



**FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS
BY THE STATES PARTIES**

(in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

Name of World Heritage property (State(s) Party(ies)) (Identification number)

Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) (710)

Date inscribed: 1994

Criteria: (iv)

City of Kutaisi, Region of Imereti

N42 15 43.992 E42 42 59.004

1. Executive Summary of the report

[Note: each of the sections described below should be summarized. The maximum length of the executive summary is 1 page.]

The present SOC report describes the responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the management of the Gelati Monastery – Patriarchate of Georgia, the local self-government of Tkibuli municipality, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, Kutaisi Historical Architectural Museum-Reserve, Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia. The full list of the stakeholders involved in the protection and management of the Gelati Monastery and description of their responsibilities are provided within the revised draft Management for Gelati Monastery, WHS.

The work on the Cultural Heritage Code launched by the NACHPG in 2015 is still in progress. The Code will incorporate the special chapter dedicated to the protection and management of the World Heritage in Georgia. The document will be submitted to the Georgian Parliament for its consideration and approval after the consultation and review process is finalized with the relevant stakeholders. The provisions on World Heritage of the the Cultural Heritage Code will serve as a basis for the state approval of the Management Plan.

The State Party has revised the draft Management Plan for the property in conformity with the ICOMOS recommendations in 2016 and submitted to the WHC together with the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier and present SOC in January 2017.

The Gelati Monastery Conservation Master Plan, updated in 2015 remains the guiding document for implementing and planning the long-term rehabilitation and conservation of the property. The major conservation projects currently in place are: a) *The Restoration of Architectural Structure of the Church of the Virgin at Gelati Monastery*, run with the financial support of US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP). The project includes a) rehabilitation and conservation of structure of the cornices on the western and northern façades and pendatives and b) rehabilitation of roofing using the renewed historical ceramic glazed tiles, on the dome, the western and northern arms and pendatives. The project of the full rehabilitation of roofing will be completed by 2018. B) *Stone conservation of the Main Church* with financial support of World Bank through the Imereti Regional Development Program. By the end of 2016 the stone conservation of Western, Northern and Southern arms of the Church were completed. At present the stone conservation works are ongoing on the Eastern façade.

The project of the arrangement of the reinforced ring beam of the dome of the Main Church completed in 2016.

Construction of the visitor centre outside the Gelati Monastery as agreed with the WHC and its Advisory Bodies in 2013 started in 2015 and will be completed in 2017.

In conformity with the recommendations of the ICOMOS evaluation mission (January, 2015) the permanent digital monitoring system on the Main Church is expected to be installed in 2017.

The Memorandum of Collaboration on Cultural Heritage issues was signed between the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church and the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia in 2016.

The National Strategy for Culture incorporating provisions of the World Heritage Strategy elaborated with the assistance of the EU Eastern Partnership Program was adopted by the Government of Georgia in 2016.

2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee

[Note: The State(s) Party(ies) is/are requested to address the most recent Decision of the World Heritage Committee for this property, paragraph by paragraph.]

Decision: 40 COM 7A.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7A,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7A.40** and **39 COM 8B.35**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),*
3. *Welcomes the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures concerning the Gelati Monastery, one of the components of the property;*
4. *Notes the information provided by the State Party inter alia in response to Decision **39 COM 8B.95**, regarding the significant boundary modification of the property, and in particular:*
 - a) *The clarified Management procedures and responsibilities of the various agencies and organisations involved,*

The key stakeholders, involved in the management of the Gelati Monastery are:

The Patriarchate of Georgia is involved in the process as the owner of the property. It is responsible for day-to day management of the site, general upkeep of the territory, ensuring safety, basic cleaning and maintenance within the precinct. The consent of an owner is formally required by law before the permit for restoration/conservation issued by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation. The Council for Architecture, Art, and Restoration of the Patriarchate cooperates on behalf of the church with the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (NACHPG) as well as the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia and advises the church authorities at all levels on what interventions are appropriate. All the physical interventions carried out by the owner within Gelati monastery require the prior approval of the National Agency.

The local self-government of Tkibuli municipality: Within their competence, the municipal and local authorities participate in development of various programs and projects and perform supervision of their implementation; provide general management and takes part in the maintenance of the property, mainly when the issues relate to transportation, roads, solid waste management, etc. The local self-government is responsible for the regulation of the spatial development within the boundaries of the Buffer Zone. The local governor issues permits for any new construction, extension or reconstruction of existing structures within the

municipality administrative boundaries, including the Gelati monastery Buffer Zone, which covers the territories of the villages of Gelati, Kursebi Plains and Motsameta Plateau. The village trustees, appointed by the local governor, ensure the communication between the villages and the municipality administration. Within the limits of the Buffer Zone, all applications need to be reviewed and approved by the NACHPG.

National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, a subordinated body to the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia, undertakes the physical conservation and registration of historical sites. The Agency has been constituted to care for the protection and conservation of monuments and sites all over the country. As prescribed by the national cultural heritage legislation all the applications for new constructions, or reconstruction, including the infrastructure and earthworks within the Buffer Zone require the approval of the Cultural Heritage Protection Council – Section for Cultural Heritage Protected Zones and Urban Heritage of the National Agency. The Cultural Heritage Protection Council is an advisory body to the General Director of the National Agency, which considers applications, submitted from the municipality and prepares recommendations to the Director General. Though the new constructions are very low in the area, the National Agency is in full control of the process and acts to guarantee harmonious integration of new developments with the cultural landscape of the area, ensuring that the OUV of the property is maintained.

Kutaisi Historical Architectural Museum-Reserve was established in 1981. Following the institutional reform in the field of cultural heritage in 2008, the Kutaisi Historical Architectural Museum-Reserve along with other museum-reserves in the country has become a structural division of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation. The Museum-Reserve participates in planning and implementation of conservation and research activities. Together with the **Cultural Heritage Inspection Unit** of the National Agency it is in charge of monitoring of activities in the area and, in the event of illegal interventions, putting in place necessary legal procedures for immediate halting of the activities.

Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia: on the basis of Georgian legislation, the Ministry defines the general strategy, develops policies on protection and promotion of cultural heritage and coordinates their implementation. The inter-ministerial Advisory Council to the Minister provides advice to the Minister in special circumstances, where the processes require higher level coordination and commitment by different state authorities.

The full list of the stakeholders involved in the protection and management of the Gelati Monastery and description of their responsibilities are provided within the revised draft Management for Gelati Monastery, WHS.

- b) *The details on putting measures in place by the major stakeholders, including the development of the draft of the Code on Cultural Heritage, to ensure adequate protection and management of the property,*

The adoption of the Management Plan as a legally established framework of action for all stakeholders is considered as a necessary step towards achieving a higher level commitment to its implementation. This process for establishing a necessary legal basis for adoption of the Management Plan has been put in place by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation since 2014. Some of the first steps were undertaken within the EU funded Twinning project “Support to the Institutional Development of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia”, in partnership with Ministry of Culture of Italy and Danish National Agency for Cultural Heritage (project completed in April, 2015). The draft for the national law on World Heritage was one of the outputs of the Twinning project. Since June 2015 the draft has been under review to become part of the Cultural Heritage Code.

The work on the Cultural Heritage Code was launched by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation in 2015. The Code will incorporate the special chapter dedicated to the protection and management of the World Heritage in Georgia and will provide the platform and respective regulations for elaboration and adoption of Site Management Plans, as well as for the World Heritage Council to be established at the Ministry level.

The draft Code was sent to the relevant stakeholders, *inter alia*, to ICOMOS Georgia, for comments in December 2016. After the consultation and review process is finalized, it will be submitted before the Georgian Parliament for its consideration and approval.

c) *The Revised Draft Management Plan, submitted, and subsequently reviewed by ICOMOS,*

The revised draft Management Plan for the property was submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 01.07.2015. The State Party received the ICOMOS Technical Review of the document on 06.06.2016. The document has been further revised and updated in accordance with respective ICOMOS recommendations (*ICOMOS Technical Review concerning the revised draft Management Plan of the World Heritage property "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery", Ref: CLT/HER/WHC/EUR/16/8811, 06.06.2016*). The revised draft Management Plan is submitted to the WHC together with the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier and present SOC in January 2017.

d) *The legally adopted extended buffer zone of Gelati Monastery,*

The extended buffer zone of Gelati Monastery, WHS was legally adopted by the Decree of the Minister of Culture and Monuments Protection on 09.01.2014 and submitted to the WHC together with the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier as well as respective SoC report in 2014.

e) *The secured adequate resources for long-term programmes of restoration for the fabric of the monastery and its mural paintings,*

The Gelati Monastery Conservation Master Plan, submitted to the WHC in 2010, remains the guiding document for implementing and planning the long-term rehabilitation and conservation of the property. In 2015 the Conservation Master Plan was updated to reflect new realities and meet current and future needs of the monastery complex. In addition, 5-year action plan for archaeological surveys was prepared within the Conservation Master Plan. The archaeologically sensitive areas within Gelati monastery complex are clearly marked and protection secured. (*see Annex 1*).

