

Appendix 5D

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Survey Findings

SWAP Terrestrial Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Survey

This Appendix presents the full details of the findings of the Terrestrial Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Survey undertaken to inform the SWAP 3D Seismic Survey ESIA.

Tangible cultural heritage is defined in the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments¹. For the purposes of this Appendix, tangible cultural heritage is taken to have paleontological, archaeological, historical, cultural, artistic and religious values.

The survey, covering the areas shown in Figures 5D.1 to 5D.4, considered historical and cultural monuments, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Registered Archaeological Monuments, Architectural Monuments, Monuments of History, War Memorials, Reserve Areas/Habitats Protected by the State and Monument Protection Zones.

It has also considered Registered Religious Monuments and non-registered religious sites, including cemeteries. Registered Religious Monuments are registered by the State Committee for Work with Religious Associations under Presidential Decree No. 512 regarding the supervision of religious organisations.

It should be noted that sites outside the onshore SWAP 3D Seismic Survey Area were visited as part of the survey to provide context and wider regional information.

Site Reconnaissance Methods

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites were initially identified from literature review and lists of locally and nationally designated archaeological, cultural and historical sites within the 3D Seismic Survey Area provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT). Historic cartographic sources² and satellite mapping³ were reviewed prior to the survey, to inform survey planning.

During the course of the field survey, a number of individuals were consulted for advice on the location of sites and monuments, including representatives of local municipalities, a mullah and local people. Where possible, identified sites were visited on foot, recorded on pro-forma recording sheets (including condition assessment), GPS coordinates were taken on a Trimble Juno 3B GPS handheld device, and sites were photographed with a digital camera to a resolution of 10 MP.

In order to gain further information on archaeological remains previously recovered from the Absheron Peninsula and the chronology and type series of local archaeological material, the team visited the Qala Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum Complex, and the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, Shirvanshah Palace Museum, Azerbaijan State Museum of History and the IoAE's Archaeological Archive and Repository in Baku.

No seasonal or climatic constraints impeded the survey work. Many of the areas surveyed were subdivided by recently-erected walls and piles of building stone demarcating property boundaries, which made navigation difficult around Hovsan, Turkan and Zira. A number of areas could not be accessed, as they were private property, military areas, or State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR) restricted areas. In the east of the Absheron Peninsula (eastern extent of PA2, PA3) are areas of stagnant salt

¹ Tarix və mədəniyyət abidələrinin qorunması haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu, 2010. 1/2/2010. [Law on the protection of historical and cultural monuments 2010]. Available at: <http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/19396>. Accessed October 2015.

² 1954, 1:250,000 Eastern Europe Series N501, U.S. Army Map Service. NK 39-10 Baku. Available at: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/eastern_europe/txu-oclc-6519747-nk39-10.jpg. Accessed in October 2015.

1954, 1:250,000 Eastern Europe Series N501, U.S. Army Map Service. NK39-11 Buzovny. Available at: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/eastern_europe/txu-oclc-6519747-nk39-11.jpg. Accessed in October 2015.

1970, 1:250,000. Russia, Joint Operations Graphic U.S. National Geospatial Intelligence Agency. NJ39-11. Available at: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/jog/russia/nk-39-11-baku-ussr.pdf>. Accessed in October 2015.

1987, 1:200,000, Baku Portion of Soviet General Staff map K-39-XXXII. Available at: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/baku_87.jpg. Accessed in October 2015.

1991 1:100,000, Absheron. Republic of Azerbaijan Geodesic Committee, Baku.

1998 1:250,000, Russia Joint Operations Graphic U.S. National Geospatial Intelligence Agency. NJ39-1. Available at: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/jog/russia/nj-39-1-salyan-azerbaijan-iran.pdf>. Accessed in October 2015.

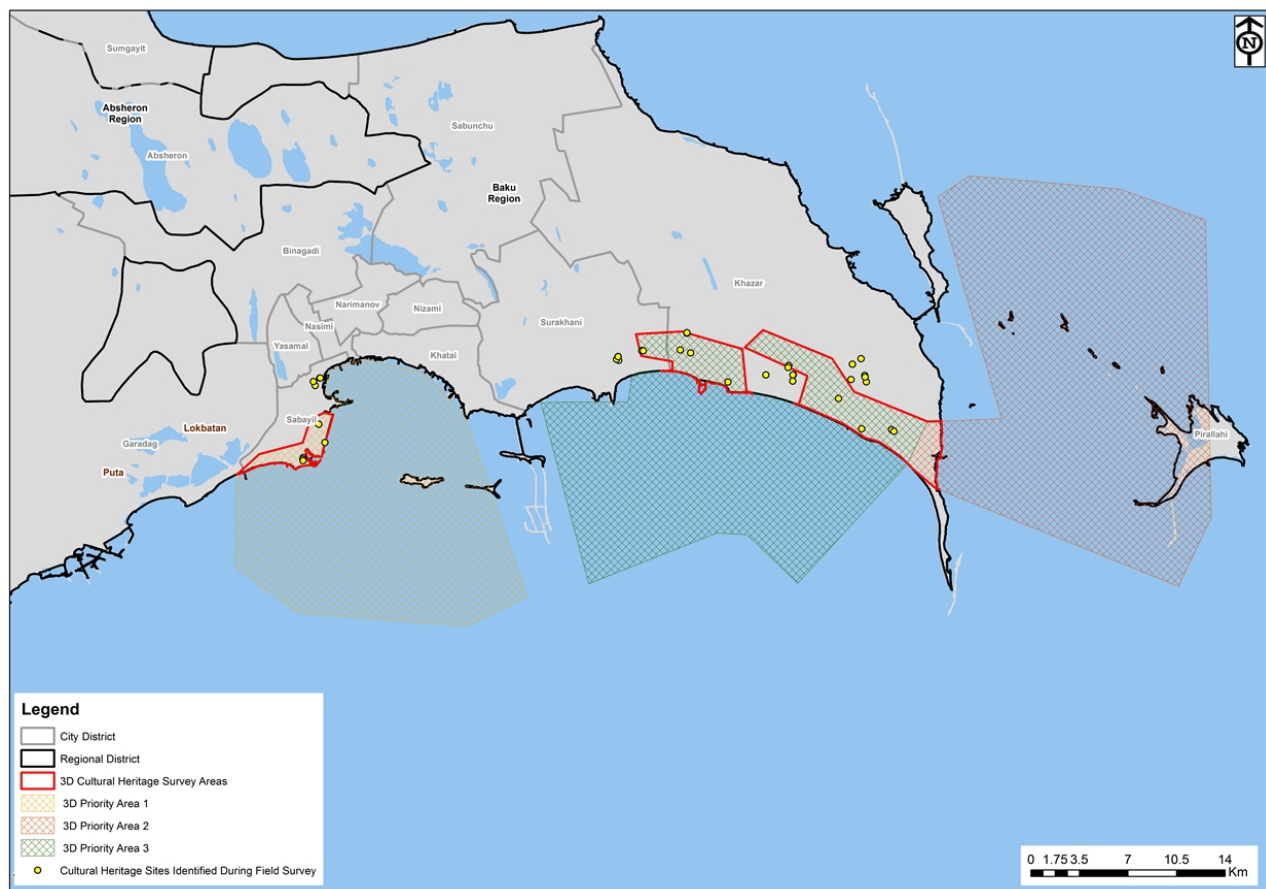
1998 1:250,000, Russia Joint Operations Graphic U.S. National Geospatial Intelligence Agency. NJ39-10. Available at: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/jog/russia/nk-39-10-kyurdarmir-ussr.pdf>. Accessed in October 2015.

