this covered bazaar was also known as Toki Kitobfuruson (Dome of Book Sellers), Toki Chorsukhi Ohanin (Dome of Iron Accessories), Toki Khoja Muhammad Parron (Dome of Khoja Muhammad Parron). Warehouses, caravanserais, hotels, and merchants' shops were built around the building of the covered bazaar.</p> <p>The building has a large dome as well as several smaller domes. Built with ceramic bricks. Today Toki Telpakfurushon is a popular attraction, inside which there are mainly souvenir shops and shops selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts such as dishes, clothes, coins, jewelry, figurines, carpets, books, musical instruments, paintings, etc. n, as well as workshops.</p> <p>In addition, Khoja Ahmad Paron's tomb is in Toki Telpakfrushon. Toki's second name also derives from his name. The tomb's time of origin has not yet been identified. There is insufficient information on his personality. Various stories indicate that he was the chief of the Bukhara Mirshabs(Police). During his time, Bukhara was so quiet because he was very harsh on offenders. After performing his duties while standing on Toki Telpakfrushon, after death was buried here.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Built in the 16th century, or rather in 1570-1571, during the formal reign of Iskander Khan from the Uzbek dynasty of Sheibanids. The actual ruler of the Bukhara Khanate at that time was his son, Abdullah Khan II.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o -Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting	The bazaar building is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Khakikat street, next to the rest of the	

description

main attractions of the ancient city. The Toki Telpakfurushon located central part of the city, surrounded with Bozori Kord bath from north, Magoki Kurpa from west and parking place (not suitable) from south.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Sketched Plan of the Toki Telpakfrushon

Comments

Plan of the heritage was taken from Bukhara cultural heritage department

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.</p>	
Interventions and	No data	

restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, c, e, f, n, l, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">4</div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">4</div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">2</div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">5</div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	4	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Heritage is using for trade as it is the original purpose.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Trade	
10.2. Current use of the element		
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural, Trade of souvenirs.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	The place is vital economically for traders who are working in the area nowadays.	
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	

EDITORIAL

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a,b,c	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/torgovj-kupol-toki-telpakfurushon/ - 10.02.2021 https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Токи_Тельпакфурушон - wikipedia, - 10.02.2021	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

--

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Токи Телпакфурушон — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
2. Пугаченкова Г. А. Зодчество Центральной Азии. XV век. — Ташкент: Изд. им. Гафура Гуляма, 1976. — 115 с. — 3000 экз.
3. Klaus Pander: Tak-e Telpak Furushan. In: Zentralasien. 5. aktualisierte Auflage. DuMont Reiseverlag, 2004, ISBN 3-7701-3680-2, Kapitel Bucharra, die Edle, S. 161 (DuMont Kunstreiseführer).
4. Bradley Mayhew, Greg Bloom, John Noble, Dean Starnes: Covered Bazaars. In: Central Asia. 5. Auflage. Lonely Planet, 2010, ISBN 978-1-74179-148-8, Kapitel Bukhara, S. 259.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

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Source: Author: view from the south of the building



Source: Author: view from the western-south of the heritage and parking place.



Source: Author: inside column of the heritage



Source: Author: Trade rooms and merchant's goods



Source: Author: Central part of the Toki Telpakfurushon, below the main dome



Source: Author: Main dome of the heritage.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Toki Zargaron
Other names	

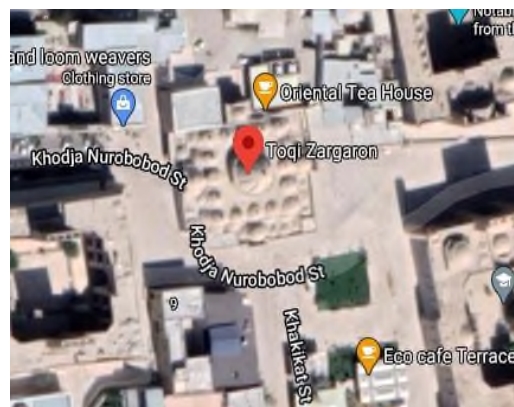
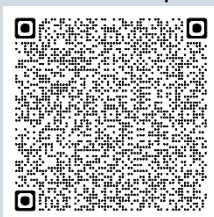
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	13.11.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 34.9 " N	64 ° 25 ' 00.1 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Toki Zargaron" is 1868 square meters. Conservation zone 2100 meters square				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Khakikat street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Toki Zargaron is located at the Western part Old City of the Bukhara. Public transport pass around the Old City, the nearest bus station is situated 850 meters from it. Visitors could use a bicycle to reach the heritage.				

Location map



¹Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.6 km from built heritage and train station 19.6 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Toki Zargaron (Uzbek and Tadjik Toqi Zargaron) is a traditionally covered bazaar in the Historic Centre of Bukhara. The largest among several old, covered bazaars in Bukhara, and the most complex in construction and arrangement in the city. Until the middle of the 20th century, it was used as a regular bazaar, where mainly jewellery was sold, but part of the bazaar was used as a regular bazaar, where various accessories were sold. The building of the covered bazaar was built in a traditional Persian style, and is no different from similar covered traditional bazaars in the ancient cities of Iran, such as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz or Mashhad[4].</p> <p>The name Toki Zargaron comes from the Persian and Tajik languages, and translates as Dome of jewelers (Zargar is a jeweler, Zargaron is a jeweler products), since in the first few centuries of the existence of this bazaar, it housed a large number (more than 35) jewellery workshops and shops, where jewelry made of gold, silver and other precious stones and metals, products and accessories made of precious stones and metals were sold, gold, silver and copper coins were minted, including possibly part of the coins of the Bukhara tanga - the currency of the Bukhara Khanate, and then the Bukhara Emirate. Warehouses, caravanserais, hotels, merchants' shops were built around the building of the covered bazaar[2].</p> <p>The building has a large dome as well as several smaller domes. Built with ceramic bricks. The square base of the main dome rests on eight pillars, the bottom of which resembles a polygonal drum. Its dimensions are 45.4 * 43.5 meters. At a height of 16.7 meters, the main circle of the dome allows light to enter the building through 16 windows. The height of the domes above the shops is 5-7 meters[5].</p> <p>Today Toki Zargaron is a popular attraction, inside which there are mainly souvenir shops and shops selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts such as dishes, clothes, coins, jewelry, figurines, carpets, books, musical instruments, paintings, etc., as well as workshops of jewelers and blacksmiths.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	<p>Built-in the 16th century, or preferably in 1586-1587, during the reign of Abdullah Khan II from the Uzbek dynasty of Sheibanids.</p>	

Artistic/architectural Style

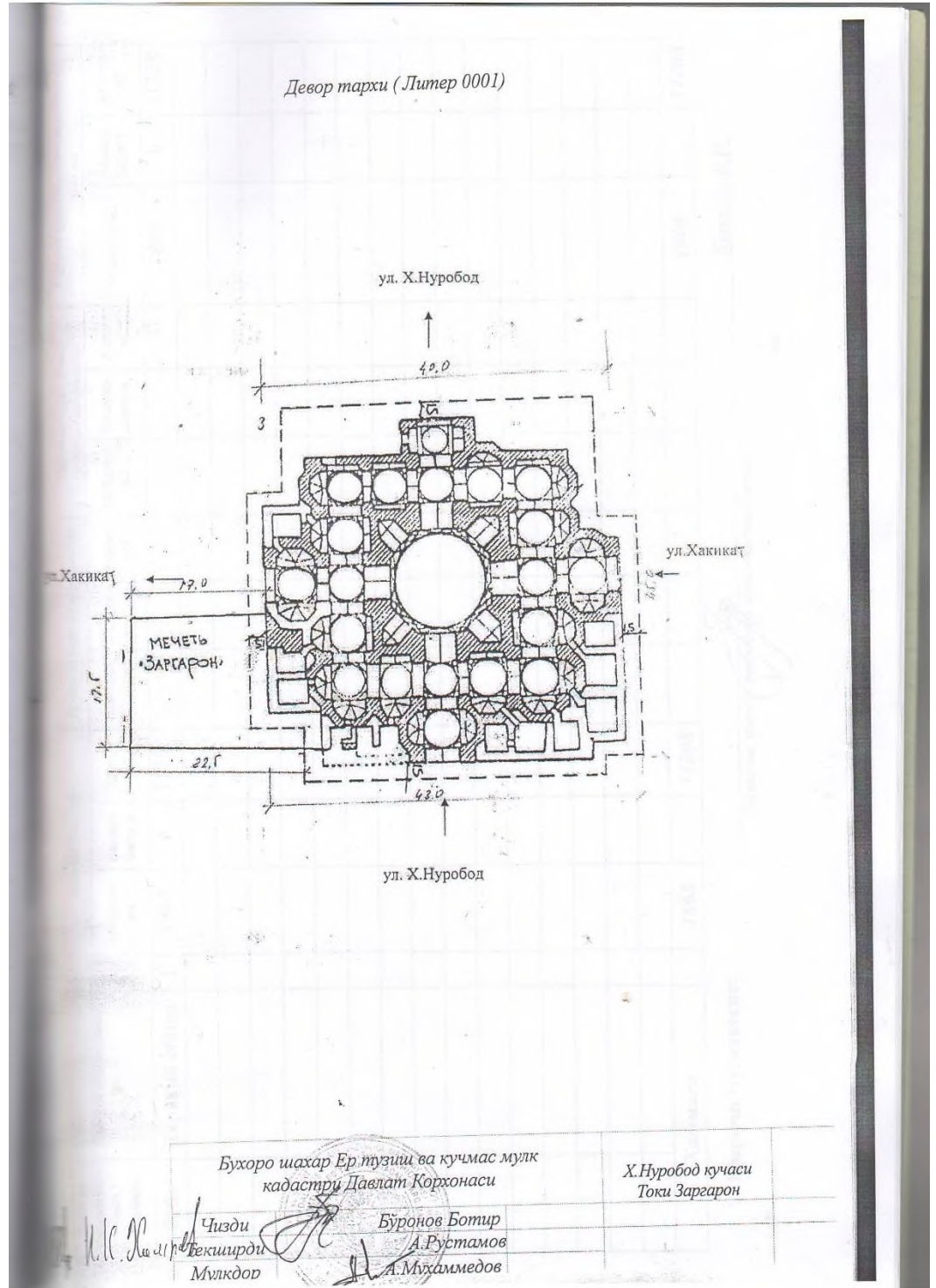
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The bazaar building is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Khakikat and Khoja Nurabad streets, 20 meters northeast of the Poi-Kalyan ensemble, in the vicinity of the Ulugbek madrasah. North part of the madrasah after conservation area located homes of local people.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, c, e, f, n, l, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, 	

of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Toqi Zargaron used for selling jewellery products that were famous for Central Asia, however, nowadays only some souvenirs shops exist inside the jewellery shops. No datas it is preservation works in the books, historical documents and government cadastre.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	4	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Heritage is using for trade as it is the original purpose, but, goods are different, before they were jewellery mainly, nowadays materials, souvenirs and etc.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Trade, financial, a place where people gather for listening order of the government. A place where criminals are punished by showing them to the public.
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural, Trade of souvenirs.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	The place is vital economically for traders who are working in the area nowadays.	

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in 	

	<p>the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a,b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a,b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a,b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)			

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Тоқи Заргарон — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
2. Пугаченкова Г. А. Зодчество Центральной Азии. XV век. — Ташкент: Изд. им. Гафура Гуляма, 1976. — 115 с. — 3000 экз.
3. Klaus Pander: Tak-e Sargaran. In: Zentralasien. 5. aktualisierte Auflage. DuMont Reiseverlag, 2004, ISBN 3-7701-3680-2, Kapitel Buchara, die Edle, S. 160 (DuMont Kunstreiseführer).
4. Bradley Mayhew, Greg Bloom, John Noble, Dean Starnes: Covered Bazaars. In: Central Asia. 5. Auflage. Lonely Planet, 2010, ISBN 978-1-74179-148-8, Kapitel Bukhara, S. 259.
5. Shavkat Bobojonov, Sharif shahar yodgorliklari. Buxoro. Buxoro nashryoti, 2017 yil

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: view of Toki Zargaron from south-eastern



Source: Author: picture from the east side



Source: Author: The author took the photo



Source: Author



Source: Author: inner shops and souvenirs (there possible to see that tables could prevent to move)

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Tim Abdulla khan (trading dome Bukhara)
Other names	

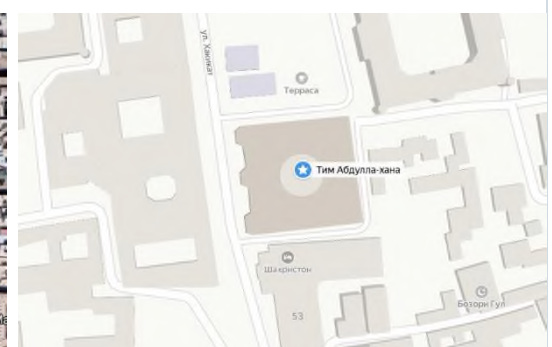
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	08.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 ° 46 ' 31.5 " N	64 ° 25 ' 01.1 " E				
Area surface	Total area of heritage is 1888 square meters[1].					
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Haqiqat street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Tim Abdulla khan trading house located in the tourism street that movement of car, public transport prohibited. Near bus station located 210 meters away from heritage. It is easy to reach by foot.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk)	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount)
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			road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The trading dome located in the center and on the side of the road.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 5 km from built heritage and train station 14 km from it.

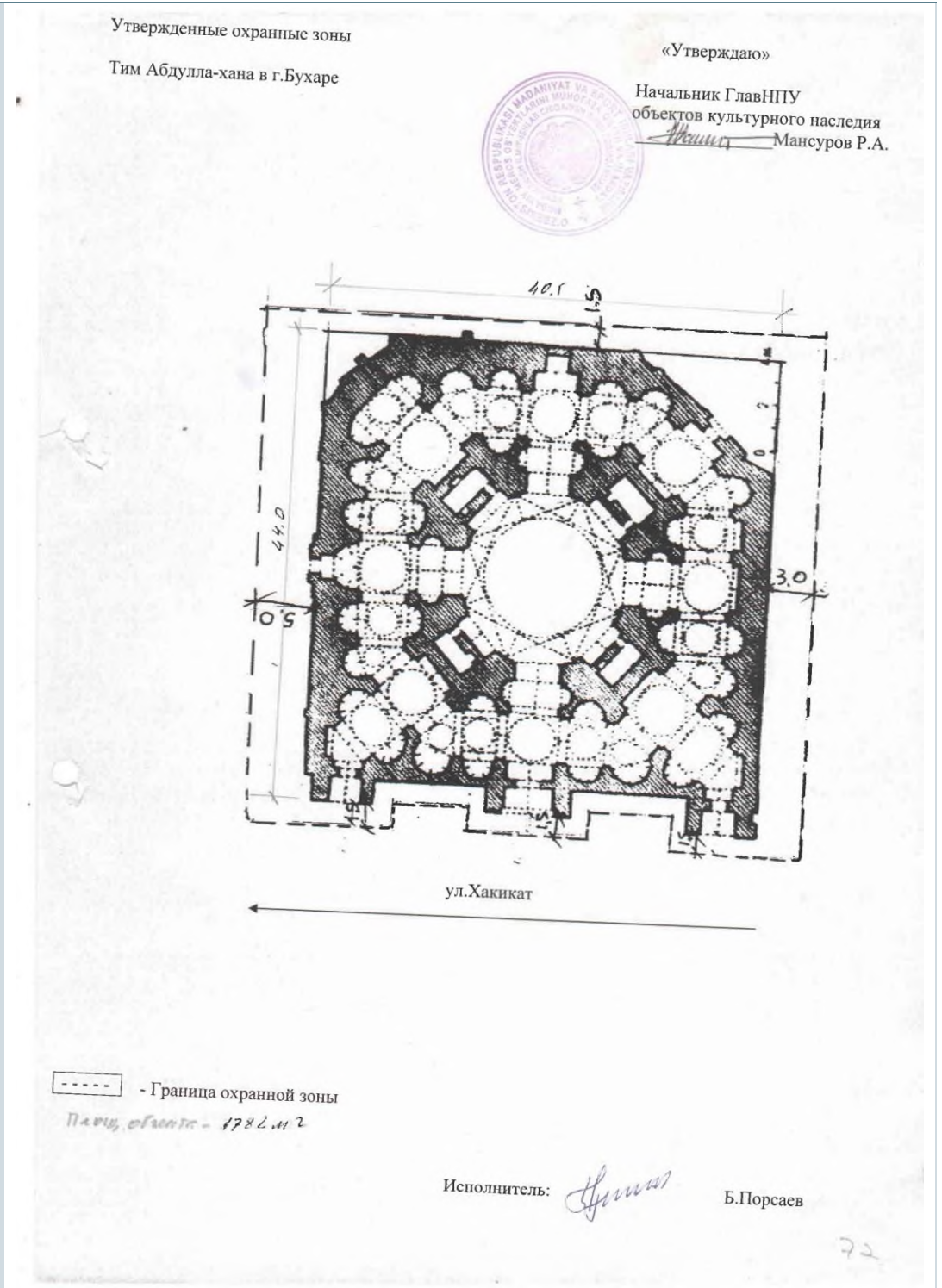
² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Tim Abdullah-khana, also known as the Trade Dome Abdullah-khana, is a traditional covered bazaar in the historical center of Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Built in the 16th century, or rather in 1577, during the formal reign of Iskander Khan from the Uzbek dynasty of Sheibanids. The actual ruler of the Bukhara Khanate at that time was his son, Abdullah Khan II. One of several covered bazaars in Bukhara. The main difference between Tim Abdullah Khan and other covered bazaars of the city is that it is a completely closed room with a gate.</p> <p>Until the middle of the 20th century, it was used as an ordinary bazaar, where everyday things and accessories were sold, being one of the main covered bazaars in Bukhara. The building of the covered bazaar was built in the traditional Persian style, and is no different from similar covered traditional bazaars in the ancient cities of Iran, such as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz or Mashhad.</p> <p>The name Tim Abdullakhan comes from the Persian and Tajik languages, and translates as the Closed Room of Abdullah Khan. The word tim in Persian and Tajik refers to a closed public building, and some parts of the caravanserai. In the first few centuries of the existence of this bazaar, it mainly sold fabrics (silk, woolen, cotton, linen and others) and Bukhara carpets, as well as carpets brought from neighboring states, such as the Khorezm Khanate, Kokand Khanate, Iran, Afghanistan.</p> <p>Nowadays, Tim Abdullah Khan is a popular attraction, inside which there are mainly souvenir shops and shops selling antiques, souvenirs, handicrafts, such as dishes, clothes, coins, jewelry, figurines, carpets, books, musical instruments, paintings, etc. etc.</p> <p>The exterior decorations and inscriptions of the building have not survived to this day. The building is a quadrangle. At the top of the building, in the center, there is a high dome with a diameter of 10 meters. Around the large dome are smaller domes. Has one entrance from the west side of the building. Light enters the building from small holes in the belt of the dome.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		Built in the 16th century, or rather in 1577
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Surrounding setting description		The bazaar building is located in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, on Khakikat street, next to the Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, 50 meters east of the Poi-Kalyan ensemble.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments Sketched plans of the element were taken from Yandex Map

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.

Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	1983-1986 - carried out restoration [4]
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, l, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 3 </div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 4 </div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 5 </div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	5	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Tim Abdulla Khan is using the original purpose, place for trading.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Trading Dome	
10.2. Current use of the element		
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Trading house Bukhara	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a,b,	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/torgovji-kupol-timi-abdullohon/ 08.02.2021 https://cutt.ly/XkmoxyS , 08.02.2021	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Абдуллахон тими — Национальная энциклопедия Узбекистана (узб.). — Ташкент, 2000—2005.
2. Klaus Pander: Tim des Abdullah Khan. In: Zentralasien. 5. aktualisierte Auflage. DuMont Reiseverlag, 2004, ISBN 3-7701-3680-2, Kapitel Buchara, die Edle, S. 160 f. (DuMont Kunstreiseführer).
3. Bradley Mayhew, Greg Bloom, John Noble, Dean Starnes: Covered Bazaars. In: Central Asia. 5. Auflage. Lonely Planet, 2010, ISBN 978-1-74179-148-8, Kapitel Bukhara, S. 259.
4. Cadastral plan of Tim Abdulla Khan, Bukhara cultural heritage department. Bukhara 2012

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrence gate of the Tim Abdulla khan



Source: Author: Inner view of the Trading Dome.



Source: Author: The south walls of the the Trading dome. Possible to see the affect of the humidity



Source: Author: Haqiqat street. Faced of the Tim Abdulla Khan

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Rashid Caravanserai
Other names	Caravanserai Rashid or Abdurashid Afghan

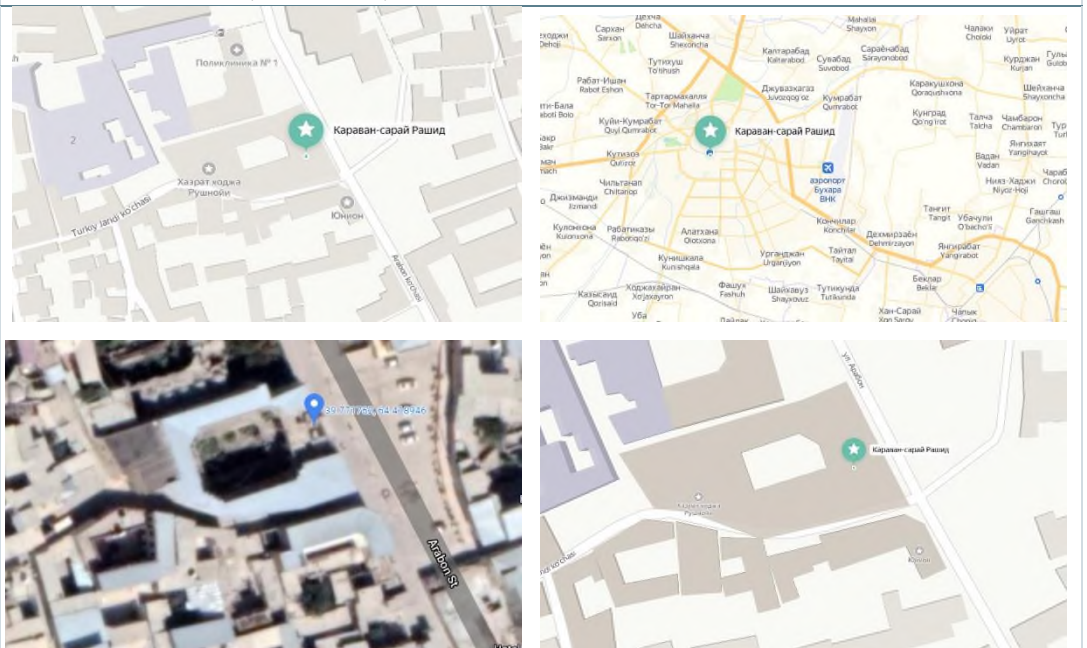
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	11.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 18.3 " N	64 ° 25 ' 08.2 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Rashid Caravanserai" is 1085.7 square meters.				
*Address	"Turki Jandi" MFY, Arabon street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Caravanserai located near the Toki Sarrafian (south). Near bus station around 150 meters away. Light cars could not enter the street from the east because of saving the safety of pedestrians. However, it is possible to come from the south part of the city.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

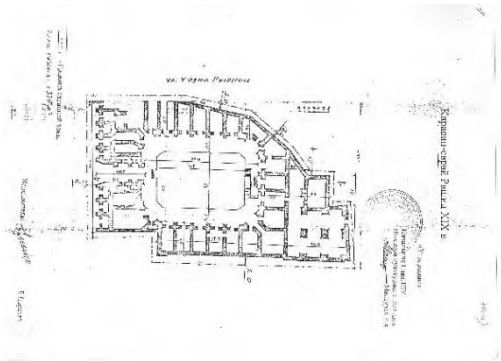
National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

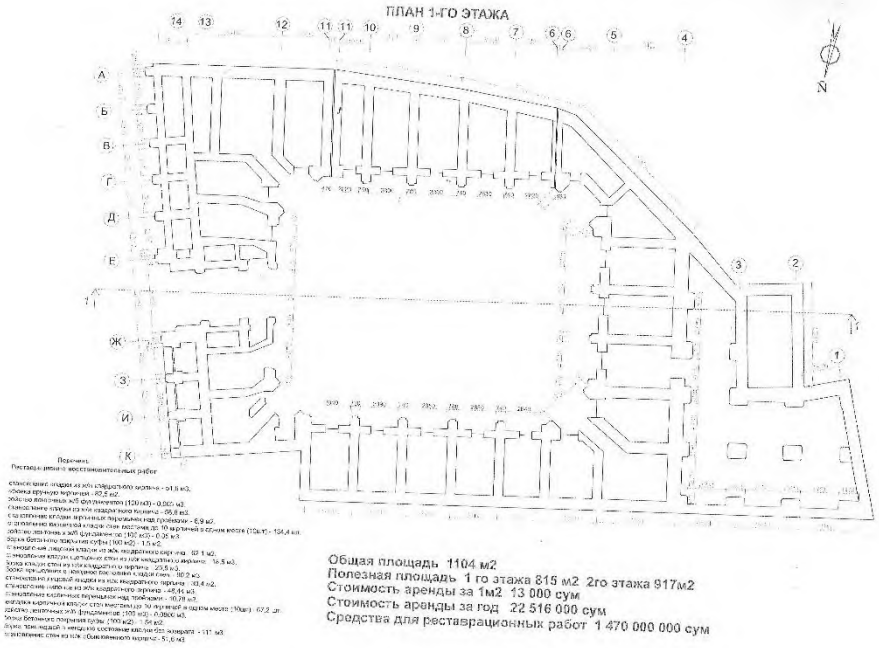
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

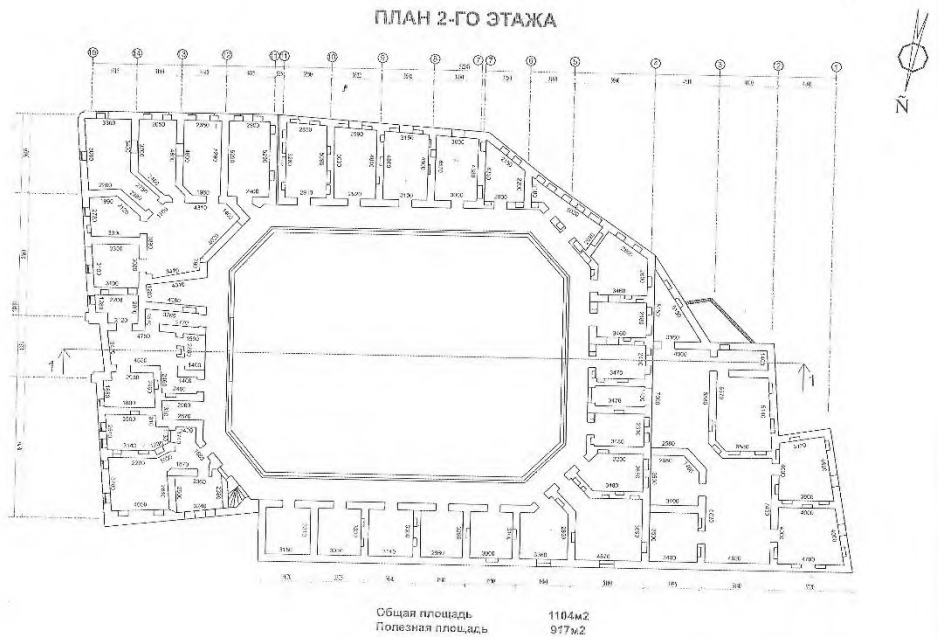
³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		Before the events of 1920, the shed of the wholesale tea trade and manufactory of Afghan merchants, the barn was built by a wealthy Afghan merchant named Rashid. In the large caravanserai of Saroyi Rashid, Afghan merchants constantly lived, replacing each other, who came here with goods. They traded Indian goods in Bukhara (tea, indigo, muslin), exported mainly Russian goods from Bukhara. For many years, the Rashid caravanserai served as a hostel, then it was empty, partially repaired.
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)		Heritage was built in the nineteenth century. The exact date does not exist. Not available to find the information.
Artistic/architectural Style	c	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description		From the south and west part the Rashid caravanserai surrounded by residents home. From the north it is near the Toki sarrafon (1534-1535), the east side has an open area that residents are using as a parking place.
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)	Rashid Caravanserei plan	



Plan of the first floor of Rashid Caravansarei



Plan of the second floor of Rashid Caravansarei

Comments

Plan of the heritage was taken from Bukhara cultural heritage department (cadastral plan).

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	2	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, n, o, l, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, 	

of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact

	adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	The Rashid Caravansarei was given to the rent for the investor. The investor is doing some restoration works in the heritage. It is changed than before in terms of condition and resistance. It is challenging to find information about caravansarei. It must be learned deeply to understand the place of it in Bukhara and Silk Road.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Accommodation facility for traders from Afganistan
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use, Restoration works are going in the heritage
--	---

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="3"/>	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in
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	<p>the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="c"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/karavansaraj-rashid/ - 10.02.2021
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Information about heritage is not available anywhere. It demands to learn by historically and doing some researches related to Caravansarei

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of Rashid caravansarei. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Bukhara. 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: www.rusrav.uz: Rashid Caravansarei before construction and restoration



Source: Author: view from the front side after reconstruction works of Rashid Caravansarei



Source: Author: Rashid caravansarei. It is closed. Construction works in going inner part of the heritage



Source: Author: heritage is under construction

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Caravanserai Olimjon or Abdullojon
Other names	

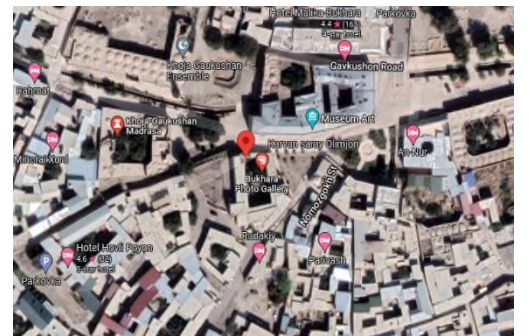
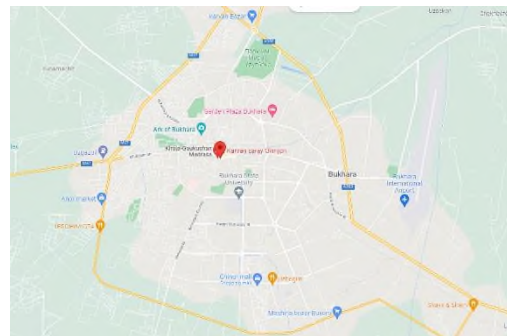
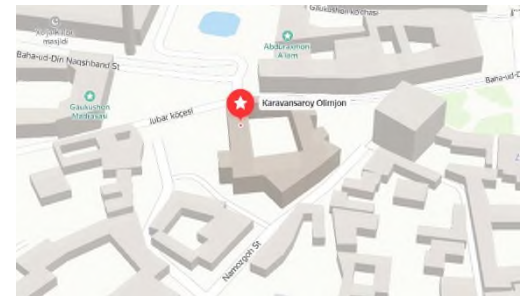
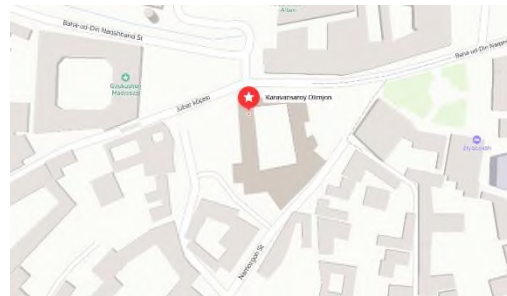
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	08.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	19.317 "	N	64 °	25 '	0.299 "	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the object is 1800 square meters										
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nashband street										
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the center of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Olimjon Caravanserai location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES
Typology⁴

a

a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); **b** - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); **c** - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); **d** - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; **e** - Others (specify in comments field)

Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

The caravanserai Olimjon is located in the central historical part of the old city of Bukhara, to the east of the Gaukushon madrasah.

Before the events of 1920, the office of the Kavkaz-Mercury transport society was located here. Russian firms rented caravanserais for a long time and rebuilt them, adapting them to their needs. Thus, the transport company "Kavkaz-Mercury" at the beginning of the 20th century rented the large caravanserai Olimjon, made of baked bricks, which belonged to the treasury and was inhabited by Indians, and consisted of many small cells. Having rebuilt them in a European way, the company placed its office here, and the part of the building overlooking the street was adapted for a shop.

The caravanserai Olimjon (or Abdullojon) is mentioned in the book of the Russian orientalist, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences - N.V. Khanykov (1822-1878) "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" (St. Petersburg, 1843):

The structure of the Caravanserais are similar to that of a madrasah, with the only difference being that instead of a reading room, a bench was arranged below for storing and selling goods. In total, there are 38 caravanserais in Bukhara, of which 24 are made of stone and 14 are wooden; some of them belong to private people, some to the treasury and are farmed out by it, with the latter we will attribute how much the tax-farmers will pay for them. Stone sheds are: 1 and 2) Urganji Shed, 3) Abdullajan Shed ... "

According to the reports of Peter Demaison (visited Bukhara in 1833-1834), which is given in the book "Notes on the Bukhara Khanate", the Abdullojon state caravanserai was inhabited by Afghan merchants from the Logani tribe.

Caravanserai Olimjon is a two-story building with a large courtyard, with an entrance portal on the north side.

The first floor of the caravanserai is made of baked bricks, the second floor is made of a wooden-frame structure.

The building of the Olimjon caravanserai is rectangular, the southwestern part of the caravanserai has a bevel due to the direction of the street passing here. Caravanserai of a two-tier one-yard symmetrical composition.

The entrance to the caravanserai is from the north side, through the darvozakhona. On the sides of the darvozakhon it has two staircases leading to the second floor of the caravanserai: This is a traditional half-helix brick staircase to the second floor, with a final canopy for protection from atmospheric precipitation and the sun - "sherbachcha". Entrances to the rooms on the second floor were made from a gallery open to the courtyard.

Rectangular courtyard with beveled corners, in which arches with a trihedral niche were erected. There are cells (hujdras) along the perimeter, with angled sloping entrances to them.

The building is built of baked bricks. The floors are covered with the same bricks. The ceilings of the first

floor are vaulted and domed.

The dome ceilings of the first floor of the caravanserai are made by the most common for caravanserai buildings, a simple domed ceiling of the "balkhi" type. The ceilings of the second floor of the barn were - beams with "vass".

Today, in the cells (hujras) of the caravanserai, there are handicraft workshops and the famous photo gallery of Shavkat Boltaev.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Date of construction 1813.

Artistic/architectural Style

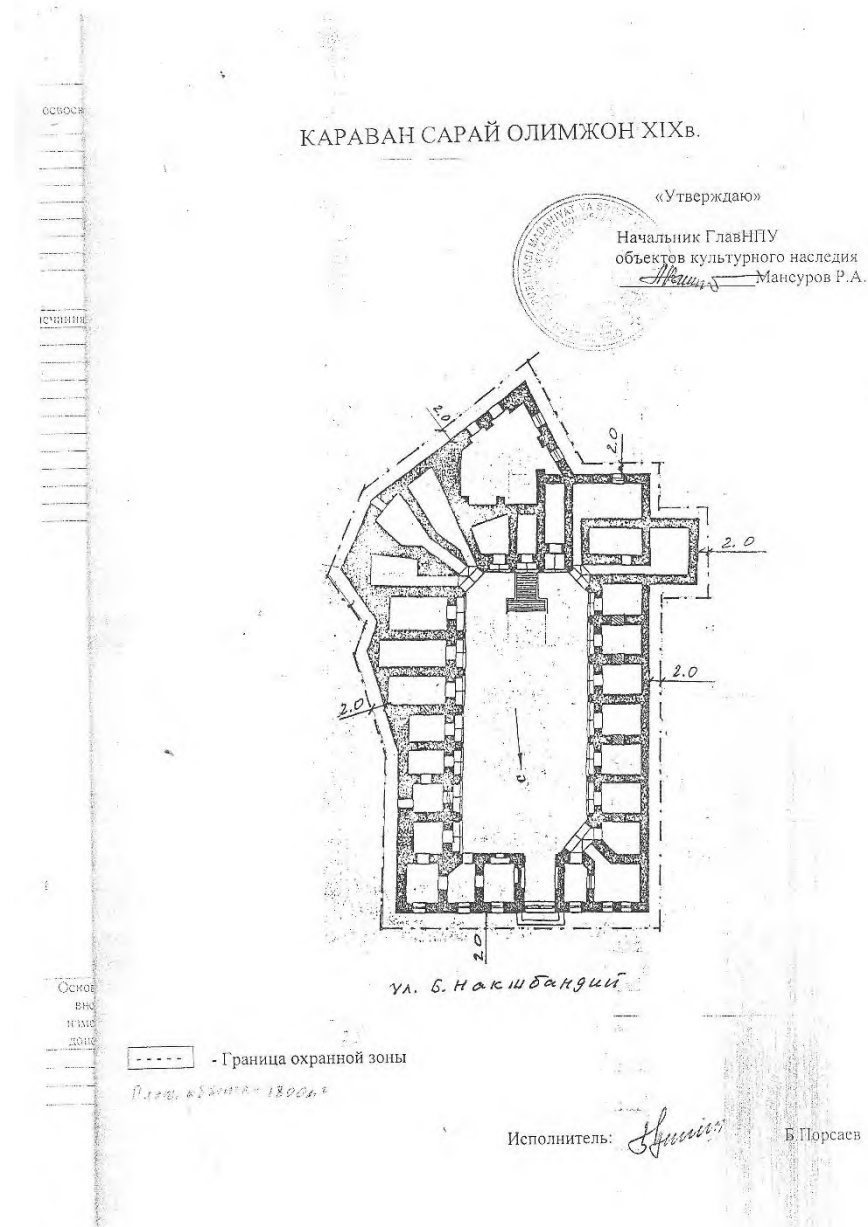
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The Olimjon Caravanserai is located near the Gavkushon complex in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, and is considered a tourism zone. Residential houses are located on its western side.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, c, e, f, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	
7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION		
7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects 	

- of tangible cultural heritage."
4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Now Olimjon caravanserai is operating as a tourism destination. Some painters, carpenters are selling their products.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Accommodation for visitors, traders
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, souvenir selling center.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments		
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 	
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	<p>- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.</p> <p>- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.</p>		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a, b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/karavansaraj-olimzhon/ - 17.02.2022		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The back of the wall and gate are neglected. I think the condition of the facilities requires special attention and restoration.		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/karavansaraj-olimzhon/> - 17.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Olimjon caravanserai, Buxoro, 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance gate of the Olimjon caravanserai



Source: Author: inside the object



Source: Author: Inside, hujras of the caravanserai. Second floor is using by local organization.



Source: Author: inside courtyard of the caravanserai

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Samanid Mausoleum (UNESCO World Heritage, number 602), Ismail Samani and hauz
Other names	

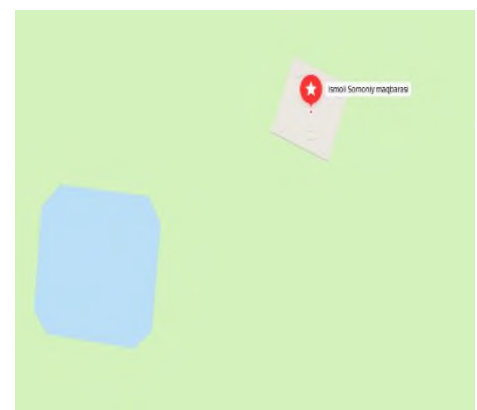
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	13.10.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 37.2 " N	64 ° 24 ' 02.0 " E			
Area surface	The total area of the Somanids Mausoleum 326, 85 square meters with a buffer zone, area of heritage itself is 116.64 square meters. Hauz Ismail had an area of 545.7 square meters, a volume of 1637.1 cubic meters, a water capacity of 618.6 cubic meters.				
Address	Khoja Gunjori MFY, in the Samanid Park, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Samanids Mausoleum locates in the park, which is named Somanids park. Near the mausoleum has a Hauz (16 century) which together with named Samanids complex. Heritage surrounded by a garden.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market – Samanid Mausoleum is famous because of its exciting history and legends about its emerge. Local people sometimes named it as the eighth miracle because it is architecture. However, the condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 8.6 km from built heritage and train station 16.4 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴

a

a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); **b** - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); **c** - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); **d** - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; **e** - Others (specify in comments field)

Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

The Samanid Mausoleum (Uzbek-Somoniylar maqbarasi) is a Samanid dynastic mausoleum in the historical center of Bukhara (Uzbekistan), built at the turn of the 9th and 10th centuries during the reign of Ismail Samani (892-907).

The mausoleum is one of the oldest monuments of Central Asian monumental architecture and an architectural monument of world importance [1, p 125-140]. The memorial structure that has survived to this day was originally part of a larger necropolis, from which nothing more remained (a small cemetery was located in the mausoleum area only until the end of the 1930s). Currently, the mausoleum is the only surviving building of the Samanid era on the territory of the Bukhara oasis [2, p 33]. It is also one of the first surviving structures entirely built of baked bricks. It is located in the central city park of culture and recreation, which at different times bore the names of S. M. Kirov and Samanids.

After the collapse of the USSR and Uzbekistan gained independence, the territory around the mausoleum was landscaped, an artificial reservoir - hauz - was restored to the southeast of the monument [4]. In 1993 the mausoleum was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List [4].

The building is entirely built of baked bricks and this material determines not only the structural and technical features, but also its main aesthetic effect. The dimensions of the building are not large: 10.8x10.8 meters; total height with a lantern - 15 meters, wall thickness 1.8 meters. The volumetric-spatial composition of the building is a slightly tapering cube, covered with a hemisphere of a large dome with four small domes at the corners. The mausoleum is square in plan. All facades of the building, oriented to the cardinal points, are equally equivalent, none of them is architecturally singled out as the main one, which, in turn, determines the centric nature of its composition. Strictly symmetrical, the building has four niche entrances and four massive three-quarter columns built into the outer corners without bases or capitals. The arches of the entrances of the mausoleum are prospectively decreasing inward [3, p 12-14]. The lintels of the entrance openings were made of wooden beams, on one of them, which has survived to this day, a carved inscription in Kufi script with the name of Ismail Samani's grandson Nasr ibn Ahmad was found [4, p 53-64]. Domes and sails, framing surfaces of arches, columns, curbs, wall planes inside and outside are decorated with bricks [4].