In 2010-2016 the State Party implemented step by step rehabilitation of the Gelati monastery complex based on the comprehensive studies in cooperation with different international institutions and donors in conformity with the Conservation master Plan.

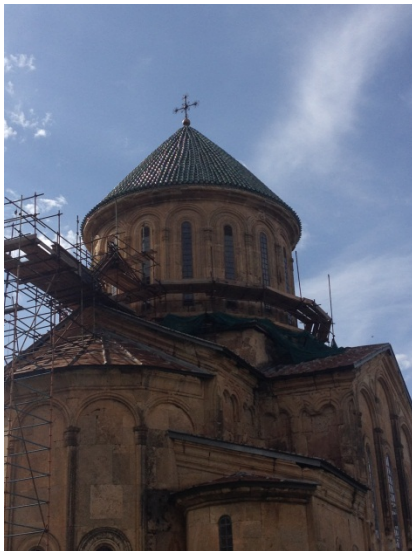
The major conservation projects currently in place are:

- The Georgian Arts and Culture Centre (GACC) in cooperation with Tbilisi State Academy of Fine Arts and "Georgian Heritage" continues the implementation of *The Restoration of Architectural Structure of the Church of the Virgin at Gelati Monastery*. The project runs with financial support of US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP), Large Grant Program with the overall amount of USD 600 000. In 2016 the works were conducted in accordance to the strategy elaborated by the conservation and engineering groups in collaboration with international consultant. The project includes a) rehabilitation and conservation of structure of the cornices on the western and northern façades and pendentives and b) rehabilitation of roofing using the renewed historical ceramic glazed tiles, on the dome, the western and northern arms and pendentives. The project of the full rehabilitation of roofing will be completed by 2018.

Annex 13 of the Operational Guidelines

- Additional grant amount of USD 150 000 was confirmed in 2016 by AFCP for the stone conservation of the chapels, lower parts of the main church, that matches to the stone conservation works provided on the upper parts of the church funded by the WH/MDF (see below); the actual works will start in 2017.
- The Stone conservation works are provided by GACC in cooperation with Tbilisi State Academy of Arts with financial support of World Bank funding through the Imereti Regional Development Program. By the end of 2016 the stone conservation of Western, Northern and Southern arms of the Church were completed. At present the stone conservation works are ongoing on the Eastern façade. The project documentation will be submitted to the WHC after the overall completion of the project by the end of 2017.
- The project of the arrangement of the reinforced ring beam of the dome of the Main Church completed in 2016. The project was elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the joint ICOMOS/World Bank advisory mission (21-25 January, 2015).
- In conformity with the recommendations of the ICOMOS evaluation mission (January, 2015) the Georgian Arts and Culture Centre (GACC) within the WB/MDF funding has started preparatory works for the establishment of the permanent digital monitoring system on the Church of the Virgin that will allow the recording, study and monitoring of the structural stability and the behavior of the sensitive areas of the monument. It is expected that the monitoring system will be installed on the church in 2017.
- Restoration works of the Northern socle are in progress.

Photo documentation



Before conservation works

After conservation works



All the above-mentioned activities fully correspond to the recommendations of the Conservation Master Plan and are closely monitored by the NACHPG to ensure the highest quality of works.

The state funding for conservation of Gelati Monastery has been stable over the last decade and will remain so in the forthcoming years. Along with this, the international fund-raising continues to ensure necessary funds to the site.

The above activities demonstrate the commitment of the State Party towards the long term conservation of the property.

Annex 13 of the Operational Guidelines

- f) *The developed system of documentation for conservation and restoration work,*

The NACHPG has been working on creation of the database and digitalization of documentation on cultural heritage monuments and objects. The database includes measurements, drawings, restoration and rehabilitation projects, studies, photo documentation and etc. The database is updated regularly with new materials. The respective website - www.dataherita.ge operates on the basis of the database.

The elaboration of the national GIS Database for Cultural Heritage and GIS portal (2012-2016) has been to a large extent completed with the assistance of the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage. Since 2015 the system is in test mode. The online tools of the database will facilitate more efficient management and monitoring of the sites.

- g) *Details on the construction of the visitor centre outside the Gelati Monastery linked to a visitor management strategy, which started in 2015 in conformity with the June 2013 ICOMOS review recommendations;*

Construction of the visitor centre outside the Gelati Monastery as agreed with the WHC and its Advisory Bodies in 2013 started in 2015 and will be completed in 2017. The project funded by the World Bank also includes improved visitor access routes to the site. The visitor centre will operate under the Kutaisi Historical-Architectural Museum-Reserve. The works on the improvement of technical installations (electricity, water, sewerage, heating-ventilation, and drainage systems) foreseen by the Master Plan have been already implemented or are currently in progress.

5. Urges the State Party to formally resubmit the significant boundary modification of the property to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2017**, in conformity with Paragraph 159 of the Operational Guidelines, for examination at its 41st session in 2017;

The State Party has resubmitted the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier of the property together with the present State of Conservation report.

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017;
7. Decides to retain Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

If the property is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Please also provide detailed information on the following:

- a) Progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee

[Note: please address each corrective measure individually, providing factual information, including exact dates, figures, etc.]

If needed, please describe the success factors or difficulties in implementing each of the corrective measures identified

a) <i>The reconstruction of the Bagrati Cathedral halted,</i>	In conformity with the WH Committee decision 37 COM 7A.32, the State Party has submitted to the WHC a Significant Boundary Modification Dossier
b) <i>Interventions already carried out at the Bagrati Cathedral reversed (entirely or in part),</i>	

<p><i>c) The overall consolidation project of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins, elaborated in consultation with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators, implemented,</i></p>	<p>for the property to allow Gelati Monastery to justify the criterion on its own in 2014. The State Party has revised the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier for the property in accordance with the decision 39 COM 8B.35 of the WH Committee and submitted to the WHC together with the present SOC report.</p>
<p><i>d) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,</i></p>	<p>In 2009 The property boundaries were fixed and submitted to the WHC in response to the Retrospective Inventory following the WH Committee decision (33COM 8D). The extended Buffer Zone of Gelati Monastery WHS prepared and legally adopted by the decree of the Minister of Culture and Monuments Protection on 09.01.2014. The documentation was submitted to the WHC together with the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier.</p>
<p><i>e) A comprehensive management system including an integrated management plan with tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments, conservation master plan for all components of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone and urban master plan including land-use regulations approved and implemented,</i></p>	<p>The Gelati Monastery Conservation Master Plan in 2008. It has been reviewed and approved by World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, providing a formal framework for implementation of conservation works as well as infrastructure development on the site on a sustainable basis. In 2015 the Conservation Master Plan was updated to reflect new realities and meet current and future needs of Gelati Monastery.</p> <p>The draft Management Plan for Gelati Monastery, Integrating tourism development and visitor management programs, was submitted to the WHC in 2015.</p> <p>The document was further revised in compliance with the ICOMOS comments and recommendations in 2016 (<i>ICOMOS Technical Review concerning the revised draft Management Plan of the World Heritage property "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery", Ref:CLT/HER/WHC/EUR/16/8811, 06.06.2016</i>).</p> <p>The Management Plan will be presented to the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee in 2017 in the framework of the Significant Boundary Modification (Decision: 40 COM 7A.28).</p>
<p><i>f) Long-term consolidation and conservation of the historical monuments of the Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery ensured;</i></p>	<p>Master Plan remains the guiding document for implementing and planning the long-term rehabilitation and conservation of the property. In 2010-2016 the State Party implemented step by step rehabilitation of the Gelati monastery complex based on the comprehensive studies in cooperation with different international</p>

Annex 13 of the Operational Guidelines

	institutions and donors in conformity with the Conservation Master Plan.
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- b) Is the timeframe for implementing the corrective measures suitable? If not, please propose an alternative timeframe and an explanation why this alternative timeframe is required.

Since 2010 in close cooperation with the WHC and its Advisory Bodies the State Party the State Party has implemented targeted measures aimed at improvement of the state of conservation of the property in conformity with the corrective measures set by the WH Committee. Most of the measures have been already implemented or are currently in progress. These activities demonstrate the commitment of the State Party towards the long term conservation of the property.