³ 2015 Satellite imagery supplied by BP.

marshes and salt lakes with quicksands and dunes; these areas proved hazardous to vehicles and difficult to survey on foot.

The nature of the terrain meant that although the survey has established the broad range, distribution and concentrations of sites present, it is possible that some sites have not been identified. Sites such as prehistoric burials and occupation scatters may survive locally in areas not yet subject to quarrying or development. It is important to note that certain categories of archaeological site are difficult to recognise via non-intrusive field survey, in particular, artefact scatters and dispersed occupation areas. It is also possible that sites may remain buried and only be discovered in the course of ground clearance works. This is normal and a ground clearance protocol should be implemented prior to the setting out of construction areas. Chance find procedures should also be applied during the 3D Seismic Survey.

Figure 5D.1 Overview of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Survey Areas, Sites and Findspots, 2015



Legend

- City District
- Regional District
- 3D Cultural Heritage Survey Areas
- 3D Priority Area 2
- 3D Priority Area 3
- Cultural Heritage Sites Identified During Field Survey

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3 Km

Figure 5D.4 Overview of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Survey Areas, Sites and Findspots, Area PA3



Topography and Ground Conditions

The relatively low-lying Absheron Peninsula has a semi-arid climate. Many archaeological sites are relatively shallow surface sites with little depth of stratigraphy, due to erosion and limited soil formation above the limestone pavement. In areas of sand accumulation, sites can be buried by between 0.5m and over 1m of wind-blown sands.

The Caspian Sea has been subject to multiple fluctuations in sea levels over time, with recorded sequences of succession and regression⁴. As a result, a number of ancient settlements and fortifications have been claimed by rising sea levels, resulting in submerged archaeological landscapes off the coast at Bibiheybat and Sabail, southwest of Baku. Conversely, sites which were once located on the sea shore may now lie inland on raised terraces.

The Absheron Peninsula, including much of the 3D Seismic Survey Area in the vicinity of Bibiheybat, Hovsan, Turkan and Zira (PA1 and western extent of PA2), has been subject to extensive ground disturbance, including past oil prospection, limestone and sand quarrying, urban and agricultural development. Many archaeological sites identified on the MoCT's lists have been removed as a result of these activities.

⁴ Kvachidze, V.A., and Veliyev, S.S., 1997. "Periodichnost izmeneniya urovnya Kaspiyskogo morya v istoricheskoye vremya" (Periodicity of change in the level of the Caspian Sea in history). Reports of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, 1997, No. 1 [In Russian];

Karpychev, Y.A., 2001. "Variations in the Caspian Sea Level in the Historic Epoch," Water Resources 28/1, 5; Mamedov A.V., and Veliyev C.C., [Мамедов А.В., Велиев С.С.] 1980. Колебания уровня Каспийского моря в историческое время. Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, серия наук о Земле, 1980, №5, с.33-38 [Fluctuations in the level of the Caspian Sea historical time. Math. AN Azerb. SSR series of Earth Sciences, 1980, №5, s.33-38]

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline

Designated Archaeological, Cultural and Historical Sites

There are no internationally recognised or designated cultural heritage features or areas within the 3D Seismic Survey Area.

The closest UNESCO World Heritage Sites⁵ to the onshore 3D Seismic Survey Area comprise:

- Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, 8km west of 3D Seismic Survey Area⁶; and
- Baku Old City comprising the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower⁷.

There are no Tentative List World Heritage Sites in the vicinity of the 3D Seismic Survey Area. The closest ones comprise:

- Ateshgah Fire Temple, Surakhani⁸;
- The Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions⁹; and
- The Binegadi Quaternary Period Fauna and Flora Deposit¹⁰.

There are no State Reserves within the 3D Seismic Survey Area. The nearest are located at:

- Gobustan (State Historical and Artistic Reserve);
- Qala settlement (State Historical and Ethnographic Reserve);
- Ateshgah Fire Temple, Surakhani (State Historical and Architectural Reserve); and
- Complex of Shirvanshahs Palace (State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve).

Table 5D.1 presents the MoCT sites identified within 3D Seismic Survey Area and Table 5D.2 presents the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Sites not identified 3D Seismic Survey Area.

Two nationally designated archaeological, cultural and historical sites have been identified within the 3D Seismic Survey Area. These are groups of Bronze Age burial mounds located northeast of Hovsan (ACH001; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 502) and north of Turkan, (ACH022 & ACH024; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 500).

Three sites in the 3D Seismic Survey Area are in the process of being designated by the MoCT. These comprise the modern mosque at Bibiheybat (ACH023; Temporary Inventory No. 62), the graveside memorial of an oil pioneer at Bibiheybat (ACH034; Temporary Inventory No. 93) and the 9th to 12th century medieval settlement core of Bibiheybat (ACH035; Temporary Inventory No. 155).

Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Survey Area

The 3D Seismic Survey Area has been subject to previous archaeological investigations.

The archaeology of the Absheron Peninsula was first systematically investigated in the 1940s by archaeologist Iskrag Jafarzadeh, head of the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of History¹¹.

⁵ As defined in accordance with the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Azerbaijan ratified 16/12/1993, in force 16/3/1994)

⁶ UNESCO World Heritage List: Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape. Ref. 1076rev. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1076>. Accessed November 2015.

⁷ UNESCO World Heritage List: Baku Old City comprising the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower. Ref. 958. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/958>. Accessed November 2015.

⁸ UNESCO Tentative List: Surakhany, Atashgyakh (Fire - worshippers, temple - museum at Surakhany). Ref. 1172. Available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1172/>. Accessed November 2015.

⁹ UNESCO Tentative List: Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions. Ref. 1573. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1573/>. Accessed November 2015.

¹⁰ UNESCO Tentative List: Binegadi Quaternary Period Fauna and Flora Deposit. Reference 1175. Available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1175/>. Accessed November 2015.