Decorative details, cut out of bricks and carved ganch, were used in a small amount [4]. The alternation

of bricks laid horizontally and at an angle, flat and vertically, diagonally and "in a herringbone", brick, hewn so that large discs are laid out of it, four-leaf rosettes, through curly lattices of windows, a brick that forms convex figures on a recessed background of masonry, revealed by a deep shadow play - no other monument of world architecture knew at that time similar in virtuosity to the use of the textured qualities of this material [1].

The Samanid Mausoleum is associated with the old practice of local Sogdian architecture dating back to pre-Islamic times, the formation of which took place in previous eras. The structure of the dome on trumpets [5, p 39-43], the motive of the perspective-arched entrance and the crowning gallery, the theme of built-in three-quarter corner columns and the style of interior columns, friezes and archivolts formed by variously laid bricks, terracotta discs - all this can be traced on the monuments of ancient Sogdian architecture, with traditions which are organically linked to the Bukhara monumental architecture of the Samanid era [5, p 39-43].

The houz was located in the Bahodur-biy quarter in the northwestern part of the old city of Bukhara. The shrine of the Bahodur-biy quarter was the grave of Ismail Samanid, which was located on its territory.

Above the grave, inside the mausoleum, there was a pole with a yak tail (tug), on which believers tied rags. There were keepers of the mazar - sheikhs, who received voluntary donations from pilgrims.

Among Bukharans Ismail Samanid was known under the name of Podsho Ismoil Somoni (King Ismail Samanid) and Khazrati Sul-ton (Holy Sultan). His cult was supported by the legend that Ismail Samanid rules the country even after his death. Therefore, the Bukharians submitted petitions (ariza) to him, lowering them into a gap that was at the bottom of the grave; the next day, a written decision would appear at her head, allegedly.

Hauz was located on the southwestern side of the Samanid mausoleum. Hauz Podsho Ismail had an area of 545.7 square meters, a volume of 1637.1 cubic meters, a water capacity of 618.6 cubic meters. Hauz Ismail Samani was fed with water directly from the Shahrud canal. The house was buried during the years of the struggle against the "rishta - subcutaneous worm" presumably at the end of the 20s of the last century. Hauz Ismail Samani in the early 2000s was recreated in its original place.

Nowadays, geographically this place belongs to the regional park of culture and recreation.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Built at the turn of the 9th and 10th centuries

Artistic/architectural Style

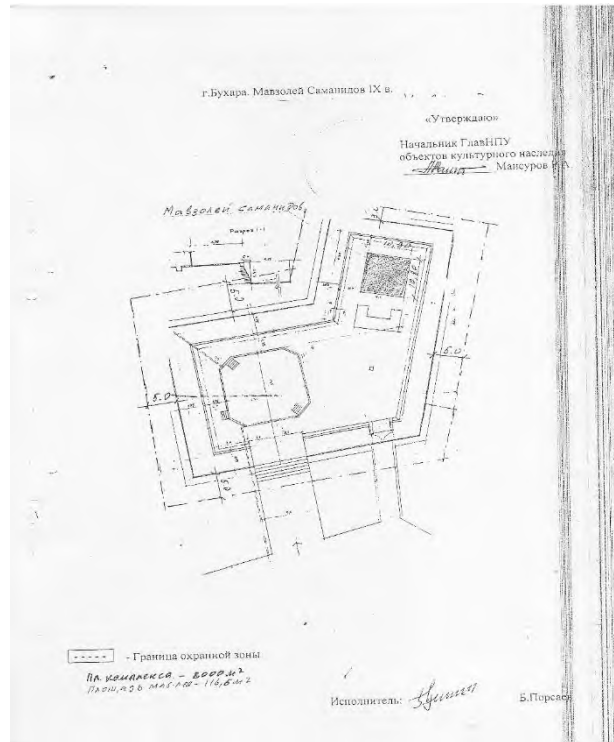
c

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** -Pre-Islamic; **n** - Others (specify in comments field) (**m added by the author**)

Surrounding setting description

Samanids Mausoleum is located at the center of Samanids park and surrounded by the garden, Eastern part of the heritage located hauz which is built the 16th century.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1937-1939, the mausoleum was carefully examined and restored under the leadership of B. N. Zasyppkin, while the cemetery was destroyed, the graves of which, in the form of a sagan, covered the building by almost one third of its height (rusrav.uz). 1996 – Preservation works were carried out. 1998-2000 – The perimeter of the building has been rehabilitated. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a mausoleum.</p> <p>Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. There are a lot of cultural events, concerts held in the park, because of high volume could effect to the Mausaleum.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On 	

- measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage".
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community

		(acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	It is open for everyone free of charge. Mausaleum does not make money from visitor. Precise restoration plans.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural events, pilgrimage	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	The majority of the population knows about Mausaleum, however they are not very attentive. Basically, mainly professionals working in a particular field appreciate Mausaleum Samanids, such as tourism, architecture, historian, and so on.	

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. [7] However, local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the 	

	<p>development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a, b, c</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b, c	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b, c	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	<p>www.rusrav.uz</p> <p>https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services</p>		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage has about 50 domestic workers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of all historical sites in the old city and their surroundings.		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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2. Шишкин В. А. Архитектурные памятники Бухры. — Т. : Наука, 1936. — 100 p.
3. Пугаченкова Г. А. Бухара. (Узбекистан). (Серия «Сокровища зодчества народов СССР») /Ремпель Л. И.. — М. : Академия архитектуры СССР, 1949. — 67 p.
4. Бухара // Архитектурная эпиграфика Узбекистана / Абдухаликов Ф. Ф. — Т. : Uzbekistan today, 2016.
5. Воронина В. Л. Искусство Средней Азии и Казахстана // История искусства народов СССР. — М. : Изобразительное искусство, 1973. — Т. 2. — 444 p.
6. The decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018
7. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, January 5, 2019, No. PF-5611 - <https://lex.uz/docs/-4143188> -30.09.2020
8. RusRav.uz - <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-ismaila-somonij/#> 19/11/2022

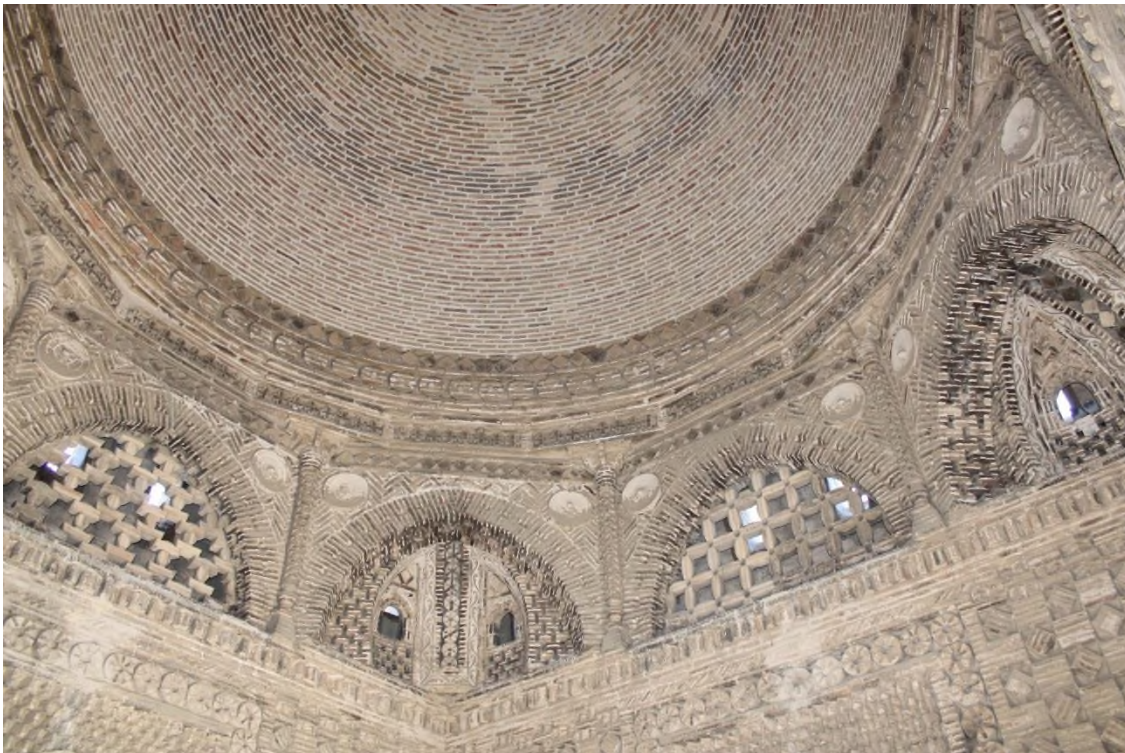
13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Sources: Author: Samanids Mausaleum, general view



Sources: Author: view from south part



Sources: Author: inside architecture of Mausaleum, it is unique in Central Asia



Sources: Author: Affect of salinity and humidity on the fundament of the walls



Sources: Author: Hanz Ismail Samani

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mausoleum of Chashmai Ayub
Other names	

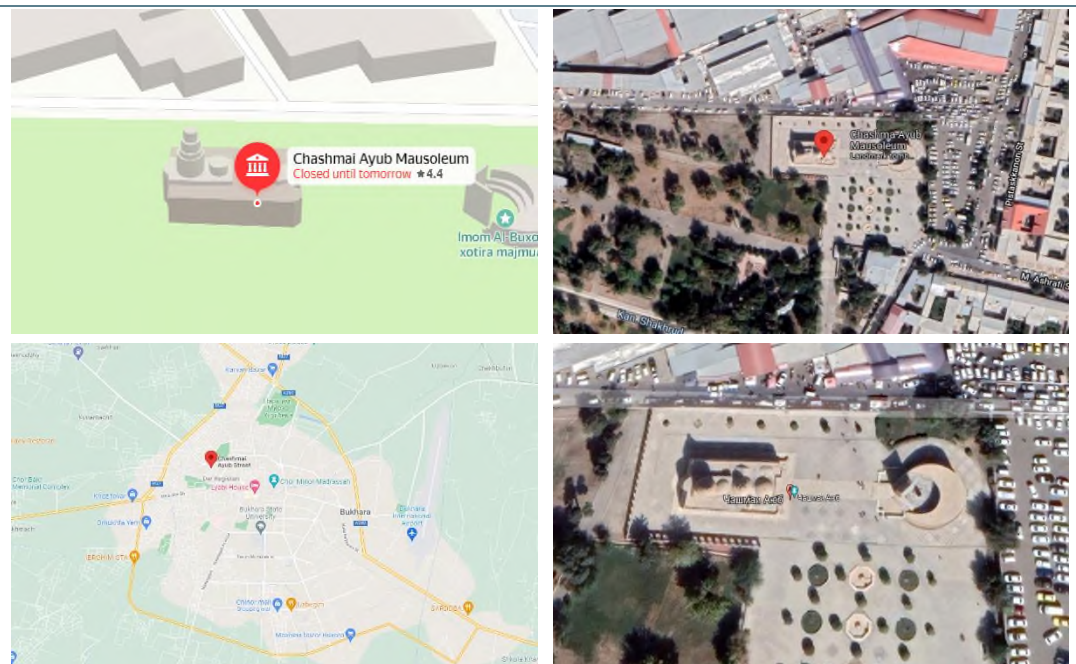
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	31.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 41.9 "	N	64 °	24 ' 08.9 "	E	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The area of the Mausoleum Chashmai Ayub is 516.78 square meters.						
*Address	Khoja Gunjori MFY, in the Samanid Park						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The mausoleum is located inside the Somanids park that is easy to reach. Park is one of the central park in the city with good infrastructure and attractions.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Mausoleum is located in the western part, inside the Park, and southern part of the main, bid market of the region. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 8 km from the built heritage, and the train station 15.7 km from it.</p>
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² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The mausoleum of Chashma-Ayub is located in the northwestern part of the shakhristan of ancient Bukhara. The northern border of the mausoleum, almost closely, approached the expanding territory of the central city market.</p> <p>As in many cities of Central Asia, from time immemorial, there has been a cult of water in various motivations. The arid and hot climate predetermined careful attitude to various water sources. Numerous stories and legends are associated with them, which also cover a number of structures built over water sources in various historical periods. Among them is the so-called Chashma-Ayub mausoleum. According to the legend passed from mouth to mouth, it is known that in ancient times, when Bukhara had not yet been built, the people suffered from drought and died. Then the prophet Ayub (Job), hitting the ground with his staff, opened a source of cold water. The people call it "kadamzhoy" - "the trace of the saint."</p> <p>According to another version, this is the "kadamzhoy" of the biblical Job - Ayub, who, passing through this waterless place, allegedly struck with a staff and a well appeared here - a bowl, the water of which is considered healing. Apparently, the veneration of this prophet arose in the pre-Muslim period and was associated with the ancient cult of water - one of the most important elements of Zoroastrianism.</p> <p>Similar legends exist in Ferghana. One of the legends says that the devil, having hated Saint Ayub, slandered him a lot. Then God sent Ayub tests: close relatives, sons died, and he himself suffered severely from a serious illness for 73 years. Believing in his devotion and honesty, God healed Ayub through his angels. When he got up, a spring struck in his place. And the people called these springs Chashma-Ayub. When he died, he was buried next to the source, and a mausoleum was erected over the grave.</p> <p>The Bukhara mausoleum of Chashma-Ayub probably has the corresponding historical background.</p> <p>According to O.A.Sukhareva, the Chashma-Ayub mausoleum is located in the fourth jarib of the same name in the city according to the territorial division. According to it, the Chashma-Ayub jarib, from which the name of the Chashma-Ayub mahalla comes, is stored in the archive and occupies the northwestern part of the city, located along the wall, between the Shergiron and Uglon gates. The Talipoch gate also fell on this section of the city wall.</p> <p>Jarib Chashma-Ayub was a territory included in the city, probably at the same time as the Dzhuybar region, that is, in the second half of the 16th century. This part of the city retained its outlying character, the "city river" flowed here and there were several large gardens, which were few in Bukhara.</p> <p>The population was largely composed of Turkic-speaking Bukharans. The main attraction of this jarib was the well-known mazar "Chashma Ayub", where there was a well, the water of which was considered curative, especially for skin diseases. Around the mazar there was a vast cemetery, which, apparently, was formed a very long time ago and fell into the city when it was expanded and included in the urban suburban rural area. The jarib of Chashma-Ayub included 19 quarters (O.A. Sukhareva) of Khoji-Dargo, Nodir-Kurchi, Khoja Gunjori (or Pardazgaron), Shishakhona, Sarvo, Kul-Muhammad-Khoji, Durman, Kalmakon, Okmaschit, Zindafil,</p>	

Ahmad- Jalil, Kabul-ota, Ahmad-dargo, Maschiti Kunjan, Bohodur-biy, Mudrod, Langi-Arab, Devoli pakhsa, Chashma-Ayub. The mazar itself existed before its inclusion in the territory of the city. The town-planning organization of the Chashma-Ayub quarter and its constituent parts by the 19th century are detailed in the works of O.A.Sukhareva

Most of the territory of the quarter was allotted for a cemetery, where there was a shrine - the Chashma-Ayub mazar. A street led to the mazar, the beginning of which was decorated in the form of an arch. To the east of the arch was a large brick house of Ismail Devanbegi, to the west - a large brick building of takhoratkhona, above which a maktab (school) was located on the second floor. On the other side of the street stood a two-storey brick madrasah with 12 hujras. The barracks of the sarbaz were located at a distance.

The quarter mosque was a simple frame building. The main shrine of the quarter was the "grave" and the well of Hazrat Ayub. A complex architectural structure was erected above them, which, according to researchers, dates back to the 14th century. It consisted of domed rooms, stretched along one line from east to west and interconnected. The dome of the second room has an unusual shape - conical. In the third room there was a tomb attributed to Saint Ayub. This is evidenced in the book "Mullo-zode" (source of the 15th century), where it is said that the grave is imaginary, but there is a legend about the arrival of Ayub in Bukhara.

In the second room there is a well, with the water of which he was supposedly healed. There is no doubt that the mazar, which under the influence of Islam was associated with the name of Ayub (Job), is a place of some ancient cult.

Mazar Hazrat Ayuba and the quarter of the same name are mentioned in many vaqf charters of the 16th-19th centuries and the beginning of the 20th century, making donations in favor of the mosque and the mazar. It is noteworthy that most of the donations were made on behalf of women, probably those who turned to the mazar in search of healing.

The mention of this mazar in the source of the XV century - "The Book of Mullo-zade", as well as the erection of a building over it in the XIV century, indicates that it was known much earlier.

Initially, they appeared outside the city, in connection with the expansion of the city, they gradually entered the line and were intra-city mazars. According to the above-mentioned source, the largest mazars inside the city were Khazrati Ayub, Ismail Samanid, Khoja Gunjariy, Sufioni Sauri and others.

The building of the mausoleum as a historical and architectural monument was known in the 20-30s of the XX century. Mentioned in "Kitabe-Mullozoda", the mausoleum was decommissioned in the works of V.A. Shishkin, G.A. Pugachenkova, L.I. Rempel, P.I. Zakhidov and others.

The mausoleum in plan is an oblong quadrangular room, divided into separate chambers - Cologne.

The appearance of the mausoleum is one of the rare three-dimensional solutions of the structure. The main eastern facade of the mausoleum is designed as a large arched niche and flanked on the sides by a relatively large boulder niche. Now only the lower part of the main facade has been preserved, which until recently was largely underground. In 1956, improvement was carried out around the monument. Hills - cemeteries - were leveled, a brick pavement up to 1.5 m wide was arranged near the wall. An asphalt path was laid around the monument with an entrance from the side of the park. But at the same time, given the large cultural stratification, then, when landscaping around the monument, they did not set out to reach the original ground level. This was done on the eve of the preparation and holding of the 2500th anniversary of the city of Bukhara.

At present, the eastern façade presents the following picture: in the center of the gabled wall there is a doorway (the main entrance) with a lancet window opening above it, a terracotta lattice is inserted into it, which, according to the drawing, has nothing to do with the period of construction of the building and is discordant with the architectural appearance of the facade.

The gable wall is fixed on both sides with pylons with decorative blind niches. The outer corners of the pylons are rounded in such a way that one gets the impression of corner towers, although in reality they are in the form of semi-columns. The original facade, as noted above, obviously had a high portal. The shape of the plan of the entrance part of the mausoleum and the remains of the protruding pylons indicate this, now they break off at the top quite by accident.

The lower part of the facade, even visually noticeable, has been repeatedly repaired with piping and re-laying of individual sections of the walls. The top of the masonry walls was mothballed with a repair dandana.

The tympanum of the arched window opening was recently plastered with ganch mortar. The technical condition of the masonry walls is unsatisfactory, due to the rise of groundwater and salinity, as well as due to the influence of precipitation, the lower part of the walls is soaked. Salt comes through, which corrodes the mortar and destroys the brickwork.

The northern facade is a wall with a brick texture, cut in two places by windows at different heights. The northern wall was repeatedly repaired, as evidenced by the different-sized square bricks, as well as the mortar in the masonry. The initial laying was carried out on a clay mortar and only the seams were rubbed with ganch. The repair places of the masonry are made on a more binding and stronger mortar - ganchkhak, but without jointing. The wall in many places had flaws, weathering and collapse of the outer rows of masonry. In places there were traces of old plasters. Late repairs were also poorly executed. Currently, the masonry of the walls has salinity, the locking of the walls continues.

The eastern facade of the monument is a blank brick wall with a trihedral volume protruding in the central part. The lower part of the wall has a recently repaired overlay. The top of the wall is completed by a repair dandana. The wall as a whole is in better condition than those described above. The osidial ledge is a mihrab niche in the interior.

The state and compositional solution of the southern facade is identical to the northern one. A continuous re-laying was laid out along the entire lower part of the wall with a depth of 1.5 bricks.

Chashma-Ayub, unlike other buildings of ancient Bukhara, has an original silhouette of the external volume achieved by erecting the forms of domes and their structures. Gurkhana is covered with a high spherical dome, which is also on a high cylindrical drum.

The conical dome itself consists of two ceilings. This design of the dome is the only one in Bukhara and is no longer found.

The inner dome is a visually effective system of stucco stalactites filling a significant part of the ceiling in three tiers of corners. They form a transition from the square of the walls to a flat dome with relief ribs. Other rooms are covered with single vaults. The vaults of the niche entrance are made by a system of ribs covering a rectangular room, forming a star inscribed in a hexagon. The continuation of the hexagon made it possible to fill the entire rectangle. Under the vault of the niche entrance there is a well, which gave the name to the mausoleum - Chashma-Ayub. Here, in the wall of the gurkhana, there is an inscription stating that the building was erected by order of Amir Timur in 1379.

The interior of the mausoleum itself is divided into three main rooms. Conventionally, they can be considered separately: the eastern one with the main entrance facing east, the middle and western premises.

The eastern room has a rectangular shape oriented to the south-north. The inner space is visually divided into three volumes - the middle one is rectangular in plan with openings of the central entrance and on the same axis with it is the entrance to the next room. The rectangle, as described above, is covered by leaning single thyroid sails. To move from the rectangular shape of the room to the square, fluffy arches are thrown over the short sides. From these arches to the opposite wall arches are thrown arches of thyroid sails, on which the dome directly rests.

The construction of the overlapping niches located on the south and north sides is not visible, since the interior was completely covered with plaster.

The ancient part of the mausoleum consists of a gurkhana (4.5 x 4.5 m) with two lateral mosques connected with passages with a small hall where the well is located. These closets have vaults of the balkhi type in the form of overlap.

The floor of the first room is paved with burnt square bricks. The passage from the eastern room to the middle room, as well as part of the wall above the openings, were transferred to one of the repairs. Dimensions of repair bricks 22x22; 23x23; 24x24 cm, thickness from 3 to 5 cm. The main masonry of the eastern room is lined with baked square bricks on a clay-ganch mortar with the addition of a small percentage of sand.

In the north-western corner of the room there is a bevel in the wall, a wooden lintel is placed on top on the north side. The interior of the middle room is also spatially divided into four volumes: the central one is square in plan, covered with a dome of shield-shaped sails, consisting of the intersection of sixteen arches. In the upper part of the dome there is an octagonal opening, covered from above by a lantern with eight lancet windows. From the south and north, niches are rectangular in plan, covered with lancet vaults. The masonry of the vaults is wedged. There are window openings in the gable walls in the upper part. From the inside, ganch gratings with a simple pattern are installed. On the western side, the same niche is almost the same in size. The top of the niche is covered with decorative vaults of the "iroki" type with a large stalactite cell.


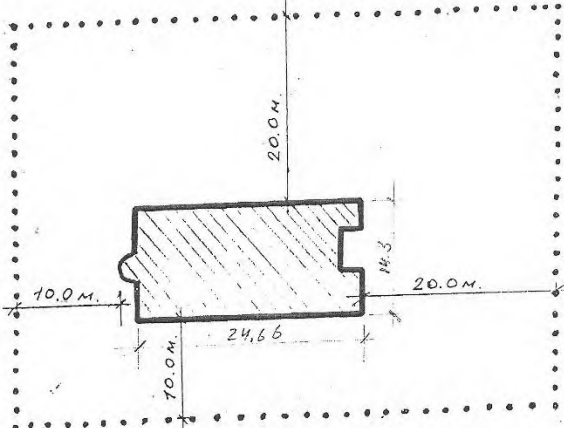
On the western gable wall in the lower part above the doorway there was a horizontal ribbon with an Arabic inscription. It occupied a little more than half the length of the gabled wall. The inscription is made of separate terracotta blocks. With relief carving of Naskh type. The background between the letters was filled with embossed spirals. The inscription and background were glazed. The background is blue, and the letters are manganese (white inside). Above the ribbon with the inscription are rectangular niches, approximately the same size. In the central one, a wooden panel, similar to a door panel, with panels and piping was restored. All elements are carved with an inscription and only one upper narrow panel is carved with a geometric ornament. The walls of the middle rooms were also covered with ganch plaster.

In the southern and northern niches there were sofas with lining. They are repair, of late origin.

In the western part, in the center, in front of the blocked doorways, there is a round opening of the well (d = 63 cm). Initially, steps led to it, now the top of the well is equipped.

Thus, during its existence, the Chashma-Ayub monument was repeatedly repaired and its modern appearance did not take shape immediately. The old part - the gurkhana and its cone-shaped dome, were erected in the first place, since a deep vaulted niche adjoined the gurkhana, which apparently served as the portal of the mausoleum. Later, apparently, a room was added in the form of a transverse hall with a dome with a light lantern.

The vestibule with corner towers was added even later. As a result, the mausoleum took the form of a rectangle elongated from west to east with dimensions of 17.76x24.3 m. At the final stage of formation, the old parts of the building were hidden or covered.

	Material: burnt brick, ganch.
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	The mausoleum was repeatedly rebuilt during the 14th-19th centuries, a carved terracotta tablet next to the well says that the mausoleum was built in 1379-1380 under Amir Temur(Temurlang).
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 10px;">c</div> <div> <p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p> </div> </div>
Surrounding setting description	The mausoleum of Chashma-Ayub is located in the northwestern part of the Shakhristan of ancient Bukhara. The northern border of the mausoleum, almost closely, approached the expanding territory of the central city market. Other parts are surrounded by the Samanids park. Mausoleum territory has a high set made of baked bricks. Near the way to the Mausoleum has small souvenir selling shop on the open area.
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>13. Утвержденные охранные зоны</p> <p><u>Мавзолей Чашма-Аюб в г. Бухаре</u></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>«УТВЕРЖДАЮ» Начальник ГлавНПУ объектов культурного наследия Мансуров Р.А.</p> </div> </div>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">...</div> <div> <p>- Граница охранной зоны П.А. объекта - 333.4.2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>М 1:500 № 4101</p> </div> </div> </div>
Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	In 1998 the mausoleum was restored.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural 	

heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are

		also valued.
Functionality	5	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, Pilgrimage
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Since 1991, the exposition of the museum of the history of water supply in Bukhara has been functioning in the Chashmai Ayub mausoleum. The history of the water supply of the Bukhara oasis, types of water facilities and the development of these buildings are presented here. Also Pilgrimage place.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments	
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10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in
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	<p>the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	<p>https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-chashmai-ajub/ - 01.02.2022</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chashma-Ayub_Mausoleum - 01.02.2022</p>		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)			

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-chashmai-ajub/> 01.02.2022
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chashma-Ayub_Mausoleum - 01.02.2022
3. Cadastral plan of the Mausoleum of Chashmai Ayub, Bukhara 2004

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Front view of the Mausoleum



Source: Author: View of the Mausoleum from southern part. Near the heritage has small souvenir



Source: Author: Inside the Mausoleum, there is a museum.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mausoleum, Cemetery, Khonakoh Turki Jandi
Other names	

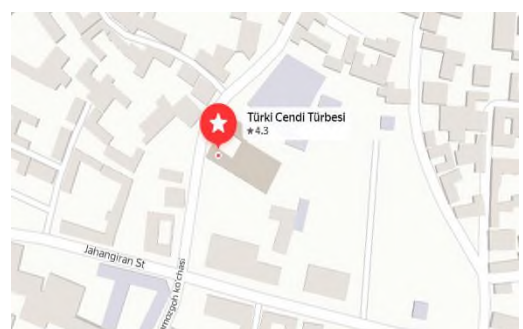
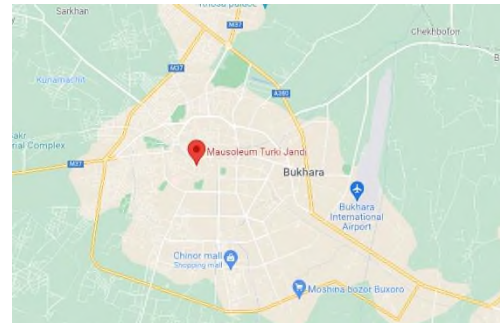
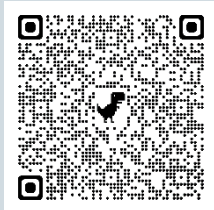
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	12.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 14.055 " N	64 °	24 ' 56.921 " E		
Area surface	Total area of the object is 759,0 square meters					
*Address	"Turki Jandi" MFY, Nomazgoh street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the center of the old city. Near bus station is located 400 meters from the object.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5

National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

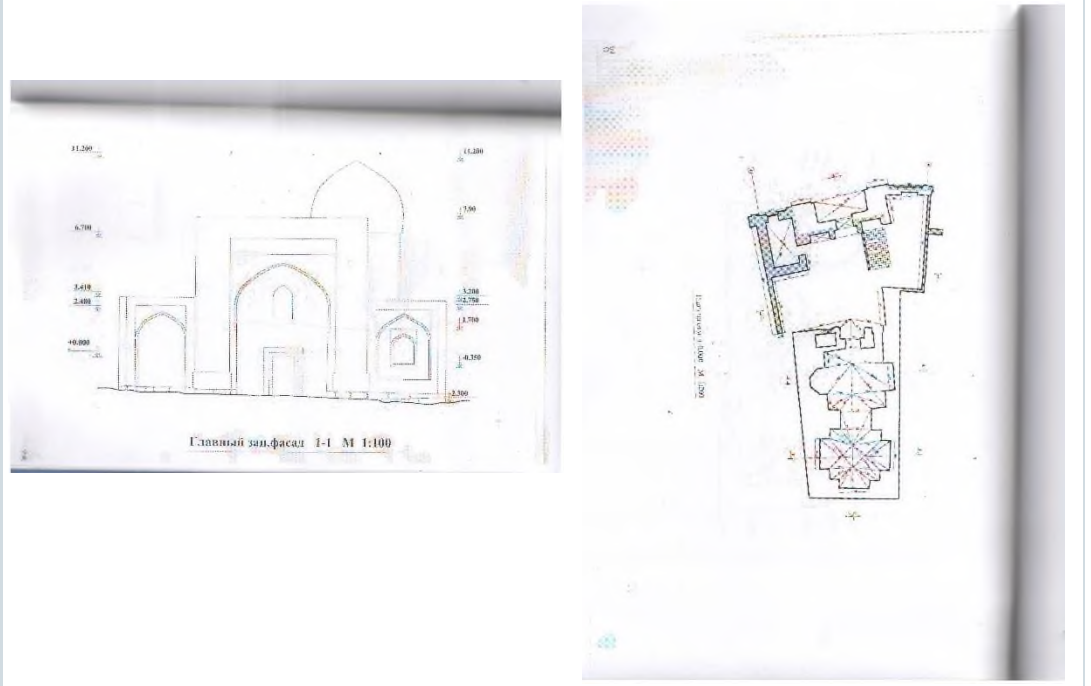
Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Turki Jandi Mausoleum location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 14 km from it.</p>
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² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">a</div> <p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Mausoleum, cemetery, khonakoh Turki Jandi are located in the southern, historical part of the old. Turki Jandi is a quarterly and Sufi center: an architectural ensemble consisting of a mausoleum, khonakohs, hujras and chilla-khona, a necropolis (fragment).</p> <p>Turki Jandi (a Turk from Dzhand) or Khoja Jandi is the colloquial name of the imam among the indigenous inhabitants of Bukhara, Sheikh Ahmad bin Fadl Abu Nasr al-Jandi (X century), who was a student of the adherents of the famous Bukhara Sufi Abu Bakr al-Kalabadi (died in 990 or 995) Abu Nasr al-Jandi lived and was buried in Bukhara, in a cemetery located in the southern part of the city, in the middle of city buildings. The quarter adjoining the cemetery was named after him - Turki Jandi. The sheikh is considered a saint (wali), and his grave is revered as the shrine of the quarter. Previously, riders passing by this mazar dismounted. According to legend, this mazar had the power to throw off anyone who, out of ignorance or because of a lack of respect, rode on horseback.</p> <p>Above the grave of Ahmad bin Fadl Abu Nasr al-Jandi, a mausoleum is being erected, around which an architectural complex and a cemetery have developed. The architectural ensemble of a closed courtyard composition consists of a portal of two rooms located on the left and right inside the courtyard, a small courtyard, khonakaks and a mausoleum.</p> <p>The Turki Jandi cemetery is mentioned in the book of the Russian orientalist, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences - N.V. Khanykov (1822-1878) "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" (St. Petersburg, 1843): "</p> <p>In addition, there are 13 cemeteries in it, they are 1) Imam Kazy Khan, 2) Khoja Tabband, 3) Khoja Nur-Abad, 4) Khoja Bulgar, 5) Khoja Türki Jandi ... Some of them are very large, for example, Khoja Türki Jandi in my opinion it has 35 or 40 tanaps."</p> <p>The tomb of Turki Jandi with several graves has survived to this day, as well as the entrance portal to the cemetery from the west (in front of the tomb, 4-5 m from it) with gates decorated with carved patterns and inscriptions: the inscriptions are preserved in the upper parts, on the upper and middle on the panels of the shutters of the gates and doors of the Turki Jandi. The Turki Jandi portal uses a geometric mosaic.</p> <p>The portal stands on the street leading to the southern city gate Namazgah, located at a distance of two hundred steps south of the mazar.</p> <p>People were still buried in this cemetery at the beginning of the 20th century. it was abandoned in the 30s. the last century.</p> <p>In the Soviet period, the khonakoh building of Turki Jandi was used as a vegetable warehouse of the military unit, and the hujras of the portal unit were used for housing.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to	Date of construction of the mausoleum and khonakokh XVI-XVIII centuries. Cemetery (Pushta) Jandi Turks: XI century - 30s of the XX century.

date the element)		
Artistic/architectural Style	c, b	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	The Mausoleum is surrounded by house of the residents	
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)		
Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.	
⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)		
6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION		
6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	In 2019, the Turki Jandi tomb was renovated.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds	

coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.

The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls. (T- version is added by compiler)

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.

Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, religious, pilgrimage	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-honakoh-turki-zhandi/ - 12.02.2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-honakoh-turki-zhandi/> - 12.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Turki Jandi Mousaleum and fortified wall, Tashkent 2014 – 12.02.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Inner courtyard of the object and graveyard inside the mausoleum



Source: Author: Entrance gate of the Mausoleum



Source: Author: Inside the Mausoleum. Graveyard



Source: Author: Place for visitors

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Imam Kozikhan Abdullah
Other names	

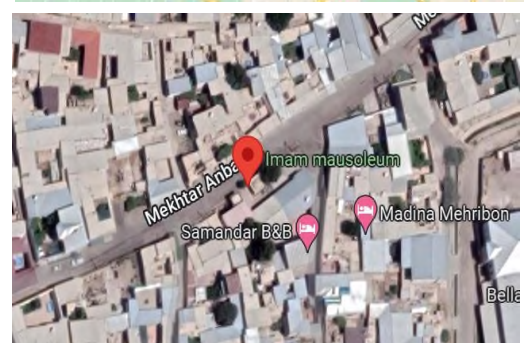
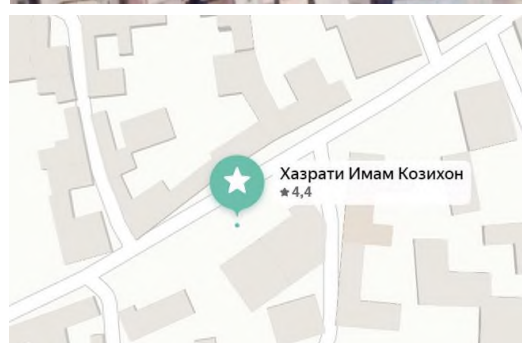
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	17.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 26.8 "	N	64 °	25 ' 45.0 "	E
Area surface	Total area of the object is 60 square meters					
*Address	Mekhtar Anbar street, Bukhara city					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The facility is located on an inner street, near the public transport route. The distance to the main street is 210 meters.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Mausoleum location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 4.1 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 12 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The mausoleum is located in the north-eastern, historical part of the old city of Bukhara. Previously, there was a road leading to the gates of Mazori Sharif. The quarter of Imom Kozi-khon (imam's name) was large, it included, according to a rough estimate, 100 houses.</p> <p>There was a mosque and several mazars in the quarter. Chief among them was the tomb of Imom Kozi-khon. This mazar is mentioned in the Book of Mullozod, where the full name of the saint is given - Imam Hasan bin Mansur bin Mahmud bin Abdulaziz Fakhriddin Margilani (1132-1212) four schools of law in Sunni Islam. Here is a text about this from the Book of Mullozod (XV century), authored by Ahmad ibn Mahmud Mullozodai Bukhori: Kazi Khan, and he is Imam al-Hasan ibn-Mansur ibn Mahmud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Marginani. [He was] indispensable in the position of Qazi of Bukhara and its environs due to the patronage and assistance of the revered Sadr Sa'id Burhan ad-Din Abu-i-Makarim 'Abd al-'Aziz, the builder of buildings and charitable institutions, known in the East and in West, may Allah have mercy on him. Imam Qazi Khan, may Allah have mercy on him, is the compiler of such works (as): "Fatawa", "Jami'al-Kabir" and "Jami' as-Saghir". There is no limit to its perfection". In Bukhara, there was the following legend about Imom Kozihon. When Hulagu Khan approached Bukhara with his troops, he announced that he would destroy the entire city if he was not answered correctly to the question of who had brought him to the heads of the Bukharians ("mana da sari shumo ki ovar"). The Bukharians asked for forty days for reflection, but could not come up with anything satisfactory. Finally, there was a boy in one maktabe who undertook to answer Hulagu Khan. Since the term was expiring and a more respectable defendant was not found, they decided to send this boy to Hulagu Khan. The boy asked to be brought a camel and a large white goat, and he himself would be sent to Hulagu Khan in a palanquin ("maofa"). When Hulagukhan saw a boy in front of him, he got angry and said: "Don't they have found anyone bigger, don't they have white-bearded old men that they sent a child to me?" The boy replied: "If you need someone big, then here is a camel. If you need a white-bearded one, here's a goat. If you need an answer, I will. Who brought you to our heads? You were brought by our bad deeds ("emoli badamo ovar)". Hulagu Khan was surprised at the boy's wisdom and said: "I went through many countries and where I asked this question, no one could answer correctly, but you found a good answer, to which nothing can be objected. Ask for whatever you want". The boy asked to be given as much land as a camel skin would take. Ordering to slaughter the camel and divide its skin into thin, hair-like straps, the boy surrounded the city with them. So he received Bukhara from Hulagu Khan. Where the straps lay, he ordered the construction of a wall. They began to build the wall, and at that time he was absent. Out of ingenuity, the builders took clay for the wall from the side of the city, and therefore the city ended up in a lowland, and there was no moat outside. When the boy returned, he was very annoyed with himself that he did not indicate where the land should be taken from: "If you took the land from the outside, you would</p>	

have an impregnable fortress". This boy achieved holiness and became famous under the name Imom Kozikhon. Mazar Imom Kozihon was considered to help with the disease of guinea worm. Mazar Imom Kozikhon enjoyed great reverence, they never passed by on horseback, but, approaching the mazar, they dismounted and led a mount on a leash. In the late 20s and early 30s of the last century, ancient cemeteries that occupied a significant territory of the city were closed for burials, and the Imom Kozihon cemetery was on this list. The cemetery was completely demolished in 1949. Today, private households and a hotel are located on this site.

The mausoleum is a small domed building with a peshtak. To this day, the Imom Kozikhon mausoleum is a ziyoratgohk (place of worship). Opposite the mausoleum is the building of the former maktab (school) of the Imom Kozikhon quarter.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The mausoleum was built in the 16th century.

Artistic/architectural Style

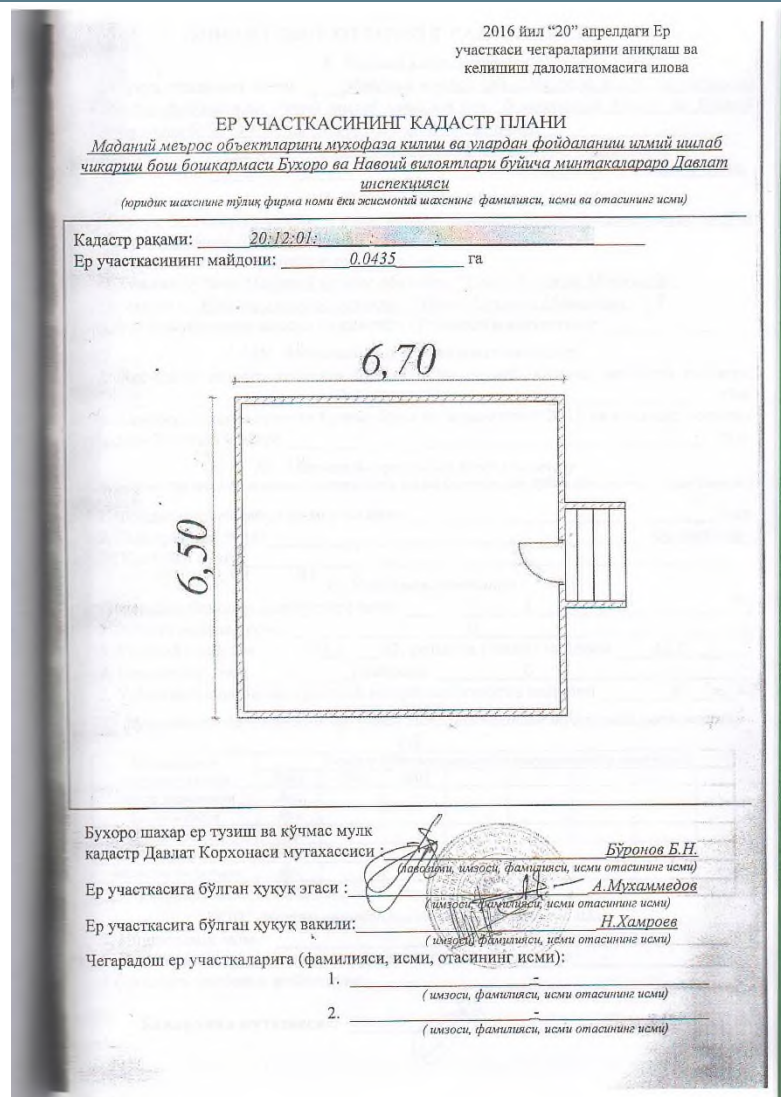
c

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** -Pre-Islamic; **n** - Persian style; **o** - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

The Mausoleum is surrounded by house of the residents

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Restoration works have been carried out. However, no specific information was found about the duration and time of implementation.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, h, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	
7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION		
7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 	

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.

Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, religious, pilgrimage	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a, b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-honakoh-turki-zhandi/ - 12.02.2022		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)			

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mavzolej-honakoh-turki-zhandi/> - 12.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Turki Jandi Mausoleum and fortified wall, Tashkent 2014 – 12.02.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Inner courtyard of the object and graveyard inside the mausoleum



Source: Author: Entrance gate of the Mausoleum



Source: Author: Inside the Mausoleum. Graveyard



Source: Author: Place for visitors

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy
Other names	Zindafil Ahmadi Jomiy

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	12.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 32.0 "	N	64 °	23 ' 45.6 "	E	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	Territory of object 48 square meters. Total protected area is 184,0 square meters.						
*Address	Bukhara city, Khavzi Bodom street						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy is located in the northwestern historical part of the old city of Bukhara, southwest of the Ismail Samani mausoleum. Near bus station is located 750 meters from the object.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The tomb of Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy is situated in an area densely populated by local residents, making it quite difficult to find. It's possible that tourists may not be able to locate it. This is mainly due to the lack of any sign leading to this heritage site.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

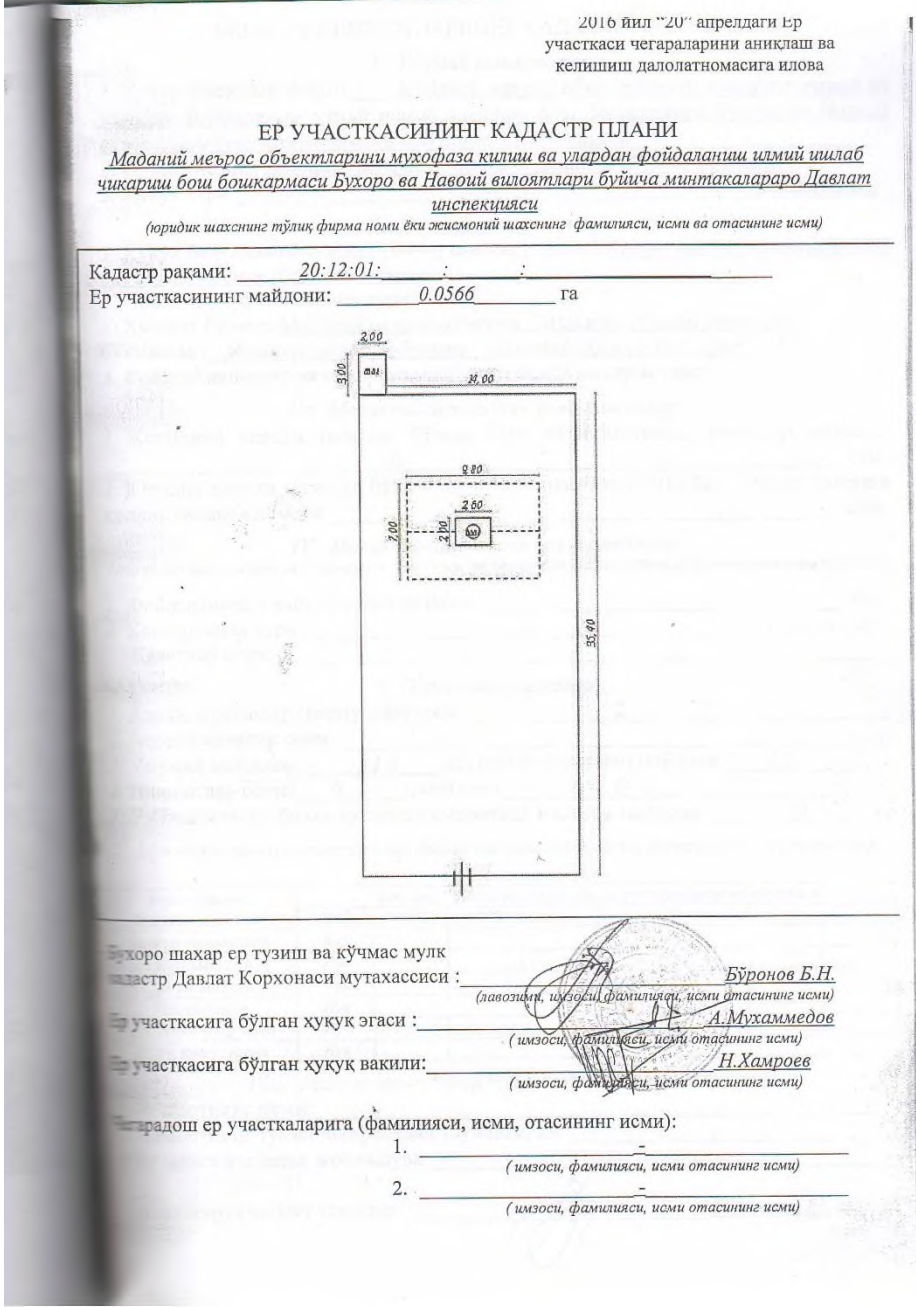
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 8.3 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 16 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The name of the former quarter, like Ziyoratgoh Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy (1049-1141), is the nickname of a Sufi sheikh and poet.</p> <p>The neighbourhood of Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy (a proper name and nickname, "Zindafil" - lit. "The Living Elephant") adjoined the city wall. The quarter contained a mosque, a school, a house, and a small cemetery with a shrine - the mazar of Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy, which was believed to be the tomb of the eponymous saint, Ahmadi Jomi, nicknamed Zindafil ("The Living Elephant"), a famous Sufi and poet (1049-1141), an Arab by origin from Khorasan.</p> <p>The strange, now incomprehensible nickname of the saint gave rise to a legend recorded in two versions. A king (in the version, his daughter) had an elephant. When it died, the king summoned all his mullahs and, threatening execution, ordered them to revive the elephant, with their prayers and incantations. No one could carry out the king's order. Ahmadi Jomi took up the task. Gathering all the mullahs of the city in the room where the dead elephant lay, he said, addressing the corpse: 'Arise, [I invoke] in the name of God, arise' ('Hez, ba izmi hudo hez'). But the elephant continued to lie motionless. Then the saint said: "Arise, [invoke] in your name, arise" ("Hez, ba izmi hudam hez"), and the elephant immediately sprang to his feet ("David's hest"). The mullahs, outraged that the saint had dared to animate the elephant with his name, assuming the function of a god, killed the saint (in the story "The Living Elephant").</p> <p>According to the second version of the legend, God himself told the saint, who lived somewhere in a faraway land, to go and revive an elephant with his own name. The saint set off, bringing fallen animals to life along the way. But when he came to the king's elephant, not daring to animate the elephant with his own name, he said: "Stand up in the name of God." But the elephant did not come to life. Unseen by others, the spirit of Prophet Muhammad s.a.w. approached the saint and whispered in his ear: "Did you hesitate ("telba shudi"), afraid of death?" The saint was ashamed and said as he was instructed, "Arise, I adjure thee by my name, arise." The elephant immediately jumped to his feet and the saint was stoned ('sangsor kardagi') for his blasphemy, which buried him underneath and formed a grave inside which, according to legend, he was left standing, covered with stones.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	15 th century	
Artistic/architectural	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n -</p>

Style	Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)		
Surrounding setting description	The Mausoleum is surrounded by house of the residents		
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	 <p>2016 йил "20" апрелдаги Ер участкаси чегараларини аниқлаш ва келишиш далолатномасига илова</p> <p>ЕР УЧАСТКАСИНИНГ КАДАСТР ПЛАНИ <i>Маданий меърос объектларини муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш шўъбий шиллаб чиқариш бош бошқармаси Бухоро ва Навоий вилоятлари буйича минтакалараро Давлат инспекцияси</i> <i>(юридик шахснинг тўлиқ фирма номи ёки jisмоний шахснинг фамилияси, исми ва отасининг исми)</i></p> <p>Кадастр рақами: <u>20:12:01:</u> : : Ер участкасининг майдони: <u>0.0566</u> га</p> <p>Бухоро шаҳар ер тузиш ва кўчмас мулк кадастр Давлат Корхонаси мутахассиси : <u>Бўронов Б.Н.</u> <i>(лавозими, шўъба, фамилияси, исми отасининг исми)</i> Ер участкасига бўлган ҳуқуқ эгаси : <u>А.Мухаммедов</u> <i>(имзоси, фамилияси, исми отасининг исми)</i> Ер участкасига бўлган ҳуқуқ вакили: <u>Н.Хамроев</u> <i>(имзоси, фамилияси, исми отасининг исми)</i></p> <p>Қўшни ер участкаларига (фамилияси, исми, отасининг исми): 1. _____ <i>(имзоси, фамилияси, исми отасининг исми)</i> 2. _____ <i>(имзоси, фамилияси, исми отасининг исми)</i></p>		
Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.		
<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>			
<p>6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION</p>			
<p>6.1. Current element condition</p>			
Element condition	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px; text-align: center;">3</td> <td>1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</td> </tr> </table>	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage		
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 		

Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, l, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	1	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	2	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	2	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	2	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	2	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	2	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious	
10.2. Current use of the element		
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in Use	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	

EDITORIAL

Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	RusRav.uz - https://rusrav.uz/2018/02/11/mechet-zindafil-ahmadi-zhomij/	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. RusRav.uz - <https://rusrav.uz/2018/02/11/mechet-zindafil-ahmadi-zhomij/>
2. Cadastral plan of the Zinda Felli Ahmadi Jomiy, Bukhara 2016

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Inner courtyard of the object and tomb

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Remains of the caravanserai and hammam
Other names	

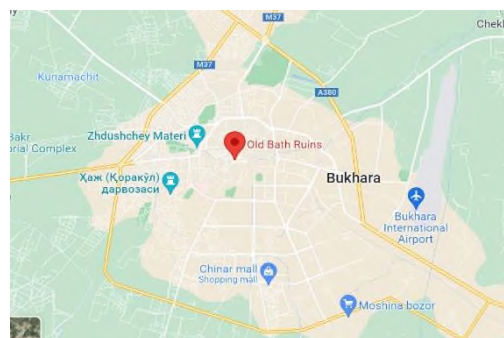
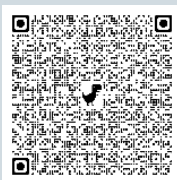
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	01.01.2023
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)				
	39 °	46 ′	23.8 ″	N	64 °	25 ′	04.4 ″	E	
Area surface	Object area 1200 square meters, total protected area 3525 square meters								
*Address	"Hakikat" street								
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100						
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan						
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located center of the Historic Centre, northern side has the main circle road to the Historic centre, public transport comes directly to the object.								

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

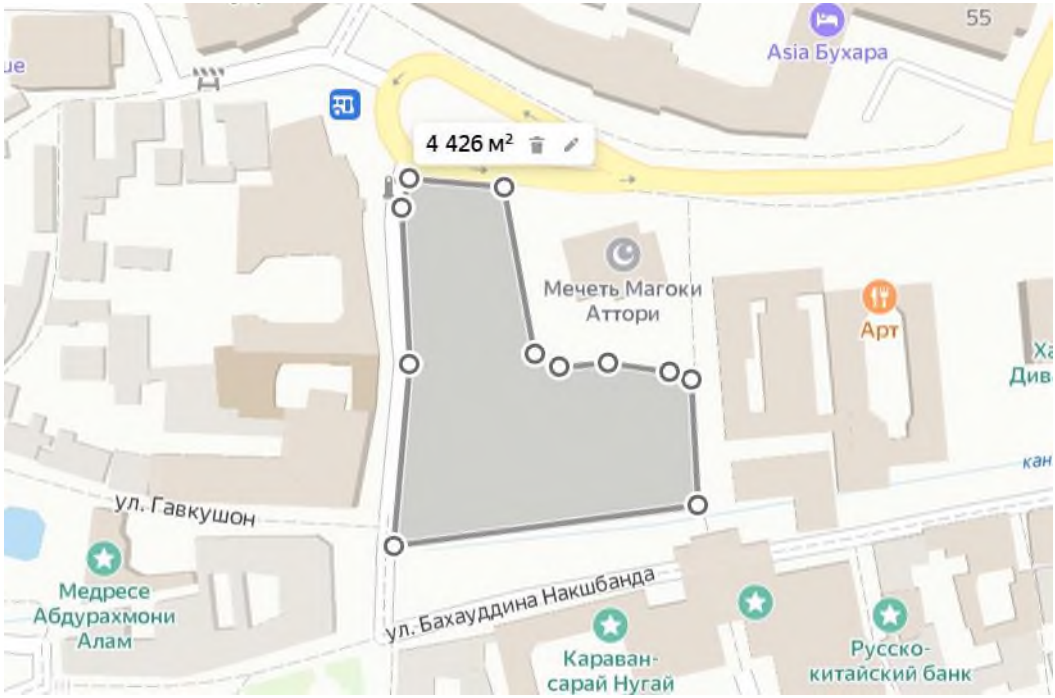
4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market
Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behavior of drivers.

	<p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it. Additionally after the pandemic situation Turkmenistan closed its borders for everyone.</p>
<p>² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>A cultural heritage object in Uzbekistan. Archaeological monument. Period of the object: XIV-XVI centuries. It is located in the city of Bukhara, Bukhara region. Facility address: "J. Complimentary" MFY, Hakikat Street. Right to real estate: State property. Bukhara Region Cultural Heritage Department on the basis of operational management rights. On October 4, 2019, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was included in the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage - under state protection.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	<p>XIV-XVI centuries.</p>	
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">c</div>	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Surrounding setting description	<p>East from the object is located Magoki Attari Mosque. Northern, eastern, southern part is surrounded by fence, beside road for automobile and pedestrians.</p>	
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)		

Comments
⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION
6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	1	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	No data	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	e, f, o, l, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION
7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 	

	<p>3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."</p> <p>4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."</p>
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Comments
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="2"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="1"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).

Educational values	2	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	It is challenging to find information about construction and documentation related to Hammam.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Hammam, Bath
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use
--	------------

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
--	---	---

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025". However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a, b</td> </tr> </table> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent	a, b
a, b		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karvonsaroy_va_Hammom_qoldiqlari - 03/01/2023	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Information about heritage is not available anywhere. It demands to learn by historically and doing some researches related to Object

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the object. Bukhara cultural heritage department. 2019
2. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karvonsaroy_va_Hammom_qoldiqlari - 03/01/2023

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author – Remains of Hammam



Source: Author – Remains of Hammam



Source: Author – Remains of Hammam

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Hammam Kunjak complex (Mosque, Madrasah, Hammom)
Other names	

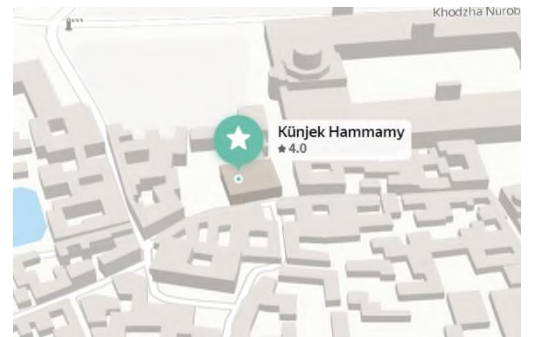
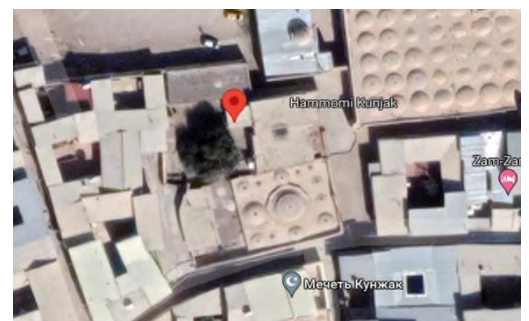
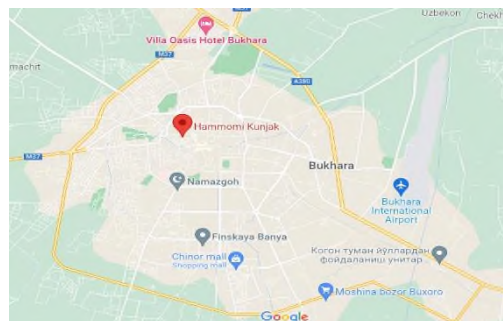
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	14.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL						UTM (10x10)			
	39 °	46 '	31.9 "	N	64 °	24 '	47.8 "	E		
Area surface	A mosque 165 square meters, Madrasah 175 square meters, total 335 square meters									
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Ibodov street									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Khammomi Kunjak, is located to the west of Shahristan Bukhara. located southwest of the Kalon Mosque. Around 130 meters from the complex has a parking area for visitors and a bus station.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount)
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			road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

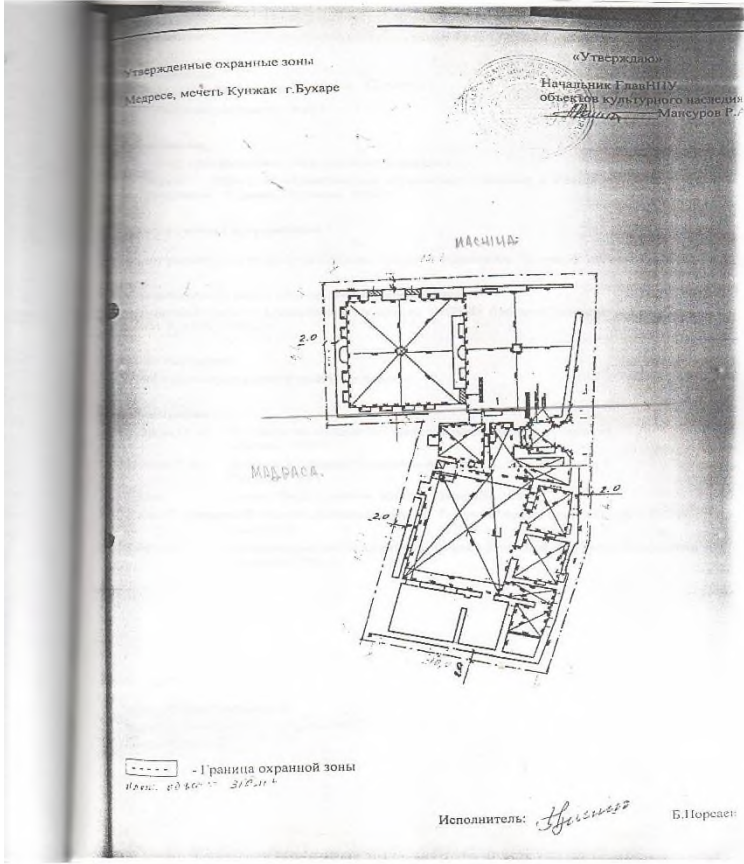
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it. Additionally after the pandemic situation Turkmenistan closed its borders for everyone.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Hammam Kunjak (Khambomi Kunjak) or Khurram-biy. Bath of the Kunjak quarter ("Corner"). The quarter was named after an old bathhouse that belonged to the treasury. She was known as Khammomi Kunjak. Bath for women, located southwest of the Kalon mosque.</p> <p>Hammam Kunjak is one of the two ancient baths in Bukhara, which continues to operate today.</p> <p>Date of construction - the 16th century, reconstruction at the turn of the 17th-18th centuries, major repairs at the beginning of the 20th century.</p> <p>Baths were one of the important public places for the city.</p> <p>The tradition of taking a bath in Bukhara is ancient; the bath is already mentioned by Narshakhi, where not the modern term of Arabic origin is used - hamm (Bukhara hamb), but the old Tajik term - garmoba.</p> <p>Existing in the pre-revolutionary times in cities, bathhouses, by their number and landscaping, testified to the degree of development of urban life, they can be considered one of the achievements of the centuries-old urban culture of Central Asia. Well-developed methods of their construction, peculiar architecture, heating system, special waterproof compositions, etc. - all this confirms their long-standing origin. The construction of baths in the cities of Central Asia is mentioned in many sources.</p> <p>For example, Hammam Kunjak is mentioned in the book of the Russian orientalist, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences - N.V. Khanykov (1822-1878) "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" (St. Petersburg, 1843): : 1) Khammam Bazaar Khoja, 2) Hammami Nau, 3) Hammami Misgiran...16) Hammam Kunjak" marble floors. Among these baths was the Kunjak women's bath.</p> <p>The baths were privately owned or constituted the waqf of charitable establishments. They were a source of income.</p> <p>The number of baths increased along with the growth of the city's population. By the beginning of the XX century. in Bukhara there were 18 of them, nine of them were male, eight were female; one bath - Shishakhona had two sections - women's and men's. The fact that half of the baths were intended for women shows how common the use of baths was for the Bukharians. The bride was solemnly led into the bathhouse before the wedding, and this turned into a special ceremony (hambombaron).</p> <p>They bathed in a bath without soap - it was considered unclean (harom). Dirt was wiped from the body steamed with hot water with a special bag (khalta) put on the hand. In the baths there were workers (haltador), who washed wealthy visitors for a special fee.</p> <p>The Haltadors were also skilled masseurs; massage was highly valued, it was considered one of the best</p>	

	<p>remedies for many diseases.</p> <p>Bath Kunjak made of baked bricks, one-storey, rectangular in plan, with many domed vaults. The plan of the Kunjak bath is a kind of drawing using a whole range of shapes from a square to a traditional octagon; all rooms are equipped with deep niches. There are 5 rooms in total: front hall, poishui vestibule, mion-saroy, mosque, etc. Women's bath Kunjak operating.</p> <p>It accepts visitors from Wednesday to Monday from 700 to 1500 hours. Tuesday is a day off. [2].</p>
<p>Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)</p>	<p>Date of construction is 16th century.</p>
<p>Artistic/architectural Style</p>	<p><input type="text" value="c"/> a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
<p>Surrounding setting description</p>	<p>Hammami Kunjak complex is surrounded with house of the local residents by west, south. Eastern past has Kalon Mosque, the north side is open building area.</p>
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn architectural plan of the Kunjak bath complex. It features two main rectangular structures: the 'MASHNA' (bath) at the top and the 'MADRASA' below it. A dashed line indicates the 'Граница охранной зоны' (boundary of the protective zone). The drawing includes various architectural details like walls, niches, and structural elements. Text at the top left reads 'Утвержденные охранные зоны Медресе, мечеть Кунжак г. Бухара'. At the top right, there is a stamp and signature: '«Утверждено» Начальник ГлавНИИУ объектов культурного наследия Мансуров Р.А.'. At the bottom right, it says 'Исполнитель: Б.Порсаев'.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

<p>Element condition</p>	<p><input type="text" value="3"/> 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</p>
<p>Comments (indicate causes of damage)</p>	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
<p>Interventions and restoration work have</p>	<p>The reconstruction in the 17th-18th centuries[1].</p>

undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">e, f, n, o, l, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">3</div> <p>1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)</p>
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">3</div> <p>1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly</p>

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">2</div> <p>1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)</p>
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">5</div> <p>1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)</p>
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."
Comments	

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers to the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		It is challenging to find information about construction and documentation related to Hammam.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare,	Hammam, Bath
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financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Hammam, Bath
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="4"/> 1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent

Dissemination materials
(travel books, maps,
leaflets, interpretive
signage, web, apps, etc.)

<https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-misgaron-bozori-kord/> - 13.02.2021

Comments (management
model description, staff,
visitors, management
problems, best-rated
features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Hammami Kunjak complex. Bukhara cultural heritage department. 2008
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-kunzhak/> - 12.01.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance door to the Mosque Kunjak. The door is closed



Source: Author: Main entrance to the Hammam



Source: Author: The narrow street that leads to the bathroom.



Source: Author: Backside of the hammam.



Source: Author: Backside of the Kunjak Mosque. House of the people built side by side and close. People use the free place as a parking area.



Source: Author: Mosque and House has built side by side

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Hammam Bozori Kord
Other names	Hammam Misgaron, Hammam Hofiz Khoja [1]

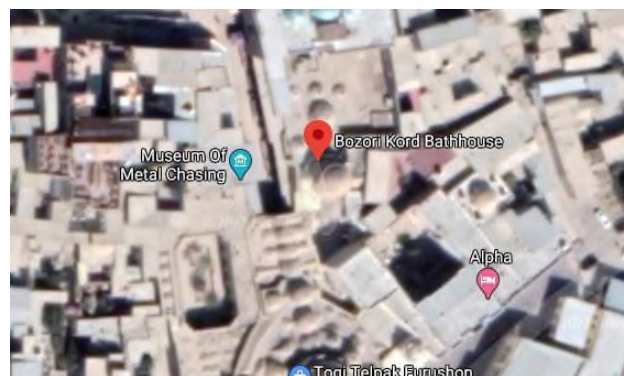
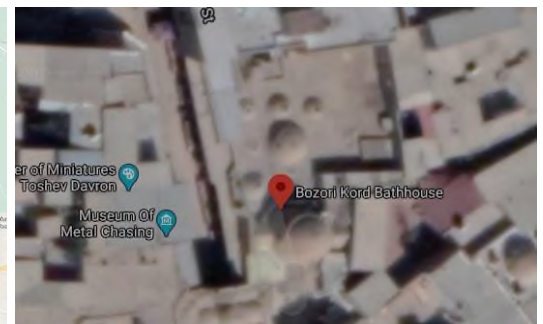
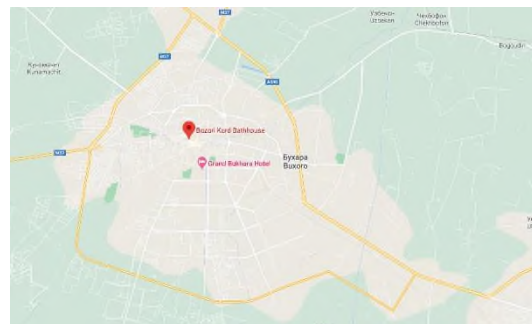
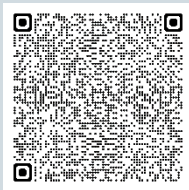
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	13.02.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 27.9 " N	64 ° 25 ' 01.9 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Bozori Kord Hamman" is 962 square meters.				
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Haqiqat street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Hammam is located just after Toki Telpakfrushon (east side of the Toki) that in main attraction center. Bus station is just 50 meters away, visitor could come by car till the parking place that located west part of the Toki Telpakfurushon.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount)
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			road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
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Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

Hammam Misgaron (another name Hammam Bozori Kord or Hafiz Khoja). Working men's bath. Located next to Toki Telpakfurushon.

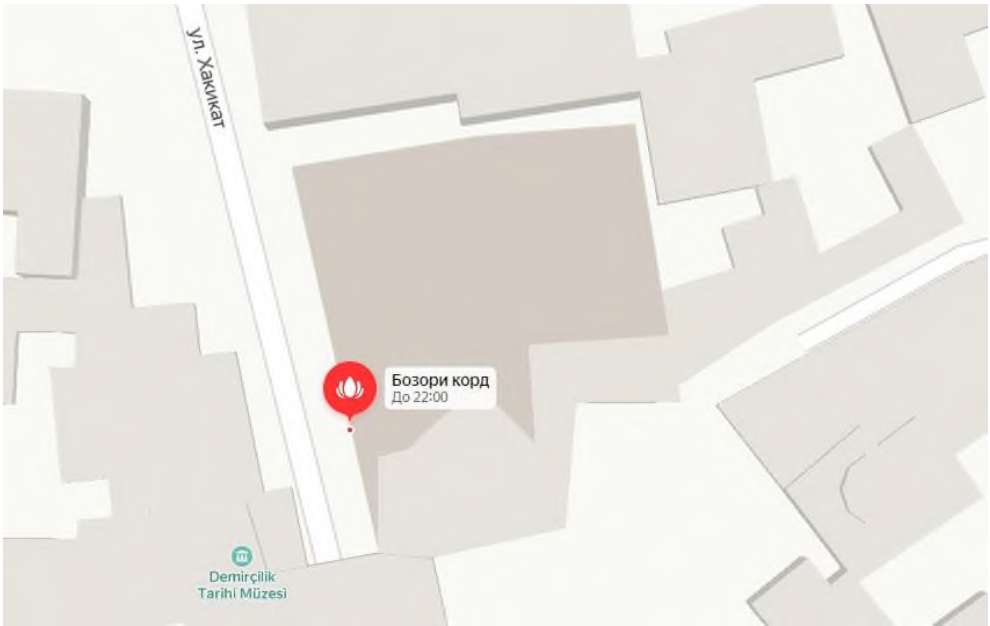
Date of construction - the first half of the 16th century, reconstruction in the 17th-18th centuries.

Hammams were one of the attractions of Bukhara. Many of them operated for three or four centuries and did not change significantly during this time. They were built on the surface, but over time they overgrown with a cultural layer and went into the ground.

Hammams were supplied with water from wells and had their own drainage basins (sewerage). Differing in the number of rooms, the baths were of the same type in terms of design: the front hall (dressing room and resting place), behind it, deepening, there were small arched passages where they washed their feet (poishuihona), then followed the middle domed hall (miyonsaroy), with which they were connected vaulted rooms with hot water (garmkhona), cold water (hunukhona) and a room with a mihrab for prayers, where massage was also performed, and finally, a special room "wajibi-khona", where body hair was removed with a razor (Sunnis) or a special powder (Shia). Behind the cold and hot rooms were pools (hamba). The pool, which lay behind the hot room, was heated from the outside by a special stove, heated with straw and rubbish. Warmed water was scooped from the hamba in basins through special windows. The water in the hamba overflowed by gravity from other pools adjacent to it (with colder water); in the latter, a constant level was maintained by adding water from wells. Warm air from the furnace passed through the passages laid under the marble slabs and warmed the floor, washing elevations located in the middle of the hall (mion sufa) and along the walls (sufa).

Usually at the head of the bathhouse was its owner or tenant, who was also the cashier. In his submission were a stoker (gullah) and up to six workers. They brought combustible garbage collected by them on the streets of the city. Two people were drawing water from wells at that time. There were several massage therapists (hodimichi) and attendants (haltachi) in the bathhouse. Visitors undressed in the common room (mionsar), and then, having received a gaiter (lungi) and basin (lagan) from the massage therapist, they went to wash. The masseur put one legguard on the floor, put the other on the client's head and began the massage. He also lubricated his body with sour milk (against scabies) and, if he complained of pain in his legs, lubricated them with poultry fat (ravgani kutai) or rubbed his back with horse fat (ravgani kazy).

The number of hammams increased along with the growth of the city's population. By the beginning of the 20th century there were 18 of them in Bukhara, nine of them were male, eight female; one bath - Shishakhona had two sections - women's and men's. The fact that half of the baths were intended for

	<p>women shows how common the use of baths was for the Bukharians. The bride was solemnly led into the bathhouse before the wedding, and this turned into a special ceremony (hambombaron).</p> <p>Wastewater from the baths entered special sewer basins. These basins diverted water into absorbing pits or connected with other sewer basins, which went from the largest madrasahs outside the city to waste ditches (zakashis).</p> <p>Hammam Misgaran is mentioned in the book of the Russian orientalist, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences - N.V. Khanykov (1822–1878) "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" (St. Petersburg, 1843):</p> <p>"Hammams, like in Turkey, are heated from below, they are not good at all, the best of all that I have seen are the essence of Mis-Giran and Bazar Khodja, the usual costs when visiting a bath are: for storing a dress 1 bullets, for a bath 5 bullets, for rubbing on the other hand, they pay from 7 to 30 bullets, so that the greatest cost does not exceed 1 pull. There are 16 main baths in the city, they are: 1) Hammami Khodja Bazaar, 2) Hammami Nau, 3) Hammami Mis Giran ..."</p> <p>There is a version that the Misgaran bath was built on the site of the ancient one, but in its modern form it should be recognized as the same age as the Sarrafon bath, that is, the construction of the first half of the 16th century. The plan of the Misgaran bath is a peculiar pattern using a whole range of shapes from a square to a traditional octagon, all rooms are equipped with deep niches. There are 7 rooms in total: front hall, poishui vestibule, mion-saroy, mosque, etc. Shield-like sails appear as a sub-dome structure in the Misgaran bath.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction first half of the 16th century.
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">c</div> a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	Hamman Bozori Kord is located in the heart of the Old city that is surrounded by heritage buildings which are in use nowadays. Only the back side (east part) of the building exists home of residents. Opposite the street the has the blacksmith shop and workshop. Toki Telpakfurushon trade dome located south part of the building.
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)	
Comments	⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">4</div> 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

causes of damage)	1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	The reconstruction in the 17th-18th centuries[1].
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	e, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		It is challenging to find information about construction and documentation related to Hammam.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Hammam

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Hammam

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

3

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management

Management model

b

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.
- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.
- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.
- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public.
- Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.

EDITORIAL

Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a,b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-misgaron-bozori-kord/ - 15.01.2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Information about heritage is not available anywhere. It demands to learn by historically and doing some researches related to Caravansarei

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-misgaron-bozori-kord/> - 15.01.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Hammam Bozori Kord. Bukhara cultural heritage department. 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Entrance door to the Hammam



Source: Author: Inside view of Hammam, visited during the working time that was impossible to get the real pictures inside the building.



Source: Author: Tenant that is using the Hammam.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Hammam Sarrafon
Other names	Mira Yari

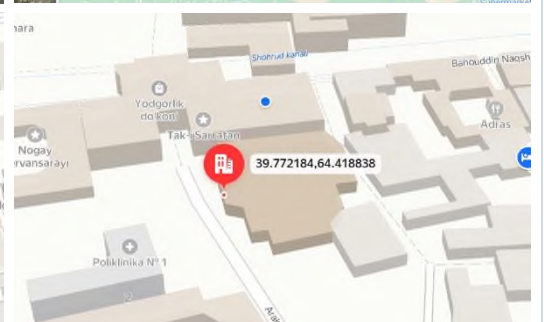
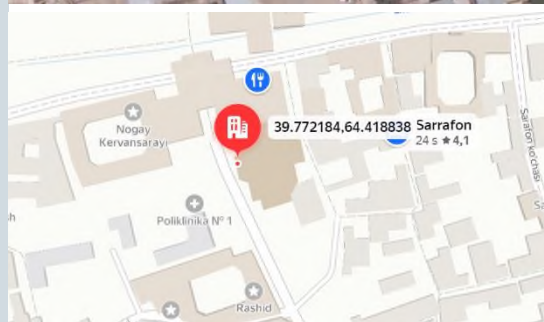
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	12.08.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 20.0 " N	64 ° 25 ' 08.6 " E			
Area surface	Total Area of "Sarrafon Hammam" is 1570 square meters.				
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, Arabon street				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Hammam is located just beside Toki Sarrafon (south side of the Toki) that in main attraction center. Bus station is just 150 meters away, visitor could come by car till the parking place that located north part of the Toki Telpakfurushon.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--

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National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.

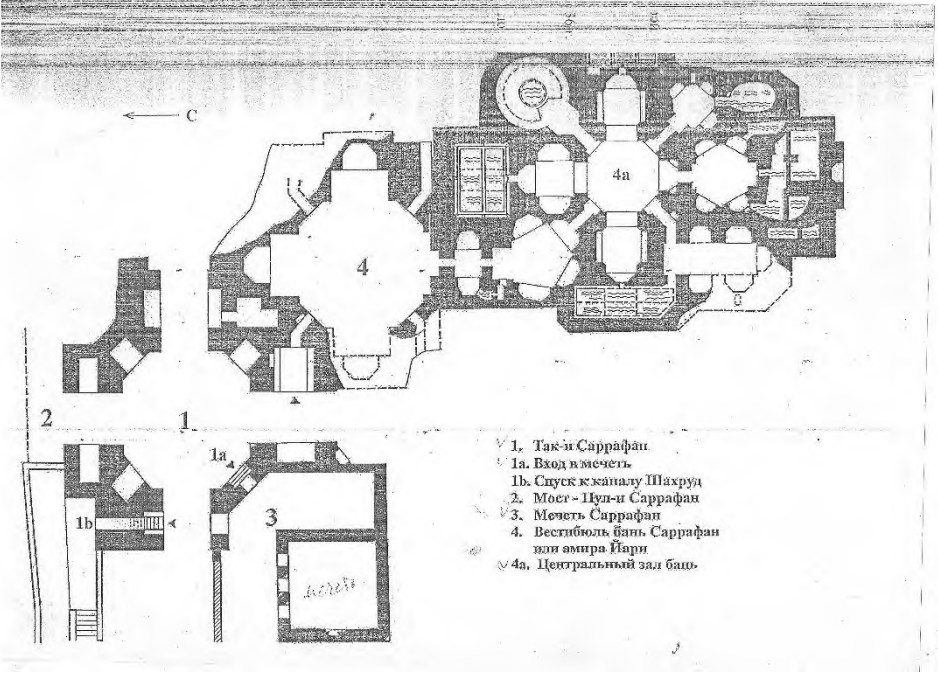
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 4.8 km from built heritage and train station 13.6 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Hammam Sarrofon (another name for Hammam Mira Yari). Men's bath, located next to Toki Sarrofon. Date of construction - 1538-1539. The vestibule of the bath, covered with a dome, closely adjoined Toki Sarrofon from the southeast, and in size exactly repeated its plan. But on its main axes, instead of aisles, there were large five-sided niches for relaxation, in the southern niche there was an entrance to the washing part of the baths. Entrances were located on the transverse axes of the hall. The compositional center of the washing part of the bath is an octagonal hall (miyan-saray) - eight rooms, different in plan and purpose, fan out from it. Rooms with reservoirs, from which water was taken, are moved to the periphery of the structure. A complex heating system is arranged under the stone floors of the bath. The walls of the hall were covered with murals, in the washrooms they were decorated with panels of painted majolica tiles and, probably, also painted. "... the baths [of Bukhara] are so skillfully built that there are no similar ones in the world, it would be too long to talk about how they are built" - probably, the words of the English traveler Anthony Jenkinson refer specifically to the Sarrofon bath. The building has been frequently renovated. The vestibule dome collapsed in the 19th century and was replaced by a flat beam ceiling. Gradually, the buildings of the ensemble lost contact with each other, their facades were covered with more than two meters of soil. Toki Sarrofon, like the rest of the trading domes of Bukhara, looked like a squat blurry building, and the bathhouse from the street was "lined up" with shops, a bank and residential buildings. During the 2nd half of the 70s - mid-90s, the soil accumulated on the streets and in the interior of buildings for almost 500 years was removed. In the process of restoring the bathhouse, panels assembled from majolica slabs, made by analogy with the ancient ones, were installed on the walls of its premises. The newly recreated elegant vestibule has a flat ceiling on the columns, the walls are covered with wonderful ganch carvings. The tympanums of the vaulted entrance to the washing part of the bath are decorated with an ornament assembled from majolica slabs with floral ornaments. Above, in a rectangular frame, there is a ligature of epigraphy. Today, the Sarrofon bath is one of the few buildings of this type, where the ancient plan has been completely restored. Now, in addition to the restaurant, it houses a museum.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction - 1538-1539.	
Artistic/architectural	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n -</p>

Style	Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m , n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	Hamman Sarrafon is located in the heart of the Old city that is surrounded by heritage buildings which are in use nowadays. The back side (north part) of the building has Arabon tourism street. The Eastern side has a restaurant. In general, it is in the tourism area that all the visitors come to see the Toki Sarrafon.
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	 <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Так-и Саррафон 1а. Вход в мечеть 1б. Спуск к каналу Шахруд 2. Мост - Цум-и Саррафон 3. Мечеть Саррафон 4. Вестибюль бани Саррафон или амра Йари 4а. Центральный зал бани
Comments	Sketched plans of the element was given by the Bukhara Cultural heritage department
<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>	

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;">3</div> <p>1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</p>
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	The building has been frequently renovated. The vestibule dome collapsed in the 19th century and was replaced by a flat beam ceiling.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;">e, f, n, o, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher

than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.
The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.

Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		Nowadays it is used as a restaurant and near souvinaire shop

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Hamam
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Restaurant
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="3"/>	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over	Public
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the element (public and/or private)		
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://www.centralasia-travel.com/en/countries/uzbekistan/places/bukhara/khamam https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-sarrofon/	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Information about heritage is not available anywhere. It demands to learn by historically and doing some researches related to Hammam

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-sarrofon/>
2. Cadastral plan of the Hammam Sarrafon. Bukhara cultural heritage department. 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Enterence door to the Hammam



Source: Author: Sarrofon view from North. Street of the Arabon



Source: Author: Backside of the Hammam. It is visible vulnerable construction



Source: Author: Arabon tourism street



Source: Author: Backside of the Hammam

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Bolo Hauz complex (Hauz Bolo and Mosque Bolo Hauz)
Other names	

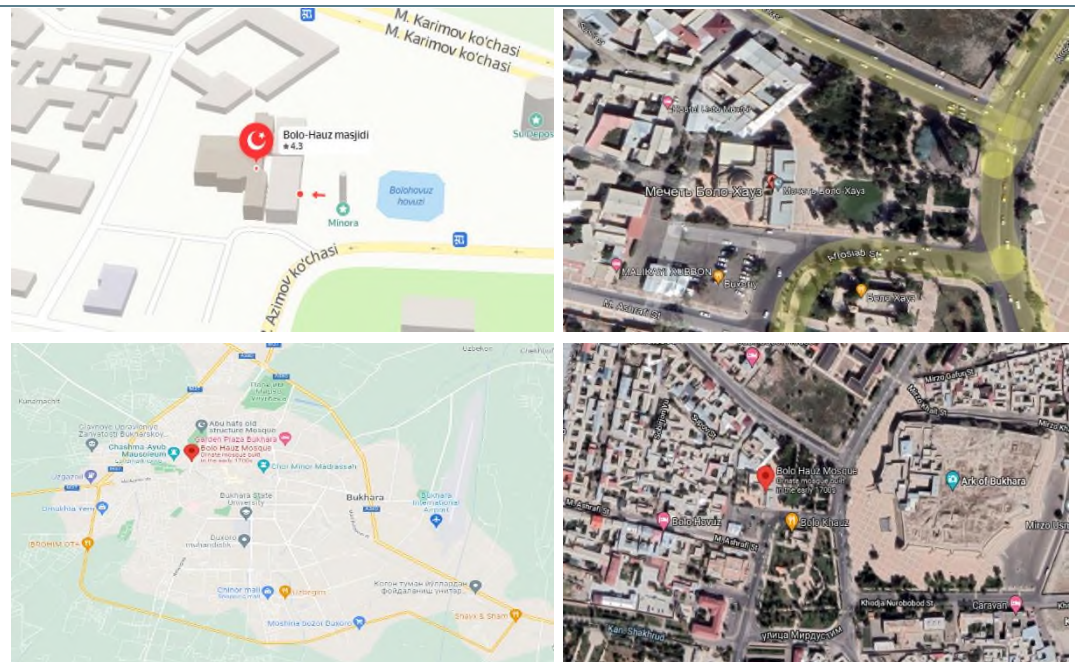
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	21.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 ' 39.651 "	N	64 °	24 ' 24.500 "	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The area of the Bolo Hauz complex is 10.72.5 square meters.								
*Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Afrosiyob street								
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100						
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan						
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The complex is located western part of the historic centre of the Bukhara. It is easy to reach to the heritage because it located beside the main Road of the Bukhara. In front of the Mosque located Ark fortress.								