- c) Progress achieved towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)

<i>The reconstruction of the Bagrati Cathedral halted and a consultation organized with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators in order to consider how the interventions already carried out might be reversed (entirely or in part) and how the overall consolidation of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins might be achieved,</i>	In conformity with the WH Committee decision 37 COM 7A.32, the State Party has submitted to the WHC a Significant Boundary Modification Dossier for the property to allow Gelati Monastery to justify the criterion on its own in 2014.
<i>Interventions already carried out at the Bagrati Cathedral reversed entirely or in part (taking into consideration the underground reinforced concrete ring around the foundations of the building),</i>	In 2015 the Significant Boundary Modification of Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery, WHS has been referred back to the State Party with the aim to provide more detailed information on the legal and management procedures for the property (Decision : 39 COM 8B.35)
<i>An overall consolidation project of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins elaborated in consultation with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators,</i>	The State Party has revised the Significant Boundary Modification Dossier for the property in accordance with the decision 39 COM 8B.35 of the WH Committee and submitted to the WHC together with the present SOC report.
<i>Monitoring regimes for the physical conservation of all components of the property to ensure the long-term conservation, consolidation and protection of the property developed,</i>	NACHPG through its structural unit in Kutaisi Historical Architectural Museum-Reserve, implements the periodical monitoring of the property. The Cultural Heritage Inspection Unit of the central office implements the monitoring of the property once per 3 months, to evaluate the different issues of the state of conservation. On the basis of the short periodical reports the annual report on state of conservation of the property is elaborated by the UNESCO and International Relations Unit of the NACHPG. On the basis of periodical reports the short and long term strategies are planned to maintain and improve the state of conservation of the

	<p>property. In line, the special council established at the NACHPG implements the periodic monitoring of the ongoing works of the property. The periodicity of this monitoring depends on the specification and duration of a particular project.</p>
<p><i>A clear institutional coordination mechanism, ensuring that the conservation of the property receives priority consideration within relevant governmental decision-making processes, established,</i></p>	<p>The inter-ministerial Steering Committee at the Minister of Culture and Monuments Protection ensures co-ordination among different government authorities regarding different aspects, including the World Heritage properties.</p> <p>The Memorandum of Collaboration on Cultural Heritage issues was signed between the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church and the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia in 24.04.2016. Joint Heritage Council of the NACHPG and the Patriarchate of Georgia established by the Memorandum ensures the coordination in decision making on conservation of the religious properties including the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta.</p>
<p><i>- Legislation adopted that assures the protection and maintenance of all the component parts of the property in order to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value,</i></p>	<p>The work on the Cultural Heritage Code launched by the NACHPG in 2015 is till in progress. The Code will incorporate the special chapter dedicated to the protection and management of the World Heritage in Georgia and will provide the platform and respective regulations for elaboration and adoption of Site Management Plans, as well as for the World Heritage Council to be established at the Ministry level. The provisions of the draft law on World Heritage were prepared with the assistance of the Italian expert, provided in the framework of the EU funded TWINNING program in the partnership with the Ministry of Culture of Italy and the National Heritage Board of Denmark.</p> <p>The draft Code was sent to the relevant stakeholders, inter alia, to ICOMOS Georgia, for comments in December 2016. After the consultation and review process is finalized, it will be submitted before the Georgian Parliament for its consideration and approval.</p> <p>In 2016 The National Strategy for Culture incorporating provisions of the World Heritage was elaborated for the first time in post-Soviet Georgia, with the assistance of the EU Eastern Partnership Program and adopted by the Government of Georgia.</p>
<p><i>A comprehensive management system adopted</i></p>	<p>The draft Management Plan for Gelati</p>

Annex 13 of the Operational Guidelines

<p><i>that includes an Integrated Management Plan with tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments, Conservation Master Plan for all components of the property and its buffer zone and an Urban Master Plan including land-use regulations,</i></p>	<p>Monastery, integrating tourism development and visitor management programs, was submitted to the WHC in 2015.</p> <p>The document was further revised in compliance with the ICOMOS comments and recommendations in 2016 (<i>ICOMOS Technical Review concerning the revised draft Management Plan of the World Heritage property “Bagrati Cagtehdral and Gelati Monastery”, Ref:CLT/HER/WHC/EUR/16/8811, 06.06.2016</i>).</p> <p>The Management Plan will be presented to the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee in 2017 in the framework of the Significant Boundary Modification (Decision: 40 COM 7A.28).</p> <p>The provisions on World Heritage of the the Cultural Heritage Code will serve as a basis for the state approval of the Management Plan.</p> <p>The Gelati Monastery Conservation Master Plan in 2008. It has been reviewed and approved by World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, providing a formal framework for implementation of conservation works as well as infrastructure development on the site on a sustainable basis. In 2015 the Conservation Master Plan was updated to reflect new realities and meet current and future needs of Gelati Monastery.</p>
<p><i>Documentation and recording of all historical monuments as a digitized information database for management, conservation and planning purposes completed,</i></p>	<p>Since 2013 the creation of the Unified National GIS Database and Web Portal for Cultural Heritage is under way at the NACHPG, with the support of Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in partnership with the Cultural Heritage Directorate of Norway. The database includes measurements, drawings, restoration and rehabilitation projects, studies, photo documentation and etc. The system is in the testing phase since 2015. It allows the improved online communication between the central and regional offices of the National Heritage Agency, as well as between the different state authorities and self-governments. The system also provides for improved access to information on the cultural heritage of Georgia for general public via online GIS portal.</p>
<p><i>A full inventory of paintings including digitalization and reference system for all historical monuments of the property established,</i></p>	<p>The study and digitalization of the archive materials related to the Gelati Monastery paintings has launched by the NACHPG in 2016 in the scope of the development of the GIS Database.</p>

<p><i>Agreed upon restoration of all monuments, including paintings carried out,</i></p>	<p>Master Plan remains the guiding document for implementing and planning the long-term rehabilitation and conservation of the property. In 2010-2016 the State Party implemented step by step rehabilitation of the Gelati monastery complex based on the comprehensive studies in cooperation with different international institutions and donors in conformity with the Conservation Master Plan. Following activities have been already implemented or are currently in progress in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of the Academy building and reconstruction of its roof; - Restoration of the St Nicholas Church; - Restoration of the South and East gates; - Restoration of the bell tower; - Conservation of wall paintings in the Main Church; - Stone conservation of the Drum, Northern, Southern and Western arms of the main church; - Conservation of the wall paintings in the St George Church; - Restoration of the roofing of the St George Church; - Restoration of the Bishop Gabriel Kikodze’s house; - Archaeological excavation around the Academy buildings and in situ conservation of the revealed material; - Stone conservation of the Main Church (in progress); - Restoration of the roofing of the Main Church (in progress); <p>Construction of the visitor centre outside the Monastery as agreed with the WHC and its Advisory Bodies in 2013 started in 2015. The works are expected to be completed in 2017. The visitor centre will operate under the Kutaisi Historical-Architectural Museum–Reserve.</p> <p>All the project documentation are provided to the WHC and Advisory Bodies prior to implementation and also in the reporting phase.</p>
<p><i>A complex programme for the structural conservation and restoration of the churches, in Gelati Monastery to be carried out,</i></p>	
<p><i>A complex programme for the systematic cleaning, conservation and restoration of the interior wall-paintings and mosaics in Gelati Monastery churches, with the involvement and collaboration of international specialists in this domain, to be carried out;</i></p>	

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

[Note: this includes conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or in any information request from the World Heritage Centre]

No urgent conservation issues at stake.

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

In accordance with the Georgian legislation, after the extension of the buffer zone of Gelati Monastery all the projects of new constructions within the visual protection area of Gelati Monastery require the approval of the Cultural Heritage Protection Council – Section for Cultural Heritage Protected Zones and Urban Heritage – of the NACHPG, after their submission from the Tkibuli Municipality. Though the new constructions activities are very rare in the area, the Agency is in full control of the process and is able to monitor and properly plan the development processes.

5. Public access to the state of conservation report

[Note: this report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>). Should your State Party request that the full report should not be uploaded, only the 1-page executive summary provided in point (1.) above will be uploaded for public access].

The State Party gives its consent to upload the present State of Conservation report for public access.