¹¹ Jafarzadeh I.M., 1948. Археологические разведки на Апшероне. Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, 1948, №6, с.83-93 [Archaeological exploration in Absheron, IAN Az. SSR. 1948. № 6]
Jafarzadeh I.M., 1958. Наскальные изображения Кобыстана. Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, Труды Института Истории, № 13 [Gobustan Rock Art, IAN Az. SSR. 1948. № 13]. Baku
Jafarzadeh, I.M., [Джафарзаде И.М.] 1973. Гобустан. Наскальные изображения. [Gobustan. Rock Carvings]. Baku

Jafarazadeh identified incised Bronze Age rock art and early Iron Age burials in stone box graves (7th to 6th century BC). Rock art includes incised carvings of animals, humans, and geometric patterns on limestone, and anthropomorphic stelae. Rock art has been recorded in the vicinity of Mardakan, Shuvalan, Zira, Surakhani, Ramana, Gala, and at the eastern end of the Absheron Peninsula, near the causeway to Pirallahı Island.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Gardashkhan Aslanov¹² and Sh. Sadyhzade¹³ investigated prehistoric burial mounds (Dubendi; Turkan, Inventory No. 500) and settlements dating back to the Bronze Age, Bronze Age rock art (Gobustan; Bandıstu), and medieval fortifications in north and east of the peninsula.

Since the 1990s, a number of expeditions have been undertaken on the Absheron Peninsula¹⁴. These have recorded evidence for upper Palaeolithic occupation in central Absheron near Yeni Surakhani, Bronze Age settlement, burial and rock art, and Iron Age box graves near the Absheron lighthouse. Burial mounds at Dubendi, north of the 3D Seismic Survey Area, were investigated in the 1990s and 2000s¹⁵. Excavations of Bronze Age burial mounds near Turkan were carried out in 2003-4 (Inventory No. 502)¹⁶ and 2007 (Inventory No. 500) by Idris Aliyev. The IoAE and the Heydar Aliyev Foundation undertook the Absheron Archaeological Expedition 2010-2011. Excavations investigated 3rd to 2nd millennium BC Bronze Age sites including Bronze Age burial mounds north of Turkan, and 14th to 15th century medieval sites¹⁷.

Extensive studies have been undertaken of medieval and post-medieval defences, mosques, hammams, caravanserais and domestic architecture of the region¹⁸, as well as historic gravestones¹⁹.

Chronological Review

Palaeontology

The Pliocene limestone deposits of the Absheron Peninsula contain fossilised marine shells; a possible marine reptile or mammal fossil is present in a limestone building stone kept by the Mullah of Turkan.

¹² Aslanov, G.M., 1975. Археологические раскопки на Апшероне. Археологические и этнографические изыскания в Азербайджане. Материальная культура Азербайджана. [Archaeological excavations on the Apsheron Peninsula. Material culture of Azerbaijan. Archaeological and ethnographic investigations in Azerbaijan]. Baku

Aslanov, G.M., 1980. О археологических памятниках Апшерона. Материальная культура Азербайджана. [On archaeological monuments of Apsheron. Material culture of Azerbaijan. AMM/MKA Vol 9], Baku, 69-81

¹³ Sadyhzade, Sh., 1964. Новые археологические находки на Апшеронском полуострове. ДАН Азерб. ССР, Баку, №4, [New archaeological sites on the Absheron peninsula]. Baku

¹⁴ Results have been reported at a number of conferences and in fieldwork roundups including:

Aliyev, I.N., 1988. Результаты археологических работ на Апшероне. Тезисы докл. конф. "Великий Октябрь и развитие археологической и этнографической науки в Азербайджане" [Results of archaeological work in Absheron. Theses rep. Conf. "The October Revolution and the development of archaeological and ethnographic science in Azerbaijan"]. Baku.

Aliyev, I.N., 1990. О состоянии и охране археологических памятников Апшерона. Страницы истории Баку и Апшерона. Тезисы конференции. [On the state and protection of archaeological monuments of Absheron. Pages of History of Baku and Absheron. Conference Abstracts]. Baku.

Aliyev, I.N., 1994. Результаты работ на Апшероне в 1993 году [The results of Apsheron in 1993]. Baku.

Aliyev, I.N., 2005. Итоги полевых работ на Абшероне в 2004 году. [The results of the field work in Absheron in 2004]. 2003-2004-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji və etnografik tədqiqatların yekunlarına həsr olunmuş ümumi sessiya materialları [Archaeological and ethnographic studies in 2003-2004]. Baku, 107-110.

Aliyev, I.N. & Abdullayev, F., 2011. Unknown Absheron. Digital Age Production, Baku

¹⁵ Achundov, T. and Narimanov, I.G., 1996. Neue Forschungen zur Mittleren Bronzezeit in Aserbaidschan. Georgica 19, 42-57.

Schachner, A., 2001. Untersuchungen zur Bildkunst des 2. Jts. v. Chr. zwischen Van-See und Kaspischem Meer am Beispiel einer Stele im Museum von Astara (Azerbaycan). Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan 33, 2001, 115-142

¹⁶ Window2Baku 2011. The Burial Mounds on Apsheron Peninsula. Available at:

<http://www.window2baku.com/eng/Ancient/9kurgan.htm>. Accessed November 2015.

¹⁷ Aliyev, I.N., 2011. Исследования Апшеронской археологической экспедиции. Археологические исследования в Азербайджане 2011 [Research Absheron archeological expedition. Archaeological Research in Azerbaijan 2011]. Baku, 207-213.

Aliyev, I.N., 2011. Исследования Апшеронской археологической экспедиции. Археологические исследования в Азербайджане 2010. [Archaeological work in Absheron. Archaeological research in Azerbaijan in 2010]. Baku, 168-174.

Aliyev, I.N., 2013. Археологические раскопки поселения Тюркян. Археологические исследования в Азербайджане 2012

[Archaeological excavations settlement Turkan. Archaeological Research in Azerbaijan in 2012]. Baku, 194-199

Heydar Aliyev Foundation 2015. Qala Arxeoloji-Etnografik Muzey Kompleksi [Archeological and Ethnographic Museum Complex Gala]. Available at: <http://www.heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/az/content/view/136/2243/Qala-Arxeoloji-Etnografik-Muzey-Kompleksi>.

Accessed November 2015

¹⁸ Fatullayev Figarov, S.S. 2003. Зодчество Апшерона [Architecture of Absheron]. OKA Offset Baku

¹⁹ Nematova, M.S., Мемориальные Памятники Азербайджана. (XII—XIX века). Академия Наук Азербайджанской ССР. Институт Истории. Сектор Археологии и Этнографии. Издательство Элм. [Memorial Monuments Azerbaijan, 12th to 19th centuries. Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. Institute of History, Sector of Archaeology and Ethnography], Baku. Available at: http://elibrary.bsu.az/books_ayse/1N_-143.pdf. Accessed November 2015

Significant fossils of Quaternary flora and fauna have been recovered from the Binegadi tar pits, north of Baku; these are a Tentative List natural World Heritage Site²⁰.