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Mosque located in the western part and on the side of the road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 8 km from built heritage and train station 15.7 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
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Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)

Hauz Bolo-Hauz or Hauz Subkhankuli Khan.

Hauz is part of the Bolo-Hauz complex - an architectural ensemble consisting of a mosque, a minaret and this house.

Overhaul in 1916-1917

Hauz Bolo-Hauz was built in 1712 at the same time as the mosque of the same name. A large, octagonal, marble-lined hauz is located to the east of the Bolo-Hauz mosque. The high aivan of the Bolo-Hauz mosque, built in 1917, the slenderness of its colonnade, consisting of 20 carved wooden columns and the deep shadow of the aivan, contrast very well with the smooth water of the Hauz. Residents of the city of Bukhara call Bolo-Hauz nothing more than "the mosque of forty pillars". This name was given to this complex for the twenty columns of the mosque and their reflection in the hauz.

House of large volume 2264 cubic meters, approximately has an area of 747 square meters, water capacity 1857 cubic meters.

Hauz was previously supplied with water from the eighth branch of the Shahr-rud canal.

Near the Hauzi of Mavloni Asiri, the eighth and ninth branches in the form of tazars simultaneously departed from the Shahr-rud canal. The right, eighth branch went in the direction of the Registan and supplied water to the Hauzi Bolo-Hauz, Shir Muhammad Dzhuvozkan, Mirzo Gafur, Mir Hashim (Nazarcha), Hauzi Nav, a separate branch of the tazar went from the Registan along its southern wall to the Hauzi Kozi-Kalon.

Hauz Bolo-Hauz is one of the three hauzes of Bukhara, which survived and functioned after the fight against the russia in the 20s of the XX century.

In 1916-1917, the famous Usto Majid Soliev carried out work on the repair of the Bolo-Hauz Hauz.

In 2019, a small renovation of the house was made.

Mosque Bolo-Hauz or Padshah Bibi.

The Bolo-Hauz Mosque ("Mosque over the Hauz") is part of the Bolo-Hauz complex - an architectural ensemble consisting of a mosque, a minaret and a Hauz.

The Bolo-Hauz Mosque is located on the western side of the Registan opposite the Ark gate. In front of this mosque there is a large hauz lined with marble, which gave the mosque its name. The mosque was built in 1712, under the last de facto ruler of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, Abulfayz Khan, on the initiative and at the expense of his mother, Padshah Bibi binti Abdullah, known as Sitorai Mokhi Khossa, (died in 1722). Padshah Bibi Khanum was the wife of Subkhankuli Khan Ashtarkhanid (1626-1702).

Overhaul in 1916-1917

The mosque is a rather significant building with a domed ceiling, built mainly of burnt bricks. On the northern and southern sides, this mosque was adjoined by two small courtyards surrounded by a one-story row of hujras. A madrasah of the same name was located here. At present, this building, i.e. the building of the madrasah does not exist. There were 22 cells (hujras) for students in the Bolo-Hauz madrasah. At the same time, according to the Shuro magazine (Orenburg, 1916, No. 12), the madrasah belonged to the category of "medium" educational institutions in Bukhara, with an annual waqf income of 30 thousand tangas. The madrasah had a large library.

The Bolo-Hauz Mosque was rebuilt like a large quarter mosque, it has a winter and a summer part. The winter part is a four-columned hall with several entrances. The summer part is a luxurious aivan facing east and surrounding the winter hall of the mosque on three sides. Ivan on high thin wooden columns with large stalactite capitals.

The portal of the mosque is decorated with an inscription made of painted majolica slabs. The entire front facade of the mosque, with a two-tiered arcade and an open gallery on very high twenty wooden columns with a colorful painted ceiling, was erected in 1916-1917.

In 1917, the architect Usto Shirin Muradov built a new minaret. The minaret in form and style imitates the famous Kalon minaret. It was once compared to the Leaning Tower of Pisa: it also gradually leaned towards the ground. However, later in the 2000s, the structure was thoroughly strengthened and placed in a vertical position.

The mosque at one time served as the city's Friday mosque, which was visited by the emir during his visits to Bukhara. In this case, expensive carpets were spread from the Ark to the mosque, on which the emir passed to worship. This explains the excessive luxury in the decoration of the iwan, especially its ceiling. The mosque was decorated artistically by the same craftsmen as the Juma Mosque in Ark, built two years later.

Regular visitors to the mosque were numerous merchants, whose shops were located nearby, on the Registan.

The place of imam in the Bolo-Hauz mosque was honorable and profitable, therefore the most prominent and well-born clerics were appointed to this place.

The large open aivan of the Bolo-Hauz mosque, together with a miniature minaret placed on the side of the square, as well as a deep pool in the middle of the square, make a pleasant impression, especially if you look at the monument from the Registan side.

In 2019, a small renovation of the mosque was carried out.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The mosque was built in 1712;
The Hauz - was built in 1712.

Artistic/architectural Style

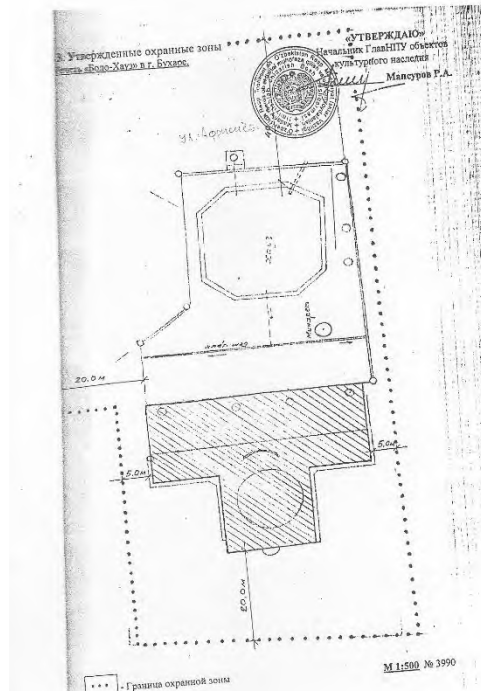
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field)

Surrounding setting description

Complex is surrounded by roads from three side (Eastren, Northern-parking area, Southern). The road is very congested and traffic is high. Western part has house of the local residents.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages, the top of the plan is Hauz, down is the mosque's plan.
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⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1916-1917, the famous Usto Majid Soliev carried out work on the repair of the Bolo-Hauz Hauz In 1992, restoration work was carried out; In 2019, a small renovation of the mosque was carried out. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, n, r, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On 	

- measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage".
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community

		(acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Religious, Nowadays, the Bolo-Hauz mosque serves for Friday and daily five-fold prayer, which is attended by worshippers from nearby and remote quarters of the city of Bukhara. Tourism	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the 	

	<p>development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-subhankulihhan-bolo-hauz/ https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-minaret-bolo-hauz/		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)			

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-minaret-bolo-hauz/> 21.01.2022
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-subhankulihhan-bolo-hauz/> 21.01.2022
3. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the heritage. 2014y

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Mosque view in winter



Source: Author: Indicator in touristic area. Bolo Hauz Mosque indicated in the right direction



Source: Author: Hauz of Bolo Hauz and Bolo Hauz Mosque



Source: Author: Hauz of Bolo Hauz and Bolo Hauz Mosque



Source: Author: Damaged walls of the Mosque



Source: Author: Damaged part of the Mosque's avian



Source: Author: backside of the Mosque, it is surrounded by iron barrier



Source: Author: Entrance place to the Mosque, it is limited to use photo, video, cell phone inside the mosque



Source: Author: Aivan of the Mosque

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Khoja Zayniddin Complex
Other names	

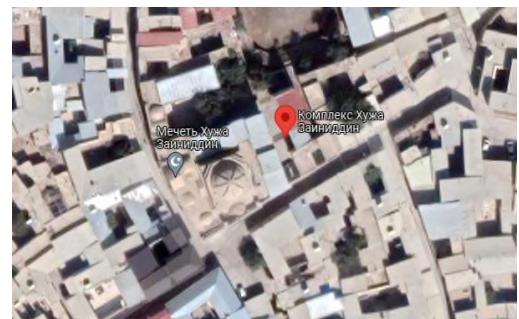
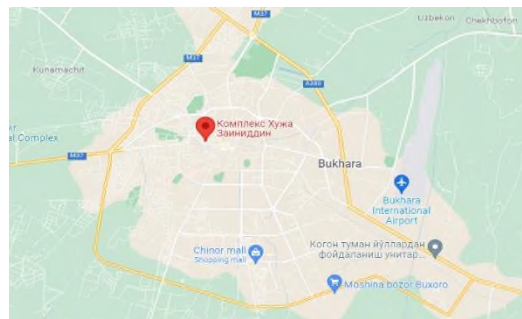
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	15.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)	
	39 °	46 '	29.5 " N	64 °	24 '	44.4 " E
Area surface	Total area of the complex is 2468 square meters					
*Address	"I.Bukhari" Farm, M.Saidjanov street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Located southwest of the Kalyan Mosque. Around 170 meters from the complex has a parking area for visitors and a bus station.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount)
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			road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.2 km from built heritage and train station 13.8 km from it. Additionally after the pandemic situation Turkmenistan closed its borders for everyone.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">a</div> <p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>After a protracted political and economic crisis in the 15th century, Bukhara in the 16th century was characterized by a rapid rise in construction. At this time, the most famous architectural monuments were erected. Among them, one of the first places is occupied by the Khoja Zayniddin ensemble, located in the quarter of the same name. Like all Central Asian cities, Bukhara was divided into residential quarters - mahalla or guzars, which were a structural territorial unit.</p> <p>According to the researchers of the history of Bukhara, 217 quarters were identified in the city, and some of them did not have their own mosque; the inhabitants of these quarters used the nearby citywide cathedral mosque for prayers. In connection with the construction of the Khoja Zayniddin mosque, some folk legends have survived to this day. According to one of them, the mosque was built by one of the kings /poshsho/, the manager of the work was a certain Zayniddin. The king was so pleased with the construction that he ordered the mosque to be named after him. According to another legend, the mosque was built by the nuker of Abdul Khan Mir-Dustim.</p> <p>Interesting data concerning the dating of the Khoja Zayniddin mosque are given by the toponymy of Bukhara of the 16th century. In legal documents fixing the purchase and sale of real estate, the location and boundaries of the relevant object of the transaction are described in some detail. Among the documents of the 16th century, in such descriptions, there are several references related to Khoja Zayniddin.</p> <p>All documents relate to the purchase of real estate and various persons by the Dzhuybar sheikhs (first Khoja Mohammed Islam known as Khoja Dzhuybari, and then his son Khoja Sad, known as Khoja Kalon). One document mentions the mahalla of Khoja Zayniddin inside the old hissar of Bukhara. Mahalla there is a yard sold on 15 Rajab 961 (June 1554). another group of documents mentions the quarter of hauz Khoja Zayniddin inside the old hissar of Bukhara. The third group of documents mentions the quarter of the Khoja Zayniddin Mosque, located inside the old Hissar of Bukhara. The document was compiled on Shaban 9, 962 (June 1555). It should be noted that in Central Asian cities the name of the monument often coincided with the name of the quarter in which it was built. Specifically for the 16th century, this method of naming quarters is confirmed by various written sources, and judging by the documents, the quarters were especially often and willingly named after mosques.</p> <p>It is natural to assume that such a way of naming urban administrative units implies the existence of corresponding structures. Therefore, the mosque and the house of Khoja Zayniddin bobo, mentioned in the vaqf documents, existed in those years, to which the documents are subsidized.</p>

In connection with the mention in the documents of the location of the mosque and the hauz of Khoja Zayniddin bobo located, as is clear from these documents, inside the "old hissar" of Bukhara, it is appropriate to determine the boundaries of this part of the city and its relationship with other parts. So, for example, in the documents of the 16th century, when determining the boundaries of a house, land plot or another real estate, it is necessarily different in which part of the city this property was located, while three terms were used: "ark", "old hissar" of Bukhara and "new hissar" of Bukhara. "Ark" figured sharply only in those cases when the described property adjoined it in any way. On the contrary, the last two terms served directly for the territorial characteristics of real estate property. At the same time, the term "new hissar" of Bukhara is quite rare and, according to all known documents, only in cases where the object of definition was located outside this "new hissar".

According to M.E. Masson, the "new hisar" should be understood as a city within the new walls erected by order of Abdulazizkhan, covering a much larger area than the old city walls.

According to the documents inside the "old hissar" of Bukhara there is Ulugbek Madrasah, Miri-Arab Madrasah and Zargaron Dome. These structures are located on the territory of the former shakhristan and therefore it is an integral part of the "old hisar". But inside the "old hissar" there is also a mosque with a hauz Khoja Zayniddin, which are located outside the territory of medieval Shahrstan, to the southwest of it, and thereby expanding the boundaries of the "old hissar" to the west beyond the borders of shahrstan. On the western side, the "old hisar" clearly went beyond Shahrstan, being limited on the one hand by the Ark-Registan line, on the other hand by the complex of the mosque - hauz Khoja Zaynuddin. The Khoja Zayniddin quarter consisted of 70-80 houses. The attraction of the quarter was the domed mosque and the house of Khoja Zaynuddin. At the mosque there is a frame extension (takharatkhona), as well as a domed school building, which has not survived to this day.

The revered tomb of the Saint, located in the western niche of the mosque and known as Khoja Turk, was considered the shrine of the quarter. According to O.A. Sukhareva, the Khoja Zayniddin quarter is mentioned sometimes in the documents of the Dzhubar Khojas of the 16th century as Kuyi hauzi Khoja Zayniddin, then as Kuyi masjidi Khoja Zayniddin, then as the mahalla of Khoja Zayniddin. According to history, by 1925 there were 96 public use hauzes in Bukhara, of which 58 were lined with natural stone. Hauz Khoja Zayniddin is one of them. The House was extensively renovated in 1913, as evidenced by the inscriptions on the weir installed during the last repair.

The Khoja Zayniddin Ensemble was built in the middle of the 16th century on the territory of the quarter of the same name in the old town of Bukhara south of the Ark. It includes a monumental building of a mosque with a corner aivan and a large hauz. The complex is a public and religious center of the Guzar, located southwest of the Kalyan Cathedral Mosque.

The western and southern facades of the khonako face small streets within the quarter. Northern and eastern -surrounded by outbuildings. The main volume includes a large domed hall of the mosque and five small hujras located in the western part of the structure. In the deep open loggia of the western facade, the main shrine will be placed - a sagan with the ashes of Khoja Zaynuddin, which was previously marked with a high tug - a vertically fortified pole, the end of which was decorated with a yak tail and a mathematical tip in the form of an image of a hand.

The high aivan, located on the northern and eastern sides of the mosque, faces the courtyard and the hauz, whose water was used by the entire quarter. Hauz is the oldest surviving to this day and is a rectangle with cut corners. In the southeast corner there is a marble spillway in the shape of a dragon's head with an open mouth, made, as the inscription on it indicates, in 1913 during the reign of Emir Alimkhan. The sides of the house are lined with stone blocks descending to the bottom with massive steps. The building of the mosque, raised on a pedestal, also lined with yellow sandstone blocks, ends with a dome on a light ram. External facades (southern and western), made in brickwork, are mostly devoid of decorative cladding. A slight introduction of color is observed only on the southern main facade with an entrance portal, which has partially preserved fragments of carved mosaic cladding. The walls of the mosque overlooking a wooden aivan are plastered with ganch and divided into rectangular panels with deep lancet niches, in which there are doors and light openings taken away by openwork ganch lattices - panjara. Eight wooden columns, 7m high, support the beam ceiling and roof of the aivan. The surviving ceilings and roofing of the aivan dating back to the 16th century give a visual representation of the flat roof constructions on wooden beams, typical of the folk architecture of this and later period. The mosque harmoniously combines the classical forms of monumental architecture with the forms of folk architecture. The columns of the iwan of the northern facade, almost devoid of carvings, undoubtedly replaced the ancient ones, which had fallen into disrepair. The wooden ceiling of the aivan is superbly made, broken into seven plank ceilings, which are covered with ornamented appliqué of planks. The central plafond of the eastern façade is decorated with a star-shaped hauzak, a deep caisson filled with overhanging stalactites. A relief pattern of large wooden planks in the form of geometric patterns diverges from the twelve final star of the hauzak, filled with an elegant ornament of small panels. The plafond is decorated with a carved cornice of wooden star-shaped stalactites and is combined with simpler side plafonds, which are carved beams with square planks, between them decorated with girih patterns of small planks.

The entire surface of the ceiling was painted; at present, in some places, the remains of a multi-

	<p>coloured receipt have been preserved.</p> <p>The interior of the central domed hall, covered with a dome on an octahedral tier of arched sails, is of great artistic value. The main transition from the octahedron to the dome, dissected by meridional ribs, is carried out by means of arched sails and decorative mesh sails. The walls of the hall are covered with a rich multi-coloured decor; along the bottom of the walls there is a tiled plan of a carved inlaid mosaic of a complex pattern in bright colours.</p> <p>“At present, of course, one can only mentally imagine the spectacularity of this receipt, the gilding and paints have faded and faded, the kundal has crumbled in many places and the drawing has been lost, but nevertheless even traces of painting have been preserved.</p> <p>On the eastern side of the mosque, a one-story room for ablutions (takhoratkhona) was attached to the ayvan. The structure is undoubted of late origin, but it is possible that there was a structure of a similar purpose on the wound in its place. Its walls are made of raw bricks on clay mortar, the outer surface is covered with clay coating and lime whitewash. On the northern and western sides, the courtyard of the mosque is surrounded by a one-story structured building, in which auxiliary premises and living rooms of the staff are located.</p> <p>The technical condition of individual architectural elements can be characterized as unsatisfactory. Almost everywhere, with the exception of the southern and northern facades, the terracotta panjars of the original openings are either partially preserved or completely absent.</p> <p>The same applies to filling doorways. Everywhere, with the exception of the entrance from the eastern and northern sides of the ayvan, later repair doors were found, devoid of decorative design. The courtyard facades overlooking the aivan, the surface of the walls of the residential and utility rooms of the western wing of the mosque are covered with multilayer stucco plaster with lime whitewash. The structural condition of the iwan ceiling is good. However, there are losses of individual decorative elements in the form of wooden planks that form a geometric ornament. Previously, the surface of the ceiling was painted. At present, only separate fragments of multi-coloured paintings have been preserved. To the northeast of the mosque is the house of Khoja Zainuddin, which is the oldest of the currently preserved houses of Bukhara. Hauz is a reservoir with side dimensions of 33x25 m at a depth of 4.2 m. The volume of the hauz is 2700 m³. The walls of the house are lined with lime blocks on lime mortar. The lower part of the hauz, hidden underwater, is made of stone blocks of irregular shape and different in size.</p>
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	<p>Date of construction is 16th century.</p>
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;">c</div> <div> <p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p> </div> </div>
Surrounding setting description	<p>The complex is surrounded by narrow streets, houses of the residents. It is a too narrow street that it impossible for car movement. Northern side has a hauz of the complex surrounded by the house of the residents.</p>

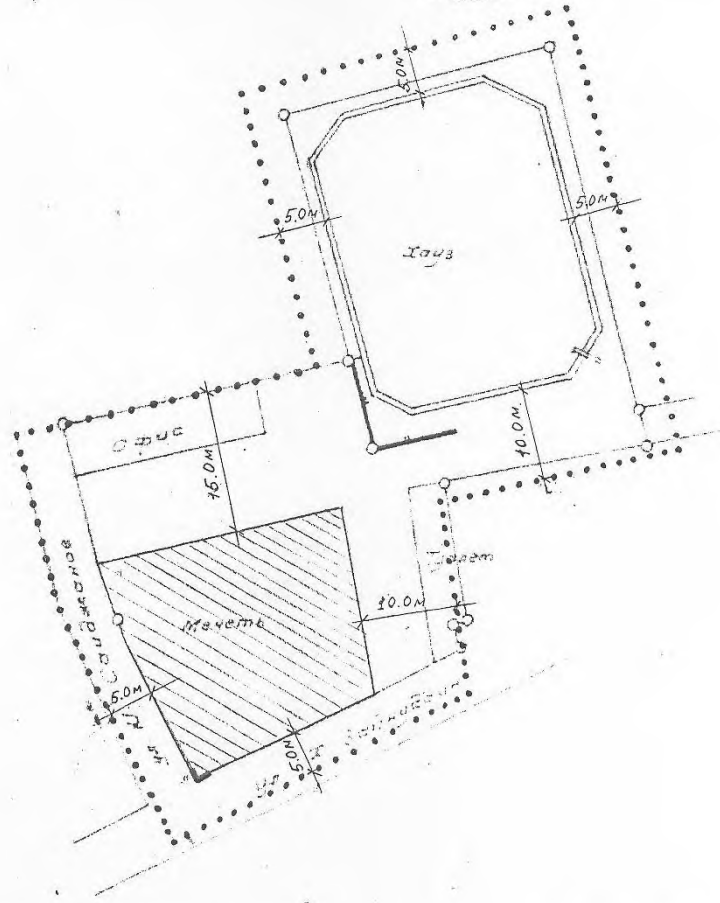
Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

13. Утвержденные охранные зоны

Комплекс «Ходжа Зайнулдин бобо»
в г. Бухаре



«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Министр ГлавНПУ объектов
культурного наследия
Р.А. Мансуров



..... - Граница охранной зоны

М 1:500 № 3992

28

Reminder: Top corner of the picture is hauz of the complex, left bottom side is the mosque of the complex

Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)

- In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks,

	walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No specific data about object interventions, however during the visit it is possible to see that some intervention works started but it is stopped because of some documental problems of the object.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data
6.2. Risks and threats	
Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">e, f, n, o, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC,

HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Praying
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	The Khoja Zayniddin Mosque also serves for Friday and five daily prayers.
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">b</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in	Mosque of the complex is using as it is original purpose. Five times praying place.

management issues	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-honakoh-hodzha-zajniddin/ - 18.01.2022
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Khuja Zayniddinbobo. Bukhara cultural heritage department. 2014
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hammam-kunzhak/> - 12.01.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Front view of the building



Source: Author: Main entrance gate to the Mosque of the complex



Source: Author: Takhoratkhona (cleaning room) of the Mosque and house of the residents (narrow street of the object)



Source: Author: Stairs leading to the hauz of the complex



Source: Author: Hauz and Mosque (Possible to see the repairing works in Hauz section of the complex)



Source: Author: Hauz and the house of the residents around the complex (it has a bid affect for object)



Source: Author: Ayvan of the Mosque. There is some restorations works have to be done in the complex



Source: Author: courtyard and takhorathona of the Mosque

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mavlonoi Sharif Complex (Mausaleum, Hujras, Mosque, Khonako)
Other names	

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	22.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates¹	GEOGRAPHICAL		UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 32.3 " N	64 ° 25 ' 06.6 " E		
Area surface	The Total area of the complex is 1225 square meters. Common complex - 35 x 35 m; internal mausoleum - 5.9 x 5.9 m; mosque - 14 x 21 m			
*Address	"M.Ulugbek" MFY, H.Ashurov street			
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100	
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan	
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The complex is located a few tens of meters southeast of the Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah among dense residential developments.			

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Complex is located in the centre of the historic centre of Bukhara. It is easy to reach the object by taxi. But the inner road that helps to reach the complex is not in good condition.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and not in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are being carried out by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 6.3 km from built heritage and train station 14 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The architectural complex is associated with the cult of the famous Sufi, the theologian of the 17th century. - Mavlon Sharif (1617-1690). The main structure of the complex - the mausoleum of Mavlano Sharif was built in the XVII-XVIII centuries. At the same time, hujras were built adjacent to the mausoleum. At the end of the 19th century, a quarter mosque with an aivan was added on the western side. At the beginning of the 20th century, a darvazakhana was built. It is located a few tens of meters southeast of the Abdulazif Khan Madrasah, among dense residential developments.</p> <p>The attraction of the Mavlona Sharif quarter was a large mosque-honako, the construction of which is attributed to Mavlono Sharif. According to legend, in the place where the khonako stands, there used to be a bathhouse, which was the waqf of the Kukaldosh madrasah, according to the will of the founder of the waqf, students of this madrasah were to bathe in it for free. Since the bath fell into decay, Mavlono Sharif bought land in the village of Dungiyon specifically with the aim of transferring them to the waqf of the Kukaldosh madrasah. Getting banned for them. In his property, he destroyed it and built a honako on this site. The building of the mosque, which has survived in a dilapidated form to this day, is made of flat square old burnt bricks and has a flat beam ceiling. According to reports, the mosque was overhauled at the end of the 19th century, under Emir Ahad Khan. It served both for daily five-time prayers and for Friday prayers, common (machiti jumakhoni).</p> <p>At the same time, she was also khonako, i.e. a place of rejoicing: here, after the Friday prayer, loud rejoicings (such as jahr) were performed. This indicates that Mavlono Sharif also belonged to the Sufi order, practising loud jahr. Here, in the last 10 days of the month of Ramadan, sheikhs and mullahs indulged in a ten-day solitude in prayer (daha meshishtan). Since the khonako was very popular, they thus found themselves in the public eye and among those in power; therefore, there were always a lot of people who wanted to "sit ten days" in this khonako. At this time, both the mosque and the aivan in front of it were blocked off with curtains (parda), which formed many separate cabins, each of which sat 2-3 people. They were served by many who wanted to join in the "charitable cause": samovars were boiling all the time, tea was brewed in numerous teapots, which was supposed to support the strength of those weary of long prayers. Pilaf was prepared every evening. Everything needed was generously sent from the emir and, probably, replenished with voluntary donations from wealthy parishioners.</p> <p>The author of the structures, the builder and the customer are unknown. The appearance of the complex is recorded from the words of the teacher of the Mir-Arab madrasah.</p> <p>The grave of Mavlono Sharif - the main shrine of the quarter - was located inside the mausoleum, built next to the mosque - khonako.</p> <p>Outside, at the southern wall of this mausoleum, there was a second grave, which was considered the</p>	

grave of the son of Mavlono Sharif. In the history of Bukhara, two people were mentioned who bore the name Mavlono Sharif, and it is possible that they were talking about one person. In the description of the manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Mavlana Sharif al-Alava al-Bukhari ... an unknown theorist of dervishism and author of works on loud dhikr", who died in 1679, is mentioned.

V.L. Vyatkin spoke about "the Bukhara lawyer Mavlono Sharif, a professor from the Kukaldosh madrasah", "an influential person and a scientist", who helped the Bukhara ruler with his advice "during the invasion of the Khiva Khan Anushi in 1007 (1686) into the Bukhara Khanate".

The folk legend about Mavlono Sharif confirms his belonging to the highest clergy, it depicts him as an okhun at the Kukaldosh madrasah, as well as the waqf charter of 1779-80, which draws up a waqf donation in favor of "khonako ohund Mullo Muhammad-Sharif". It states that it is located "behind the Zargaron Madrasah."

This localization leaves no doubt that we are talking about the mosque of the Mavlono Sharif quarter, and the date of registration of the waqf, coinciding with the year of death of the "dervish theorist", can be taken as evidence that all these documents and information refer to one person. To a certain extent, his image is painted by the clothes attributed to him, which were kept as a relic in the mazar of the "saint" and were distinguished by simple modesty, more likely to befit a simple Sufi than a large spiritual aristocrat, such as the mudarris of the Kukaldosh Madrasah, the largest in Bukhara. However, ostentatious humility was the custom, the costume might not correspond to the situation.

In the Soviet period, this object belonged to Gorkomkhoz (urban communal services). The city sports hall was located in the mosque-khonakoh.

The complex is located a few tens of meters southeast of the Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah among dense residential developments. In plan, the complex is a small square courtyard, built up along the perimeter with buildings of various functional purposes.

The central building of the complex is the mausoleum of Mavlono Sharif. From the east, 11 one-story hujras adjoin it. From the west, a quarter mosque was built. From the north, the courtyard is closed by a domed room, the outer configuration of the southern wall of which repeats the proportions and articulations of the opposing portal of the mausoleum. The entrance to the courtyard of the complex is through a small darvazakhona.

The complex consists of multi-temporal and multi-functional buildings arranged around a small square courtyard. The central structure is a portal-dome mausoleum built in the 17th - 18th centuries.

The eastern and partially northern parts of the complex are occupied by 11 khudjras madrasahs built simultaneously with the mausoleum. In the 19th century, the western section was occupied by a quarter mosque with a one-sided aivan, and at the beginning of the 20th century, a small domed darvaza-khona in the northwestern corner closed the inner space of the courtyard.

The mausoleum of Mavlono Sharif is a single-chamber portal-dome structure, the interior space is expanded due to the extensive axial arched niches with a deeper western one, giving the plan a cruciform shape. In the western corner of the mausoleum there is a small square room, the entrance to which is from the facade. The composition is traditional: a quadrangle of walls - an octagonal arched belt - a sphero-conical dome.

The building is made of baked bricks. Size 26-27 x 26-27 x 5.5-6 cm on clay mortar, followed by grouting with ganch. The decorative load in the interior of the mausoleum is carried by vaulted structures - a system of shield-shaped sails in an octagonal belt, as well as reinforcement with ganch stalactites. Completion of arched niches and transitional dome belt. There are ganch panjars in the windows and carved wooden doors in the entrance openings. The walls inside are covered with ganch plaster. The outer facade surfaces of the walls are made of polished bricks.

Under the floor of the mausoleum there is a crypt with four large sagans laid out on a stucco mortar of burnt bricks.

Khujras - elongated along the eastern border of the complex, separated from the mausoleum by a narrow vaulted corridor, where four of them have exits, the rest face the courtyard with entrance arches of deep niches. All rooms are rectangular in plan, facing outwards, with lancet vaults, with the exception of the northern chamber - it is square in plan with deep axial niches and a dome ceiling. The northern wall of the courtyard in front of the domed hudjra is designed, located on the same axis as the mausoleum, designed in its proportions and articulations.

The mosque is one of the largest quarter mosques in the city of Bukhara, it is a common type of quarter mosque with a rectangular khanako, one-sided aivan and a flat beam roof on wooden columns.

There are 8 such columns in the hall, and 2 on the aivan.

The walls of the mosque are made of baked bricks (26 x 13 x 6.5 cm) on clay mortar. There is no decor in the interior and on the facade.

Dimensions: common complex - 35 x 35 m; internal mausoleum - 5.9 x 5.9 m; mosque - 14 x 21 m

Today, the mosque-khonakogh, as well as the madrasah, do not function.

The architectural complex of Mavlono Sharif is a ziyoratgokh (kadamzhoy).

Building Date (method, technique, references or

Date of construction - 70s of the XVII century.

The main structure of the complex - the mausoleum of Mavlono Sharif was built in the XVII-XVIII centuries;

historical records used to date the element)

At the same time, hujras were built adjacent to the mausoleum;
At the end of the 19th century;
A quarter mosque with an aivan was added on the western side;
At the beginning of the 20th century, a darvazakhana was built.

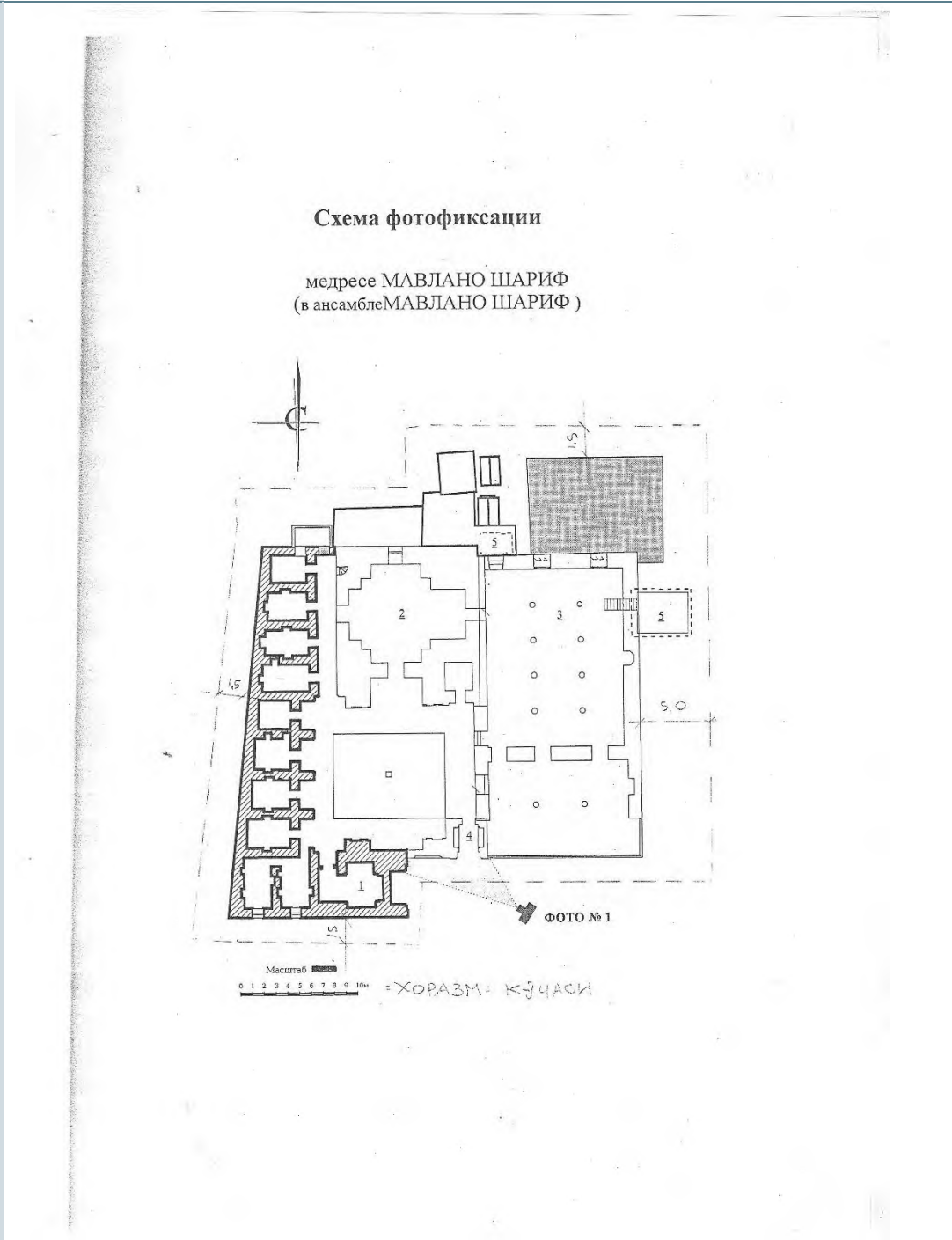
Artistic/architectural Style

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Complex is located near the Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah madrassah. Eastern and Western part of the complex has the home of the residents.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque was overhauled at the end of the 19th century, during the reign of Emir Ahadkhan. In 1992, restoration work was carried out; In 2019, a small renovation of the mosque was carried out. The complex was given a cultural lease, and during 2021, the shrine part was prepared to receive pilgrims. The tenant plans to slowly reconstruct the mosque and khonakoh. 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, l, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	2	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 	

Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers to the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	3	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference

	for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Mausoleum is used for pilgrimage, however, mosque and khonakoh is not using as the original purpose

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, Praying, Education, Pilgrimage
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	The architectural complex of Mavlono Sharif is a pilgrimage place. Ziyoratgokh (kadamzhoy). Tourism
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
--	---	---

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts,
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	members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-honakoh-mavlono-sharif/
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-mechet-honakoh-mavlono-sharif/> - 24.01.2022
2. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the heritage. 2014y

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: the entrance of the object



Source: Author: Street leading to the heritage



Source: Author: View from the street (Southern part)



Source: Author: Courtyard of the heritage with hujras. It is leased for embroidery and other type of craftsman



Source: Author: Tomb of the Mavlonoi Sharif and his family



Source: Author: Leading street to the object. Ignore of the local people

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Shohrud canal
Other names	

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	12.01.2023
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	22.6 "	N	64 °	25 '	18.2 "	E		
Area surface	The area of use of the canal is 0.08 hectares									
*Address	"J. Ikromiy" MFY, B. Nakshband street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object has been preserved throughout the city, and most of it corresponds to the eastern part of the historic centre of Bukhara. Bus transport from this side also serves local residents.									
Location map										

¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. Visitor has opportunity to reach the Bukhara by train.
	International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5 km from built heritage and train station 13.3 km from it.

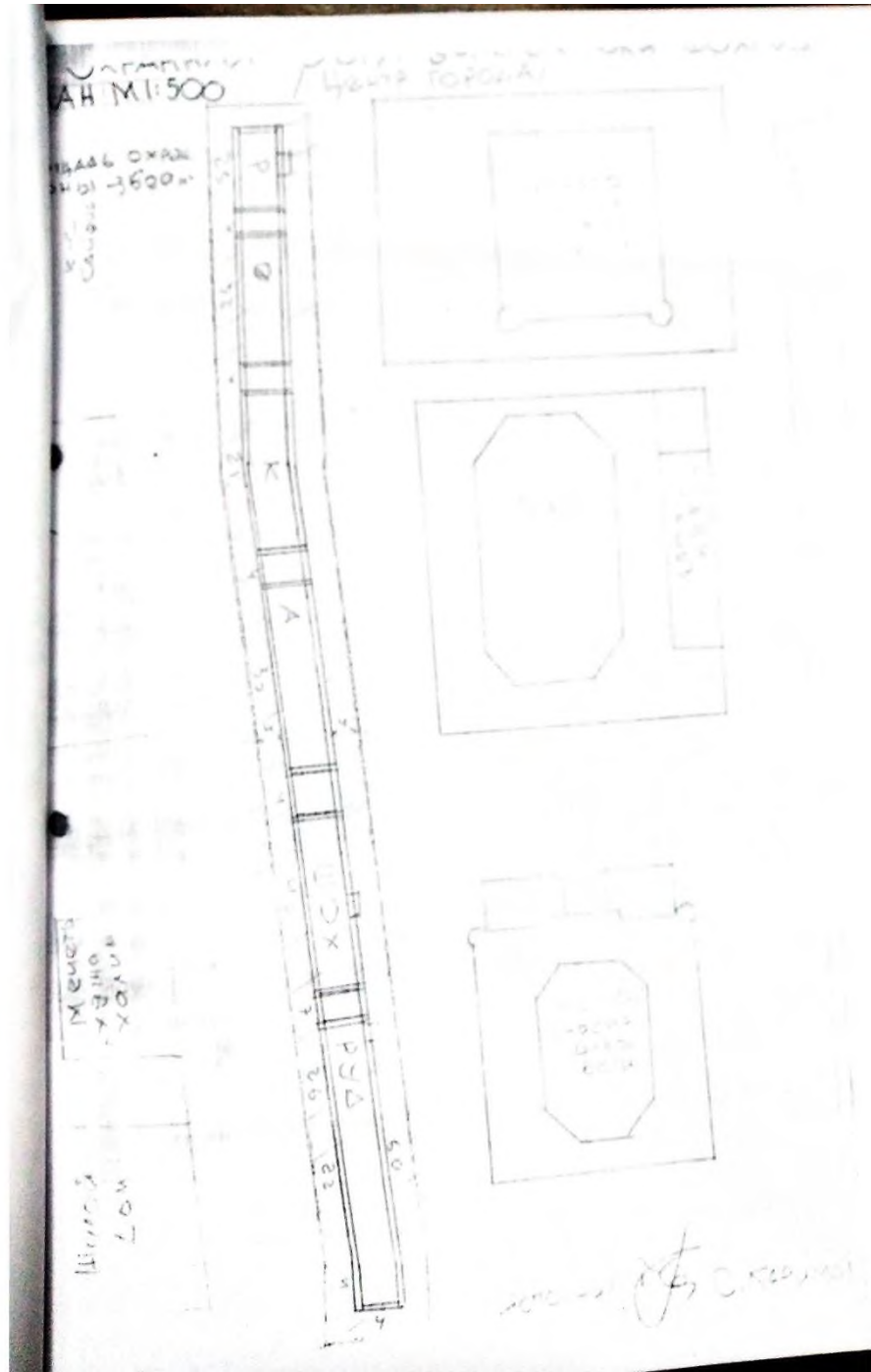
² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: auto;">a</div>	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The water supply of the city of Bukhara was carried out mainly through the Shahr-rud canal or Rudi Shahar ("City River") (in ancient times, Rudi-zar - "Golden River"). This channel is brought out of the Zeravshan River at a distance of several kilometers from the city and flows along an artificial bulk channel that rises above the surrounding area.</p> <p>The entrance of the canal was located south of the Mazar Gate (Gate of Mazar Sharif). It was a rather large hole that ran under the city wall and was covered with bars that prevented a person from entering the city from there.</p> <p>The canal cut the city territory diagonally into two almost equal parts and left the city near the Talipoch gate. Almost all the water of the canal was consumed in the city; at the exit, it looked like a small canal. That part of it, which fell on the crowded areas of the city, its trading center, located near Toki Sarrofon and to the east and west of it, was blocked, so that the canal flowed along an underground channel (tazar). From residential buildings located here, from some residential buildings, special passages were led to the tunnel so that residents could have access to water. Many canals (jui) were diverted from the Shahr-rud canal in the city, supplying water to various parts of the city. In 1925-1926, 220 outlets departed from the canal.</p> <p>Shakhrud provided irrigation ditches and numerous (more than 80) hauzes of Bukhara, and was the main water source of the city.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	<p>Date of construction approximately III-IV centuries, in its present form XVI century.</p>	
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: auto;">c</div>	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Others (specify in comments field) (m added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	<p>Due to the fact that the object is a canal and its length, it passed through the main, crowded places of the city. It is located along the main road to the city and is visible to everyone.</p>	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments Sketched plan was given by Bukhara cultural heritage department

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Littering by residents and visitors into the canal	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description)	No data	

and date of main interventions)	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n, r	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments		

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design,
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		materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Drinking water system, ditch
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10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	A ditch
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="3"/> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower [3]. However, local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a,b,c"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/kanal-shahrud-shohi-rud/ - 14/01/2023

signage, web, apps, etc.)

Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of Shohrud canal, Bukhara, 2019
2. [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A8%D0%B0%D1%85%D1%80%D1%83%D0%B4_\(%D0%A3%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A8%D0%B0%D1%85%D1%80%D1%83%D0%B4_(%D0%A3%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD))
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/kanal-shahrud-shohi-rud/> - 14/01/2023

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author



Source: Author

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Talipoch gate and fortifies city walls
Other names	

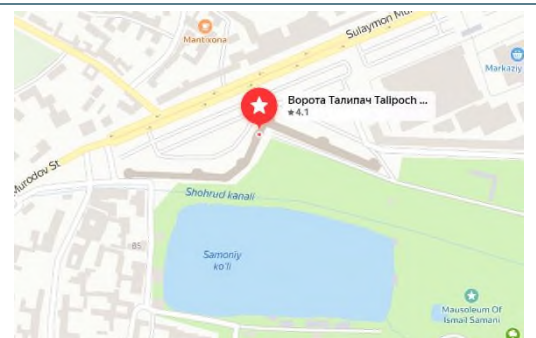
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	06.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 43.6 "	N	64 °	23 ' 51.0 "	E
Area surface	Object area is 3480 square meters, all protected area is equal to 15180 square meters.					
*Address	"Khoja Gunjoriy" MFY, I.Somonid's garden-park					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Talipoch gate and walls are located western part of the main open market of Bukhara (Central market), so, it is easy to reach to the object means of public transport.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---	--

Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Talipoch gate and walls location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 8.4 km from the built heritage, and the train station 16.1 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Gate Talipoch (Talipoch - the etymology of the gate's name means - a hill, a hill of a padishah) is one of the two surviving (like the Karakul gate), the gates of Bukhara that have survived to this day almost in their original form. During his reign, the gate was built by Abdullakhan (ruler from the Sheibanid dynasty) in 1557-1598. The gates are located on the northwestern fortress wall of the city of Bukhara.</p> <p>Date of construction XVI century. In the 60s of the XX century. have been restored.</p> <p>In the Middle Ages, through the gates of Talipoch, rich trade caravans made their way towards the ancient cities of Rometan, and then across the sands to Khorezm. In the future, these gates connect the city with nearby villages, such as Chorbakr, Jondor.</p> <p>There was comparatively little traffic through these gates.</p> <p>The Talipoch gates had (have) two "guldastas" - round towers, an arch, arched canopies, a tympanum, and in the old days, the upper part of the gate was decorated with a colourful ornament.</p> <p>The Talipoch gate was restored in 1960 by craftsmen Aminjon Salomov and Mumin Mubinov. The next restoration was made in 2005 by the master Soli Karimov.</p> <p>The Talipoch gates are notable because, near these gates, the Shahr-rud canal left the city. The water supply of the old city of Bukhara was carried out mainly through the Shahrud canal.</p> <p>This channel is brought out of the Zeravshan River several kilometres from the city and flows along an artificial bulk channel that rises above the surrounding area. The entrance to the Shahrud canal was located somewhat south of the Mazar Gates. The canal cut the city territory diagonally into two almost equal parts and left the city near the Talipoch gate. Shahr-rud was open from the Mazar gates to Bozori Khodja, then it went into a large canal (tazar) covered with brick vaults; the latter passed beyond the southern borders of the ancient shakhristan and again went outside near the cathedral mosque of Khoja Kalon; on the bozori Nau, he again went to the bazar under the road, and then again went outside and followed the open Talipoch gate. Almost all the water of the canal was consumed in the city; at the exit, it looked like a small canal.</p> <p>The fortress walls of the city of Bukhara. The surviving part of the city wall with breaks is a unique monument of the defensive architecture of Bukhara.</p> <p>In 1540-1549. under Abdulaziz Khan (from the Sheibanid dynasty), a ring of walls was erected, which covered the city suburbs, parts of which have survived to day. During his reign, the city underwent reconstruction. Its outer wall in the north was moved almost 500 meters to the south, outside the territory of Bukhara was the necropolis of Abu Hafsa al-Kabir, or Khazrat Imam. The area of Bukhara within this wall was 440-450 hectares. The territory within the newly rebuilt walls (excluding Ark and Hisar-i Kadim) began to</p>	

be called Hisar-i Nau or Hisar-i Jadid - "New City". In the wall of Hisar-i Nau, as before, there were 11 gates.

Before 1920 (the storming of the city by the Bolsheviks), the city was surrounded by fortifications defensive walls with gates.

There were precisely eleven gates: 1) Talipoch 2) Uglon 3) Khazrati Imam 4) Samarkand 5) Mazar Sharif 6) Karshi (Kavola) 7) Sallokhkhona 8) Namozgokh 9) Sheikh Jalol 10) Karakul 11) Shirgiran. The gates of Karakul and Talipoch have survived to our times, and in recent years the gates of Khazrati Imam, Samarkand, Sallokhkhona and Sheikh Jalol have been restored in their original places.

The fortress walls made of pakhsa and mud bricks were repaired many times and rebuilt in places. The top of the walls had loopholes for direct combat and for mounted shelling of the bottom of the wall.

Parts of the walls have been preserved: 1) from the Talipoch gate to the Karakul gate 2) from the Karakul gate to the Sheikh Jalol gate.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The Talipoch gate: The gate was built by Abdullakhan (ruler from the Sheibanid dynasty) in 1557-1598.
Fortifies city walls: In 1540-1549 under Abdulaziz Khan (from the Sheibanid dynasty), a ring of walls was erected

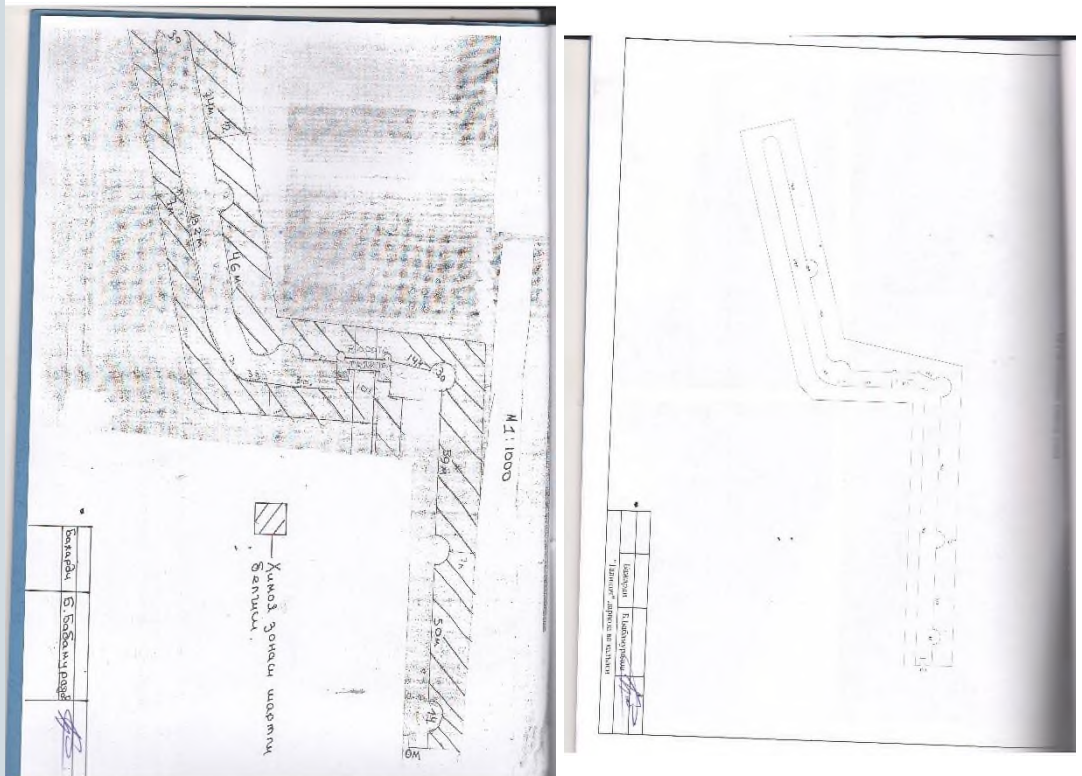
Artistic/architectural Style

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Gate and walls have located in a big area. It is located western part of the central open Market of the Bukhara. Southern part has Somanid's park and a small artificial lake which belongs to the Garden. Sometimes Near the wall, people organize small shopping shops in their cars. They sell agricultural products. The east side of the wall is adopted for a parking lot. Additionally, there is a small apple garden that exists behind the wall. Unfortunately, residents and people in the market area dump the waste behind the wall. Furthermore, the garden area has some sheep that, after feeding the sheep, are kept in a hut prepared to fit the wall.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.

1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the

	walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> b, e, f, h, n, r, t </div>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 3 </div>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 2 </div>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 5 </div>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC,

HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	2	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Protection
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">a</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in	No data

management issues	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, b a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B0_%D0%A2%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%87 – 06.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2019/04/24/vorota-talipoch/ - 06.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/vorota-darvozaji-talipoch/ - 06.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/krepostnye-steny-starogo-goroda/ - 06.02.2022
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The back of the wall and gate are neglected. I think the condition of the facilities requires special attention and restoration.

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2019/04/24/vorota-talipoch/> - 06.02.2022
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/vorota-darvozaji-talipoch/> - 06.02.2022
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/krepostnye-steny-starogo-goroda/> - 06.02.2022
4. Cadastral plan of the Talipoch gate and fortified wall, Tashkent 2006 – 06.02.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Front View of Talipoch gate and walls. View from eastern part



Source: Author: The Talipochgate and Wall. It is visible the salinity and humidity effect on the wall fundament



Source: Author: View from backside of the Talipoch gate and it's wall



Source: Author: The wall of the Old City



Source: Author: The wall of the Old City



Source: Author: Fortifies Walls



Source: Author: Areas of mud around the wall.

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Zindan (In Uzbek language - Zindon)
Other names	

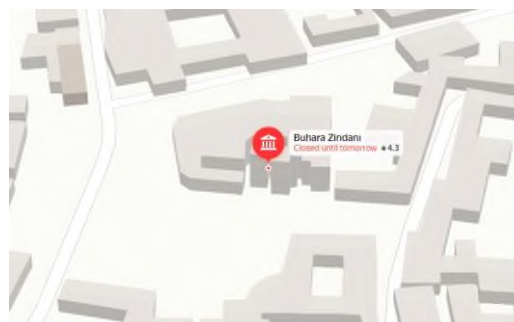
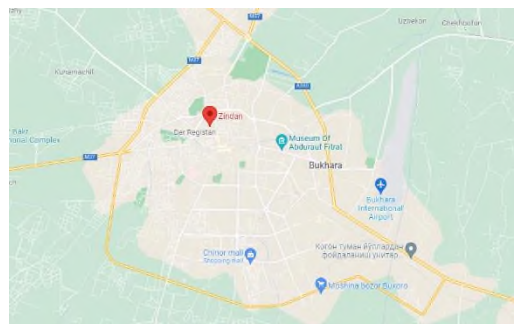
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	19.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	45.0 "	N	64 °	24 '	50.5 "	E		
Area surface	The total area of the Zindan 1800 square meters.									
Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Mirzo Sahbo street, Bukhara, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Zindan is closed to the main Road of the city, it is easy to reach the heritage. It is 450 meters from the near bus station on foot.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---	--

Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.

National market – Zindan is famous and almost all people have a wish to visit after the near Ark fortress. However, the condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments.

International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between two cities does not exist, majority use taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara is located 5.5 km from built heritage and a train station 14.1 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: auto;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>“Zindan” in Persian means “prison”, “dungeon”, a pit for keeping prisoners. Located in the northwestern corner of the ancient shakhristan, the zindan was built in the 18th century under the rulers of Bukhara from the Mangyt dynasty. A folk legend claims that even during the time of the fabulous Afrasiab, the zindan was the hazina (treasury) of Afrasiab.</p> <p>According to the administrative division of the city, it is located in the Khoja Nizomiddini-bolo quarter and belonged to Dzharib X-Shahristan. The quarter is mentioned in waqf charters of 1872-73 and 1900-1901. Zindan - a prison - is a complex of buildings on a high platform, lined with burnt bricks and surrounded by a blank brick wall on top.</p> <p>After passing through the only gate - darvazakhanu we get into the courtyard, surrounded by several squat brick buildings. These are cameras. The first one to the right of the entrance is a small rectangular building adjacent to the main cell made of burnt bricks of the "soldier's format". This is the largest cell consisting of two rooms connected by a wide arch; the northwestern corner is located in an isolated cell - punishment cell. Nearby, opposite the darvazakhana, there is another cell with a punishment cell. These cells were illuminated through holes in the zeniths of the domes and through ancient openings, taken away by individually opening horizontal iron bars. The punishment cells had no lighting. Actually, zindan - the dungeon is located to the left of the darvazakhana. Its entrance is not directly from the courtyard, but through a frame building that served as a guardhouse, from which we get into a square room, covered with a vault. There is a rectangular hole in its floor leading to a bell-shaped room located below.</p> <p>Over time, the complex has undergone changes associated with periods of rising and fall of centralized power in Bukhara.</p> <p>During the 19th century, repair and construction work was apparently carried out on the territory of the complex, periodically repeated until the 20th century. During the annexation of Turkestan to Russia, large domed structures were erected - made of rectangular bricks - cells for prisoners. Two large cells of the zindan had a punishment cell for persons objectionable to mirshab or mirghazab. The cell opposite the entrance served to imprison the arrears. The cell to the right of the entrance served as a meeting place for wealthy short-earners with their families.</p> <p>Even during Muzaffankhan (1860-1885) there was a pit where the emir's enemies were dumped. Its initial depth reached 38 feet - 12.54 m.</p> <p>The remaining fourth cell speaks especially eloquently about the cruel fate of those who fell into the zindan. The entrance to it does not open directly from the courtyard, but through a frame extension that served as a guardhouse. The cell itself is a square room covered with a dome, as in the cells described above. But this, in fact, is not yet a cell: a wide hole was made in the floor leading to the room below - a dungeon, which is a round pit with a diameter of about 5 meters and a depth of 6.5 meters. There is no</p>	

ladder to this pit, no other entrance, except for the hole at the top. People were lowered there and lifted up with a rope, food was thrown to them from above. A little imagination is needed to clearly imagine the cruel conditions in which the prisoners were in this stinking pit, where they spent long periods, chained in leg, hand and neck chains, awaiting trial, execution or death. A person who fell into a pit, deprived of light, given over to be torn to pieces by ticks, doomed to death from exhaustion, diseases and painful bites of parasites, was like being buried alive.

After the revolution, the complex was abandoned for some time. Nowadays, in the building of the zindan, there is a museum of legal proceedings of Bukhara (end of the 17th - beginning of the 20th centuries). The exposition of the museum tells visitors about the judicial system in the Emirate of Bukhara. XVII-beginning XX centuries There is also an exhibition of the weapons of the soldiers of the Bukhara Emirate.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The Zindan was built in the 18th century under the rulers of Bukhara from the Mangyt dynasty.

Artistic/architectural Style

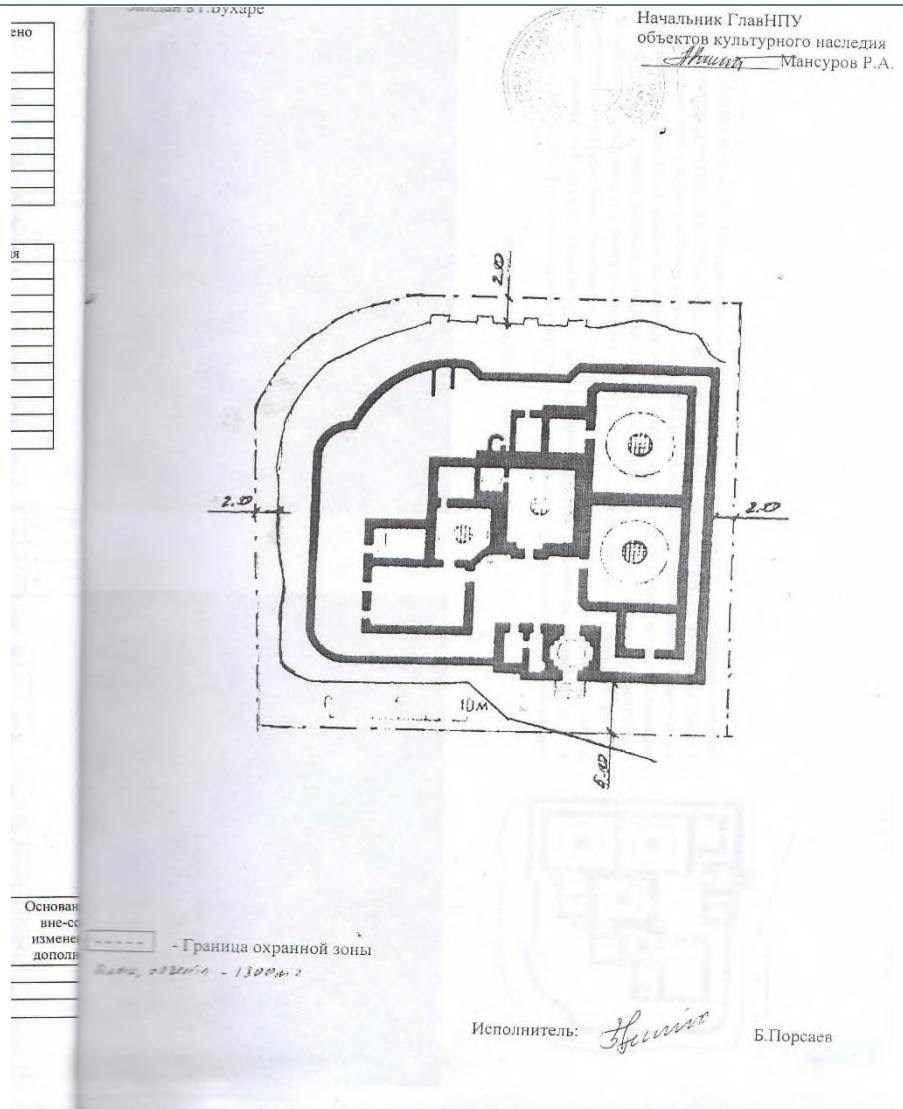
c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m - Others (specify in comments field)

Surrounding setting description

The western part of the Zindan has inner road, after that homes of the local residents. Eastern, northern parts are homes of the residents.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6.1. Current element condition		
Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>During the 19th century, repair and construction work was apparently carried out on the territory of the complex, periodically repeated until the 10th century.</p> <p>In 1996-97, the building was completely renovated in preparation for the 2700th anniversary of the city of Bukhara, the outer and inner walls were decorated with baked bricks, the area was landscaped, the museum fund was enriched with exhibits.</p>	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a fortress. Alterations like building new houses, grocery markets near the fortress could bring some negative impact.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 	

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	3	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Integrity-surface area of the fortress is 4 hectares, but 75 percent of buildings which were built on the fortress has not yet been preserved. Only walls and some residences related to the people who worked high positions at the Bukhara Emirat are preserved well nowadays.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its

		understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Zindan is used as a Museum. It is not any facility for invalid people to enter to the Zindan	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Places keeping prisoners, jail
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Museum.	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	<p>Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. [10] Local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after quarantine.</p> <p>There are 9 types of museums are open in the Ark building, and exhibits related to Bukhara and the Ark are displayed to visitors. Museums are open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday is a day off. Open on Tuesdays and Fridays until 3 p.m.</p>	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the 	

EDITORIAL

	<p>development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a, b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage has about 50 domestic workers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of all historical sites in the old city and their surroundings.		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zindon 2. https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/zindon-tjurma/ 3. Cadastral plan of the Zindan, Bukhara, 2017
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13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: view of the Zindan



Source: Author: Backside of the Zindan



Source: Author: The foundation walls of the Zindan - Moisture and salinity hit the walls



Source: Author: View of the Ark fortress from the entrance door of the Zindan



Source: Author: The fourth cell of the Zindan



Source: Author: Visitors are entering to the Zindan.



Source: Author: Walls of the Zindan. The cables are routed through the walls. Cables were laid to carry out electricity, security, cameras, and work at the cash register – Upper east side.



Source: Author: Southern part of the the Zindan and house of the residents.



Source: Author: Top of the Zindan, small courtyard. There is one grave on the top courtyard of the Zindan

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Second Passage (2 Passaj)
Other names	

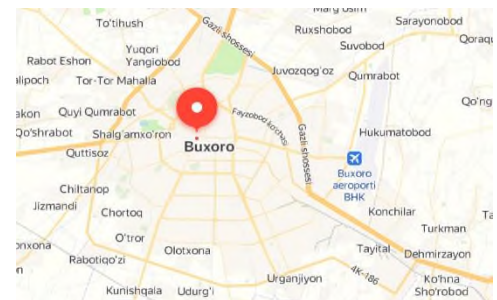
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	23.01.2023
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	20.7 "	N	64 °	25 '	02.5 "	E		
Area surface	Overall dimensions, taking into account the broken configuration of the building, on average 66.5 x 26.0 (m). -1729 square meters[1].									
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, B.Nashband street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Passage is located in the center of the historic centre. It is easy to visit the building by taxi and public transport. An eight-digit bus (public transport) passes in front of the building.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The 2nd Passaj located in the center and on the side of the road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 5.1 km from built heritage and train station 13.7 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: auto;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The building of the Moscow Accounting Bank of royal Russia is located in the historical part of the old city of Bukhara. From the east, the building borders on the Mir Haidari Poyon Mosque, on the north with the Fathullozhon caravanserai, and on the west with private households. On the south front side of the building, on the opposite side of the street, there is the 2nd passage.</p> <p>After the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, some new institutions appeared in Bukhara: banks, for which European-type buildings were built in the commercial part of the city, post and telegraph buildings, pharmacies, dispensaries, hospitals, etc.</p> <p>The Moscow Accounting Bank is a financial and credit institution established on November 4, 1869 in the form of a partnership on shares by a group of Russified German and Russian entrepreneurs.</p> <p>The bank began to function on January 8, 1870.</p> <p>The founders of the organization were represented by the following companies: L. Knop, Zenker & Co, Stuken & Spies, K.I. Catoire, K.F. Guericke.</p> <p>The leader among them was the company "Vogau and Co" (it is also worth noting that this trading house in Moscow had its own banking office, whose partners were, in addition to the Moscow Accounting Bank, also the Moscow Merchant, St. Petersburg Private Commercial and Russian Bank for Foreign Trade) . Russian capital also took part in the creation of the bank.</p> <p>Initially, the bank was established as a partnership on shares. Its council and board were located in Moscow. The bank itself had its branches in such cities as Andijan, Bukhara, Kokand, Namangan, Samarkand, Tula.</p> <p>Essentially, the bank was a financial institution with a narrow corporate lending focus. The circle of clients of the Moscow Accounting Bank was rather limited (about 1000 firms), while the share of L. Knop and Wogau & Co., and the companies they control, accounted for approximately one-third of the bank's total funding.</p> <p>The fixed capital of the Moscow Accounting Bank amounted to two million rubles, divided into shares with a par value of 200 rubles.</p> <p>The bank also had a foreign correspondent network with a turnover of 70 to 100 million rubles a year. Financing of foreign trade operations was a priority activity of this bank until the beginning of the 20th century. This was due to the fact that such operations served the needs of the owners of the bank, and, first of all, the company "Vogau and K", which determined the policy of the Moscow Accounting Bank.</p> <p>The bank's foreign trade transactions passed through its London branch of the Wogau firm.</p> <p>The Moscow Accounting Bank was nationalized in December 1917. A little earlier, in 1914, the German leading company Vogau and Co. ceased operations in Russia due to the outbreak of the First World War, in</p>	

the following 1915 the office and part of the enterprises of this company were defeated, and in 1916 the company came under state supervision , after which the company's leaders sold all their assets, and family members fled Russia.

From the 80s of the XIX century. all state-owned buildings were erected under the supervision of the "Az Baroi Imorati Podshoi Commission", which included Russian engineers Sakovich and Margulis, masters Khoja Abdurahim Khayatov and usto Abdugafur Karaulbegi. The order to build was given by the Upper Kushbegi, at the expense of the Lower Kushbegi.

Construction within the city was led by Hussein Devonbegi; technical supervision was carried out by the named "commission".

These buildings were built by Russian contractors with the help of soldiers (Sarboz) and farmers, under the supervision of Russian engineers. Engineers Sakovich and Margulis, who were part of the "commission", were attracted for technical supervision by Emir Ahadkhan.

Over several decades, they built a number of buildings that corresponded to the style of architecture of contemporary Russian cities, including in 1912, under their supervision, the building of the Moscow Accounting Bank was built.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Date of construction 1912

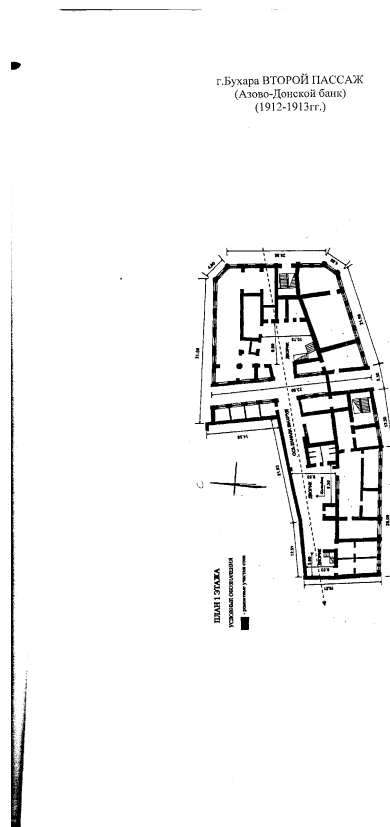
Artistic/architectural Style

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** –Pre-Islamic; **n** – Persian style; **o** – Others (specify in comments field)

Surrounding setting description

From the east, the building borders on the Mir Haidari Poyon Mosque, from the north on the Fathullozhon caravanserai, and from the west with private households. On the south front side of the building, on the opposite side of the street, there is the 2nd passage.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)

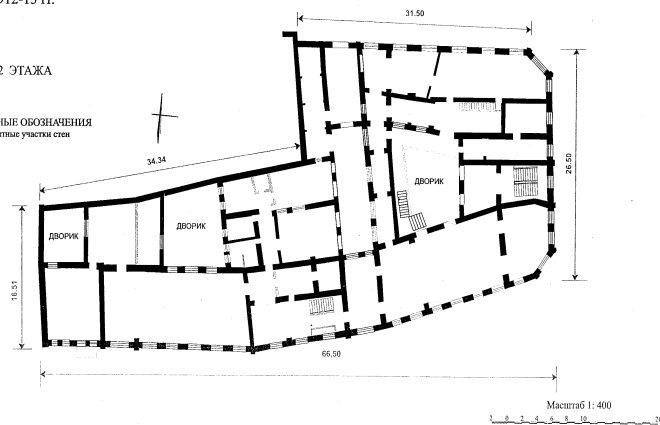


Plan the first floor of the 2nd Passage

г. Бухара
ВТОРОЙ ПАССАЖ
(Азово-Донской банк)
1912-13 гг.

ПЛАН 2 ЭТАЖА

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ
 - ремонтные участки стен



Plan Second floor of the 2nd Passage (Azovo bank)

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	In 1981, UzNIPI Restoration developed a techno-working project for the "Building of the old bank" in Bukhara. The chief architect of the project is V. Schwartz. According to this project, in the same year, the Bukhara SNRPM and a major overhaul of the building with redevelopment was carried out[1].	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<input type="text" value="b"/>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<input type="text" value="2"/>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<input type="text" value="5"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.

Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		The Passage is not open because of reconstruction. However, it was closed many years before, the only western part of rooms used for trade purposes.

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Administrative, bank, financial
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Museum
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Socio-economic importance of the	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local
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current uses		communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025". However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, d, c	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/zdanie-moskovskogo-uchetnogo-banka-ca/ - 23.01.2021	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the heritage. 2014
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/zdanie-moskovskogo-uchetnogo-banka-ca/>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: View of the passage2 from eastern side



Source: Author: Inside the passage. Museum



Source: Author: Inside the passage. Museum



Source: Author: Inside the passage. Museum

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	First Passage (1 st Passaj)
Other names	

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	23.01.2021
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)					
	39 °	46 '	23.4 "	N	64 °	25 '	08.3 "	E		
Area surface	Overall dimensions, taking into account the broken configuration of the building, on average 66.5 x 26.0 (m). -1729 square meters[1].									
*Address	"J.Ikromiy" MFY, B.Nashband street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan									
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	It is easy to visit the building by taxi and public transport. An eight-digit bus (public transport) passes in front of the building.									

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount)
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			road, country road, etc.)	of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The 2nd Passaj located in the center and on the side of the road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport located 5.1 km from built heritage and train station 13.7 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Previously, this place was owned by the treasury a large caravanserai of 60 cells, known as the Hindu or Karshi, and entirely occupied by the Indians. The caravanserai occupied almost the entire quarter, it was also called Filkhon (Elephant), because Indian merchants who brought elephants stopped there. It was on its territory in 1912 that the 1st passage was built, where, among other things, there were postal and telegraph services. At the end of 1873 the postal service of royal Russia was organized in Bukhara. Along with postal communications, telegraph communications arose and gradually developed.</p> <p>At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, government buildings were erected in Bukhara and its environs under the supervision of a special commission, which included Russian engineers Sakovich and Margulis, masters Khoja Abdurahim Khayatov and usto Abdugafur Karaulbegi, as well as an official representative of kushbegi - Mirzo Isometdin carulbegi. The order to build was given by the Upper Kushbegi, at the expense of the Lower Kushbegi. Construction within the city was led by Hussein Devonbegi, while Latif Devonbegi was in charge of the out-of-town buildings of the emir; technical supervision was carried out by the above-mentioned commission.</p> <p>Over several decades, engineers Sakovich and Margulis built a number of buildings that correspond to the style of architecture of modern cities in Russia. First, a special embassy building of modest size appeared at the Mazar Gate. This new "elchikhona"(embassy) also housed a postal station and a telegraph office. Then, in the 80s, two small buildings were built near the gates of Sheikh Jalol, which were first intended for post and telegraph. But, then the post and telegraph were transferred to the 1st passage, built for Russian trading companies in the city center on the site of the old Hindu barn (Karshi).</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction 1912 y	
Artistic/architectural Style	o	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field)
Surrounding setting description	The heritage site is located in the northeast of Toki Sarrafon. During the inventory, it was found that reconstruction works are being carried out by the leased investor. The restaurant is located on the north side of the heritage.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Reconstruction works were carried out by the investor during 2021.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, k	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	<p>1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)</p>
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Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<input type="text" value="2"/>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
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7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<input type="text" value="2"/>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<input type="text" value="5"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	2	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	3	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	2	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	The Passage is not open because of reconstruction. However, it was closed many years before, the only western part of rooms used for trade purposes.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Post and telegraph
--	--------------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use, closed
--	--------------------

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	2	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	a	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme;
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		i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025". However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="d"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/zdaniija-2-kontory-pochty-i-telegrafa-ca/ - 23/01/2021	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Bukhara cultural heritage department. Cadastral plan of the heritage. 2014
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/zdaniija-2-kontory-pochty-i-telegrafa-ca/>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Western gate of the 1st Passage



Source: Author: Northern gate. There is could see the alteration that gate is modern and closed.



Source: Author: Inner courtyard of the Passage that reconstruction works are going.



Source: Author: Halls for waiting for guests.

BUILT HERITAGE

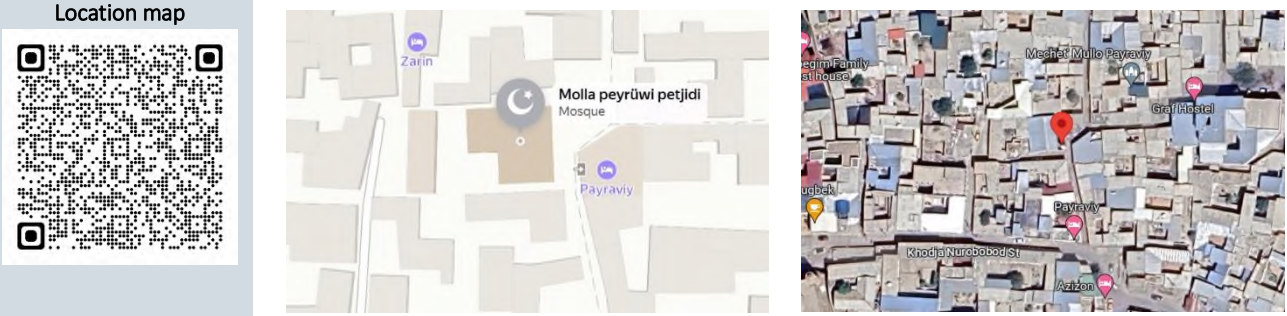
1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Mulla Payravi chillakhonasi
Other names	Mulla Payravi Mosque and Library

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	17.01.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 26.8 "	N	64 °	25 ' 45.0 "	E
Area surface	Total area of the object is 144 square meters					
*Address	X. Karimov street, Bukhara city					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The heritage site is located in a residential area, close to the Ulugbek and Abdulazizkhan Madrasahs located on its western side.					
Location map						

¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Chillakhona location is not easy for visitors to find. Due to its small size and being nestled among residential houses, it is not immediately noticeable.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to

another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

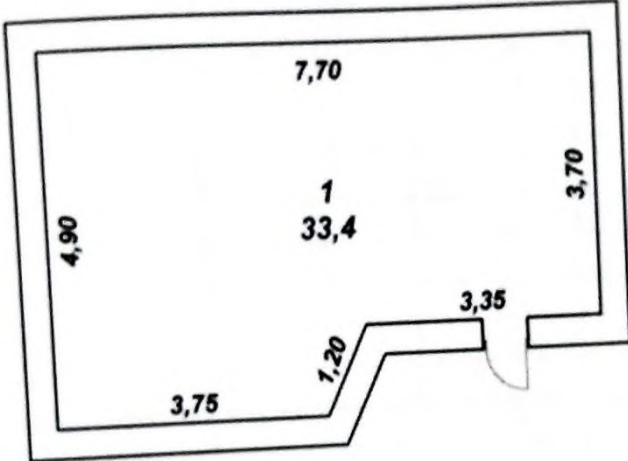
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 4.1 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 12 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The mosque of the quarter is located in the quarter of the same name.</p> <p>In the past, most of the residents of the quarter belonged to the clergy: there lived mudarrises who lectured in Bukhara madrasahs, mullahs who read prayers, and imams of mosques.</p> <p>There were also many merchants in the quarter. Some of the inhabitants were engaged in crafts: shoemaking (muzaduzi), jewelry, etc.</p> <p>There is no mention of the Mullo Payraviy quarter or mosque in the waqf documents, and therefore it is not known what time this name refers to. According to legend, Mullo Pairaviy was a contemporary of Khoja Bahovaddin Nakshband and Sayyid Miri Kulol.</p> <p>After major repairs carried out in 2019, the Mullo Payraviy Mosque acquired the following appearance: The Mullo Payraviy Mosque made of burnt bricks, with two carved wooden columns in the hall, bearing the ceiling of the mosque hall.</p> <p>The mosque is rectangular in plan, with a flat beam ceiling.</p> <p>Ayvan mosque from the east side. Structurally, this Ayvan has a marble base of two carved wooden columns.</p> <p>A small territory of the courtyard of the mosque on the southern and eastern sides is fenced with a brick wall of small height, designed in the form of a panjara. The entrance to the mosque is from the east side.</p> <p>The entrance to the mosque is decorated with a darvozakhona. There is a muaazinkhona (azonchikhona) in the southwestern corner of the mosque.</p> <p>Kitabkhona (library) 19th century - library - located in the eastern part of the Shahrستان of Bukhara. Together with the mosque, the madrasah 'Abdallah-katib and a small cemetery were part of the quarterly center of Mulla Pairavi, named after the famous Bukhara poet and Sufi of the 16th century.</p> <p>Local tradition connects the construction of the kitabkhon with the name of Haj Muhammad Pars (d. 1420). The library building is an octagonal room with a diameter of 4 m, in each side there are large vaulted niches, in them back in the 40s of the twentieth century. there were shelves for books. The total height of the structure is more than three meters, the light enters through a round hole in the zenith of the dome. For comfortable work of the copyist of manuscripts, sandals are arranged in the floor (a recess for heating the feet). In the western niche of the kitabkhona there is a tombstone - kayrak (large river pebbles polished with water) 48x13 cm with an epitaph: "This is the grave of ash-shaikh al-faqih Ahmad ibn 'Ammar al-Ansari, asking for the mercy of Allah Almighty! He died in the month of Rajab 563 / April-May 1168.</p> <p>The kayraks of Samarkand of the 11th-14th centuries have been well studied, but in Bukhara, located in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan, this natural material was not available and tombstones were made of clay and covered with carved or stamped drawings. Thus, the kitabkhan kairak is the only and unique monument of its kind in the city. It was probably moved from a small ancient cemetery adjacent to the Mulla Pairavi mosque.</p> <p>Since 2019, the mosque and the kitobkhona have been undergoing renovations to improve these objects of material and cultural heritage.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	<p>The mausoleum was built in the 16th century.</p>	
Artistic/architectural Style	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">c</div>	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting	<p>The Mausoleum is surrounded by house of the residents</p>	

description	
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	
Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Restoration works have been carried out. However, no specific information was found about the duration and time of implementation.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, n, r, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten	

floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.
The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls. (T- version is added by compiler)

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	3	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.

Authenticity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Religious

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Culture, tourism, religious, pilgrimage

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over

Public

the element (public and/or private)		
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-mullo-pajravij/	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Payravi Chillkahanasi and fortified wall, Bukhara 2019
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-mullo-pajravij/>



Source: Author: Mulla Payravi Chillakhona



Source: Author: Mulla Payravi Chillakhona with Minaret.



BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Ark fortress
Other names	Ark, Ark citadel, Ark castle, Winter palace of the Emir, Ark of Bukhara, City in the city.