6. Signature of the Authority

Nikoloz Antidze

Director General

National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia



State customer organization:

LEPL National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia



Performer organization:

NPLE Georgian Heritage



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects
uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan
/Infrastructure and conservation project/

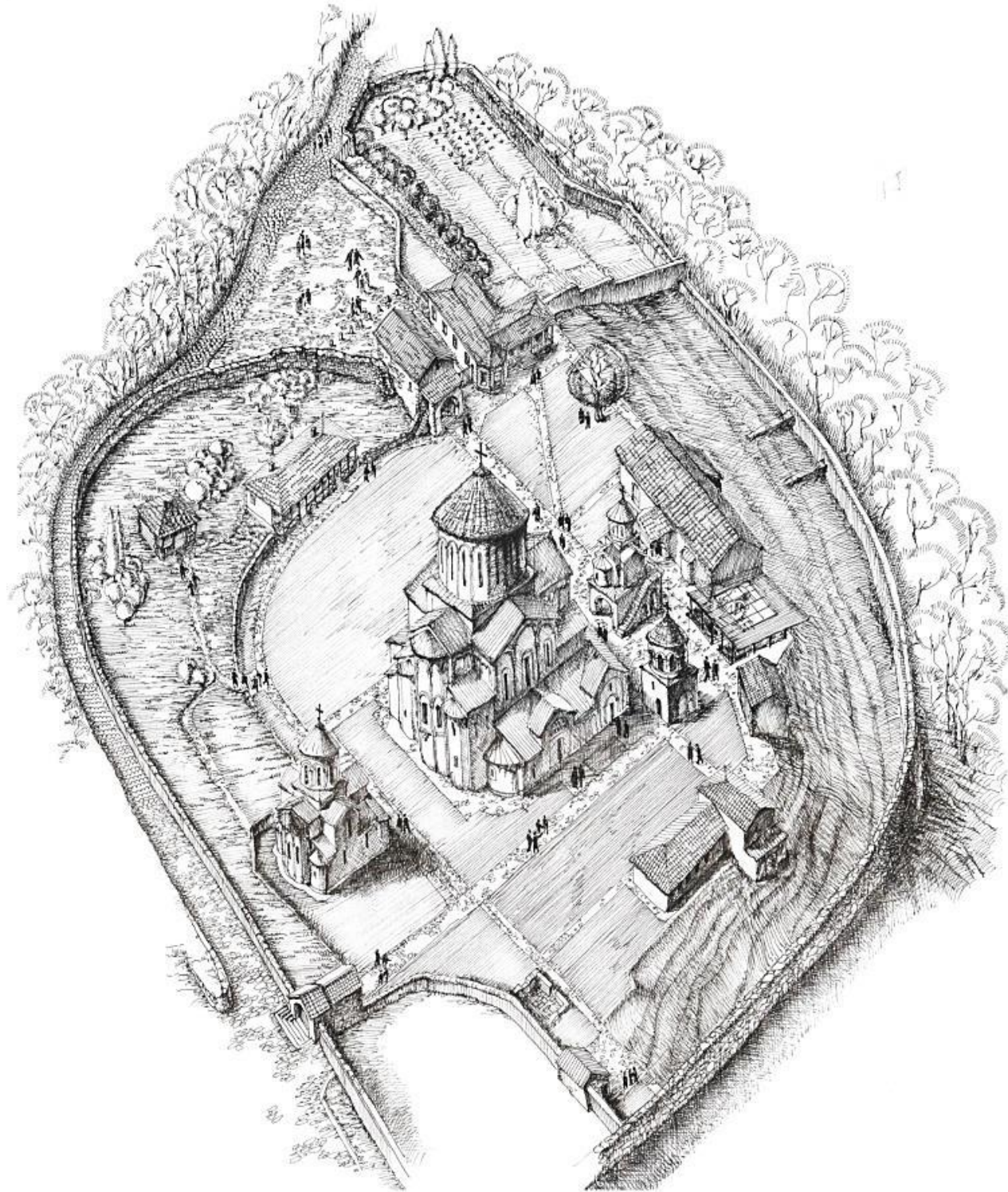


Tbilisi 2015

Tkibuli Municipality.

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy

building and correction of general plan



State customer organization:

LEPL National Agency for Cultural Heritage

Preservation of Georgia



Performer organization:

NPLE Georgian Heritage



The composition of the album

Project participants

Project explanation letter

Small Art research

Complex photo fixing

Architectural project

- ❖ General plan
- ❖ Architectural object conservation project
- ❖ Constructional project

Calendar and schedules of works to be executed

Project participants

Organizational Management:

Chairman of the Board /Project head:

Kakha Trapaidze

Project head assistant:

Giorgi Trapaidze

Architectural project:

Main Architect

Giorgi Sosanidze

Main Architect's assistant:

Beka Tomashevich

Constructive project:

Main constructor:

Gigla Chanukvadze

Constructor:

Lasha Mikeladze

Small art research:

Art historian:

Giorgi Gagoshidze

Architectural-archaeological measurement:

Architect:

Nana Intskirveli

Student-Intern:

Mate Sul Khanishvili

Student-Intern:

Vakhtang Tskhovrebadze

Student-Intern:

Gaga Gogoladze

Student-Intern:

Gela Jvaridze

Conservation project:

Architect:

Nana Intskirveli

Archaeological research:

Archaeologist:

Roland Isakadze

Archaeologist:

Shalva Buadze

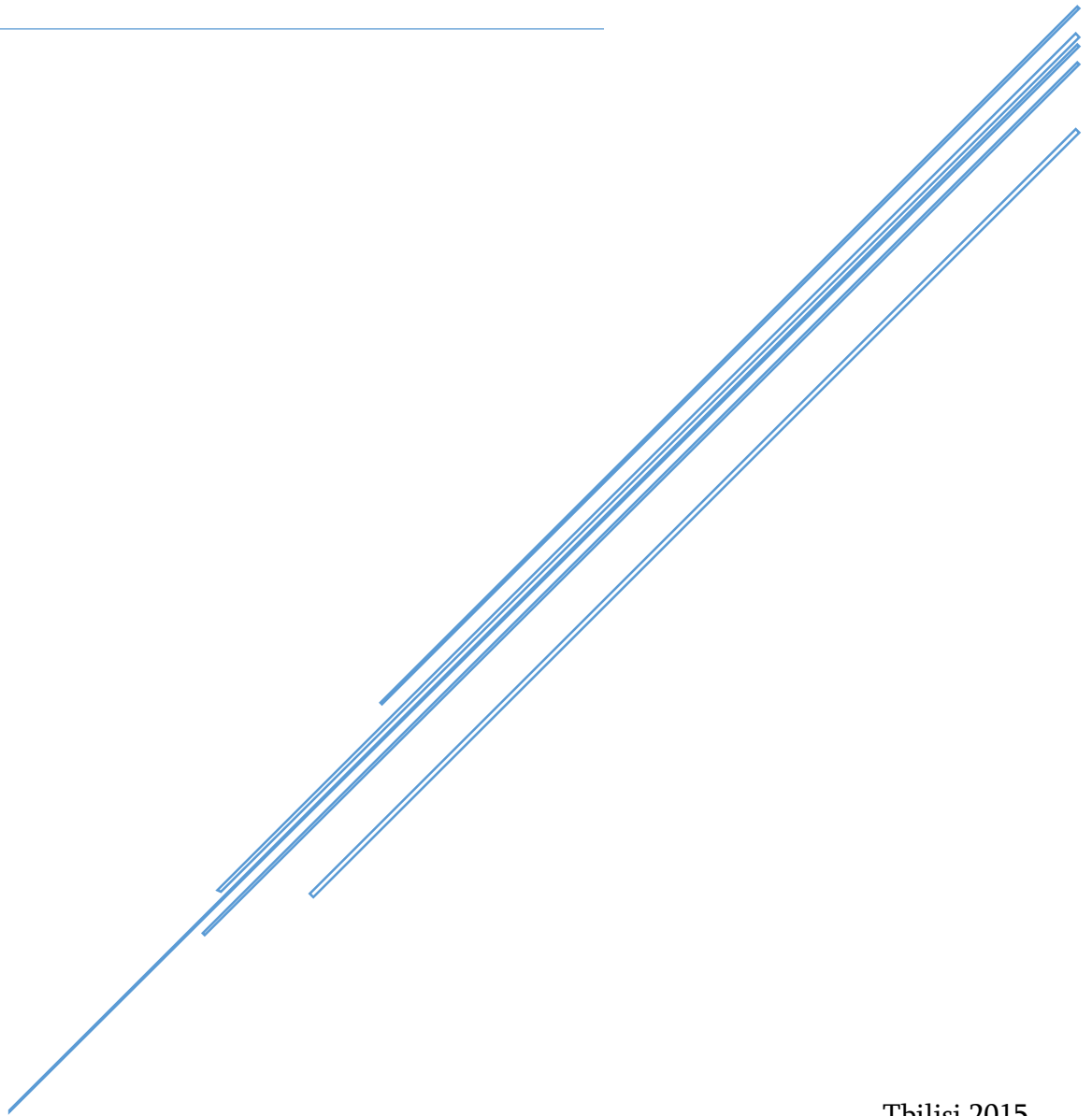
Financial estimate of works to be executed:

Engineer:

Demna Margvelashvili

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

project explanation letter



Tbilisi 2015

One of the most important cultural heritage sites in Georgia and worldwide-monastic complex of Gelati is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Territory of the entire complex is covering 2 hectares and is surrounded by cliff rock fence.