Palaeolithic Period (40/20,000 – 12/10,000 Before Present (BP))

Evidence for Upper Palaeolithic occupation is known from the Absheron Peninsula, with rock art recorded at Gobustan (west of PA1) and a tool manufacturing site at Zikh Lake (west of PA2).²¹

Mesolithic (12/10,000 – 9/8000 BP)

There is evidence of Mesolithic activity at Gobustan²², northwest of PA1.

Neolithic (10,000 – 5500/5200 BC), Eneolithic (Copper Age) (5200 – 3700 BC) and Bronze Age (mid-4th millennium BC to 11th century BC)

Neolithic and early Bronze Age megalithic monuments (dolmens/ cromlechs) have been identified on the Absheron Peninsula at Mardakan, Zira, Turkan, Shuvelan and at Gobustan. Cup-marked stones dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period have also been noted, particularly in the vicinity of burial areas.

Bronze Age burial mounds (kurgans) have been identified and recorded on the peninsula. Carved anthropomorphic grave stelae were associated with some of these (Dubendi, Turkan). Bronze Age incised rock carvings have been noted on limestone outcrops at Gobustan and east of Dubendi, on stone circles/standing stones at Mardakan (Akdash Duzun) and Shuvelan, and incised on the walls of a cave at Dubendi/Umidkaja in the east of the peninsula (north of PA2). Groups of Bronze Age burial mounds have been identified within Area PA2:

- Northeast of Hovsan (**ACH001**; National Importance – Archaeological monument. Inventory No. 502);
- North of Turkan, within a walled development plot near a quarry (**ACH022**; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 500); and,
- North of Turkan, within a field near a quarry (**ACH024**; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 500).

Braided stone trackways or cart-ruts have been recorded between Turkan and Hovsan and near the villages of Dubendi, Gala and Surakhani. Cut into the limestone pavement, they may date to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Interpretations range from ritual paths between sacred sites/fire temple shrines at Suraxani²³ and Pirallahi to routes used by sledges to transport stones from from early limestone quarries²⁴. The trackways appear to respect the locations of the Bronze Age burial mounds, curving around them. Trackways have been recorded within the north of Area PA2, northeast of Hovsan, located adjacent to site ACH001 (National Inventory No. 502) (ACH002; Archaeological monument surrounded by a MoCT Protection Zone).

A further Bronze Age cemetery is noted at Turkan (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, no. 501) as well as a 13th to 1st century BC settlement site (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 503), but these could not be identified on the ground and may have been destroyed by urban development and quarrying.

²⁰ Azerbaijan Institute of Geology and Geophysics 2015. Natural Monuments. Fauna of the Quaternary deposits in Binagadi. Available at: <http://www.gia.az/view.php?lang=en&menu=48&id=562>. Accessed November 2015.

Binegadi Quaternary Period Fauna and Flora Deposit, UNESCO Tentative List World Heritage Reference 1175. Available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1175/>. Accessed November 2015.

²¹ Schachner, A., 2002. Azerbaijan, eine 'terra incognita' der Vorderasiatischen Archäologie. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft 133 [Azerbaijan, a 'terra incognita' of Near Eastern Archaeology. Proceedings the German Oriental Society 133], 251-332

²² Jafarzadeh I.M., 1958. Наскальные изображения Кобыстана. Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, Труды Института Истории, № 13 [Gobustan Rock Art, IAN Az. SSR. 1948. № 13]. Baku

Jafarzadeh, I.M., [Джафарзаде И.М.] 1973. Гобустан. Наскальные изображения. [Gobustan. Rock Carvings]. Baku

²³ UNESCO Tentative List: Surakhany, Atashgyakh (Fire-worshippers, temple - museum at Surakhany). Ref. 1172. Available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1172/>. Accessed November 2015.

²⁴ Window to Baku 2011 Загадки каменных дорог [Mysteries of Stone Roads]. Available at: <http://www.window2baku.com/Ancient/cartruts.htm>. Accessed November 2015.

Islamov, A. and Gallagher, R. 2002. Cart Ruts and Stone Circles: Key evidence from the past is endangered. Azerbaijan International, Autumn 2002 (10.3), 28-31. Available at: http://www.azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/ai103_folder/103_articles/103_cart_ruts.html. Accessed November 2015.

The MoCT lists a Bronze Age settlement site at Zira (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 526), but again, this could not be identified on the ground.

The MoCT list notes a Bronze Age cemetery (National Importance – Archaeological Monument, No. 549) and Bronze Age rock art (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 550) at Bibiheybat, in PA1. These may have been destroyed by urban and industrial development, quarrying and road construction.

Late Bronze Age (16th – 11th century BC) and Iron Age (11th – 9th century BC)

Finds of the Karakent Culture have been recorded at Akdash Duzun and Bandistu, north of the Study Area²⁵. A possible Scythian-type arrowhead dated to the 7th to 6th century BC has been recorded in the east of the peninsula²⁶. The area formed part of the Assyrian Empire from the 8th to 6th centuries BC.

Antique Period (6th century BC – 3rd century AD)

During the early Antique period (6th to 4th century BC) the area came under Persian and Zoroastrian influence and was then conquered by the Achamenids from 6th to 4th century BC. From the 4th to 1st century BC, the wider region fell to the Macedonian/Persian Atropatene Empire, the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire, then the Parthian and Roman empires. In the late Antique period, it formed part of Caucasian Albania.

Medieval Period (4th – 17th century)

In the early medieval period (4th to 8th century AD) the region suffered Turkic incursions (AD 503) and Arab attacks (664), becoming part of the Caliphate in 667 and converting to Islam in 705. From the 9th to 13th century AD, it was ruled by the Abbasids, then the Seljuk Turks. Small kingdoms such as Shirvan, based at Shamkha and Baku, were increasingly wealthy and autonomous, trading with Persian cities. However, a succession of Turkmen and Mongol raids in 13th and 14th ended this period abruptly. The Golden Horde attacked in 1319 and 1382, and the Mongol Tamerlane raided between 1380 and 1386. This was followed by a series of wars between Savafid Persian and Ottoman Turks, culminating in the great Azeri Empire of the 16th century, which includes territories now within northern Iran. Ottoman Turks captured Baku again in the late 16th and early 17th century.

Baku and the Absheron Peninsula have historically produced oil, salt, madder (*Rubia*) – an important source of a red pigment – and saffron (*Crocus sativus*). These were traded by caravans and by sea. Oil was poured into pottery vessels and sealskins for transport. Baku was a peripheral staging post on the Silk Road, and the Absheron Peninsula once had a number of caravanserais.

The defences of the Caspian plain included Baku's Maiden Tower and Bayil palace, and strongholds across the peninsula, particularly along its northern shore, such as the Mardakan and Nardaran fortresses. Baku Old City²⁷ is a World Heritage Site and the medieval Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions are on the UNESCO Tentative List²⁸. These sites defended against Russian, Cossack, Turkmen, and Italian incursions.