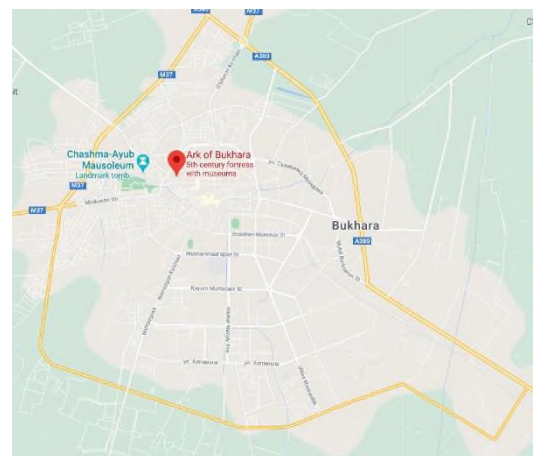
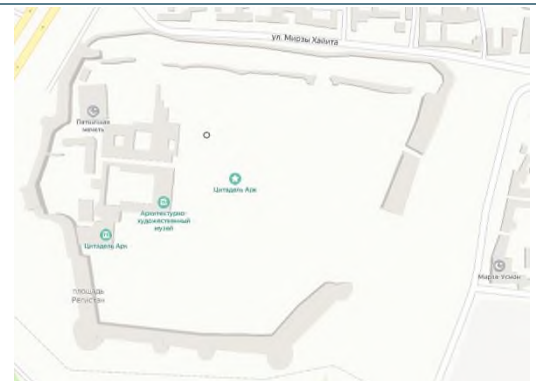
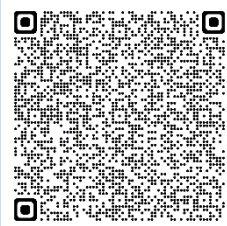
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	10.10.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 40.1 " N	64 °	24 ' 39.6 " E		
Area surface	The total area of the Ark complex is 7.83 hectares, The area of the Ark Fortress is 4.0 hectares					
Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, Afrosiyob street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Ark fortress is located in the west part of the old town area beside the road, and all type of transports able to come around the city. There could reach by all means of transport such as taxi, public transport, bicycle.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

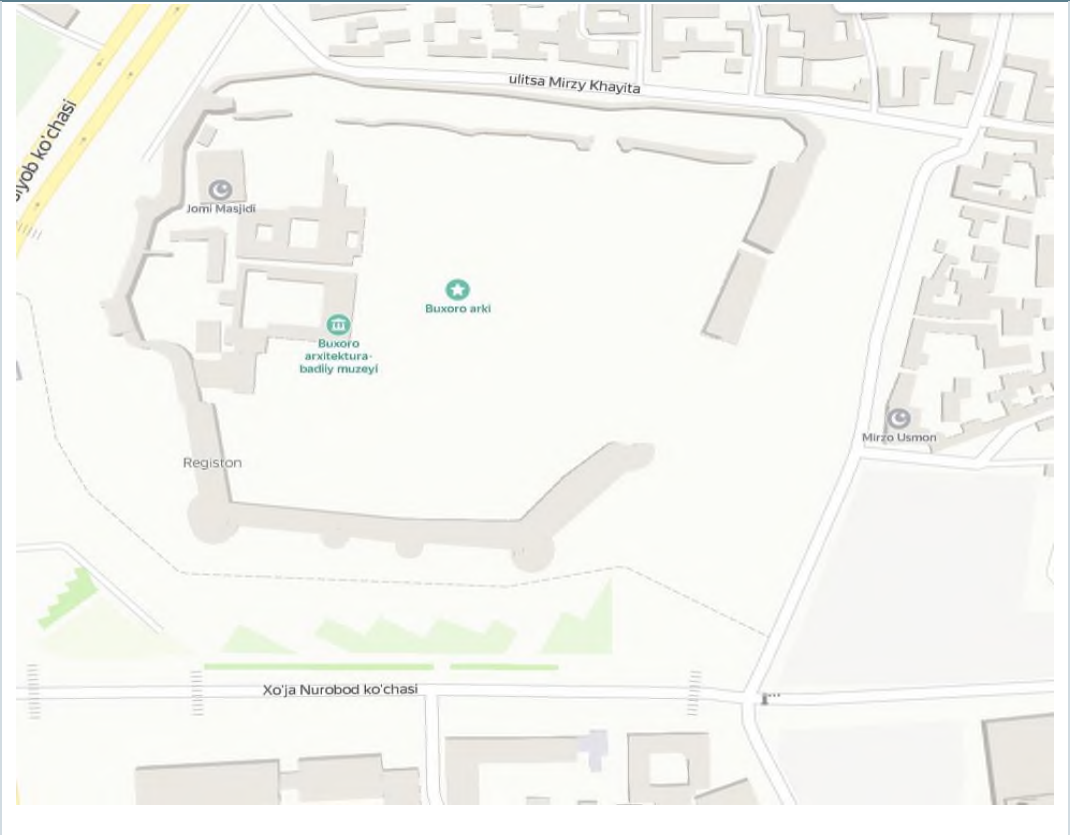
Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – roads are well connected around the city and suburbs, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as noise, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.</p> <p>National market – Ark fortress is famous because of its exciting history and legends about its emerge. Almost all people visit that place if they time in Bukhara. However, the condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativity long before. Public transport between two cities does not exist, majority use taxi service. Furthermore, international airport of Bukhara located 5.5 km from built heritage and train station 14.1 km from it.</p>
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² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Ark (Uzbek Ark) - an ancient citadel in Bukhara in modern Uzbekistan; a monumental fortress, towering almost 20 meters above the level of the surrounding area and covering an area of about 4 hectares.</p> <p>At one time, the Ark, towering over the Registan Square, was a symbol of greatness, power and inaccessibility. On one of the walls of the Arch, there was once a large leather whip (kamcha) - a symbol of power in the Bukhara Emirate.</p> <p>Ark is a large earthen fortification with a relatively flat elevation and steep slopes, in the northwestern part of modern Bukhara. In plan, it resembles an irregular rectangle, slightly elongated from west to east. The length of the walls of the Arch is 789.60 meters. The internal surface area is 4 hectares, the height from the level of the Registan Square ranges from 16 to 20 meters [1, p 17].</p> <p>All the surviving buildings belong to the periods of the Uzbek dynasties Ashtarkhanids (17th century) and Mangyts (18th-20th centuries). Most of the buildings in the Ark were built from a timber frame, which is common in Central Asia, filled with adobe bricks and covered with plaster. Simpler houses were made of a homogeneous frame; richer ones were made of a two-row one. There were not many buildings made of fired bricks in the Arch: a takhtapul or a ramp at the entrance, a nagorakhona - a structure above the entrance gate, a dolon - a covered passage (leading from the bottom up from the gate to the surface of the Arch), Jami and Honako mosques, treasury cellars, walls of the throne room, mazar (tomb of a Muslim "saint") Sayyid Battolgozi and a small madrasah located in the northeastern corner of Ark [1, p 18].</p> <p>Data on the history of the fortress are contained in excerpts from the book of Abul Hasan Nishapuri "Khazoin al-Ulum", which have come down to us due to the fact that Abu Nasr Kubawi included them as additions to the text of the 10th-century work of Narshahi, translated from Arabic into Persian, abbreviated and reworked by him in the XII century. It also speaks of the destruction of the Ark in the ancient era and its restoration under Bukharhudat Bidun (? -673), the erection of buildings in the Ark by the Karakhanid Arslan Khan (1102-1130) after the second destruction, the third destruction by the Khorezmshah Ala ad-Din Atsiz (1128-1156) in 1140 and the restoration by the Karakhanid Ali-Tegin in 1141-1142, about the fourth destruction by the Oguzes and the erection by the Khorezmshah Ala ad-Din Muhammad II (1200-1220) in</p>	

	<p>1207, about the fifth destruction by the Mongols in 1220 the time of the siege and the destruction of the inhabitants of the city. [1, p 18].</p> <p>In the Ark, the largest repairs were carried out in 1164-1165 [2, p 61-67].</p> <p>In the Middle Ages, Rudaki, Avicenna, and later Omar Khayyam worked in the Ark. It also housed a unique library, about which Avicenna wrote: "I found in this library such books that I did not know about and which I have never seen again in my life. I read them, and it became clear to me the place of each scientist in his science. The gates to such depths of knowledge had opened before me, of which I had no idea. " Most likely, the library was looted during one of the wars.</p> <p>According to the chroniclers of the Timurid era, in the spring of 1405, after the death of Amir Temur, on the eve of the internecine struggle for the throne, Mirzo Ulugbek and Ibrahim Sultan with their treasury and guardians went to Bukhara and stayed in the Ark fortress. Here they spent a month strengthening the walls and gates of the city. Chronicles mention the existence at that time, as before, of two Ark gates - east and west. [1 (p 13-14), 3 (p 26)].</p>
<p>Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)</p>	<p>All the surviving buildings belong to the periods of the Uzbek dynasties Ashtarkhanids (17th century) and Mangyts (18th-20th centuries).</p>
<p>Artistic/architectural Style</p>	<p><input type="text" value="c"/> a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
<p>Surrounding setting description</p>	<p>From the east and north, the Ark surrounded homes of residents that built after the buffer zone of heritage.</p> <p>There are Karavan Hotel, and a school located south part.</p> <p>From the west side The Ark surrounded by the Iron tower Bukhara (Tower Shuxova, 1927 y), Mosque Bolo Hauz (1712 y) and a small garden with inside Bolo House Teahouse.</p>
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	
<p>Comments</p>	<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>
<p>6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION</p>	
<p>6.1. Current element condition</p>	
<p>Element condition</p>	<p><input type="text" value="3"/> 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</p>
<p>Comments (indicate causes of damage)</p>	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p>

	2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the period of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, the western wall of the Ark was restored [4, p 81-93]. 2. In the 1970s-1980s, partial archaeological research carried out in the Ark. Extensive archaeological excavations, especially in the southern part of the Ark and the adjacent territory, have not yet been carried out. According to archaeologists, it is they who can give more precise information about the real age of Bukhara and refute or confirm the legendary information of Narshakhi that Bukhara was 3000 years old in the 10th century [5, p 53]. 3. In 1970-1974, extensive stationary excavations were carried out on the Ark by a special archaeological detachment organized under the general leadership of Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Ya. G. Gulyamov. In the fortress on an area of 120X100 meters, the upper layers of the 16th-early 20th centuries were excavated [6, p 36-44]. 4. In 1979-1980, for the first time in the history of archaeological exploration of the Bukhara Arch, a stratigraphic pit (6X6 meters) made it possible to deepen to the continental layer. The thickness of cultural strata here exceeded 20 meters, and by one-third of this size, they were hidden underground [6, p 36-44]. At a depth of 13-15.5 meters, as well as 16.5-18.5 meters, the remains of two rugged adobe walls, possibly part of the system of ancient Ark defensive structures, were discovered. The first wall has survived to a height of 2.5-3 meters and dated by ceramic material from the 4th-5th centuries AD. E., and the second - 2-2.5 meters high - dates back to the IV-III centuries BC. e. [6, p 3-9]. 5. 1996-1997 years restoration work carried out in the south and west walls of Ark for preparation of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara [7]. 6. The 2007 year restoring summer throne land was restored [7].
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">b, c, e, i, n, r, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a fortress. Alterations like building new houses, grocery markets near the fortress could bring some negative impact.</p> <p>Furthermore, every year national holidays, festivals, open-air concerts held in front of the Ark in Registan square, which could lead to vibration of the heritage by loud concerts, consequence, falling of the main walls.</p> <p>Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility.</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<input type="text" value="5"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments	Integrity-surface area of the fortress is 4 hectares, but 75 percent of buildings which were built on the fortress has not yet been preserved. Only walls and some residences related to the people who worked high positions at the Bukhara Emirat are preserved well nowadays.	

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects

		related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious, defense, Winter palace of Emir, Administrative, residence.
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Tourism, Cultural events, Museums.
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
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Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f, m	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
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Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. [10] Local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after quarantine. There are 9 types of museums are open in the Ark building, and exhibits related to Bukhara and the Ark are displayed to visitors. Museums are open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday is a day off. Open on Tuesdays and Fridays until 3 p.m.	
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<p>Maintenance programmes and tasks</p>	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. [9] 		
<p>Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues</p>	<p>No data</p>		
<p>Types of visits (if it is open for this use)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">a, b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
<p>Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)</p>	<p>www.rusrav.uz</p>		
<p>Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)</p>	<p>The Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage has about 50 domestic workers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of all historical sites in the old city and their surroundings.</p>		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Андреев М. С. Арк Бухары / Чехович О. Д.. — Д. : Дониш, 1972. — 163 p. 2. Рахманов Ш. А. Средневековая фортификация Термеза, Общественные науки в Узбекистане. — 2002. — № 2. 3. Абдухаликов Ф. Бухара, Архитектурная эпиграфика Узбекистана, — Ташкент, : UZBEKISTAN TODAY, 2016. 26 p 4. Алимova Д. А. Бухара конца XIX—начала XX века и зарождение Джадидизма, Общественные науки в Узбекистане. — 1997. — № 9—10-11. 5. Саййид Мухаммад Насир ибн Музаффар. Тахкикат-и арк-и Бухара. (Исследования о Бухарском Арке) / Пер. с перс. Гуломова С. Отв. ред. Юсупова Д. — Т. : Tafakkur, 2009. — 102 p. — ISBN 978-9943-372-56-6. 6. Мухамеджанов А. Р. Результаты археологических исследований на территории города Бухары // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. — 1984. — № 1. 7. The Cadasteral plan of Ark Fortress, Passport of cultural heritage object, 11.12.2008 year. 8. https://lex.uz/docs/-4113465, - National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 29.09.2020 9. The decision of the Governor of Bukhara region, No. 362 of June 16, 2018 year. 10. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, January 5, 2019, No. PF-5611 - https://lex.uz/docs/-4143188 -30.09.2020
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13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

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Source: Author: western entrance gate of Ark fortress.



Source: Author: Gate and western defense walls of Ark



Source: Author: left-western defense wall of Ark.



Source: Author: Heavy rains and salinity erode the wall day by day—the north-west wall of Ark.



Source: Author: Well-maintained residences and street in the Ark.



Source: Author: The current state of the lost part (75 percent does not preserved till these days). Access is prohibited.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Khonakoh Nadir Devonbegi
Other names	

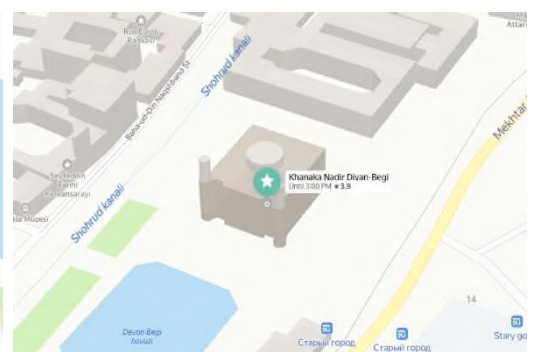
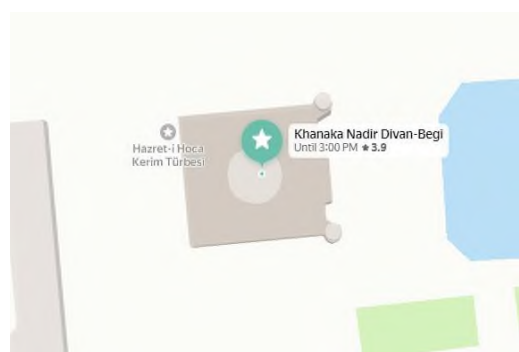
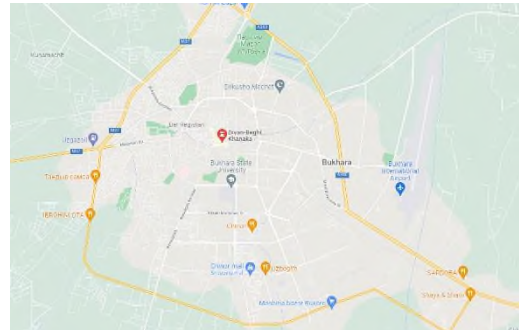
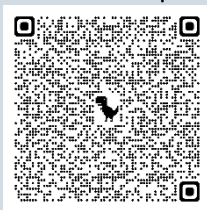
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	22.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 23.1 "	N	64 °	25 ' 11.3 "	E
Area surface	Total area of the object is 638,0 square meters					
*Address	Bukhara city. M.Ambar street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	An object located at the centre of the Old City. Public transport and taxi services, Parking lot located close to the object.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Khonakoh location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 5.8 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.6 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Khonakoh Nodir Devonbegi is located in the historical part of the old city of Bukhara, it is part of the Lyabi Hauz complex.</p> <p>Khonakoh was built on the initiative and at the expense of the representative of the Uzbek Arlat clan Nodir Devonbegi, vizier under the Ashtarkhanid Imamkuli Khan in 1619-1620.</p> <p>Date of construction 1619-1620. A major overhaul was carried out in 1914-1916. In the first quarter of the 17th century, at the expense and on the initiative of the khan's vizier Nodir Devonbegi, a whole architectural ensemble was erected: khanakoh, hauz and madrasah, placed along one main axis, oriented from west to east and conceived as a single whole.</p> <p>The first of these buildings is the Nodir Devonbegi khonakoh "Lyabi Hauz Mosque" completed in 1619-1620. Cells were built on the northern and southern side facades on two floors. In addition to the main entrance on the east side, two side entrances from the south and north lead to the main room.</p> <p>A tall, slender portal rises above the main entrance, with a Koranic tiled mosaic inscription in white letters on a blue background and tiled fillings of the tympanums of a large arch. During the reign of the Ashtarkhanids in the 17th - first half of the 18th centuries, architects in the decoration of buildings used a mixed technique of painted majolica, often on a terracotta base with geometric mosaics, and returned to majolica mosaics.</p> <p>It is interesting that the portals of khonakoh Nodir Devon-begi and the madrasah of the same name, erected almost simultaneously, are decorated with mosaics. But the inscription on the portal of the khonakoh is made in the technique of majolica mosaic, and on the portal of the madrasah - from geometric mosaic.</p> <p>The front facade is closed by round flanking towers - guldasta.</p> <p>The northern and southern side facades have been repaired and have lost their ancient appearance. The decoration of the walls and vaults in the main building of the mosque has also been completely renewed. The painting of the mihrab and on the opposite side above the main entrance is done with oil paints, a technique completely alien to the old masters. Since, in the 19th - 20s of the 20th centuries, colored ganch began to be used in the repair decorations of hujras of madrassas and mosques. The inscriptions made from it are enclosed in cartouches.</p> <p>Large-scale restoration and decorative work in khonakakh was carried out at the direction of the last ruler of Bukhara from the Mangyt dynasty, Emir Alimkhan.</p> <p>In the Soviet period, the house of culture was located in the khonakoh building.</p> <p>Nowadays, there is a museum in the honakoh of Nodira Devon-begi</p>	

history of ancient Varakhsha and ceramics of Bukhara. Museum exposition was built in 2018 and tells about Varakhsh, a city that flourished in the early Middle Ages (4th-7th centuries AD). Varakhsha was the residence of the rulers of Bukhara - Bukharkhudats until the 7th century AD, located 40 km northwest of Bukhara and was the last station before an eight-day passage through the Kyzylkum desert on the way from Bukhara to Khorezm.

The exposition includes Fragments of a carved piece from the rulers' palace (7th-9th centuries); Ceramic products; Jewelry (X-XI centuries).

Also on display are ceramics and earthenware from Bukhara in the 17th-20th centuries.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Date of construction 1619-1620.

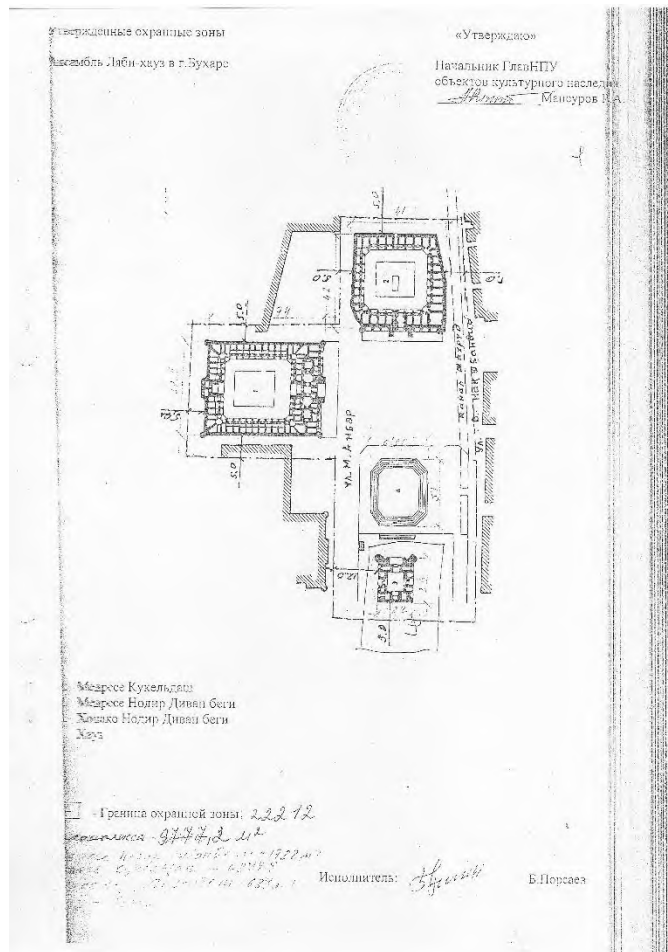
Artistic/architectural Style

c

a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o – Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Number three is a place the Khonakoh

Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition

4

1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage

Comments (indicate causes of damage)

In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
1. Salinity erodes the construction object.

	2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	A major overhaul was carried out in 1914-1916. Also restored during the independents of Uzbekistan.
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	<input type="text" value="b, e, t"/>	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	<input type="text" value="2"/>	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	<input type="text" value="5"/>	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element	
Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Religious and education places
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, Museum(Museum was closed during the inventory)
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">3</div> 1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">a, b</div> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">f</div> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in	No data

management issues	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, b a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/honakoh-nodir-devonbegi/ - 22.02.2022
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Small rooms of the Khonakoh is given for the rent for the different purposes. There is some bar's, beverages, fast food places in different hujras

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/honakoh-nodir-devonbegi/> - 22.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Nodir Devonbegi Khonakoh and fortified wall, Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Main entrance of the heritage and view from east side



Source: Author: Entrance gate is closed. It is used as a Museum



Source: Author: View from east-northern part of the khonakoh

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Hauz Nadir Devonbegi
Other names	

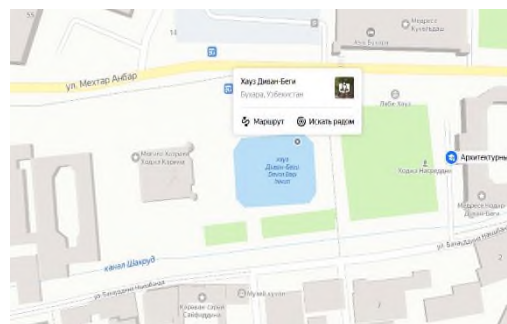
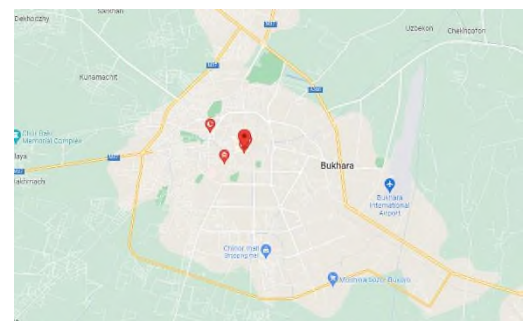
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	23.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	23.342 "	N	64 °	25 '	12.711 "	E			
Area surface	The total area of the object is 1887 square meters										
*Address	"J.lkromiy" MFY, M.Ambar street										
Town/City	Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	An object located at the centre of the Old City. Public transport and taxi services, Parking lot located close to the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Hauz location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 5.8 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 13.6 km from it.</p>
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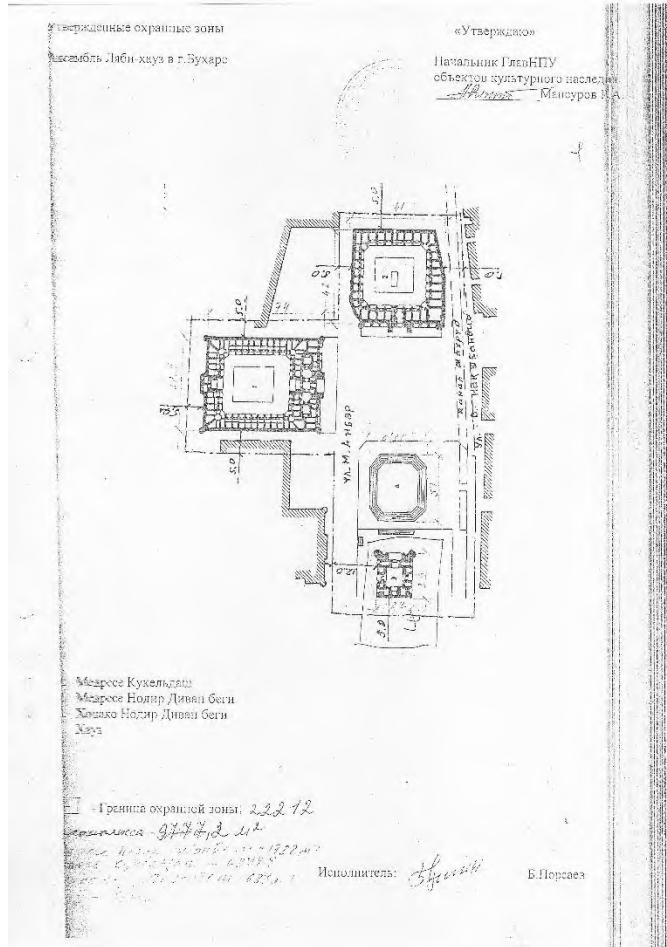
² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Lyabi Hauz (Khauz Nodir Devonbegi) Hauz Nadir Devonbegi is located in the historical part of the old city of Bukhara, part of the Lyabi Hauz complex. Hauz, called Nadir Devonbegi, is an octagonal reservoir measuring 42 by 36 meters and up to five meters deep. The walls of the house are formed by stone steps. The reservoir was able to contain more than 4,000 m³ of water, which came from the canal system, but the Hauz had no runoff. In later times, the house was turned into a fountain. At the beginning of 1619-20, on the initiative and at the expense of Nodir Devonbegi, a representative of the Uzbek Arlat family, the vizier under Imamkuli Khan, a hauz was broken on the square and a khonakoh was erected, which received the name of its creator. In 1623, the same Nodir Devonbegi erected a building of a caravanserai, which was later turned into a madrasah by Nadir Devonbegi. In the 20s of the last century, the hauz miraculously avoided the drainage done with most of the other hauzes of Bukhara, which were considered as sources of diseases, the main role in saving the hauz was played by the high artistic value of the ensemble. Hauz Nadir Devonbegi is part of the Lyabi Hauz complex.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction 1619-1620.	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	The object is located at the central part of the touristic area. Lyabi Hauz restaurant is located around Hauz. The Eastern and Western part has Nodirdevonbegi Madrassah and Nodirdevonbegi Khonakoh.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Number four is a place the Hauz

Comments Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Restoration works have been done in 1992. Also restored during the independents of Uzbekistan.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, n	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	<p>This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.</p>
Representativeness	4	<p>The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.</p>

Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	3	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Hauz, reservoir
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, fountain
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Socio-economic importance of the	3	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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current uses		
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-nodir-devonbegi-ili-ljabi-hauz/ - 23.02.2022	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-nodir-devonbegi-ili-ljabi-hauz/> - 23.02.2022
2. Cadastral plan of the Nodir Devonbegi Hauz and fortified wall, Bukhara 2014

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: view of the hauz and restaurant furniture around the hauz



Source: Author: view of the hauz and restaurant furniture around the hauz



Source: Author: view of the hauz and restaurant furniture around the hauz

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Kalyan Minaret (The name of the Minaret translated from the Persian language as a "large minaret").
Other names	Minaret of Bukhara.

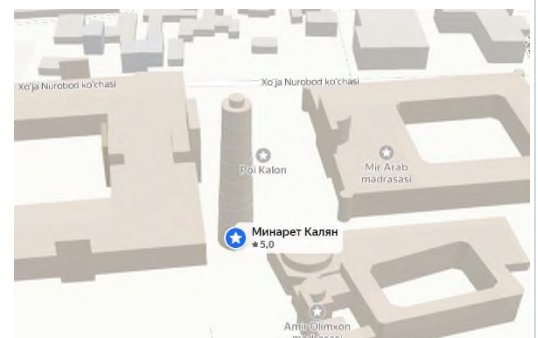
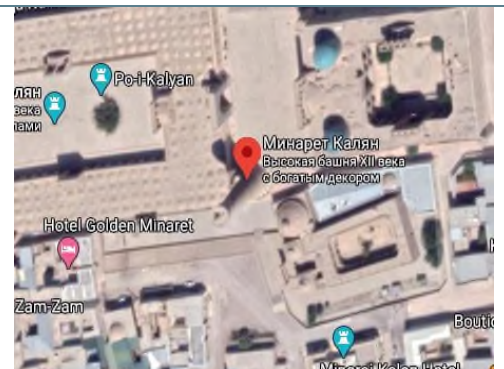
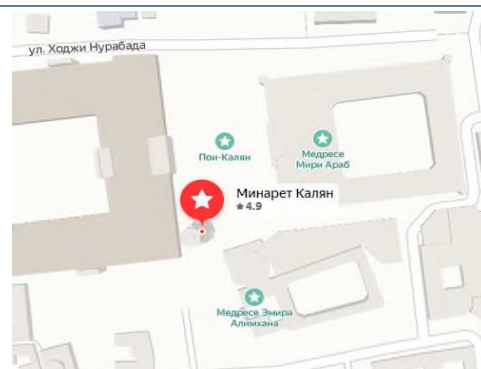
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	25.09.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)	
	39 ° 46 ' 33.0 " N	64 ° 24 ' 54.2 " E			
Area surface	101,92 square meters				
Address	"I.Bukhari" MFY, H.Nurabod street, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan				
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100		
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan		
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Kalyan Minaret is located in the old town area, and all public transportation comes from and around the city. The nearest bus stop is on the west side of the old town, 550 meters away.				

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road	4
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – the road is well connected inside the city, but services are not suitable for travellers, such as the nose, waiting at the bus station, behaviour of drivers.</p> <p>National market – all citizen of Uzbekistan has a desire to come and see the Tower, however, the condition of the roads outside the city does not convenient and in good quality. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Some construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between two city does not exist, the majority use tax service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 5.9 km from Tower and train station 14.5 km from Tower.</p>
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² **Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">a</div>	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The minaret is part of the architectural ensemble Poi-Kalon, one of the oldest architectural monuments of the city. It is the tallest building in old Bukhara, its height is 46.5 meters. The name of the minaret is translated from Persian as a large minaret. The minaret was built in 1127 (XII century), when Bukhara was part of the Karakhanid state. The initiator of the construction was the ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty - Arslan Khan Muhammad, who was known for his urban planning activities.</p> <p>In the first quarter of the XII century. The Karakhanid ruler Arslan Khan Muhammad bought a large piece of land in the western part of shahrستان, built up with private houses, and ordered the construction of a Friday mosque and a minaret in this territory. This action ended in failure, the unfinished minaret fell and destroyed the mosque. It was restored in 1121, and the minaret, completed eight years later, still serves as a vertical dominant on the territory of the historical part of Bukhara.</p> <p>The minaret is a huge brick column slightly tapering upwards, crowned with a large lantern (the foundation is about 10 meters, the height is 46.5 m, the lower trunk diameter is 10.6 m, the upper one is about 6 m. The entrance to the minaret is raised above the ground and is connected by a narrow bridge to the roof of the cathedral mosque. Inside its trunk, a narrow spiral staircase leads up, covered with stepped pointed arches. It is illuminated by five small windows. The staircase leads to a narrow lantern gallery with 16 arched openings, enveloping a round central room with a flat ceiling. Above the lantern is crowned with a powerful cornice of five rows of terracotta stalactites, below - of three rows, on which elegant stucco medallions, invisible from the ground, have been preserved in some places. The trunk of the minaret is "dressed" in a strong and elegant "shirt" made of baked bricks and terracotta tiles of various shapes and patterns. They are arranged in 13 wide ornamental belts with non-repeating patterns, separated by narrow belts, two of which contain relief inscriptions. Approximately in the middle part of the trunk, the minaret is surrounded by a dilapidated historical inscription made in the "kufi" handwriting. Above it, in a narrow ornamental belt, a tile with the inscription "Allah" is arranged, facing the Kalon mosque. However, fifty years ago it was erroneously translated as "the work of Bako" and firmly entered the scientific and popular works on the architectural monuments of Bukhara.</p> <p>Old-timers of the city can also show the mazar to the south of the minaret, where Usto Bako is allegedly buried.</p> <p>The second historical inscription was placed in the upper part of the trunk under the lantern. It was composed of large terracotta slabs (29x66 cm) with a flat relief Kufic inscription covered with turquoise glaze containing the date of completion of construction.</p>	

During the capture of Bukhara in 1920 by troops under the command of M. Frunze, half of the stalactite cornice of the minaret was destroyed by a direct hit during artillery shelling. During the restoration in 1923, the ancient building inscription was replaced with a geometric mosaic belt, and instead of five rows of stalactites, three were restored. This mistake was corrected more than 50 years later by a team of restorers led by the famous Bukharian Usto Ochil Babamuradov.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The Kalyan minaret was erected in Bukhara at the cathedral mosque in 1127-1129. during the reign of the Karakhanid Arslan Khan. [1]

Artistic/architectural Style

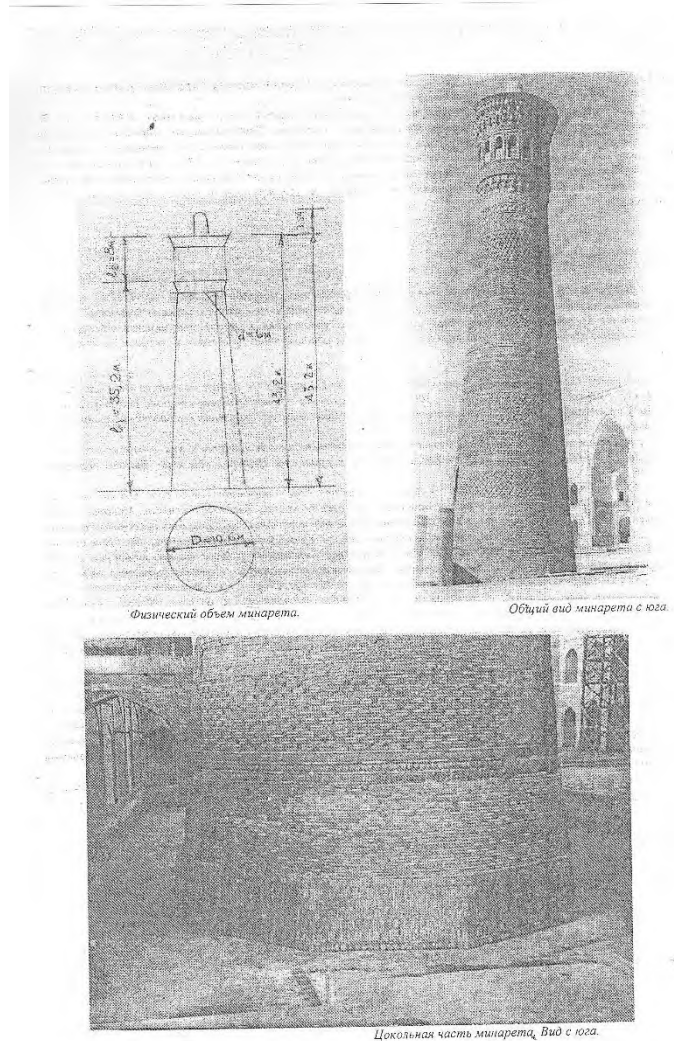
c

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Surrounding setting description

Kalyan minaret is located in the historical center of Bukhara and is an element of the Poyi Kalon ensemble. To the east are Mir Arab Madrasah and Amir Alimkhan Madrasah (1914-1915 yy). To the west is the 16th-century Kalon Mosque (1514 y). On the north side, it is surrounded by the Poyi Kalon ensemble area and on the south by residential houses.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plan is taken from Bukhara Cultural heritage department

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial repair and restoration work was carried out in the 30s of the XX century. Subsequently, restoration work was carried out in 1976-1980, while the resting part of a fragment of stalactites and part of belts with the architectural decor was restored. On the eve of the anniversary of Bukhara in 1996-1997 restoration work was carried out on ten-sided panel at the base of the Minaret and part of the Arabic inscription above the decahedral. In the same year, construction works were carried out on the entire Poi-Kalon area with limestone pavement. [1] 	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	c, e, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; s - Others (specify in comments field) t – salinity of the soil.
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the tall Tower. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. Also, the annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16 1972 [2]. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, 	

of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

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Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
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Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of

reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.

Comments
10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT
10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)

Religious

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)

Religious, tourism, cultural

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

4

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities

Comments

The majority of the population knows about Minaret, however, they are not very attentive. Basically, mainly professionals working in a particular field appreciate Minorai Kalon, such as tourism, architecture, historian, and so on.

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

Public

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

Bukhara regional Department of Cultural Heritage

Management model

a

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

f

a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; **d** - Master Plan; **e** - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; **f** - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; **g** - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; **h** - Interpretation Programme; **i** - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **j** - Tourism Communication Plan; **k** - Awareness Plan; **l** - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **m** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. [4]

Maintenance programmes and tasks

According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.

This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:

- Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects.

- Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them.

- Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public.

- Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.

- Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

EDITORIAL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. [5] 		
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data		
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a, b</td> <td>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</td> </tr> </table>	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent		
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	www.rusrav.uz – has some information about Minaret in Russian and English language. https://www.uzbekistanpass.com/ – national tourism services		
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	The Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage has about 50 domestic workers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of all historical sites in the old city and their surroundings.		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cadaster plan of Tower, State registration certificate, December 2004. 2. https://lex.uz/docs/-4113465 , - National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 29.09.2020 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019 - https://lex.uz/docs/-4543266 – 30.09.2020 4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, January 5, 2019, No. PF-5611 - https://lex.uz/docs/-4143188 -30.09.2020 5. Decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018. 6. https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/minaret-kalon/
--

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)


<p>Source: Author: Straight view of Tower</p>



Source: Author: view of Minaret inside the Kalon Mosque (16 century).



Source: Author: Possible to see the effect of salinity on the fundament of Tower.



Source: Author: view of Tower from the west side.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Khoja Kalon Minaret
Other names	Gaukushon Minaret

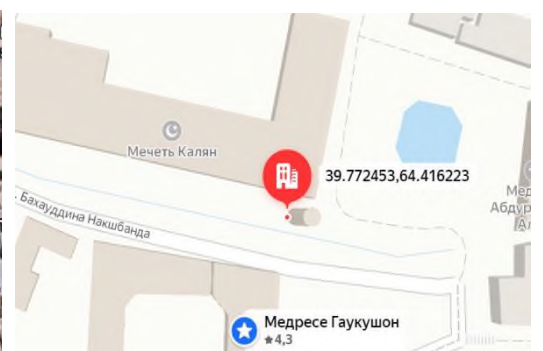
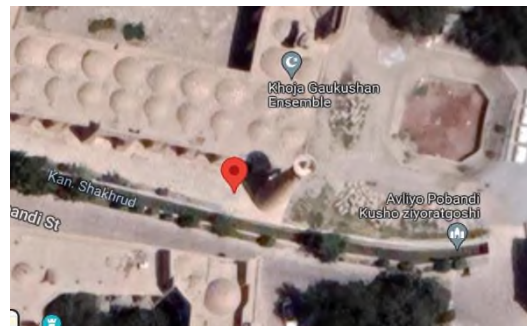
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	15.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 '	21.6 "	N	64 °	24 '	58.8 "	E			
Area surface	Total area of the Gaukushon madrassah is 28, 26 square meters.										
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nashband street										
Town/City	Bukhara			Post Code	200100						
County/Region	Bukhara region			Country	Uzbekistan						
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the centre of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The Minaret location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

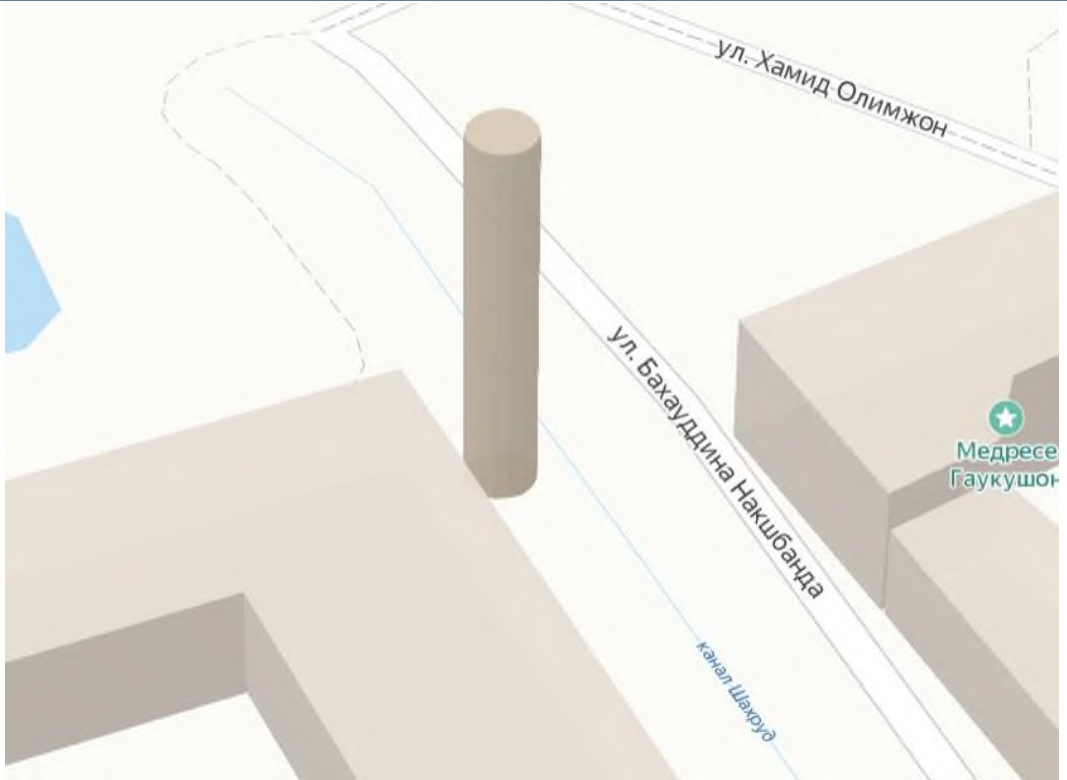
International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The minaret of the cathedral mosque Khoja Kalon is located in the central historical part of the old city of Bukhara. It forms a single architectural complex with the cathedral mosque, the Khoja Kalon Hauz and the Abdurakhmoni Alam Madrassah, located on Gaukushon Square.</p> <p>The minaret, which is inferior in size only to the Bukhara minaret of the XII century. -Kalon minaret, is a kind of copy of the Kalon minaret.</p> <p>Jointly built by the cathedral mosque of Khoja Kalon, on the initiative and at the expense of the Dzhuybar sheikh - Khoja Sad, known as Khoja Kalon.</p> <p>The minarets of the 16th century had their own pronounced regional features. In the Bukhara oasis during its heyday and in the subsequent time, as already noted, they stylized the architecture of the Kalon minaret, only on a reduced scale. Even the largest of them were 2–2.5 times smaller than their prototype. Therefore, the Kalon minaret of the 12th century remained the main high-altitude landmark of Bukhara, and the minarets of the city built later served as a high-altitude dominant only in the adjacent quarters or in the architectural complex.</p> <p>Similar to the Kalon minaret in appearance and proportions, the Khoja Kalon (Gaukushon) minaret, 19.5 m high, was crowned with a twelve arched lantern. He dominated in height in the complex of the same name and, like Kalon, was connected to the roof of the adjacent cathedral mosque of Khoja Kalon through a brick bridge-transition.</p> <p>The Khoja Kalon minaret deviated from its axis by as much as 58 cm over time. It was straightened in 1973. The minaret was straightened by 50 cm, only 8 cm remained. These works were carried out under the guidance of the famous restorer Ochil Babamuradov.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Date of construction 1579-1580	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting	To the right of the minaret is located surrounded by residents houses from the western, southern, northern	

description	part. There is Olimjon caravanserai from the east-southern part.
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	
Comments	Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.
<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>	

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>1996-1997- restoration works were done. Nowadays, it is planning to restore the object by an entrepreneur for later use from the object. Nowadays it is stopped by the department of cultural heritage.</p>	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, t	<p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds</p>	

coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.
The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	3	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	3	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.

Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	3	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	3	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Call for Praying
--	------------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, during the inventory it was closed
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Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
--	---	--

Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2020	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	Main problem with the restoration works in the complex Gaukushon (Minaret belong to the complex), it is started two years ago but not finished yet, because of restoration plan was not correct and it is stopped by Heritage department of the Bukhara.	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Gaukushon, Bukhara 2013
2. Cadastral plan of the Khoja Kalon Tower, Bukhara 2014
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
4. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Minaret and Mosque of the complex



Source: Author: East side of the Minaret, restoration works is started. During the inventory it is stopped

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Khoja Kalon hauz
Other names	

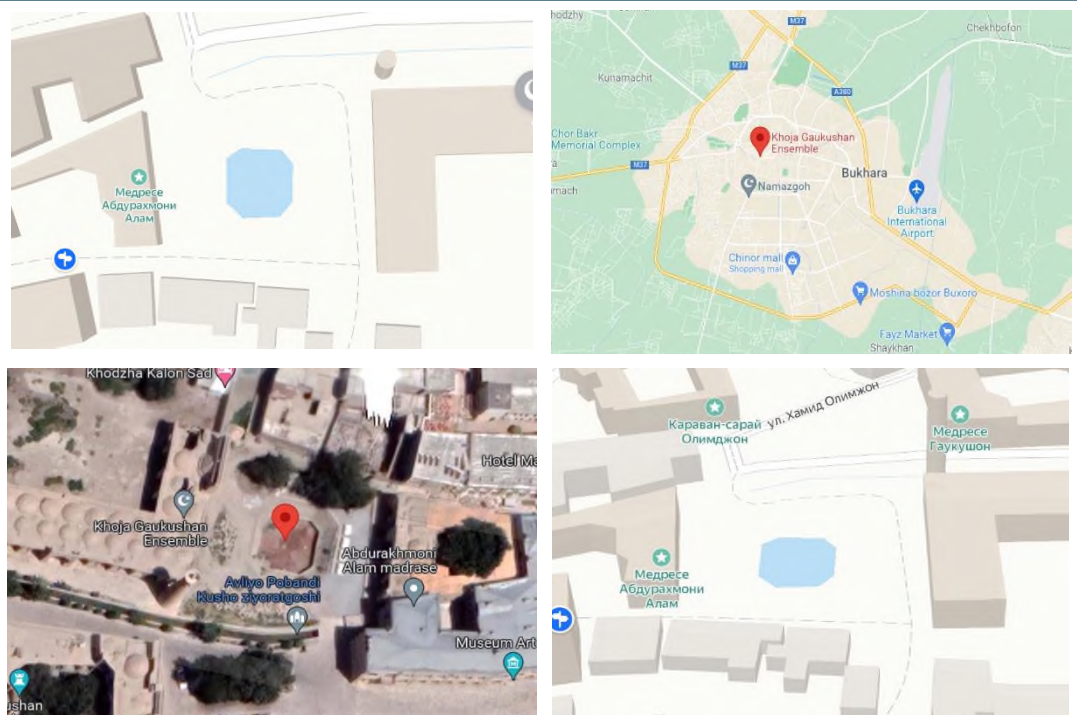
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	07.02.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	46 ' 21.6 "	N	64 °	24 ' 58.8 "	E
Area surface	Total area of the Gaukushon madrassah is 256,0 square meters.					
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, B.Nashband street					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	Object near the centre of the old city. Near bus station is located 300 meters from the object.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The Gaukushon complex houz location is easy for visitors to find. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 6.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station 14 km from it.</p>
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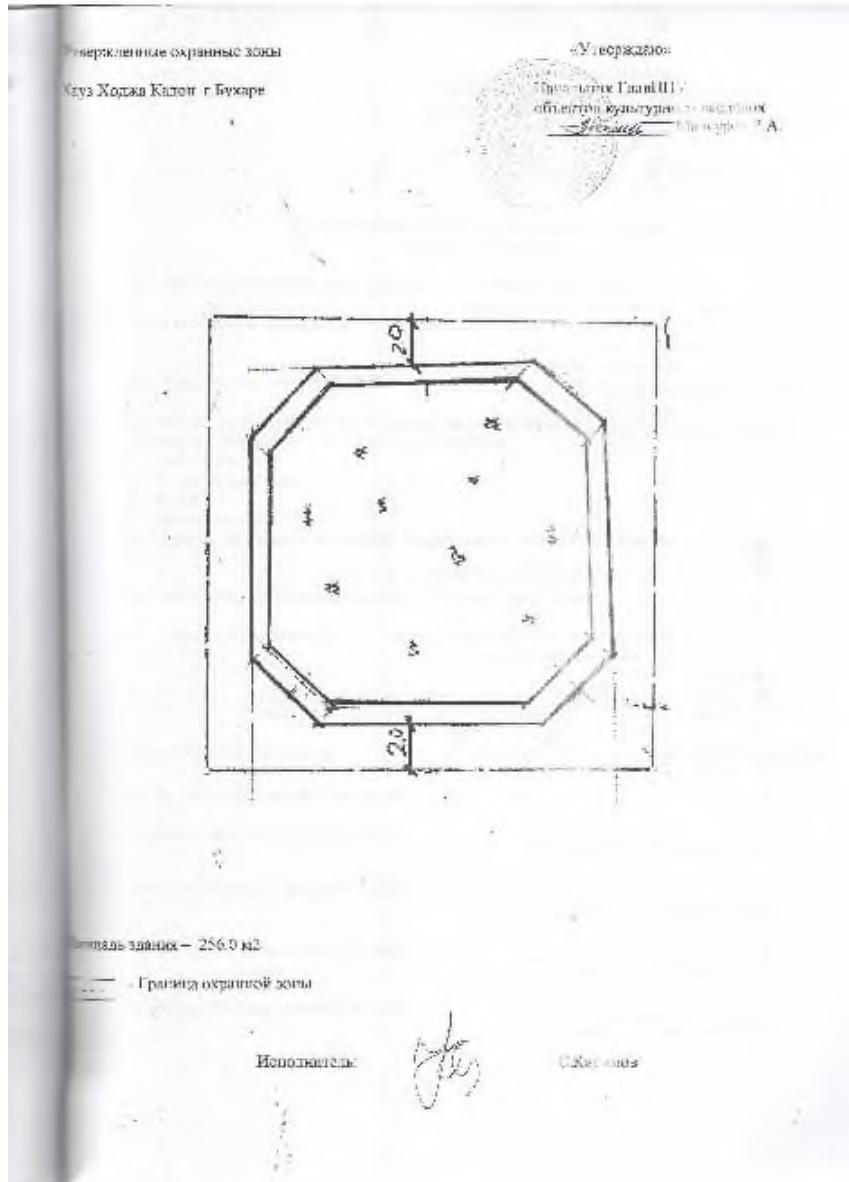
² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The name Gaukushan ("killing bulls") is due to the fact that there was a slaughterhouse on this place until the 16th century. A little later, after the construction of the madrasah, the second Juma mosque of Bukhara, known as the "Khoja Mosque", a houz and a low minaret, were built around it, in imitation of the Kalyan minaret. Much later, caravanserais were built nearby.</p> <p>The layout of the madrasah is traditional, it consists of halls that were a classroom and a mosque, an inner courtyard, surrounded by a circle of one-story hujras. The two-aiwan madrasah received a trapezoidal plan, which was due to the shape of the built-up area. With a one-story structure of the entire building, to make it more monumental, the main facade was arranged as a two-story building. This technique was then used in the later madrasahs of Bukhara, Khiva and other regions of Maverannah.</p> <p>As part of the "Historic Center of Bukhara" in 1993, it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites; is an object of cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. It is also an object of tourist service and display, where the workshop of master chasers is located.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Erected in 1573-1579 under the Uzbek ruler Abdullah Khan II	
Artistic/architectural Style	c, b	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	The western, southern, and northern part of the object is surrounded by residents house. There is Olimjon caravanserai from the east-southern part.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



The Hauz of the Complex

Comments Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	3	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	<p>1996-1997- restoration works were done. During the inventory, objects were reconstructed by the investor.</p>	
Conservation standards (specify existent)	No data	

documents)		
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, n	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	3	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	3	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations
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		between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="3"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Hauz, Pool
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Heritage, not in use during the inventory	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	3	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2022 https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/ - 17.02.2020	
Comments (management model description, staff,	Main problem with the restoration works in the complex, it is started two years ago but not finished yet,	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the Gaukushon, Bukhara 2013
2. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/hauz-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
3. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/18/mechet-hodzha-kalon-mechet-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2022
4. <https://rusrav.uz/2018/01/17/medrese-gaukushon/> - 17.02.2020

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Hauz of the complex



Source: Author: View of the Mosque and Hauz of the complex

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum
Other names	

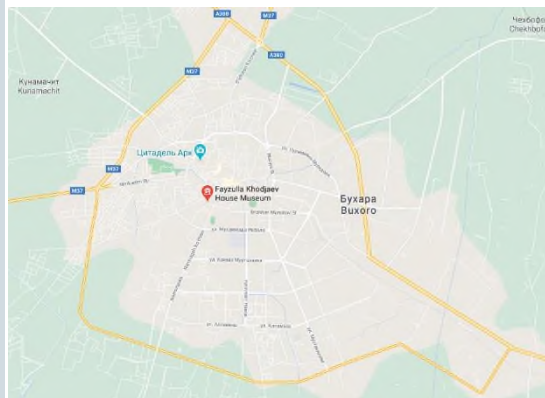
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	21.12.2020
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+998997074846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	39 ° 46 ' 09.1 " N	64 ° 24 ' 46.9 " E				
Area surface	Built area of "Fayzulla Khodjaev-house-museum" is 1340 square meters[1]. Total preservation area 7350 square meters.					
*Address	"H.Olimjon" MFY, A.Tukay street, 70, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	House museum faced to the street that public transport, taxi could move in the street. Local people who live in this area also use mainly public transport.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	3
International	Minimum 117 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4

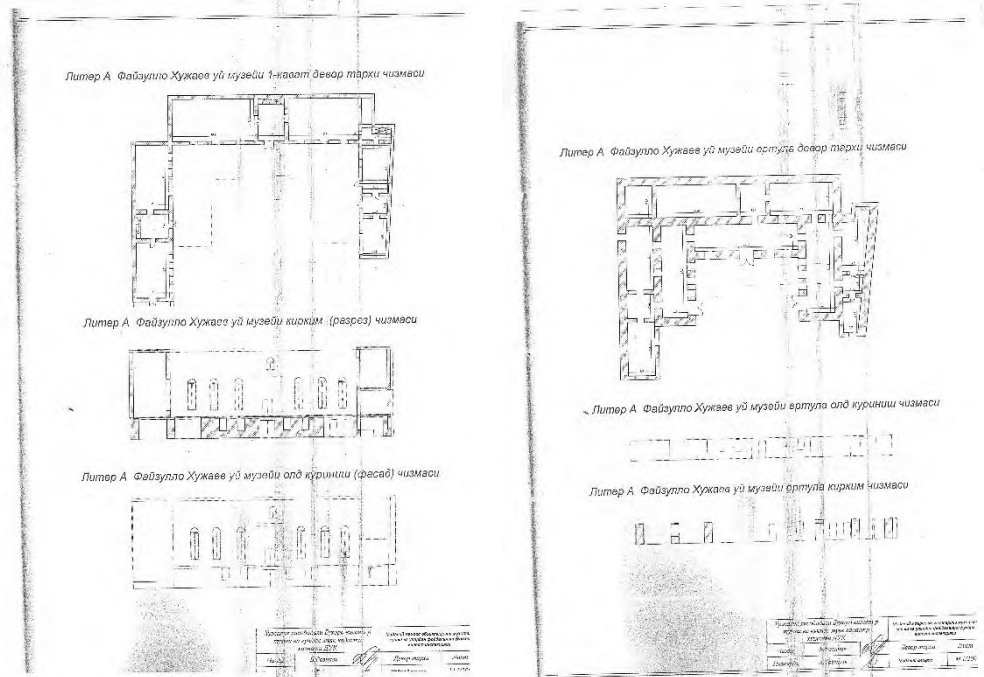
Access description for each tourism demand	Local market – Museum house located of the Old city area that inner local road. It is easy to reach the object by taxi and public transport. Near bus station just opposite the street.
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source market	<p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and in good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficulties to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are doing by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city, which is named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 117 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, the international airport of Bukhara located 7.9 km from built heritage and train station 15 km from it.</p>
<p>² Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself</p> <p>³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)</p>	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Since the end of the 18th century, the influx of immigrants to Bukhara was stimulated by the fact that Shah-Murad gave the city the Tarkhan charter, which exempted a specific part of the population from taxes. During this period, bilinguals remain in Bukhara: Tajik and Uzbek.</p> <p>The written sources contain the names of many quarters of the city, which were known in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among these quarters there was a quarter called "Gaziyon" after the name of the preserved madrasah.</p> <p>Bukhara, at that time, being the capital of the emirate, had in its population a large number of service people, whose representatives, regardless of whether they were in the military or civil service, were called "sino". Noble sino also lived in the Gaziyon quarter.</p> <p>A certain stratum of the spiritual aristocracy, being in the service of the emir's power and occupying the highest spiritual positions, used the right to receive income from tanho given to it. The tanho included state lands, shops, caravanserais and even the territory of the city.</p> <p>There are reports that Khoja Djuybara, for example, received a part of the city of Bukhara between the gates of Salyakhan and Shaikh Jalol in tanho. This place is precisely where the Goziyon madrasah is located and the monument of residential architecture of interest to us - the house of Fayzulla Khodjaev.</p> <p>According to the information taken from the preliminary work on the architectural monument of the Fayzulla Khodjaev residential house in Bukhara, it is known that the house itself was built in 1800-1810, but there is no information to whom it belonged then.</p> <p>Later, before the establishment of Soviet power, the house was owned by the wealthy merchant Ubaydulla Khoja, the father of Fayzulla Khodjaev.</p> <p>In 1930-1937, the secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Commissariat Fayzulla Khojaev lived in this house. In 1937 he was arrested in Tashkent on a controversial case, in 1938 he was sentenced to death and shot in Moscow. In 1965 he was completely rehabilitated. Until the 50s of the 20th century this house was used as a residential building.</p> <p>Later it housed a school, then a preschool ped. a school, a kindergarten, and finally, part of the house is freed up for restoration[1].</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	It is known that the house itself was built in 1800-1810, but there is no information to whom it belonged then [1].	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	House museum surrounded by local people home from all side that there is the building faced to the street, which is the movement of the cars is active.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Drawing of the first floor

Drawing of the basement

Comments

Sketched plan (cadastral plan) of the element was taken from Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	Conditions of the element : seriously damaged 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation bricks, walls.	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	1991-1993 - Carried out restoration, strengthening work. Ganch stucco molding and painting were restored in two halls and under the ayvan khovli darun (Inner courtyard). 1993-1995 - Restoration strengthening works of khovli birun (outside courtyard) were carried out. 2000-2001 - Restoration of the southern facade and roof.	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	The Bukhara region is located in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact. The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility base walls.	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition		
Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly
7.2. Ownership of the element		
Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	
7.3. Legal status		
Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		
8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW		
Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:		
Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	4	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	5	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments	Object condition is great that nowadays is using as a museum that exhibitions are belong to Fayzulla Khadjayev that was lived in the house almost one century ago.	

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Home
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Museum, home museum, tourism
--	------------------------------

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public, Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
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Authority/Institution responsible for

managing the element		
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/>	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f"/>	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/>	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	There are materials of the internet and Wikipedia.	
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)		

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It is not easy to find information about heritage. Only some general information exists on the internet. It needs some additional research to learn its history and uniqueness.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. Cadastral plan of the element. Bukhara. 2014.
2. Сухарева О.А. «К истории городов Бухарского ханства» - А.Н. Уз.СРР институт истории и археологии.- Ташкент 1958г
3. <http://orientmice.com/ru/memorial-house-museum-of-fayzulla-hodjaev/> , 21.12.2020, - tour operator webpage "Orient MICE"

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author – outer courtyard and ayvan



Source: Author: outer courtyard and rooms



Source: Author: Inner courtyard and ayvan



Source: Author: beautiful view of the ayvan



Source: Author: inside the room.



Source: Author: inner courtyard of the house museum

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Vardanze settlement
Other names	

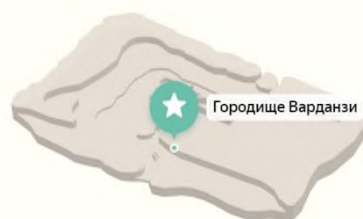
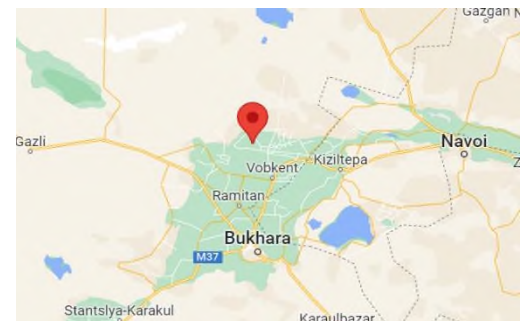
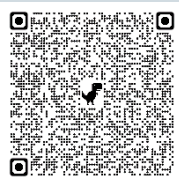
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	??
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL			UTM (10x10)		
	40 ° 09 ' 37.2 " N	64 ° 26 ' 07.9 " E				
Area surface	The total area of the Vardanze 76 hectares.					
*Address	Shafirkan District, Vardana, Bukhara					
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100			
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan			
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located in the Shafirkan district, Verdana MFY. Public transport does not exist in the area. Heritage is located far from the district center.					

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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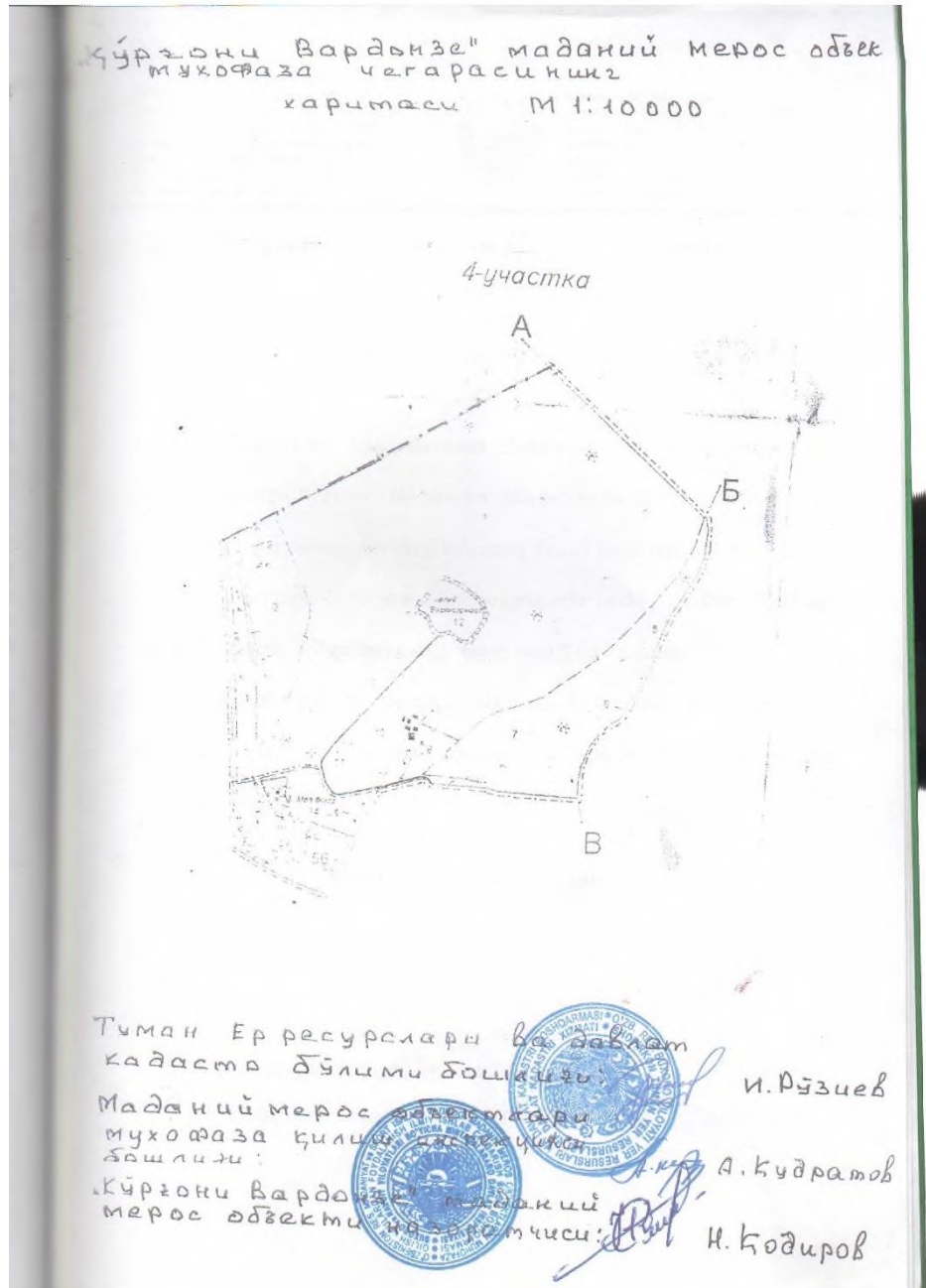
			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	4
International	Minimum 70 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – The object location is not easy for visitors to find. It is difficult to reach the object by taxi, because of the road infrastructure
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train, but till to the object anyone needs tax service.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located 165 km from Poykent by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 56.7 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 63.9 km from it.
² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself	
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a,b	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Vardanze archaeological site contains the ruins of the medieval fortified town of Vardana, which dominated the territory along the Samarkand-Bukhara (Shahrokh-main way) stretch of the Silk Roads. It was one of the political capitals of Western Sogd: between the 4th and 8th centuries, it was the capital of a historic agricultural region of Bukhara whose production relied on the water resources of Shafirkan, a medieval canal flowing to the Zarafshan River. It was the residence of the Vardan-Khudats (Kings of Vardana), who competed with Hephthalites, the Turkish Khaganates, and the Arabs for supremacy in this region between the 4th and 8th centuries; they ruled the entire Bukhara oasis in the early 8th century; their palace with traces of decoration is being excavated on the Citadel. In the 4th to 13th centuries, the Vardanze settlement was a vital commerce and industrial hub at the boundary between the steppe and the areas along the Silk Roads, ensuring the export and import of products with nomads.</p> <p>The settlement consists of a citadel and a shahristan; at the foot of the hill there is a mausoleum where St. Burka Sarmast was buried. A memorial mosque was built there later. It is a place of pilgrimage for the local population. The area of the surviving ruins of the shahristan is 76 hectares. This includes the 7910 sq. m Vardona – “Orkoni Vardonze” citadel, 70 × 108 m on the outside, 33 × 70 m on the inside, 15-16 m high.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	4th-13 th centuries.	
Artistic/architectural Style	b	a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m –Pre-Islamic; n – Persian style; o –Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)
Surrounding setting description	The land around the heritage site is owned by farms. It is a border with inheritance.	

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	2	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
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Comments (indicate causes of damage)
 In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.
 1. Salinity erodes the construction object.
 2. Heavy rains ruin walls of the object.

Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)
 No data

Conservation standards No data

(specify existent documents)	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	a,e,f,h,k,t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations
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		between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Ancient Silk Road city, settlement
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Not in use, cultural heritage	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	2	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage,	https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6497/ https://www.unesco-icas.org/ru/press-office/News/The+site+of+Vardanze	

web, apps, etc.)

Comments

(management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6497/>
2. <https://www.unesco-iicas.org/ru/press-office/News/The+site+of+Vardanze>
3. Cadastral plan of the element, 2015, Bukhara

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: <https://uzbek-travel.com/>



Source: <https://uzbek-travel.com/>



Source: <https://uzbek-travel.com/>



BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Vobkent Minaret
Other names	

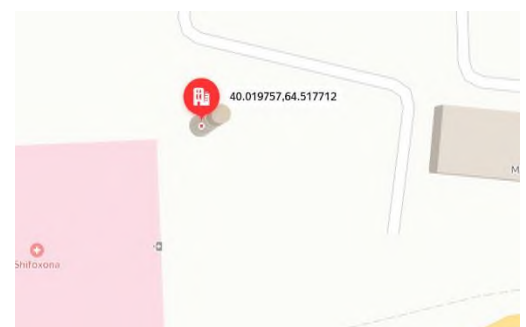
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	02.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	40 °	01 ' 11.1 "	N	64 °	31 ' 04.1 "	E	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the Vobkent Minaret 100 square meters						
*Address	Vobkent District, Ahmad Donish street, Bukhara						
Town/City	Vabkent, Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located in the Karakul district of Bukhara, the west part of Bukhara. Near the village, no public transport and						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road,	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
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			etc.)	
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	5
International	Minimum 151 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market	Local market – The object location is easy for visitors to find. It is normal to reach the object by taxi.
	National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train, but till to the object anyone needs tax service.
	International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 151 km from Vobkent Minaret by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 38.1 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 55.2 km from it.
² Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s: 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself	
³ Transport connections: 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)	

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>The minaret represents columnar shaped tower. The height of the minaret from the bottom of the socle up to the top of the basic column is equal to 40,3 m. The height of 12-cut socle is 2,3 m. Diameter of the basis of the trunk is 6,19 m. Diameter of the top of a trunk (under the lantern) is 2,81 m, diameter of the lantern 3,66 m, diameter of the basic column is 1,05 m. The trunk of the minaret has an entasis. The minaret in Vobkent (1196-1197), is similar to the minaret of Kalyan in Bukhara and differs from it with decoration. The zones and edges are sharply dismembered. Here zones of type «maudj» are clearly readable. All of the laying like «maudj» - from pair bricks flat wise, with vertical inserts of the unique paintings. First three strips from below are divided only smooth hem from brick into the edge. Then wide foreparts alternate with narrow paths. The fourth strip contains the historical inscription from which it was established that the minaret is constructed in 593. (1196-1197). The name of the builder is completely specified in the bottom fillet of the inscription. It says: minaret has constructed by the son of Sadr Burhaniddin Muhammad Bukhara Sadr Burkhaniddin Abdalaziz II, son of Sadr Hasanaddin Omar, the son of the founder of Sadr dynasty. The fifth path represents the abstract stylization «under kufi», the sixth - decorative lattice, the seventh - the prayerful formula, three followings - again lattice. Under the lantern eight-final rectangular stars with inserts from glazed brick, accented from below by the band of pattern «under kufi» are arranged. The third relief inscription from the plates with the handwriting inscription «divoni» is above it. It contains the date of the complement of construction 1198-1199. On the socle, on the parapets and above are continuous laying and groove of openwork painting. The minaret has the exact date, and almost completely preserved. It is very important for studying genesis and development of the Central Asian minarets. Building methods and architectural furniture in synthesis with its proportions put it in the line of the outstanding monuments of culture. Its location in ancient Vobkent, being the large center in the Great Silk Road, makes it very outstanding(UNESCO).</p> <p>The minaret represents columnar shaped tower. The height of the minaret from the bottom of the socle up to the top of the basic column is equal to 40,3 m. The height of 12-cut socle is 2,3 m. Diameter of the basis of the trunk is 6,19 m. Diameter of the top of a trunk (under the lantern) is 2,81 m, diameter of the lantern 3,66 m, diameter of the basic column is 1,05 m. The trunk of the minaret has an entasis.</p> <p>The minaret in Vobkent (1196-1197), is similar to the minaret of Kalyan in Bukhara and differs from it with decoration. The zones and edges are sharply dismembered. Here zones of type «maudj» are clearly readable. All of the laying like «maudj» - from pair bricks flat wise, with vertical inserts of the unique paintings. First three strips from below are divided only smooth hem from brick into the edge. Then wide foreparts alternate with narrow paths. The fourth strip contains the historical inscription from which it was</p>	

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Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

The Vobkent minaret is constructed in 593. (1196-1197).

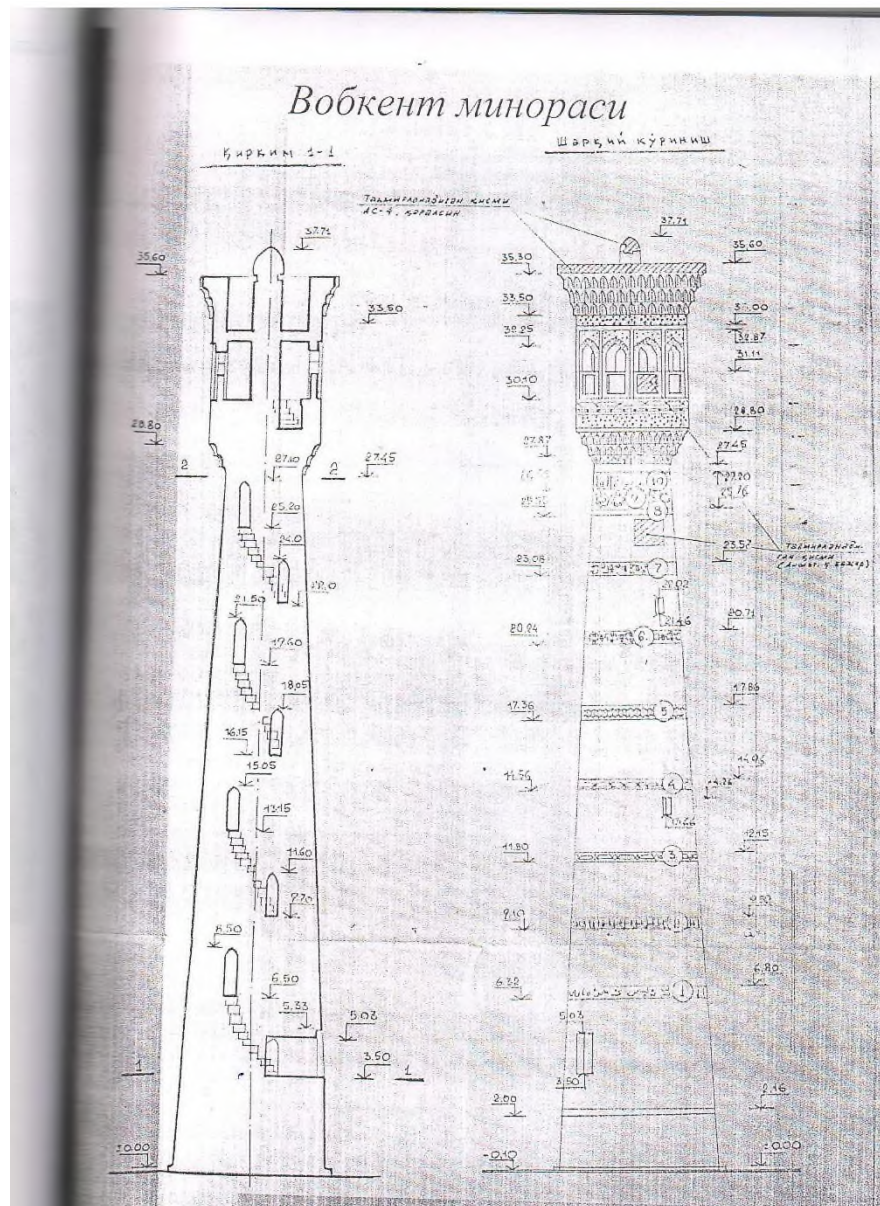
Artistic/architectural Style

c a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Vobkent Minaret is located center of the Vabkent district in the Bukhara region. East side has a mosque, west part has rehabilitation center. North part has a street with the houses of residents. Southern part has a main inner road of the entrance to the Vabkent.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls. 3. Depreciation of heritage by residents, lack of security 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	The Minaret restoration was carried out in 1997-1988	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, h, l, t	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t - salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	4	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 	

"About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."

4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).

Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	3	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Prayer calling and serving as a light for caravans
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. 	

EDITORIAL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	<p>https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/</p> <p>https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D0%B0%D0%B1%D0%BA%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%82</p> <p>https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5312/</p>
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

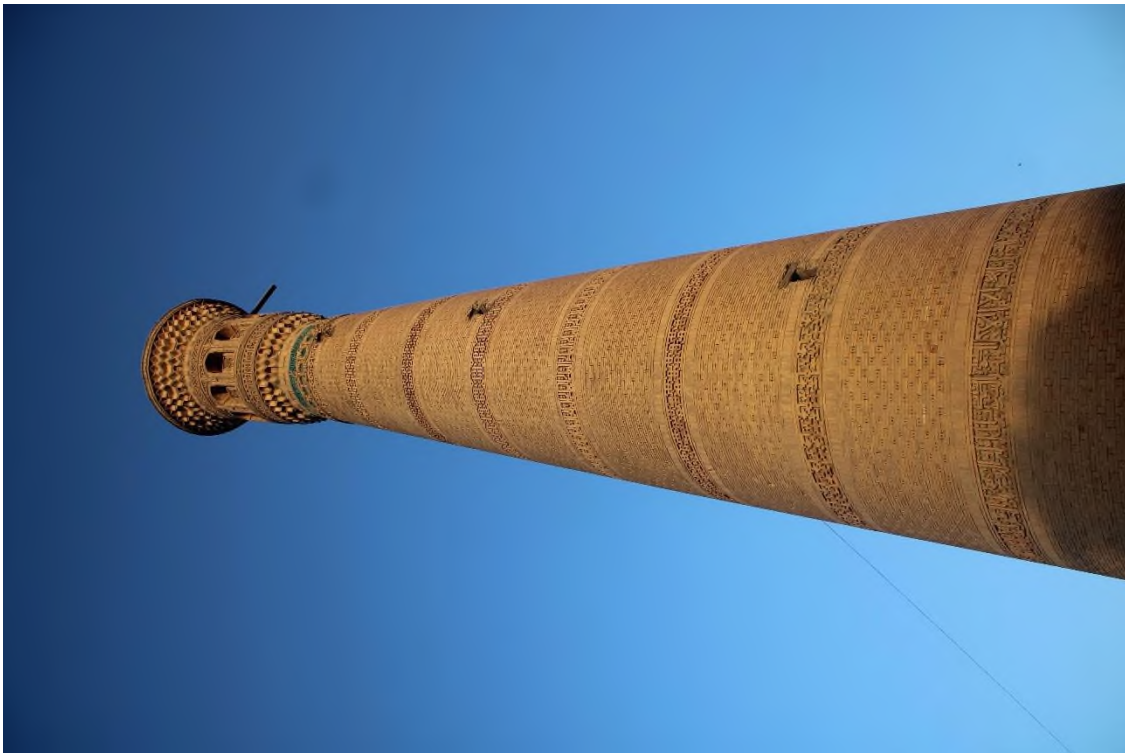
1. <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/>
2. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5312/>
3. Cultural heritage department of Bukhara, 2016, Cadastral plan of the heritage, Bukhara.

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

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Source: Author: object fundament part, lack of appreciation and effect of the salinity



Source: Author: Minaret from eastern part



Source: Author: Western part of the object, resident's house



Source: Author: Base part of the tower with

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Bakhouddin Nakshband Architectural Complex
Other names	

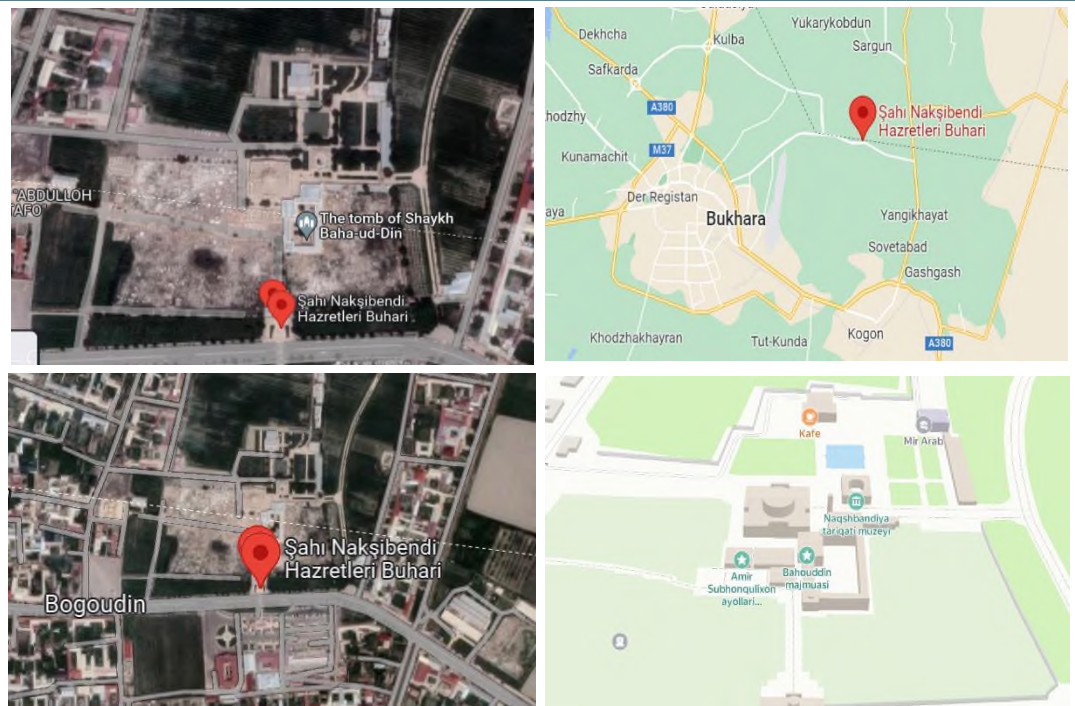
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	03.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	40 °	01 '	11.1 "	N	64 °	31 '	04.1 "	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the complex is 25 hectares										
*Address	Kagan district, Orifon street, Bukhara										
Town/City	Kagan, Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located in the Kagan district of Bukhara, the east part of Bukhara. Public transport available all day long. The complex lies a ten-minute drive (bus No. 60 from the Ark) northeast of Bukhara.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source	Distance to the	Range of	Type of road	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads ¹
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market/s	site or element	distances ²	(motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	5
International	Minimum 132 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The object location is easy for visitors to find. It is normal to reach the object by taxi and public transportS.

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 132 km from Vobkent Minaret by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 10 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 11.4 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a	a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)		<p>Sheikh Bakhouddin Nakshband was the great representative of clergy from Nakshbandiy order, was considered as the spiritual patron of Bukhara governors, and died in 1389. That is why his necropolis, which has erected subsequently at his tomb, always was and remains the most esteemed in Uzbekistan and, at present, in the other countries, which practice Islam. Ancient toponymy of this settlement is known under the name Kasri Arifon. The architectural complex consists of several nonsimultaneous constructions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The most ancient is dahma (gravestone) of Bakhouddin Nakshband, reveted by marble blocks and enclosed above an openwork marble lattice. The tomb of Bohoutdin is located on the top platform with the marble gravestone and stele. Small khauz (basin) settles down at the north, as reveted by the marble as well. The following site of the complex is Saho-khona, representing quadrangular pavilion of the type of rotunda. A construction of four-arch, flanked on the corners of minaret shaped turrets, which are completed by small domes. At the complex, there is a mosque called Khakim Kushbegi, with the flat trabeation, supported by the two columns and forming six painted plafonds. From the south to it adjoins ayvan with five columns and the same number of painted plafonds. From the northern part is located another ayvan, also with five wooden columns, beam ceiling and vassa. The mosque of Muzaffarkhan also a component of the complex has bricked walls. Flat beam ceiling supported by the wooden columns and ayvan on the four columns with five various painted plafonds. From the northern part of the mosque, the small minaret constructed from the backed brick with lantern from eight arches towers. Small madrasah belongs to the complex as well. Abdul-Lazizkhan khonakoh is located in the northwest part of the courtyard. The composition of khonakoh has constructed in classical method on the square plan. The entrance into the complex was from two gates, named as Toki-mionka, in the form of the small arched-dome construction and Khodja Dilyavar gate. In front of the main khonakoh facade is located the necropolis - Dahman-Shahon (a cemetery of governors). It represents 6 rectangular sufa in height of up to 2,5 m with the reveted walls from marble blocks. Besides of that, there are 2 wells and 2 khauz (basins). Statement of authenticity and/or integrity of the individual component property. <p>The Complex is a historical source, with an interesting architecturally spatial composition of the courtyard with accommodation of the whole complex of occurring at different time's constructions. A principle of</p>

	<p>decoration of dahma (mausoleum), ayvans for praying - khazir, widespread on the Near and Middle East, for example, in Samarkand - dahma Sheybanids and Complex of Khodja Ahror Vali, Qosim Sheikh ensemble in Navoi. Sheikh Bakhouddin was the great representative of clergy from Nakshbandiy order, was considered as the spiritual patron of Bukhara governors. He is founder way Nakshbandiya in Sufizm. Nakshbandiya was well known big countries those times like Central Asia, Rum, Irak, India and others. Necropolis of complex of Bakhouddin Nakshband, which has erected subsequently at his tomb, always was and remains the most esteemed in Uzbekistan and, at present, in the other countries, which practice Islam. Hundred Thousands visitors visit to complex of Bakhouddin Nakshband in a year. (UNESCO)</p>
<p>Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)</p>	<p>After death of Sheikh Bakhouddin it is started to build all 7 built heritages (1389)</p>
<p>Artistic/architectural Style</p>	<p><input type="text" value="c"/> a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic ; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o -Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
<p>Surrounding setting description</p>	<p>The Bakhouddin complex is the first place of pilgrimage for the local population, and its value is high. The attention of the government is very high. For this reason, it is surrounded by greenery and is surrounded by a garden on all sides. There are parking lots only between the parks. On the south side, souvenir shops, catering and hotels have been built for pilgrims.</p>
<p>Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)</p>	
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Picture of Sketched plans was done by google earth 05/08/2022</p>
<p>⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)</p>	
<p>6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION</p>	
<p>6.1. Current element condition</p>	
<p>Element condition</p>	<p><input type="text" value="2"/> 1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage</p>
<p>Comments (indicate causes of damage)</p>	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings. 1. Salinity erodes the construction object. 2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.</p>
<p>Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1993, on the 675th anniversary of Nakhshbandi's birth, the complex was restored and revamped with Turkish and Pakistani money (including a personal donation of US\$45,000 from ex-President Ozal of Turkey) (https://uzbek-travel.com/) - Further renovations took place in 2003 to celebrate the 685th anniversary of Nakhshbandi's birth. (https://uzbek-travel.com/)
<p>Conservation standards (specify existent)</p>	<p>No data</p>

documents)		
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	
6.2. Risks and threats		
Risks and threats	i	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls.</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations
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		between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	<input type="text" value="5"/>	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Pilgrimage, Religious, Praying
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10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Culture, tourism, Pilgrimage, Praying	
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	5	1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage,	https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/ https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?action=listtentative&state=uz&order=states https://uzbek-travel.com/about-uzbekistan/monuments/bakhautdin-naqshband-mausoleum/	

web, apps, etc.)