Monastic complex is composed of the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses (1106), churches of St. George (13th century) and St. Nicholas (13th century). In the west part of the courtyard are located the bell tower (13th century) and the Academy (12th century). On the territory of the monastery also can be found several buildings from 18th and beginning of 20th centuries: north from the Academy are located ruins of the building built up with rubble stones which probably could be a place for making oil. South from the main church are located house of the Bishop St. Gabriel (Kikodze) and one floored building as an accommodation for the monks. North is positioned medieval building on which in 19th century was built on a house. In the south-east part of the courtyard use to be 18th century wooden house (typical house for west part of Georgia called “Oda”) which was destroyed by fair in 2014. Fence of the complex has two- south and east gates oldest from which is the southern and in its arched passage way is placed David the Builder’s gravestone. East gate of the monastery which is still used as an entrance to the complex was made in 17th century.

Through the history of Georgia monastery of Gelati always had a very important function since its foundation. It was theological and educational-scientific center not only for Georgia, but in all Asia at that time. Nowadays, monastery is one of the best examples of the authentically preserved sites in Georgia and its architectural-planning structure and composition puts it in evidence what was the historic order of the monastic life.

Over the centuries because of natural events or combative actions monastic complex has been damaged. In different periods partial rehabilitation works have been undertaken but however, they still need to be updated and complex needs full conservation-rehabilitation treatment. From 1990’s monastic life has been renewed at Gelati which was followed with increased presence of clerics and parish. At the same time amount of tourists and pilgrims has significantly increased. The monastic complex with its existing infrastructure obviously could not ensure ability to host and serve increased amount of visitors. Which is why together with complex rehabilitation work, it was necessary to create a developed infrastructural system and plan its long term operating and exploitation.

In 2008, by the order of the Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport of Georgia, NPLE “Georgian Heritage” prepared a project for rehabilitation of Gelati monastery. Project covered all the main aspects regarding multi-disciplinary

rehabilitation work of the site and improving an infrastructure of the surrounding territory. Full rehabilitation program of the Gelati monastery includes:

1. Rehabilitation of each of the monuments presented on the territory of the monastery and also conservation-rehabilitation of its fence (on the full perimeter) as well as cleaning and organization of the pedestrian path along the fence from outside.
2. Archeological study (step-by-step) of Gelati monastic complex and its surrounding territory as well as undertaking constant archeological supervision of the ongoing rehabilitation works.
3. Strengthening and conservation of the damaged building stones of the monuments inside the complex.
4. Conservation of the wall paintings and the mosaic at Gelati monastery.
5. Organization of the drainage systems for the buildings.
6. Formation of the new infrastructure of the complex: routs and guidelines for the tourists and pilgrims, information stands, safety systems, special routs for disabled people, planning of small commercial and leisure spaces.
7. Arrangement and realization of engineering communications of the complex (supply of electricity, water, sewerage system, heating-ventilation, low-voltage electrical systems and drainage system).
8. Installation of lights inside and outside the complex.
9. Installation of the safety systems.
10. Arrangement of the routs inside the territory according to different functional zones.
11. Reconstruction of a lawn.
12. Reconstruction of the later buildings presented on the territory of the monastery.
13. Reconstruction of the nearby cemetery's fence.
14. Installation of small architectural elements and other infrastructural areas.

For now, only part of the activities foreseen by the project is completed. In particular:

- From 2009 gradual rehabilitation works established in the project has started. Full rehabilitation of the Academy, south and east gates, Bishop's house, bell tower and St. Nicholas church was completed. Apart from the churches, newly made roofs of the other buildings were covered with striated tiles. The fragments of the glazed tiles both striated and flat- found during archeological excavations in the Gelati monastery were the reason why roofs of the churches were covered with glazed tiles.

After the complex laboratory studies and investigations and technological experiments undertaken by the working group, the compositions and technology of making historic tiles and glazed materials was established. Renewed but century-old traditional methods of making high quality glazed tiles was used to prepare materials for covering roofs of the dome of the bell tower and domes of the churches of St. Nicholas and St. George. After the first successful results obtained, corrections were made regarding size and shape of the tiles, established were additional elements, was checked color palette of the glazed tiles and was undertaken the most responsible work- strengthening of drum of the dome of the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses and covering the roof with glazed tiles. Currently, conservation- strengthening of the eaves and exterior stones of the church and preparation of the roof to be covered with the glazed tiles is ongoing.

Ongoing rehabilitation work of the damaged exterior wall stones by their strengthening-conservation, as it was done during the work which is completed for now, is undertaken following the modern international methods. These methods include removal of the micro flora from the surface to be treated, consolidation of the eroded stones with ethyl silicate, anchoring of the stones separated from the inside parts of the wall, replacement of separated, collapsed and lost stones by new but same type of stones. Anchoring of the cracks formed on the eaves and injection of the hydraulic lime based mortar in the spaces between exterior masonry stones and inside parts of the wall and after plastering.

In its final building stage is infrastructural space located 50 meters away from the east gate where it will be possible to welcome tourists and pilgrims.

Aim of the given project is to study results of already undertaken rehabilitation work at the Gelati monastic complex, assess the new circumstances which have appeared after the work was completed and make corrections to the future working plan. During the archeological excavation works performed in the several parts inside the complex, unveiled were building layers which till that have not been known through scientific or historic references. For example, In the south gate, at the south edge of the David the Builder's grave another gravestone with Asomtavruli script, limestone paved floor and stairs leading from the courtyard and built up with large slabs of the limestone. Close to the same gate, to its eastern wall were found ruins of the earlier fence of the gate and stables. Close to the north wall of the Academy, on the same level as the basement, were found cellar and additional space probably a storage room. Through the door from the cellar to the north till the building where oil was made excavated were parts of the complex belonging to the different periods from 16th to 19th centuries. Rich and invaluable information obtained and gathered after the archeological excavations proofs the earlier scientific doubt that there was a monastic infrastructure at the Gelati monastery

historically and this provides necessity of the further and complex archeological study of the complex.

Within the project following works were done:

- Correction of the general plan which keeps principal positions of the general plan prepared earlier. However, changed is the format of the path for the tourists and pilgrims. Their parameters are slightly changed in order to increase area of a lawn. It was decided to deny preparation of the drainage systems around churches with stone because it was proved that water running from the roof of the church is getting reflected on the stone slabs and so wets and damages the base of the church wall. Instead of the drainage systems made with stone slabs, it was thought to use grass covering (later, specifically for this reason needs to be prepared a project in which it will be showed how the underground drainage system can be made with the idea to have underground drainage system or underground invisible drainage system. After the archeological study of the site it was established that historically there was a drainage system like that at the Gelati complex) which significantly decreases force of the water jet.
- On the territory of the monastery was marked the area for the future archeological study: under and around the buildings for preparation oil and monks accommodation, extension of the part previously studied to the east from David's gate including the house south from the monk's accommodation.
- To the south from the David's gate it is determined to lower the layer of soil of the existing vineyard till the point identified with archeological technique as the level made of stone pavement. The surrounded territory of the vineyard will be opened to its south-west side facing the road and will return its historical appearance as the small sized, leveled square in front of the south gate. At the same time, territory from the east gate to the south, along the existing historical fence will be paved with large pieced granites.
- David's gate, as the historic entrance of the monastery will return its initial function. As an alternative of the east gate, south (David's) gate will provide a possibility to enter the monastery passing through the south gate where David's grave is. On the top of the grave must be installed three-layered glass which will serve as a path in order to make the passage way accessible for visitors. The portal from "Gandza" positioned on the east from the David's grave is in need of conservation treatment and safety barrier (glass shield) installation.