A number of settlements in the 3D Seismic Survey Area have medieval or earlier origins. In most cases, little of this early fabric is visible, either due demolition or renovation of pre-16th century buildings. However, buried archaeological remains may survive, and earlier elements of building fabric may survive within renovated buildings. Sites include the historic settlement core of Bibiheybat (ACH035; National or local importance - designation in progress), and a late medieval pottery scatter and well at Turkan (ACH026), beyond the 3D Seismic Survey Area.

²⁵ Schachner, A., 2002. Azerbaijan, eine 'terra incognita' der Vorderasiatischen Archäologie. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft 133 [Azerbaijan, a 'terra incognita' of Near Eastern Archaeology. Proceedings the German Oriental Society 133], 251-332

²⁶ Jafarzadeh I.M., 1948. Археологические разведки на Апшероне. Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, 1948, №6, с.83-93 [Archaeological exploration in Absheron, IAN Az. SSR. 1948. № 6]

²⁷ UNESCO World Heritage List: Baku Old City comprising the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower. Ref. 958. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/958>. Accessed November 2015.

²⁸ UNESCO Tentative List Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions. Ref. 1573. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1573/>. Accessed November 2015.

A late medieval pottery scatter was noted on partly quarried sand dunes in the south of Area PA2, near the coast (ACH020). This may have been a fishing settlement on a terrace once located close to the shore, which has since receded. Although the site appeared to have limited stratigraphic complexity, it could be a candidate for the national inventory and is therefore assessed to be of high value/significance.

Post-Medieval and Early Modern (17th century to 1918)

The area returned to Persian control until the overthrow of Savafid Shahs in 1722. The Baku Khanate was conquered by the Russians in 1806. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828, the area became a Russian colony. It experienced an oil boom from the 1860s to 1915.

Cemeteries include the extensive Bibiheybat cemetery, which dates to the late 19th century or earlier (ACH029) and is still in use.

A possible former post-medieval settlement, with upstanding ruins, was noted west of Zira (ACH027).

Modern (1918 to present)

Azerbaijan became a Democratic Republic between 1918 and 1920, and formed part of the Soviet Empire between 1920 and 1991/2.

Modern sites include post-Soviet mosques at Bibiheybat (ACH023; National or local importance - designation in progress), built on the site of an earlier mosque demolished during the Soviet era (1920 to 1991/2) (ACH033). Beyond the 3D Survey Area, a new mosque is under construction at Zira (ACH007).

Modern war memorials are associated with the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) (ACH028, Bibiheybat; ACH009, Zira (beyond Study Area)) and with the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict (ACH030, Bibiheybat; ACH018, west of Turkan). There are monuments to individuals associated with the development of the oil industry, such as that at the grave of Pavel Pototski (1879–1932) in Area PA1 (ACH034), and to Babayev Abdulhassan Gurbanoglu at Zira, beyond the Study Area (ACH003).

There are modern cemeteries east of Hovsan (ACH014; ACH015) and northwest of Yeni Turkan (ACH016; ACH017), all of which are in use.

There are a number of military bases located on the peninsula, most of which are active. A disused military base was noted southwest of Zira (ACH019), and possible historic military structures and enclosures (ACH031; ACH032) in the east of Area PA2, in an area with sweeping strategic views across the coastal plain.

Sites Identified within the 3D Seismic Survey Area

Extensive parts of the 3D Seismic Survey Area have been subject to urban, industrial, military and agricultural development, quarrying, oil exploration and land reclamation. Other areas have been subdivided by property boundaries. These activities have resulted in the widespread loss of archaeological remains in the 3D Seismic Survey Area and beyond.

A number of sites were found to survive in Area PA2:

- North of Turkan, within a walled plot near a quarry (ACH022; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 500);
- North of Turkan, within a field near a quarry (ACH024; National Importance – Archaeological Monument. Inventory No. 500);
- Bronze Age burial mounds northeast of Hovsan (ACH001; National Importance – Archaeological monument. Inventory No. 502);
- Prehistoric stone-cut trackways or cart-ruts between Turkan and Hovsan (ACH002; Archaeological monument – MoCT Protection Zone); and,
- A late medieval pottery scatter located on sand dunes and the coastal plain in the south of Area PA2, near the seashore (ACH020).

The 3D Seismic Survey Area contains a number of cemeteries that are in use, including:

- Bibiheybat cemetery (ACH029);
- East of Hovsan (ACH014; ACH015); and,
- Northwest of Yeni Turkan (ACH016; ACH017).

Sites Identified beyond the 3D Seismic Survey Area

The list of designated sites provided by the MoCT did not contain coordinate data, so a number of sites were visited to establish whether or not they were located within the 3D Seismic Survey Area. These sites are mapped on Figures 5D.2 to 5D.4 and comprised:




- ACH037 – Baku City, Highland Park. Martyr's Alley, 1990-1999 (National Importance - Parks, Monumental and Memorial Complexes, No. 468);
- ACH038 – Baku City, east of Highland Park. Funicular, 1950 (National Importance - Parks, Monumental and Memorial Complexes, No. 469);
- ACH039 – Baku City, Highland Park. H. Aslanov's memorial (National Importance - Parks, Monumental and Memorial Complexes, No. 447);
- ACH040 – Baku City (in front of funicular). Bahram-Gur memorial (National Importance - Parks, Monumental and Memorial Complexes, No. 454);
- ACH036 – Baku City (International - World Heritage Site, No. 4.5)
- ACH010 – Hovsan settlement. 17th century bath house (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 3480);
- ACH011 – Hovsan settlement. Mosque, 1806 (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 3482);
- ACH012 – Hovsan settlement. Mosque, 20th century (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 3483);
- ACH013 – Hovsan settlement. Medieval cemetery (Local Importance – Archaeological Monument, No. 5740);
- ACH021 – Turkan settlement. 18th century mosque (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 2594);
- ACH025 – Turkan settlement. 18th century sepulchre and Sufi shrine (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 2596);
- ACH004 – Zira settlement. 17th century mosque (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 2592);
- ACH005 – Zira settlement. 16th to 17th century cemetery (Local importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 5726 or 5725);
- ACH006 – Zira settlement. 19th century bath house (hammam) (Local Importance - Architectural Monument, No. 2589 or 2590); and
- ACH008 – Near Zira settlement. 16th to 17th century cemetery (Local importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 5726 or 5725).




Sites Not Identified





A number of sites listed by the MoCT were not identified in the course of the survey. These sites may have been destroyed by quarrying, land reclamation, urban, industrial and agricultural development, road construction and/or oil prospection. These sites comprise:




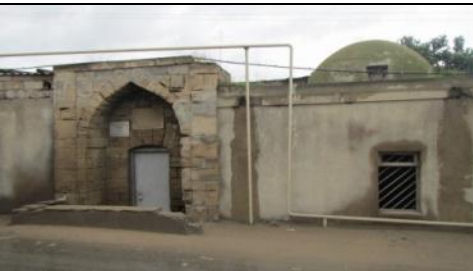
- PA1 – Bibiheybat settlement, Bronze Age cemetery (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 549);
- PA1 – Bibiheybat settlement, Bronze Age rock art (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 550);
- PA2 – Turkan settlement, Bronze Age cemetery (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, no. 501);
- PA2 – Turkan settlement, 13th to 1st century BC settlement site (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 503); and
- PA2 – Zira settlement, Bronze Age settlement site (National Importance - Archaeological Monument, No. 526).