Comments

(management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/>
2. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5312/>
3. <https://uzbek-travel.com/about-uzbekistan/monuments/bakhautdin-naqshband-mausoleum/>
4. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6497/>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Tomb of the Sheikh Bakhoudin Nakshband



Source: Author: Khonakoh, mosque, minaret at the back



Source: Author: Shrine corridors and surrounding gardens



Source: Author: Tomb and Ayvan

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Chor Bakr Complex
Other names	

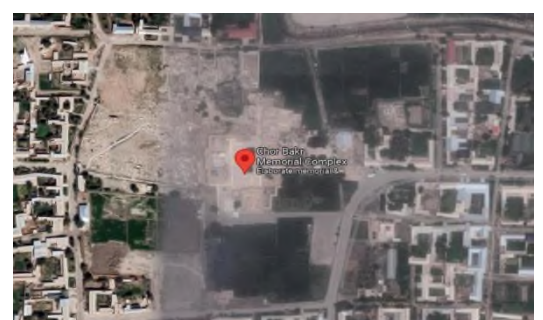
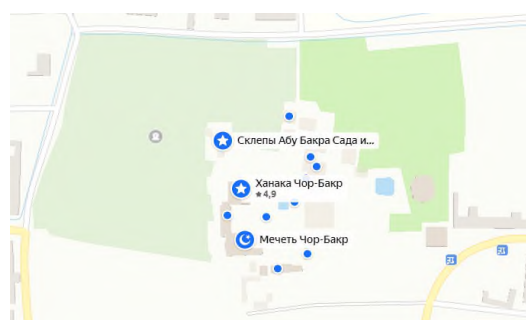
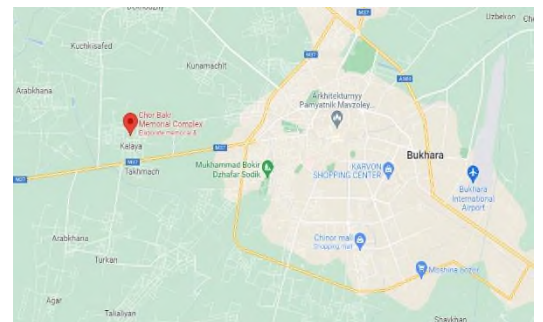
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	04.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	46 ′	27.8 ″	N	64 °	20 ′	05.2 ″	E			
Area surface	The total area of the complex is 17 hectares										
*Address	Kagan district of Bukhara										
Town/City	Kagan, Bukhara				Post Code		200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region				Country		Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The Chor Bakr complex is eastern part, out of the city of Bukhara, the east part of Bukhara. Public transport is available all day long, near the bus station around 900 meters away.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	5
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	5
International	Minimum 110 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	5

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The object location is easy for visitors to find. It is normal to reach the object by taxi and public transport.</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 110 km from complex by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 14.8 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 22.6 km from it.</p>
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² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

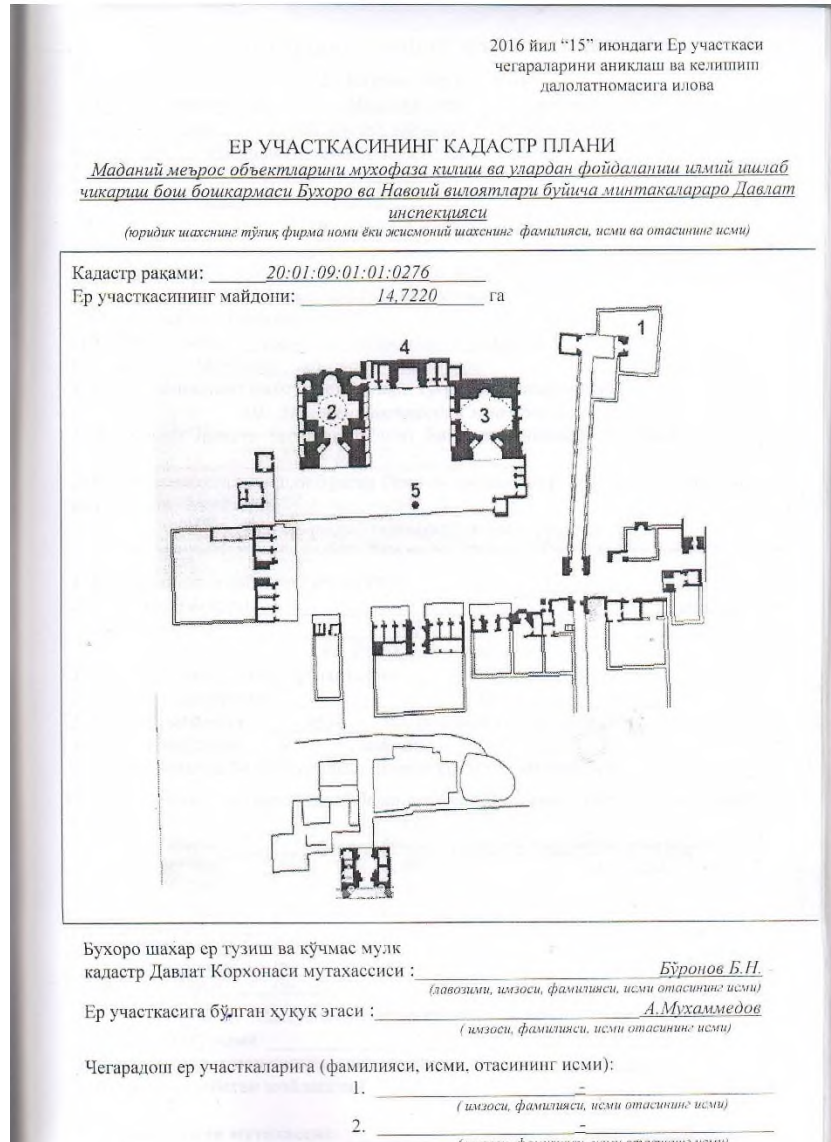
³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Memorial complex of Chor-Bakr has developed in the place of the prospective burial place of Abu-Bakr-Said who has died in 360 year by Muslim Calendar (970-971 A.D.) - one of the four of Abu-Bakrs (Chor-Bakr) - descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. At the tomb "sacred" appeared the necropolis of family tombs, constructed court yards enclosed with walls. In 1858 Adullahan II, in gratitude for support and help at his accession, has started to build the complex of buildings (khonaqo and mosque) for Djuybarsk sheikhs near the tomb of their ancestor, connecting road of Bukhara with «Chor-Bakr». The necropolis continued to develop, and its new composite center became buildings of khonaqo and mosque, erected between them in two stages of khudjra. All constructions of the complex are erected above family burial places of Djumbarsk's sheikhs. Finally, the memorial develops at the beginning of the XX century when the small minaret is erected on the area before the basic constructions.</p> <p>Statement of authenticity and/or integrity of the individual component property Memorial complex of "Chor-Bakr" is very much valuable with its planned and the volumetric-spatial shape. The memorial was exposed to insignificant restoration works, has losses of an architectural decor, and in the separate constructions is lost domes. Improving and sparing conservational works were executed. "Chor-Bakr" as a whole has preserved on 80 % the authenticity and integrity.</p> <p>Many constructions in the complex have richly decorated polychromatic tiles.</p> <p>In many courtyards above burial places, marble gravestones with epigraphic inscriptions, and vegetative and geometrical ornaments, are installed.</p> <p>The structure of the complex includes 25 constructions - khonaqo, mosque, ayvan with khudjras, darvazahana, minaret, and 20 small objects - courtyards - burial places with the dome coverings, and separately standing portals. The territory occupies both a memorial and an ancient cemetery equal to 3 hectares*(UNESCO).</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Complex was built during 16-19 centuries	
Artistic/architectural Style	c	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>
Surrounding setting description	The complex is the place of pilgrimage for the local population, and its value is high. During the intervention time some reconstruction works were going on around the mosque. The attention of the government is very high. For this reason, it is surrounded by greenery and is surrounded by a garden on all sides. Mosque is	

using for it is original purposes, many people visit to pray and pilgrim.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages. It is easy to find the gate locations in the middle of the wall.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	4	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <p>1. Salinity erodes the construction object.</p> <p>2. Proximity of groundwater to the surface increases the humidity level and affects the foundation of the walls.</p>	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	Intervention works going on during the intervention time	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent)	No data	

documents)	
6.2. Risks and threats	
Risks and threats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;">b, n, t</div> <p>a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls. (T- version is added by compiler)</p>

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	5	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
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7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	<p>According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.</p>	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. 2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". 3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." 4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

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Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	4	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	4	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	4	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	4	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Pilgrimage, Religious, Education
--	----------------------------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Religious, Culture, Tourism, Pilgrimage, Praying
--	--

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	4	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments		
10.3. Management issues		
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public	
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management	
Management model	a, b	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	f	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.	
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner. 	
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data	
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	a, b	a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/ https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?action=listtentative&state=uz&order=states https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chor-Bakr https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6497/	
Comments (management model)		

description, staff,
visitors, management
problems, best-rated
features of the site,
etc.)

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/>
2. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5312/>
3. "Chor-Bakr". whc.unesco.org. UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Retrieved August 4, 2022.
4. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6497/>
5. Bukhara cultural heritage department, Cadastral plan of the element. Bukhara, 2016

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: Main entrance gate to the object



Source: Author: View from west part



Source: Author: Hauz located northern part of the complex, after hauz garden is located



Source: Author: Walls and abandoned cells damaged by salinity and moisture



Source: Author: Domestic animals such as chickens and turkeys are being raised in the Chor Bakr Complex area using the garden.

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Varakhsha
Other names	

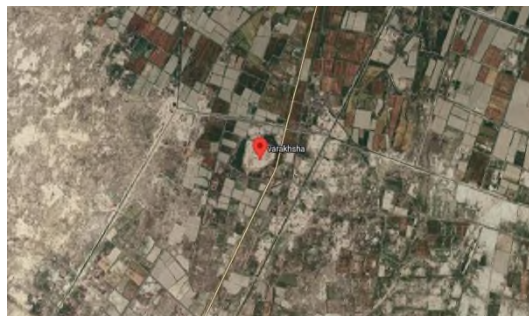
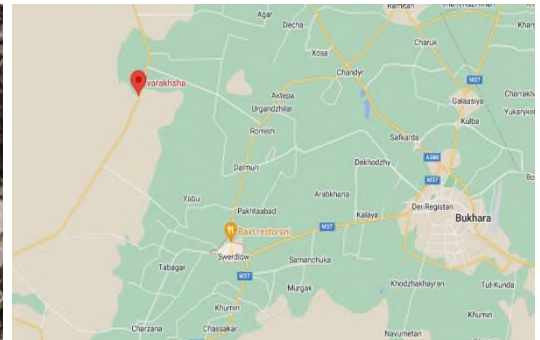
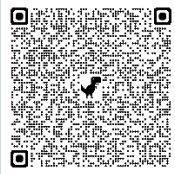
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	02.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)						
	39 °	51 '	48.3 "	N	64 °	04 '	23.7 "	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the Varakhsha 5.1 hectare										
*Address	Jondor District, Romish, desert region, Bukhara										
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100								
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan								
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located southern part of Jondor city, west part of Bukhara. It is in the desert area, no tax, and no public transport till the object.										

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	2
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	2
International	Minimum 100 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	3

Access description for each tourism demand source market

Local market – The object location is not easy for visitors to find. It is really difficult to reach the object by taxi, because of the road infrastructure

National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train, but till to the object anyone needs tax service.

International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 100 km from Bukhara by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 48.7 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 56.4 km from it.

² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** 1 - >200 km; 2 - 200-100 km; 3 - 100-50 km; 4 - <50 km; 5 - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** 1 - No connections by road or by public transport; 2 - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); 3 - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); 4 - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); 5 - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology ⁴	a, b	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Varakhsha is one of the biggest cities located in 45 km from the West of Bukhara, in the bank of abounding in water Rometonrud an ancient stream of Zarafshon River. It was consisted of triangle shape small city-shakriston and fortress connected in the Eastern wall. Some times this city was surrounded by defense ditch filled with flowing water. The site is surrounded by plumb wall; height of the citadel is 20 meters and remains of shakriston wall are 10 meters. There are defense forts along Western side of the city distances between of which 30 meter and a place of only gate, where walls of the shakriston are connected with citadel, could be seen in the East. According to archaeological sources primarily Varakhsha was found as village in IV-III centuries B.C. As mentioned in medieval sources city was residence of the dynasty Bukhorokhudot - governors of Bukhara. According to Mukhammad Narshakhiy - historian of Bukhara, Varakhsha more ancient than Bukhara and mentioned Rajfandun - one of the ancient names of the city. Also he wrote that Varakhsha was stable place where lived kings and described beauty of fortress. Here every fifteen days was one-day market and at the end of year, market was lasted twenty days. According to the medieval geographical sources, Varakhsha often mentioned as one of the biggest city along Bukhara - Khorezm trade route. The reason of decay of the city was becoming lower of the water of Zarafshon River and it is fully destruction was connected to conquest of Mongols. The ruins of the city became a well-known all over the world. The reason was related with the archeological excavations carried out by archaeologist V.A.Shishkin in the palace of Bukhorokhudot dynasty in 1937-1939 and 1947-1954 years. In the walls of "Red hall" and "Eastern hall" were painted riders on the elephants fighting with mythic predators. Among the wall paintings of the Eastern hall, partly preserved image of sitting king on the throne is merited special attention. Remains of ganch panel in the second floor of the palace are unique as wall paintings. Plantings, human, animals and mythic animals are decorated in it. Many findings excavated here not only present artistic culture of that period but also valuable information on the history of the palace. Varakhsha and Bukhara became large economic and strategic place after the conquest of Arabs.</p> <p>Statement of authenticity and/or integrity of the individual component property Partially preserved monument (UNESCO).</p> <p>Ibn Haukal mentions Varakhsha when describing the route from Bukhara to Khorezm: "... [first] they leave Bukhara for Farahsha - one big day passage - and [then] there are eight-day crossings through the waterless desert, in which there are no stopping places, there are no discounts and no residents. " The message of</p>	

Sam'ani is even more succinct: "... al-Afrakhsha is a village from the villages of Bukhara, they call him [also] Varakhsha, before him there are four Farsakhs." At the same time, archaeological surveys have shown that during the heyday of medieval geographical literature, Varakhsha was a really lively and large town. The finds of thousands of coins, ceramics, glass indicate intense life and developed trade. Therefore, it seems somewhat strange that the author of the book "Khudud al-alem", listing a number of large villages in Bukhara, does not mention Varakhsha(International institute for central Asian studies).

The ancient settlement Varakhsha comprises a citadel, a palace, a tower and fortress walls. The citadel stands above the town on the hilltop on the south side of the fortress, east of the ruins of the palace building. Its hill is divided into two parts: higher western and relatively lower eastern section. Excavations of the citadel made it possible to trace significant changes in the history of the town's urban development. The original core - the citadel - erected no earlier than the end of the 5th century A. D., was later expanded with a large building abandoned no earlier than the 60s of the 8th century. The palace had many rooms, of which the Red Hall, the East Hall and the North Hall are believed to have been the most significant. Tower and fortress walls. At a depth of about 2.4 m from the surface, the top of the preserved part of the ancient corner tower was discovered. This tower, unlike other structures on Varakhsha, is built of large square adobe bricks. Today, the Varakhsha palace is a hill 6-10 m high. In the palace on the east side, Remains of several large rooms, were located in the eastern part of the palace and cleared during the archaeological study. However, due to improper conservation, they suffered severe erosion and weathering.

Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)

Varakhsha was found as a village in IV-III centuries B.C.

Artistic/architectural Style

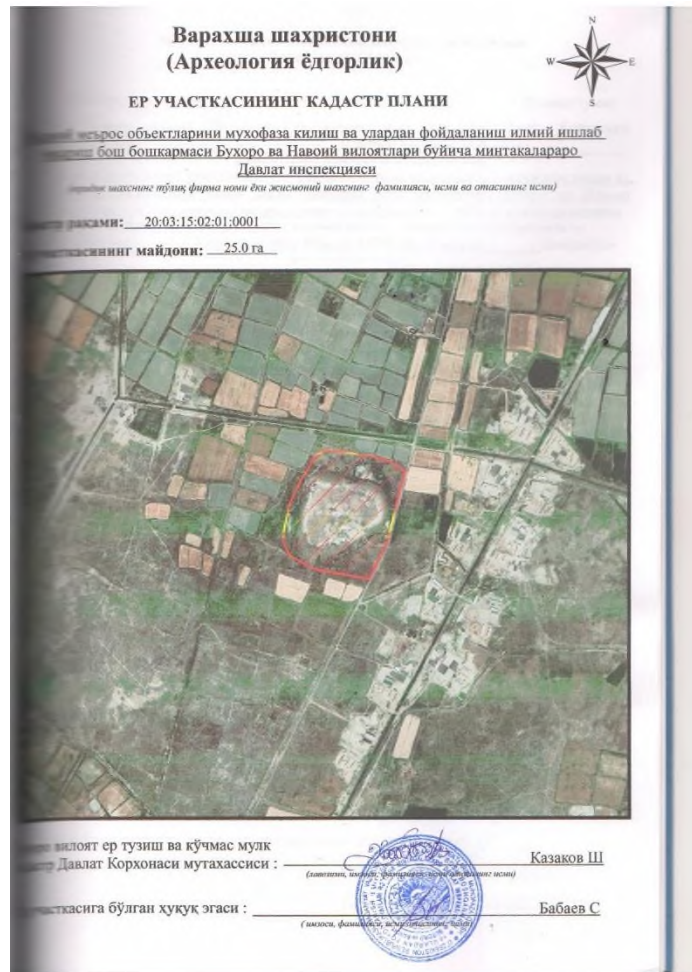
b,m

a - Classical; **b** - Mediaeval; **c** - Islamic ; **d** - Romanesque; **e** - Gothic; **f** - Renaissance; **g** - Baroque; **h** - Rococo; **i** - Neoclassical; **j** - Eclecticism; **k** - Modernist; **l** - Modern Architecture; **m** -Pre-Islamic; **n** - Persian style; **o** - Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)

Surrounding setting description

Varakhsha is located desert are with cultivated lands.

Sketched plans of the element (specify areas for public use)



Comments

Sketched plans of the element were taken from the Bukhara Department of Cultural Heritages.

⁴ Classification (see tables BLD1, BLD2, BLD3 and BLD4 in the Introductory text)

6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

6.1. Current element condition

Element condition	2	1 - Disappeared; 2 - Almost disappeared; 3 - Severely damaged; 4 - Slightly damaged; 5 - No apparent damage
Comments (indicate causes of damage)	<p>In many cases, the climate of Bukhara affects all historical monuments and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity erodes the construction object. Being located in a desert area brings restrictions on its preservation and security. Heavy rains and ecological changes bring the risk of extinction. 	
Interventions and restoration work have undertaken (description and date of main interventions)	No data	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data	
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data	

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, k, l	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls. (T- version is added by compiler)</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	2	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	4	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage 	

- under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage."
4. Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List."

Comments

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	<input type="text" value="4"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	<input type="text" value="2"/>	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text" value="2"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	<input type="text" value="3"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text" value="4"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding

		(Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare, financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	Ancient city
--	--------------

10.2. Current use of the element

Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Some of the city walls remain. Does not perform any function
--	--

Socio-economic importance of the current uses	1	1 - Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
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Comments

10.3. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
---	--------

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
---	--

Management model	a	a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
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Existing management instruments	f, i	a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
--	------	---

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
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Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites.
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EDITORIAL	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="checkbox"/> a, b a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent
Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/ https://www.unesco-iicas.org/ru/press-office/News/Barakhshi+%28Varakhsha%29
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/>
2. <https://www.unesco-iicas.org/ru/press-office/News/Barakhshi+%28Varakhsha%29>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)



Source: Author: A board with information about the object



Source: Author: Surrounding of the object



Source: Author: The remaining defensive walls of Varakhsha



Source: Author: Walls in the still preserved part



Source: Author: Pictures taken from above of the walls



Source: Author: View form western part of the object

BUILT HERITAGE

1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element	Paikend
Other names	

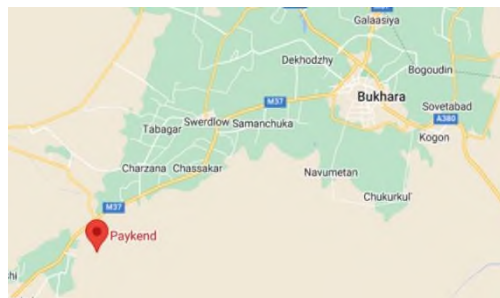
2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name	Mukhriddin Kilichov	Date and place of data gathering	02.08.2022
Compiler's e-mail address	mukhriddin_kilichov@mail.ru	Compiler's telephone number	+99899 707 4846

3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates ¹	GEOGRAPHICAL				UTM (10x10)		
	39 °	35 ' 08.9 "	N	64 °	00 ' 28.7 "	E	<input type="text"/>
Area surface	The total area of the Paikend 14 hectare, total with buffer zone 47.25 hectare						
*Address	Korakul District, Shurrobot, Bukhara						
Town/City	Bukhara	Post Code	200100				
County/Region	Bukhara region	Country	Uzbekistan				
Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)	The object is located in the Karakul district of Bukhara, the west part of Bukhara. Near the village, no public transport.						

Location map



¹ Please state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site or element	Range of distances ²	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Quality of transportation connections ³ (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--

Local market	0-11 km	1	Country road	4
National market	15 km-823 km	4,3,2,1	Country road, train station, airport	4
International	Minimum 70 km and more	2	Country road International airport Train station	4.

Access description for each tourism demand source market	<p>Local market – The object location is not easy for visitors to find. It is difficult to reach the object by taxi, because of the road infrastructure</p> <p>National market –The condition of the roads outside the city is not convenient and of good quality. Some main roads between regions are under construction. It makes some difficult to reach from one city to another. Construction and repairing measures are done by local governments. The visitor has the opportunity to get the Bukhara by train, but till to the object anyone needs tax service.</p> <p>International market – Neighbor country's city named Farab (Turkmenistan) is located just 70 km from Paikend by car. Both country citizens have near communication and relativeness long before. Public transport between cities does not exist. Last three years because of the COVID-19 border of the Turkmenistan is closed. The majority use a taxi service. Furthermore, Bukhara international airport is located 51.2 km from the built heritage, and the train station is 59 km from it.</p>
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² **Range of distances in kilometers to towns or tourism demand source market/s:** **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

³ **Transport connections:** **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. TYPE OF THE ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology⁴	a, b	<p>a - Monuments, buildings and heritage sites (public civil buildings, residential buildings, religious constructions, defence constructions, traditional rural constructions of ethnographic value, funerary constructions, historic sites or places and commemorative elements, mining and industrial heritage elements); b - Archaeological heritage elements (archaeological site, Rocky or parietal paintings, archaeological Area); c - Urban elements (urban layout, urban landmark, districts); d - Technological centres, Engineering works and Modern architecture; e - Others (specify in comments field)</p>
Characteristics of the element (construction and functional features, volumetry, building materials, physical adaptations, etc.)	<p>Paikend is located in the lower stream of Zarafshan River and was one of the largest cities of the oasis. The city was consisted of citadel, two sites of ancient settlement and rabod (suburb). According to the archaeological researches, this place was found as a small village in the IV century B.C. and later was transformed into fortress. At that period being as trading place, this city connected Southern countries (Bactria, India, Iran) with Northern countries (Front of Ural, Coast of Volga, Northern Caucus) and Paikend was one of the important military and trade centre of the Western borders of the Sogd. Due to the development of the Silk Road and joining with Paikend fortress have been found first and second sites of ancient settlement. Hence was found the city Paikend. According to Chinese chronicles, this city was under the "An" (Bukhara) kingdom and was the centre of "Bi" khanate. Also was noted that in Paikend was not khokim (governor), the city was ruled by traders' council and in full sense of the word the city was the republic in the VI-VII century. The scientists of Institute of Archaeology of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan carrying out scientific researches in ruins of the city for a long times. As a result, Zoroastrian temples, palace and the mosque, built by IX century, and remnants of tower were found in citadel. In the inner part of city were discovered defensive walls, gate, roads and remains of quarters (makhallas), while in outside of rabads the city - potter centers and caravanserais. According to the researchers, due to inaccessibility of lower flaw of Zarafshon River, the city seized existence in the middle of the IX century. Statement of authenticity and/or integrity of the individual component property Monument preserved in good condition (UNESCO).</p> <p>Paikend (also included in both serial nominations "Silk Roads Sites in Uzbekistan" and "Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor" under the name Paikend) are the remain of the largest city of the Bukhara oasis, located at a strategic place connecting the Northern and Southern countries of Central Asia. The site contains remnants of Zoroastrian temples, palace and the mosque, tower and defensive walls, gate, roads and remains of quarters (makhallas). This place was abandoned in the middle 9th century due to the inaccessibility of water.</p>	
Building Date (method, technique, references or historical records used to date the element)	Paikend was found as a small village in the IV century B.C.	
Artistic/architectural Style	b, c, m	<p>a - Classical; b - Mediaeval; c - Islamic; d - Romanesque; e - Gothic; f - Renaissance; g - Baroque; h - Rococo; i - Neoclassical; j - Eclecticism; k - Modernist; l - Modern Architecture; m -Pre-Islamic; n - Persian style; o -Others (specify in comments field) (m, n added by the author)</p>

interventions)	
Conservation standards (specify existent documents)	No data
Indicators System (specify existent documents)	No data

6.2. Risks and threats

Risks and threats	b, e, f, h, l	a - Land-use changes (urban sprawl, etc.); b - Alteration of the surrounding Area; c - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; d - Political conflicts and wars; e - Weathering; f - Lack of maintenance; g - Lack of legal protection; h - Lack of physical barriers or protective elements; i - Mass tourism; j - Vandalism; k - Abandonment; l - Lack of local communities appreciation; m - Lack of administrations awareness; n - Vulnerable construction techniques; o - Inadequate interventions; p - Plundering; q - Unlawful appropriations; r - Lack of heritage and territorial planning; t – salinity of the soil; s - Others (specify in comments field)
Comments	<p>The Bukhara region is in a seismic zone and is usually not allowed to build high-rise houses (higher than ten floors). Earthquakes are considered the main threat to the wall of a heritage. Unexpected strong winds coming from the south, rains also have a negative impact.</p> <p>The annual increase in soil salinity in Bukhara hurts the facility's base walls. (T- version is added by compiler)</p>	

7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Social and scientific recognition

Social recognition (society's perception of the element value)	3	1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; 2 - Not very significant for most individuals; 3 - Significant for an important number of individuals; 4 - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; 5 - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)
Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the value of the element)	5	1 - Unknown; 2 - Known locally; 3 - Known within the region; 4 - Documented; 5 - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

7.2. Ownership of the element

Ownership regime	2	1 - Private; 2 - Public; 3 - Mixed (specify in comments field)
Owner of the element and contact details	According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 of October 4, 2019, it is state property. It belongs to the Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management.	

7.3. Legal status

Legal status	5	1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); 2 - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); 3 - Medium legal protection (regional protection); 4 - High legal protection (national protection); 5 - Maximum legal protection (international protection)
Applicable rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session Paris, November 16, 1972. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 No PP-4068 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2019 No 265 "About approval of some regulatory legal acts on the organization of activities of Department of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection and use of objects of tangible cultural heritage." Resolution of the Governor of Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 2018 No 362 Execution of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 9, 2018, of No. 435 "About protection of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List." 	
Comments		

8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, URBAN, ETHNOGRAPHIC, ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	4	This refers the set of scientific, historical, socio-cultural and artistic values that define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Architecture, Archaeology, Urbanism, Technology, etc.). It is established because of the design, materiality, form, style, and construction procedure. The historical value is related to the associations between the heritage asset and the recording of events over time, or to a certain fact, idea or historical person relevant to society. The artistic value is because it is considered a masterpiece resulting from the creativity and the expression of the man. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
Representativeness	4	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common, and in the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
Singularity	4	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the element (local, regional, national, international), and also the number of similar elements that exist (scarcity, paucity).
Integrity	2	It is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element and their attributes that make up the immovable element, to ensure that it maintains its significance. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Authenticity	4	Authenticity (or genuineness) is based on the veracity of the design, materials, structure, surroundings, etc. of the element in relation to its original creation. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and/or alterations the element has undergone.
Contextualization	2	This refers to the harmony that exists between the cultural element and other elements and its immediate surroundings setting (other buildings, original urban layout, etc.), as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.
Comments		

9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	3	This refers to parameters of anaesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people.
Resistance (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	3	This is defined as the capacity of an element to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic or environmental origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction and/or damage of the element. Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare.
Availability	4	This is related to the possibility and/or frequency of observation or the operating time of an element in a particular area. In the case of immovable heritage, the most influential factors are the accesses, aspects related to schedule management, and external factors such as the climate. The recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
On-site Accessibility	3	This refers to the ease with which the element or place can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
Feasibility	4	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the element is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the element and the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the element, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance of the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	4	This takes into account the potential of the site or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of History, Architecture, Urban planning, Archaeology, Fine Arts, etc., and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Functionality	1	This refers to the fact that the buildings and the urban space are operational, and keep the original uses for which they were designed. Additionally, it will be considered if they also continue to be places of reference for the local community that interacts with heritage assets in a regular and day-to-day manner. This fact adds social value to this heritage.
Comments		

10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

10.1. Original use of the element

Original uses (defence, religious, healthcare,	Ancient trade city
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financial, administrative, agricultural, etc.)	
10.2. Current use of the element	
Existing uses (religious, tourism, administrative, academic, residential, cultural, etc.)	Some of the city walls remain. Does not perform any function, there is museum about the city near the object
Socio-economic importance of the current uses	<input type="text" value="3"/> 1 -Irrelevant; 2 - Residual socio-economic importance; 3 - Relative socio-economic importance; 4 - Important for the socio-economics of local communities; 5 - Essential for the socio-economics of local communities
Comments	
10.3. Management issues	
Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)	Public
Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element	Bukhara Regional Department of Cultural Heritage based on operational management
Management model	<input type="text" value="a"/> a - Direct management; b - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); c - Others (specify in comments field)
Existing management instruments	<input type="text" value="f, i"/> a - Building Heritage Conservation Plan; b - Public Use Management Plan; c - Historic Centre Conservation Plan; d - Master Plan; e - Cultural Heritage Management Plan; f - National Plan for the Implementation of the UNESCO Convention; g - Plan for the Tourist Enhancement of Heritage; h - Interpretation Programme; i - Tourism Development Strategic Plan; j - Tourism Communication Plan; k - Awareness Plan; l - Specific Plans (restoration, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); m - Others (specify in comments field)
Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved	Planned work is underway in the framework of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025." However, due to the pandemic (COVID-19), the expected outcome is lower. However, a local visitor from other regions and suburbs are increasing day by day after the mitigation of quarantine.
Maintenance programmes and tasks	<p>According to the decision of the Governor of Bukhara region No. 362 of June 16, 2018, a "road map" was developed to improve the protection of the territories of Bukhara region, included in the World Heritage List and implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee under UNESCO.</p> <p>This road map is based on international and national documents and consists of 7 part. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend all capital construction work on the Historic Centre of Bukhara and its protected Area until the World Heritage Center approves their projects. - Registration of traditional housing in the Historic Centre of Bukhara, registration of buildings and structures, land plots, creation of a complete database about them. - Development of a draft concept for the preservation of the incomparable universal value of the Historic Centre of Bukhara based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. Discussion of drafts of this concept with the participation of scientists, international experts and members of the general public. - Collection and systematization of archival documents, scientific and popular sources on the history and culture of the Historic Centre of Bukhara. Effective use of these historic and scientific resources in the development of the Detailed Planning Plan (PDP) of the Master Plan, which includes projects for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage sites. - Preliminary approval of all planned construction and beautification projects in the territory (objects) of historical cities and cultural heritage monuments recognized as specially protected areas in Bukhara region in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Critical analysis of the master plan of the old part of the city of Bukhara, the current state of the relevant areas (objects) included in the World Heritage List, with the involvement of scientists, international experts, members of the general public. - Approval of the updated list of objects included in the state cadaster of objects of tangible cultural heritage in the prescribed manner.
Local stakeholders and society Involvement in management issues	No data
Types of visits (if it is open for this use)	<input type="text" value="a, b"/> a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent

Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)	https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/ https://www.worldheritagesite.org/tentative/id/5301 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paikend
Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)	

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1. <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/5500/>
2. <https://www.worldheritagesite.org/tentative/id/5301>

13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

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Source: Author: Ancient residence walls of the Paikend



Source: Author: Defense walls of the Paikend



Source: Author: top of the ancient city with maintained city walls



Source: Author: Ancient Paikend walls

QUESTIONNAIRES

Annex 4. Questionnaire for accomodation facilities

This study is carried out with the aim of studying *the heritage of the Silk Road*, as well as enhancing and developing its significance in the field of tourism. The questionnaire was reviewed and is being conducted in cooperation with the **Department of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Bukhara region**.

* Indicates required question

ACCOMMODATION

Hotel, Resort, Bed & breakfast, Singular accommodation (cabin, palafitte, houseboat, ranch, farm, smallholding, monastery, etc.), Shared House/Apartment, Guesthouse, Roadside Motel, Campsite, Tourist Apartment, Rural House, Hostel/Youth Hostel, Collaborative accommodation, others

1. 1. Name, Brand name (specify whether it is local, an international chain, a franchise, etc.)? *

2. 2. Full name of the person filling out the questionnaire? *

3. 3. Position of the person filled out the questionnaire? *

Mark only one oval.

- Director
- Manager
- Supervisor
- Administrator

4. 4. E-mail of organization or person who is filling the survey?

5. 5. Number of employees? *

6. 6. Payment methods accepted *

Check all that apply.

- Cash
- Credit card
- Gourmet check or similar
- Mobile Phone payment
- Online payment (PayPal, Google Wallet, etc.)
- Other

7. 7. Type of booking system *

Check all that apply.

- Offline
- Online
- Booking is not available

8. 8. Seasonality aspects. Please indicate when is the pick, medium and low seasons *
in your business?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Pick	Medium	Low
Januar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
February	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
March	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
April	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
May	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
July	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
August	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
September	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
October	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
November	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
December	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. 9. Do you use social networks for business? *

Mark only one oval.

YES

NO

10. If you use social networks, please, select which one?

Check all that apply.

- Telegram
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Youtube
- Tiktok
- What's upp
- Other

11. 10. Do you have webpage? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

12. 11. What type does your business belong to? *

Check all that apply.

- Hotel
- Guesthouse
- Bed & breakfast
- Hostel/Youth Hostel
- Motel
- Tourist apartment
- Camp/campsite
- other

13. 12. Please, Indicate the level of your understanding of Silk Road heritage *

Mark only one oval.

- Excellent
- Good
- Everage
- Poor
- Very poor

14. 13. How important do you think the role of the Silk Road in the development of tourism in Bukhara? *

Mark only one oval.

- Very important
- Important
- Moderately important
- Slightly important
- Not important

15. 14. Do you use the Silk Road brand to attract tourists to your premises? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- we did not feel need

16. 15. How do you assess the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage resources? Evaluate on a five-point scale. *

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

17. 16. How many years are you working in this sphere? *

18. 17. How do you assess the quality of personnel (employees) currently being trained for your industry based on your experience? *

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

19. 18. What kind of complementary services do you have? (possible select more than one)

Check all that apply.

- Restaurant
- Room service
- Sport facilities
- Children's area
- Air conditioning/heating
- Admission of pets
- Bar-cafeteria
- Concierge desk
- Mobile phone signal coverage
- Swimming pool
- Meeting rooms
- Wi-Fi
- SPA
- Provides for hiring of external tourism services (guides, recreational activities, etc.)
- Car park
- Easy-access toilets
- Lounges/waiting hall
- Garden
- Transportation (airport-hotel shuttle, attractions-hotel shuttle, etc.)
- Access ramps or elevator
- Laundry
- Others

20. 19. What are the negative consequences of tourism activities in tourist centers in Bukhara? (you can choose more than one) *

Check all that apply.

- Excessive number of tourist
- Pollution;
- Waste of water and contamination;
- Damage to heritage objects;
- Traffic congestion;
- Socio-cultural tensions;
- Safety(crime, fraud and etc.);
- Cultural change or the devaluation of culture;
- High price (food, property, services)
- Environmental problems;
- Others;
- Not any negative consequences.

21. 20. Are you involved by local authorities in solving important issues, problems, decisions related to your business area? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

22. 21. If you participated, please, indicate the issue, decision, or problems and when?

23. 22. Have you ever participated in forming a tourism development program (plan, * road map, project) in the Bukhara region?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

24. 23. If you participated, which program (plan, project, road map) did you participate in and When?

25. 24. Do you know about the last approved program (plan, road map, project) for * the development of tourism in Bukhara?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

26. 25. How do you think about the significance of Sustainable tourism relation with economic, environmental, social, institutional elements? *

Mark only one oval.

- Very significant
- Significant
- Moderately significant
- Slightly significant
- Not significant

27. 26. Are there any privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the accommodation industry? *

Check all that apply.

- Tax incentives;
- Subsidies;
- Subsidised Loans;
- Other;
- I have no information about the privileges
- Privileges not available

Annex 5. Questionnaire for tour operators

This study is carried out with the aim of studying *the heritage of the Silk Road*, as well as enhancing and developing its significance in the field of tourism. The questionnaire was reviewed and is being conducted in cooperation with the **Department of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Bukhara region**.

* Indicates required question

1. 1. Name, Brand name of the place *

2. 2. Full name of the person filling out the questionnaire? *

3. 3. Position of the person who filled out the questionnaire? *

Mark only one oval.

- Director
- Manager
- Supervisor
- Administrator

4. 4. E-mail of organisation or person who is filling the survey??

5. 5. Number of employees? *

6. 6. Payment methods accepted *

Check all that apply.

- Cash
- Credit card
- Gourmet check or similar
- Mobile Phone payment
- Online payment (PayPal, Google Wallet, etc.)
- Other

7. 7. Type of booking system *

Check all that apply.

- Offline
- Online
- Booking is not available

8. 8. Seasonality aspects. Please indicate when is the pick, medium and low seasons *
in your business?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Pick	Medium	Low
Januar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Februar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
March	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
April	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
May	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
July	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
August	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
September	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
October	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
November	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
December	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. 9. Do you use social networks for business? *

Mark only one oval.

YES

NO

10. If you use social networks, please, select which one?

Check all that apply.

- Telegram
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Youtube
- Tiktok
- What's upp
- Other

11. 10. Do you have webpage? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

12. 11. What type does your business belong to? *

Check all that apply.

- Traditional restaurant
- Fast food
- Turkish
- Halal
- Uyghur
- Disco club
- European
- Pizzeria
- Kosher
- Kafeteria
- Bar
- other

13. 12. Please, Indicate the level of your understanding of Silk Road heritage *

Mark only one oval.

- Excellent
- Good
- Everage
- Poor
- Very poor

14. 13. How important do you think the role of the Silk Road in the development of tourism in Bukhara? *

Mark only one oval.

- Very important
- Important
- Moderately important
- Slightly important
- Not important

15. 14. Do you use the Silk Road brand to attract tourists to your premises? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- we did not feel need

16. 15. How do you assess the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage resources? Evaluate on a five-point scale.

*

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

17. 16. How many years are you working in this sphere? *

18. 17. How do you assess the quality of personnel (employees) currently being trained for your industry based on your experience? *

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

19. 18. What kind of complementary services do you have? (possible select more than one)

Check all that apply.

- Menu in different languages
- Terrace
- Live Shows
- Special menus (allergen menu, coeliac menu, etc.)
- Car park
- High chairs for children
- Easy-access toilets
- Access ramps and lifts
- Delivery service
- Others

20. 19. What are the negative consequences of tourism activities in tourist centres in Bukhara? (you can choose more than one) *

Check all that apply.

- Excessive number of tourist
- Pollution;
- Waste of water and contamination;
- Damage to heritage objects;
- Traffic congestion;
- Socio-cultural tensions;
- Safety(crime, fraud and etc.);
- Cultural change or the devaluation of culture;
- High price (food, property, services)
- Environmental problems;
- Others;
- Not any negative consequences.

21. 20. Are you involved by local authorities in solving important issues, problems, decisions related to your business area? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

22. 21. If you participated, please, indicate the issue, decision, or problems?

23. 22. Have you ever participated in forming a tourism development program (plan, * road map, project) in the Bukhara region?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

24. 23. If you participated, which program (plan, project, road map) did you participate in and when? (please, indicate)

25. 24. Do you know about the last approved program (plan, road map, project) for * the development of tourism in Bukhara?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

26. 25. How do you think about the significance of Sustainable tourism relation with economic, environmental, social, institutional elements? *

Mark only one oval.

- Very significant
- Significant
- Moderately significant
- Slightly significant
- Not significant

27. 26. Are there any privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the food and beverage industry? *

Check all that apply.

- Tax incentives;
- Subsidies;
- Subsidised Loans;
- Other;
- I have no information about the privileges
- Privileges not available

Annex 6. Questionnaire for restaurants

This study is carried out with the aim of studying *the heritage of the Silk Road*, as well as enhancing and developing its significance in the field of tourism. The questionnaire was reviewed and is being conducted in cooperation with the **Department of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Bukhara region**.

* Indicates required question

1. 1. Name, Brand name (specify whether it is local, an international chain, a franchise, etc.)? *

2. 2. Full name of the person filling out the questionnaire? *

3. 3. Position of the person who filled out the questionnaire? *

Mark only one oval.

- Director
- Manager
- Supervisor
- Administrator

4. 4. E-mail of organization or person who is filling the survey? (optional)

5. 5. Number of employees? *

6. 6. Payment methods accepted *

Check all that apply.

- Cash
- Credit card
- Check or similar
- Mobile Phone payment
- Online payment (PayPal, Google Wallet, etc.)
- Other

7. 7. Type of booking system *

Check all that apply.

- Offline
- Online
- Booking is not available

8. 8. Seasonality aspects. Please indicate when is the pick, low and medium seasons *
in your business?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Pick	Medium	Low
January	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
February	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
March	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
April	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
May	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
July	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
August	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
September	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
October	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
November	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
December	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. 9. Do you use social networks for business? *

Mark only one oval.

YES

NO

10. If you use social networks, please, select which one? (optional)

Check all that apply.

- Telegram
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Youtube
- Tiktok
- What's upp
- Other

11. 10. Do you have a webpage? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

12. 11. What type does your business belong to? *

Mark only one oval.

- Domestic touroperator
- Inbound touroperator
- Domestic, Inbound touroperator
- Outbound, Inbound touroperator
- Domestic, Outbound, Inbound touroperator
- Outbound touroperator
- Other

13. 12. Please, Indicate the level of your understanding of Silk Road heritage *

Mark only one oval.

- Excellent
- Good
- Everage
- Poor
- Very poor

14. 13. How important do you think the role of the Silk Road is in the development of * tourism in Bukhara?

Mark only one oval.

- Very important
- Important
- Moderately important
- Slightly important
- Not important

15. 14. Do you use the Silk Road brand to attract tourists to your premises? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- we did not feel need

16. 15. How do you assess the conservation status of the Silk Road heritage resources? Evaluate on a five-point scale.

*

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

17. 16. How many years are you working in this sphere? *

18. 17. How do you assess the quality of personnel currently being trained for your industry based on your experience? *

Mark only one oval.

Very bad

1

2

3

4

5

Excellent

19. 18. What are the negative consequences of tourism activities in tourist centers in Bukhara? (you can choose more than one) *

Check all that apply.

- Excessive number of tourist
- Pollution;
- Waste of water and contamination;
- Damage to heritage objects;
- Traffic congestion;
- Socio-cultural tensions;
- Safety(crime, fraud and etc.);
- Cultural change or the devaluation of culture;
- High price (food, property, services)
- Environmental problems;
- Others;
- Not any negative consequences.

20. 19. Are you involved by local authorities in solving important issues, problems, decisions related to your business area? *

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

21. 20. If you participated, please, indicate the issue, decision, or problems? (Optional)

22. 21. Have you ever participated in the formation of a tourism development program * (plan, road map, project) in the Bukhara region?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

23. 22. If you participated, which program (project, plan, road map) did you participate in and when(please, indicate)? (Optional)

24. 23. Do you know about the last approved program (plan, road map, project) for the development of tourism in Bukhara? *

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

25. 24. How do you think about the significance of Sustainable tourism relation with economic, environmental, social, institutional elements? *

Mark only one oval.

Very significant

Significant

Moderately significant

Slightly significant

Not significant

26. 25. Are there any privileges available for sustainable tourism projects in the accommodation industry? *

Check all that apply.

Tax incentives

Subsidies

Subsidized loans

Other

I have no information about the privileges

Privileges not available