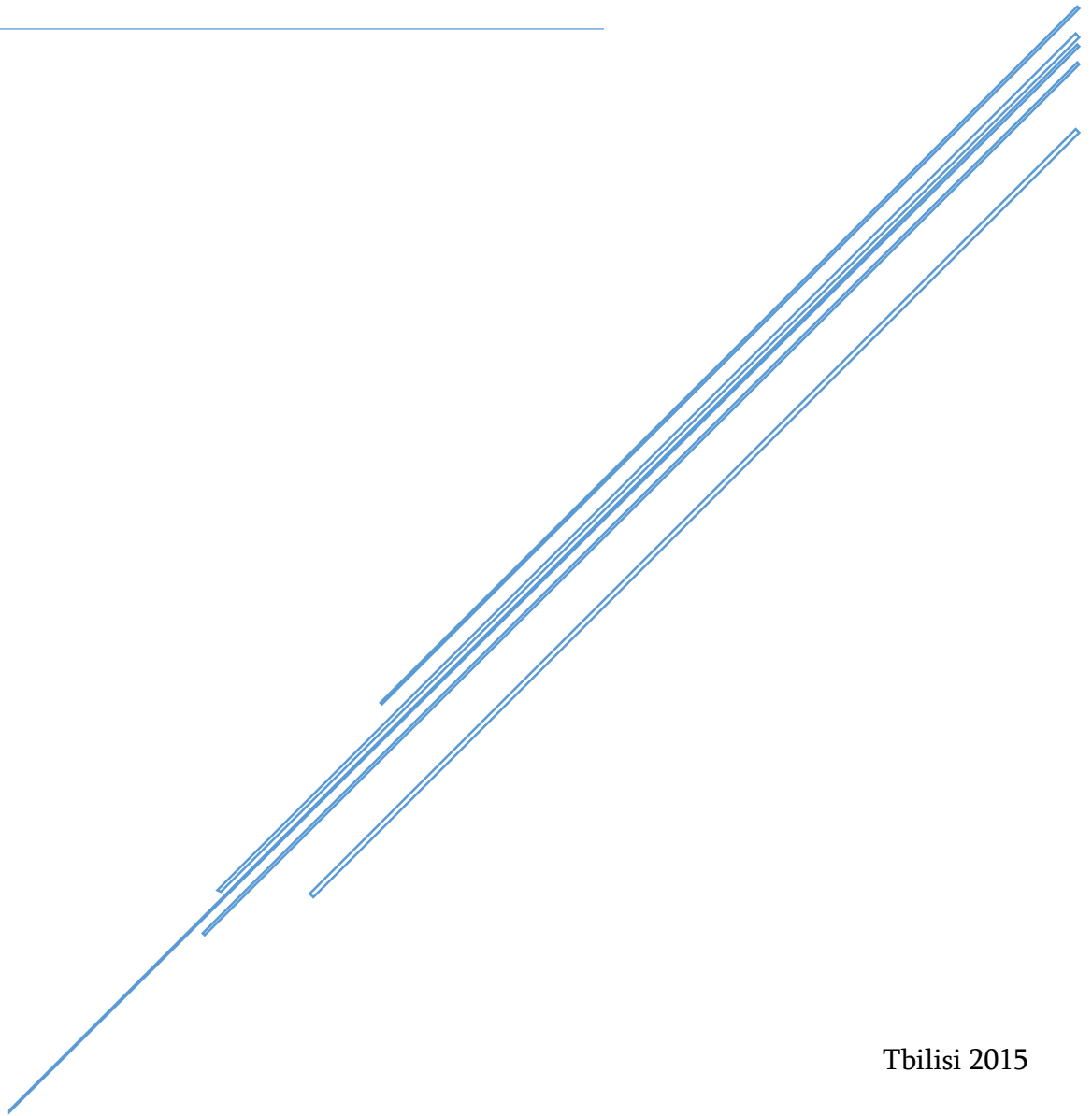
- The function of the accommodation for the monks will be maintained. For the future development of the farming undertaken by the monks it was determined to have a piece of land in the extreme north-east part of the historic fence. For the moment these land belongs to the private owner, but it is ongoing process to have these land be returned to the monastery.
- Project considers cleaning an area to the west from the Academy from the leftovers of archeological excavations and construction works, preparation of the base on the terraces to make a vineyard.
- Project for the archeological area north from the Academy was prepared and involved measuring of the area and conservation project. Ruins of the building will be strengthened and conserved and arches will be treated by injection intervention. This part as well as well as the cellar located on the same level as the basement of the Academy will be dedicated to “interpretation” space where the artistic light will be installed. In the cellar thematic expositions will be held and tourists will have the opportunity to try wine and honey prepared at the monastery and buy souvenirs.
- It is determined to arrange a public toilet in the extreme north-east corner of the monastery. Because of the unique landscape presented it will be possible only to use underground space for this purpose.
- Small sized architectural forms with an original design are prepared to be placed on the territory of the monastery (as an informational banners, benches, stone barriers).
- The path throughout the monastery will be covered with limestone slabs of irregular shapes from Gelati and laid in the dry technique on the sand support.

Main architect:

Giorgi Sosanidze

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Small art research and recommendations



Tbilisi 2015

Small art historian survey and recommendations

After the rehabilitation works undertaken at the Gelati monastery new circumstances were revealed which raised the necessity to correct the “Project of Rehabilitation of the Gelati Monastery” finished in 2008. Question is about presentation and protection of remains found after the archeological excavations.

“Academy”- sheltering of the remains unveiled north from the refectory

In the extreme west part of the monastery is located “Academy”- rectangular building positioned from south to north directions. Together with the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses, south gate, well and the fence Academy belongs to the oldest monuments of the monastery construction of which started during the reign of David IV the Builder.¹

D. Chubinashvili was the first to think, that building previously thought as a refectory probably could be the old Academy.² Archeological excavations undertaken in 2008-2009 years in the interior of the Academy and also its outside raised certain corrections to be done to the function of the building.³

Through the archeological excavation works under the pavement in the extreme north part of the Academy opened was a basement (measurements: 11,6x6,3 m). In the west part of the basement are cut two windows and in the north wall- a door. Arched tunnel is adjoined to the door. Tunnel continues in the north direction and is connected to the various sized spaces found on its both sides. It is possible to access the tunnel with stairs positioned at the north wall of the “Academy” and on the left from here is a door to the basement. In the pavement of the basement were found various sized pitches which indicates, that this space is a cellar. According to the archeologists O. Lanchava and R. Isakadze in 1510 Turkish army must have damaged building of the “Academy” as well as other monuments at monastery. Excavations proved that after this raid King Bagrat III (1510-1565) took care of rehabilitation work of the “Academy”. Building was reinforced with contrforces, new pitches were placed in the cellar, renewed was roofing of a tunnel, changed were spaces connected to the tunnel and renewed were drainage systems.

¹ Р.Меписашвили. Архитектурный ансамбль Гелати. Тбилиси. 1966, стр. 4.

² Г.Чубинашвили. Несколько примеров грузинской светской архитектуры. Известия Тбилисского университета, т. III, Тбилиси. 1923, стр. 118.

³ თ.ლანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევები გელათსა და მოწამეთაში, ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, I. თბილისი. 2010. გვ. 14-20.

In the 17th-18th centuries cellar is closed up and to its east is made arched, dark store- natural refrigerator in which was possible to go through the small tunnel positioned in the north-east corner inside the “Academy”.

In the end of the late middle ages the tunnel leading to the cellar and the construction seems to be filled up with soil and ruins and on these places appears open cellar with large sized pitches.⁴

Thus, function of the building of the “Academy” was determined and on every stage of its existence it served as a refectory of the monastery which was confirmed with later historical documents.⁵

“Academy”- refectory building is located on the steep slope which is why its west wall is much higher than the east wall. Archeological area reviled close to the north wall also is on the steep slope from east to west and fills area between the “Academy” and building to its north where the place of oil making is preset. This area is located in the important part and is always visible to the spectator, which is why the question of its presentation is very important. As mentioned before, this area is presented as ruins of the monuments from different periods in which best preserved and easily perceptible are a tunnel and stairs leading to the door of the cellar. Because of this it was decided to give this part additional function and it was planned to include the cellar in the touristic route of the monastery. A guest, after visiting “Academy”- refectory must be able to also see the cellar. For this should be arranged and putted in order stairs leading to the door of the cellar and the interior of the tunnel. Like this, a guest after visiting the cellar and wine degustation, will be able to visit an area to the west of the monastery and after, with a ramp or by stairs also visit church of St. Nicholas and will come out where there are well and bell tower.

It would not be right to only conserve this archeological area but leave it without a shelter. In case it will be left uncovered, most probably it will be damaged by rain water which is why it is thought that area must be covered. As the area is located in the visible part of the monastery it would be reasonable to create a sheltering construction based on the light, shed roofed construction positioned in the east-west direction. Principal aspect is: to use a modern material for the sheltering instead of a traditional material for example tiles. Chosen must be a material which will be transparent but matte because like this shadows of the supportive constructions for the shelter will not fall on the excavated site. This construction should not

⁴ ო.ღანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევები გელათსა...გვ. 17, 18.

⁵ Посольство стольника Толочанова и дьяка Ивлева в Имеретию. Тбилиси. 1926, стр. 79.

be interrupting with the historical monuments and by its shape and color must not attract attention of the visitors.