Table 5D.1: Ministry of Culture and Tourism sites Identified within the 3D Seismic Survey Area



Inventory Number (MoCT)	Designation Value		District	Monument Name	Period	Location	Survey Area	N	E	Description	Photograph
ACH001	502	National Importance - Archaeological Monuments	Khazar District	Field of burial mounds	Bronze Age	North of Turkan settlement	PA2	40° 23' 31.6080"	50° 08' 39.7920"	Group of at least three burial mounds, some with kerbed sides, with square central chambers excavated c. 2009 by Idris Aliyev (information from MoCT). Surrounded by extensive quarrying. Adjacent is a set of braided prehistoric trackways (ACH002) cut into the limestone pavement. On the surface of the principal large mound was a limestone slab with cup-marks.	 
ACH002	0	MoCT Protected Zone	Khazar District	Trackways	Prehistoric	NW of Yeni Turkan	PA2	40° 23' 33.1020"	50° 08' 39.9600"	Part of a series of extensive braided parallel trackways cut into limestone pavement, between the island of Pirahalli and the villages of Gala, Turkan, Hovsan, Zira and Surakhani. Possibly linking sacred sites/fire temple shrines. May date to 2nd or 3rd millennium BC. The MoCT has established protection zones around them. The areas of limestone pavement appear to be frequently used for quarrying. The set of braided tracks identified were located adjacent to	





										site ACH001 (National Inventory No. 502), a group of excavated Bronze Age kurgans. Surrounded by quarrying and ground disturbance.	
ACH003	0	0	Khazar District	Memorial	Modern	Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 21' 47.3946"	50° 17' 02.8044"	Memorial to Babayev Abdulhassan Gurbanoglu, 1925-1957. Socialist realist monument, head of individual on left site on plinth; on right side, bas relief of workers; attached to right side, model of oil derrick. Probably 1950s. Set back from street and surrounded by low fence.	
ACH004	2592	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Khazar District	Mosque	17th century	Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 22' 35.9346"	50° 17' 32.8164"	17th century mosque. Village mosque. Blue dome dates to 17th century, ground floor later extended to accommodate larger congregation.	
ACH005	5726 or 5725	Local importance - Archaeological Monuments	Khazar District	Old cemetery	16th-17th centuries	Near Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 21' 57.2460"	50° 17' 44.4240"	Zira old cemetery and 16th century Galandarkhana Sufi complex. No longer in active use. Some early small headstones/footstones. Some family graves. Ruined building on one side. Some carved stones with arabic script and foliate decoration. Dated graves are principally mid 19th century to 1940s, latest burial noted was 1986 (family grave). A new large mosque with two minarets is under	





										construction nearby. Cemetery protected by wall to street. Some fly tipping.	
ACH006	2589 or 2590	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Khazar District	Bath house	19th century	Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 21' 53.9898"	50° 17' 44.6958"	19th century bathhouse. Rubble within building. Domed. MoCT plaque on front by entrance. Plaque labelled 2592 (Architectural Monuments of Local Importance - Mosque, 17th century, Zira) though MoCT references should be either 2589 or 2590.	 
ACH007	0	0	Khazar District	Mosque	Modern	Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 21' 53.2620"	50° 17' 45.4440"	Under construction. Two tall minarets.	



ACH008	5725 or 5726	Local importance - Archaeological Monuments	Khazar District	Old cemetery	16th-17th centuries	Near Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 21' 42.0174"	50° 17' 49.1718"	Zira cemetery. Still in use. Some early small headstones/footstones. Other graves with dates, 1940s - present.	
ACH009	0	0	Khazar District	War memorial, Zira	Modern	Zira settlement	PA3 - outside survey area to N of	40° 22' 23.0934"	50° 17' 06.5202"	1941-1945 war memorial, Zira. Located in landscaped parkland surrounded by fence and gates. Socialist realist head on plinth. Names of Zira's war dead on separate plaque.	 
ACH010	3480	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Surakhani District	Bath house	17th century	Hovsan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 22' 26.8860"	50° 05' 12.6720"	17th century bath house, Hovsan.	



												 
ACH011	3482	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Surakhani District	Mosque	1806	Hovsan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 22' 29.3640"	50° 05' 05.9220"	Mosque, Blue/green painted exterior. Urban, walled from street.	Hovsan.	
ACH012	3483	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Surakhani District	Mosque	20th century	Hovsan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 22' 35.8000"	50° 05' 10.4400"	Mosque, Hovsan. Fronts street. White/blue painted. Hovsan old cemetery B013 is across road junction.		




ACH013	5740	Local importance - Archaeological Monuments	Surakhani District	Old cemetery	Middle Ages	Hovsan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 22' 35.5800"	50° 05' 10.4400"	Old cemetery. Low long mounds, with walls of limestone blocks and interior divisions, with large limestone blocks and turf capping. Segmented chambers open to west side. Inside are some partially articulated skeletons on base of segment floors; ossuary boxes of bones, including partially dessicated or articulated material, e.g. rib-cages; and large elements, e.g. skulls and femurs. Rest of cemetery has low unmarked medieval head/footstones, late medieval and 19th-20th century carved head/footstones, and modern head/footstones.	
ACH014	0	0	Surakhani District	Cemetery	Modern	East of Hovsan	PA2	40° 22' 49.7064"	50° 06' 27.1872"	Cemetery east of Hovsan.	-
ACH015	0	New record	Surakhani District	Cemetery	Post-medieval, modern, active	East of Hovsan	PA2	40° 22' 50.3580"	50° 06' 22.6141"	Small cemetery. A couple of old graves with limestone headstones; recent graves with headstones and pictures of the deceased; one fresh grave with flowers and no headstone yet erected.	




ACH016	0	New record	Khazar District	Cemetery	Modern, active	NW of Yeni Turkan	PA2	40° 22' 45.7680"	50° 08' 52.0200"	Modern cemetery northwest of Yeni Turkan. Walled, gated.	
ACH017	0	New record	Khazar District	Cemetery	Modern	NW of Yeni Turkan, NE of Hovsan	PA2	40° 22' 52.6920"	50° 08' 20.0280"	Small modern cemetery northwest of Yeni Turkan. Walled, gated. In use.	
ACH018	0	New record	Khazar District	Memorial	Modern (1994)	W of Turkan	PA2	40° 21' 38.8860"	50° 10' 46.9200"	Martyr's memorial to Sumalov Ceyhun Yaqub Oglu, with flags, flowers and portrait on black stone. Surrounded by wire fence bu close to road and turning to northeast. The memorial is a public spring/water source to the memory of the deceased, there is a water tank behind it.	
ACH019	0	New record	Khazar District	Military base (abandoned)	Modern	E of Turkan	PA3	40° 21' 02.7540"	50° 16' 24.7380"	Abandoned and ruined Soviet era military camp. Mess building, corrugated iron huts, wooden barracks, local shelly limestone-built barracks, plastered in various colours. Concrete hardstanding. Bunkers are present, blast walls and hatches are visible.	





											
ACH020	0	New record	Khazar District	Settlement scatter	Late medieval	SE of Turkan near coast	PA3	40° 19' 52.7760"	50° 17' 36.3180"	<p>Pottery scatter principally noted on partly quarried stable and vegetated sand dunes, also a thin and probably reworked or redeposited scatter on beach/flat area south of road. Thin shells/pottery above sand - no deposit depth or stratification. Free sections of eroding dune/quarried areas reveal stratified shell/storm deposits. loAE indicated that it could be a candidate for the national inventory, therefore it is deemed to be of high value/significance.</p>	  




											
ACH021	2594	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Khazar District	Mosque	18th century	Turkan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 21' 56.4660"	50° 12' 42.3180"	<p>Mosque, two minarets. The Mullah noted that there had previously been two earlier mosques on this site. Much of the current fabric dates to 1903. New minaret erected c.2006. Plaque on outside labels as Monument Inventory No. 3208 (Architectural Monuments of Local Importance - Mosque, 18th century, Mashtaga settlement, farm).</p>	




											
ACH022	500	National Importance - Archaeological Monuments	Khazar District	Field burial mounds	of 3rd-1st millenium BC	Turkan settlement	PA2	40° 22' 18.6540"	50° 13' 51.8880"	Turkan, Bronze Age kurgan burial mound fields. Some were excavated in 1950s and 1960s but some survive in this area (see also B022). They are either located in gaps between limestone pavement, or in burial chambers c.1.5 to 2m deep beneath low mounds c.0.3m high. A number were excavated prior to	


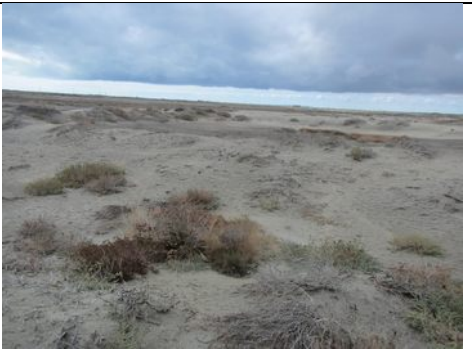
										the development of the quarry north of Turkan. Some of these sites, or the finds from them, may now be in the Quba Archaeological and Ethnographic Park. This site is located within a walled plot. Two likely and three possible kurgans; (1) 12m x 4m; (2) 10m diameter; (3) 3m diameter (4) 2.5m diameter; (5) 4m diameter. Extensive small rodent burrowing.	
ACH023	0	New record	Sabail District	Bibiheybat mosque	Modern (1991+)	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40° 18' 32.1180"	49° 49' 12.8658"	Bibiheybat mosque. Post-Soviet. In active use. Large, well-maintained. Located immediately south of main road from Sangchal to Baku, northwest of urban core of Bibiheybat. Adjacent lay-bys and car park. Hill to NW.	
ACH024	500	National Importance - Archaeological Monuments	Khazar District	Field burial mounds of	3rd-1st millenium BC	Turkan settlement	PA2	40° 22' 14.3040"	50° 13' 50.2440"	Turkan, Bronze Age kurgan burial mound fields. Some were excavated in 1950s and 1960s but some survive in this area (see also B024). They are either located in gaps between limestone pavement, or in burial chambers c.1.5 to 2m deep beneath low mounds	


										<p>c.0.3m high. A number were excavated prior to the development of the quarry north of Turkan. Some of these sites, or the finds from them, may now be in the Quba Archaeological and Ethnographic Park. Low mound c.10m x 4m with visible kerb stones and stones outlining central square chamber. Two other possible small kurgans in this field.</p>	
ACH025	2596	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Khazar District	Sepulcher	18th century	Turkan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 21' 57.3000"	50° 14' 06.0780"	<p>Sufi burial place (Pirali Baba). Burial chamber and grave within small white building. Gated enclosure with low wall. Surrounded by at least three early graves to N and one large square group grave to S. This area was a Sufi cemetery from the 12th century. A new cemetery was started to the south of Turkan village in the 17th to 18th century. Some stones from this cemetery were taken to the Qala Archaeological and Ethnographic Reserve. A number of whitewashed headstones with Arabic script have been moved and are propped up against the small building. In the yard south of this</p>	 



										area is a well and an extensive scatter of late medieval pottery, part of medieval Turkan.	 
ACH026	0	0	Khazar District	Settlement core and well	Late medieval, post-medieval	Turkan settlement	PA2 - outside survey area	40° 21' 56.7780"	50° 14' 04.7780"	Two wells, one deep and square, stone. Extensive pottery around well, including jar bases, walls, handles, 16th century glazed and patterned wares. Located south of Sufi burial sepulchre ACH025 (inventory no. 2596). May have formed part of sacred area as part of Sufi shrine.	 



											
ACH027	0	New record	Khazar District	Settlement	Post-medieval	W of Zira	PA3	40° 21' 42.7"	50° 16' 20.2"	Area of archaeological potential. Ruined domestic stone structures and ruined culvert/cistern, probably 19th century, viewed from road. Site surrounded by barbed wire fence and metal gate. No entry granted - water company security guard. Possibly cleared or abandoned village.	
ACH028	0	New record	Sabail District	Memorial	Modern	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40° 18' 28.3500"	49° 49' 11.7780"	1941-1945 memorial opposite Bibiheybat new mosque. Probably post-2003 renovation as the monument includes a Heydar Aliyev quotation. Wall in front and pavement. Located adjacent to busy Sangachal-Baku road.	



ACH029	0	New record	Sabail District	Bibiheybat cemetery	Post-medieval, modern, active	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40° 18' 33.1164"	48° 49' 11.6113"	Bibiheybat cemetery (active). Headstones in Arabic, Cyrillic, Azerbaijani script. Some fine 19th century foliate carving of Baku School. Accessed via stair with gate. Includes ablution area adjacent to main Baku-Sanchal road, and a domed ablution structure within NE part of cemetery. Headstones seen date from late 19th century onwards. Others, eroded or undated, may be earlier. Located on hillside overlooking and NW of Bibiheybat. Excellent panoramic views of bay. Prominent hill to NW, rock outcrops.	 
ACH030	0	New record	Sabail District	Memorial	Modern	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40° 18' 28.4280"	49° 49' 13.7460"	Memorial to martyr, 1994. Plaque located in marble surround flush with street, Bibi Heybat.	

ACH031	0	New record	Khazar District	Military (abandoned)	Modern		PA3	40° 19' 51.2940"	50° 19' 07.7824"	The remains of a substantial reinforced concrete structure that has been demolished almost to ground level. There are a number of similar structures in the locality and they have a thick concrete pavement on one side (front ?). Assumed to be related to post-1940 military activity. Some may be related to oil exploration.	
ACH032	0	New record	Khazar District	Military (abandoned)	Modern		PA3	40° 19' 47.8122"	50° 19' 14.7882"	The remains of an approximately square earthwork enclosure located close to possible military structures, and of possible post-1940 date. Interpreted as a possible compound/storage area relating to these other structures - although no obvious entranceway. Some may be related to oil exploration.	
ACH033	0	New record	Sabail District	Bibiheybat mosque (site of, demolished)	Medieval, post-medieval	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40° 18' 32.1180"	49° 49' 12.8658"	Site of former Bibiheybat mosque (no longer extant). Demolished during Soviet era. Was located in area of present mosque. Located on hillside overlooking and NW of Bibiheybat. Excellent panoramic views of bay. Prominent hill to NW, rock outcrops.	-

ACH034	Item 93	National or local importance - designation in progress	Sabail District, Bag Park	Graveside memorial for polish engineer Pavel Pototski (1879 - 1932), dated 2005	Modern (2005)	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40°19'07.5"	49°50'18.1"	Graveside memorial for Polish engineer Pavel Pototski (1879 -1932), dated 2005, Bibiheybat Caspian Shipyard area. Pavel Pototski reclaimed Bibiheybat Bay, enabling oil to be extracted from beneath the sea bed for the first time in 1923. Pavel Pototski chose to be buried here on the artificial reclaimed land. Located in area of reclaimed land with historic oil exploration/ ship yards.	
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ACH035	Item 155	National or local importance - designation in progress	Sabail District, Bag Park	Dwelling site, dated 9th to 17th centuries, located in Bibiheybat village	9th to 17th century	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	40°18'24.7"	49°49'12.4"	Historic urban core of Bibiheybat.	
ACH036	4.5	International - World Heritage Sites	Baku City	Baku city		Baku City	PA1 (Buffer) - outside survey area	polygon	polygon	World Heritage Site and buffer area. Medieval (C12th), possibly C7th-C8th. A group of monuments that includes the Maiden's Tower and associated structures, city walls and buried remains that are located in the centre of the historic city core. It is believed that the Maiden's Tower was constructed off-shore but ended up on dry land as	

										the Caspian has retreated since medieval times.	
ACH037	468	National Importance - Parks, monumental and memorial complexes	Baku City	Martyr's Alley	1990-1999	Baku City, Highland park	PA1 - outside survey area	40° 21' 19.8900"	49° 49' 46.4820"	Modern (late C20) memorial. Memorial and tombs of the fallen who resisted Soviet rule in January 1990. The memorial includes an eternal flame and is located on a high point in the city overlooking the city and bay area. It is a prominent landmark.	

ACH038	469	National Importance - Parks, monumental and memorial complexes	Baku City	Funicular	1950	Baku City, east of Highland Park	PA1 - outside survey area	40° 21' 37.1520"	49° 49' 59.6820"	Modern (1950) Funicular railway that was restored and modernised within the last ten years. It rises from the sea-front and halts in front of Aslanov's Memorial, running through Highland Park. Views from the asset are restricted by the surrounding mature parkland trees and vegetation.	
ACH039	447	National Importance - Parks, monumental and memorial complexes	Baku City	H. Aslanov's memorial		Baku City, Highland Park	PA1 - outside survey area	40° 21' 29.2900"	49° 49' 40.4100"	Modern (early C20th). Aslanov's Memorial and tomb. Memorial to Soviet national hero who together with the Turks liberated the country from Armenian rule. The site is located close to the summit of a high point in the city that overlooks it and the bay. Next to the Martyr's Alley surrounded on 3 sides by parkland, and on the remaining side by govt buildings (Parliament and the Defence Ministry). Associated with the memorial are the names of the Turks who perished during the liberation struggle (September 1915).	



ACH040	454	National Importance - Parks, monumental and memorial complexes	Baku City	Bahram-Gur memorial		Baku City (in front of funicular)	PA1 - outside survey area	40° 21' 37.5360"	49° 50' 01.6440"	Modern (1960's). Masculine Soviet era sculpture located within a shallow fountain and near the Funicular. The sculpture records the mythological figures of a hero slaying a serpent (from a C12 national story/poem)	
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Table 5D.2: Ministry of Culture and Tourism Sites Not Identified

MoCT Inventory Number	Listing value	District	Monument name /type	Date	Address	Survey Area	Description
501	National Importance - Archaeological monuments	Khazar District	Old cemetery	Bronze Age	Turkan settlement	PA2	Site not found - local Mullah indicated that the areas of Turkan where these once were located have long since been developed under urban development and quarrying. Some may have been excavated prior to redevelopment from the 1950s onwards. Material may have been excavated and moved to the Qala Archaeological and Ethnographic Park or another museum.
503	National Importance - Archaeological monuments	Khazar District	Turkan dwelling site	13th to 1st centuries BC	Turkan settlement	PA2	Site not found - local Mullah indicated that the areas of Turkan where these once were located have long since been developed under urban development and quarrying. Some may have been excavated prior to redevelopment from the 1950s onwards. Material may have been excavated and moved to the Qala Archaeological and Ethnographic Park or another museum.
526	National Importance - Archaeological monuments	Khazar District	Dwelling site	Bronze Age	Zira settlement	PA3	Site not found - modern development, location uncertain.
549	National Importance - Archaeological monuments	Sabail District	Old cemetery	Bronze Age	Bibiheybat settlement	PA1	Bronze Age cemetery. Exact location uncertain. Partly excavated during construction/improvements to Baku-Sangchal road.
550	National Importance - Archaeological monuments	Sabail District	Rock paintings	Bronze Age	Bibiheybat settlement, 6th field	PA1	Bronze Age rock art, Bibi-Heybet settlement. Location uncertain. Probably in area of oilfield, residential, factory and road development.

MoCT Inventory Number	Listing value	District	Monument name /type	Date	Address	Survey Area	Description
							
2589 or 2590	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Khazar District	Bath house	19th century	Zira settlement	PA3 outside survey area to N of	- Site not found - modern development.
3481	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Surakhani District	Mill	19th century	Hovsan settlement	PA2 outside survey area	- Site not found - local municipality not aware of existence or location.
3487	Local Importance - Architectural Monuments	Surakhani District	Bath house	1910	Hovsan settlement	PA2 outside survey area	- Site not found - local municipality not aware of existence or location.
5741	Local importance - Archaeological Monuments	Surakhani District	Dwelling site	13th-17th centuries	Hovsan settlement	PA2 outside survey area	- Site not found in vicinity of old mosque and cemetery - modern development.