Putting in order area around the old gate and arrangement of the tourist's entrance through this gate

South gate- initial gate through which it was possible to enter monastery- is an arched vaulted construction which has been repaired several times over time. It is positioned in the north south direction and has saddle roof. In the middle of the gate is located the gravestone of the David IV the Builder (1089-1125) with the script in Asomtavruli.⁶

In 2010 was undertaken rehabilitation work of the gate in the end of which it was decided to replace the modern pavement. After the archeological investigations it was found that underneath there is a pavement made of limestone slabs. This type of pavement continues to the south and goes inside the courtyard where there was a path existing since the foundation of the monastery (nowadays in this part of the monastery level of soil is increased and there is a vineyard). From the paved street through the later extension to the south of the gate it was possible to go to the David's grave with the stairs. After cleaning this part a space build up with rubble stone and lime mortar was reviled. On top of this space is large sized piece of stone (2,47x1,5 m)⁷ with 13th century, three-lined epitaph written in Asomtavruli which states the name Adais.⁸

Thus, in the gate, south from the David's grave was another gravestone with description.

The complex rehabilitation work undertaken by the King Bagrat III (1510-1565) which has been completed in 1510 after the raid of Turkish army. During this work along with other activities was raised the pavement in the south part of the gate and thus, the threshold in front of the entrance was also raised by 80 cm. Probably, during this time was covered with soils and ruins another grave.⁹

⁶ ე.სილოგავა. დასაუღლო საქაროველოს წარწერეო. ნაკვ. I (IX-XIII სს.) თბილსი. 1980. გვ.140.

⁷ ო.ლანნავა, რ.ისაკაძე. გელათის, დავით აღმაშენებლის კარიბჭე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევის შედეგები. ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, 2. თბილსი. 2011, გვ. 16-20.

⁸ გ.გაგოშიძე. ადაის ნერჩის ძის ეპიტაფია გელათიდან. ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, 2. თბილსი. 2011, გვ. 21-23.

⁹ ო.ლანნავა, რ.ისაკაძე. გელათის, დავით აღმაშენებლის...გვ. 18.

“Rehabilitation work of the Gelati monastery” determined renovation of the south gate and offering tourists an entrance through this gate. Although, it should have been possible to go to the territory of the monastery passing through the entrance between the gate and house of Gabriel Kikodze new circumstances raised a necessity to make corrections to this decision. It was thought that for tourists and pilgrims it will be important to enter the monastery through the south gate and first visit the grave of St. David the Builder. For this purpose it will be necessary to lower the level of soil in the south part of the gate according to the height of the pavement in south part of the gate.

Entrance of the tourists through the gate must be well organized. Graves of David the builder and Adais must be protected with glass covers or barriers. There is enough space between the grave of Adais and the west wall through which visitors can be passing. As the David’s gravestone is fully filling the width of the gate’s passageway bridge kind of path must be prepared as it is not recommended to walk on the gravestone as there is a description. It would be better to have surface of “bridge-path” transparent so visitors will be able to see the description on the gravestone. It is important that “bridge” must not be anchored to the floor but only placed on it.

If the “old gate” will return its initial function and in front of it will be made a small square, it will be necessary to remove a later, roughly build threshold of the gate. It will be necessary to install double french door which should be similar to the Georgian middle ages plated doors by its shape and structure. In this case it is important to find a balance between traditional and modern shapes and materials. Attention must be paid to the door preserved in this gate and the “new” door must not interrupt with the old one. New door probably must be designed in relation to the door from “Ganja” preserved there and should not put a shade on it. The “new” door also must have the smaller door on one side through which visitors can enter. Both sides of the door will be opened during festivities and celebrations.

We think, that path going to the “old gate” must be paved as well as the square in front of the gate.

.Near the east wall of the south gate during the excavation works which must have been followed with preparation of a drainage system reviled very important remains of an old construction which looks like an old gate. Only small part of the construction is uncovered and it goes to the east in direction of the monk’s accommodation. This accommodation is placed on the important ruins from the middle ages. We think that area from the gate to the

monk's accommodation must be well studied archeologically in order to decide how it is better to present this part.

Within the project for rehabilitation of the Gelati monastery from 2008 it was determined to arrange paths inside the monastery for the visitors, but we also think that it is important to reduce an area of paths and increase an area of lawn.

List of references:

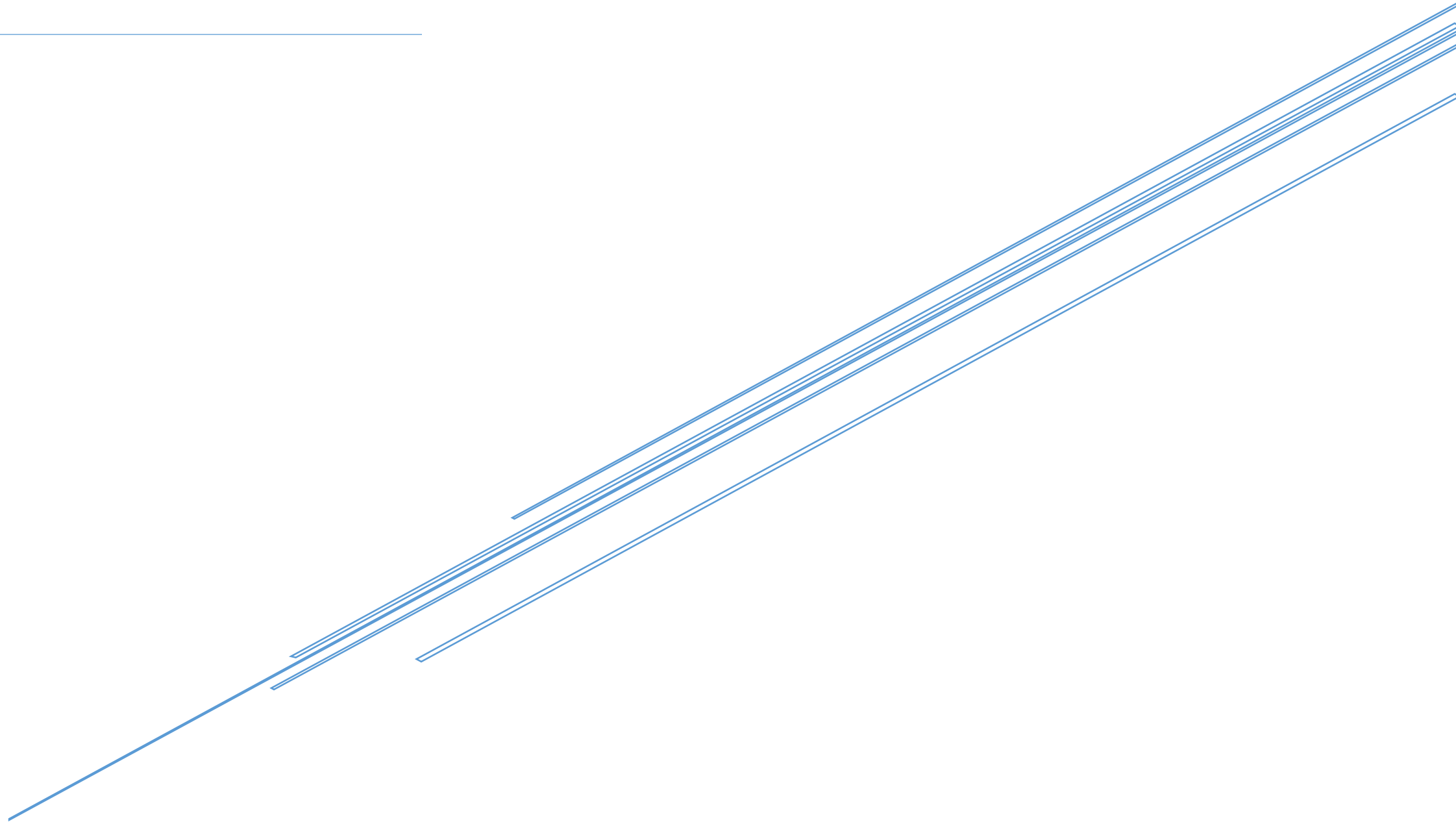
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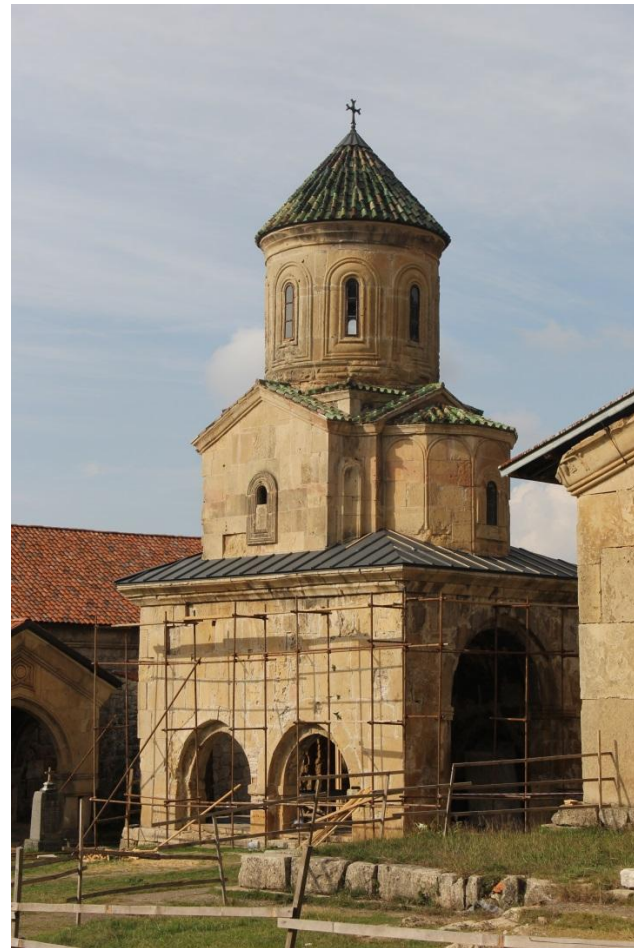
Art historian:

Giorgi Gagoshidze

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photo fixing of complex











East gate



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

Bishop Gabriel Kikodze's house

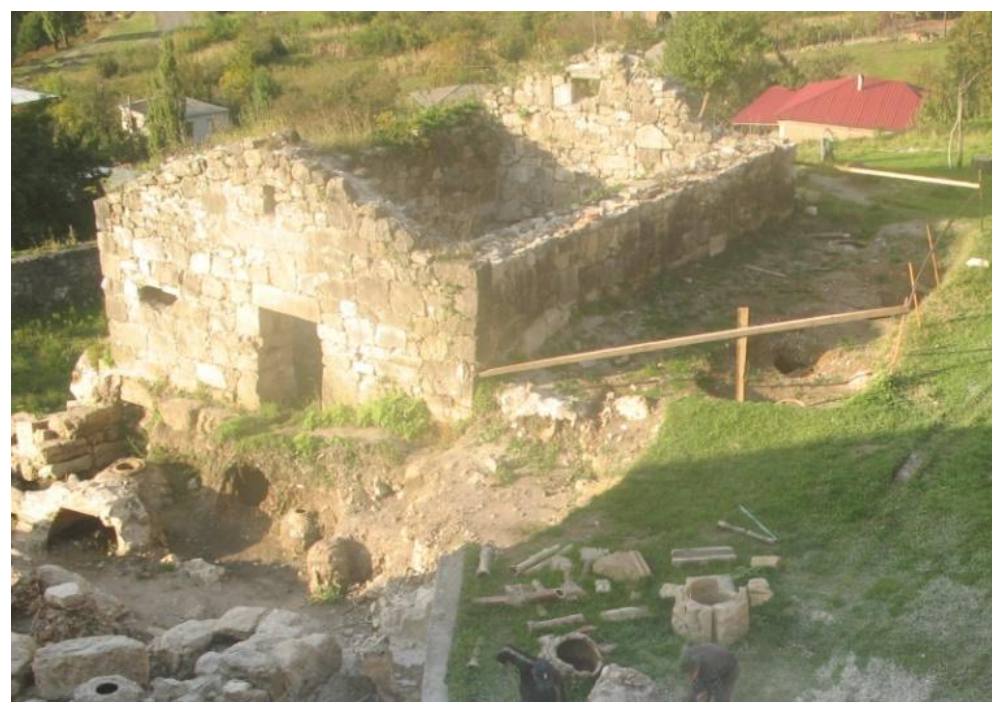


Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

Oil-mill



The current situation



Academy building (Misericords of monastery)



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

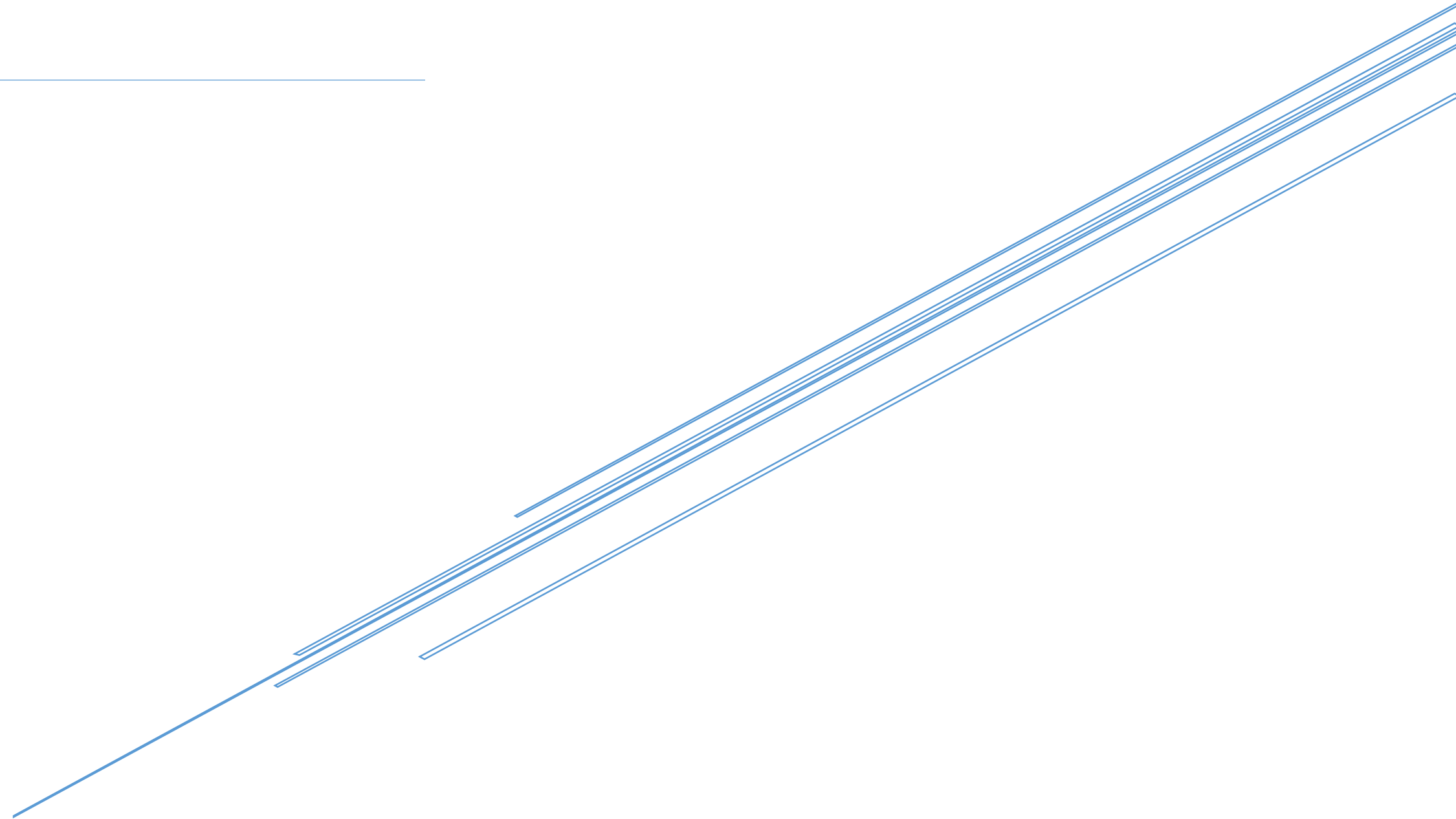
South gate





Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

**Architectural and constructional
project**



The composition of the project

Infrastructural project

General plan

- Location plan 1
- A revised topography plan for the complex 2
- A revised general plan 3
- Infrastructural plan 4
- Zoning and movement plan 5

Small architectural forms

- East gate - Metal and glass protective construction 5
- Chairs 6
- Stone barriers 7
- Ramps 8
- Information banners N1 9
- Information banners N2 10
- Garbage bins 11
- Project of new WC 12

Photomontage

Conservation project of archaeological objects

Explanation letter

Photo fixing of objects

Field measurements

Measurements of the objects

- Plan 12
- Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2 13
- Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4 14
- Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7 15
- Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10 16
- Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12 17
- Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14 18

Measurements with archaeological layers

• Plan	19
• Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2	20
• Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4	21
• Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7	22
• Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10	23
• Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12	24
• Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14	25

Conservation project

• Plan	26
• Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2	27
• Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4	28
• Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7	29
• Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10	30
• Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12	31
• Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14	32

Constructional project

Explanation letter

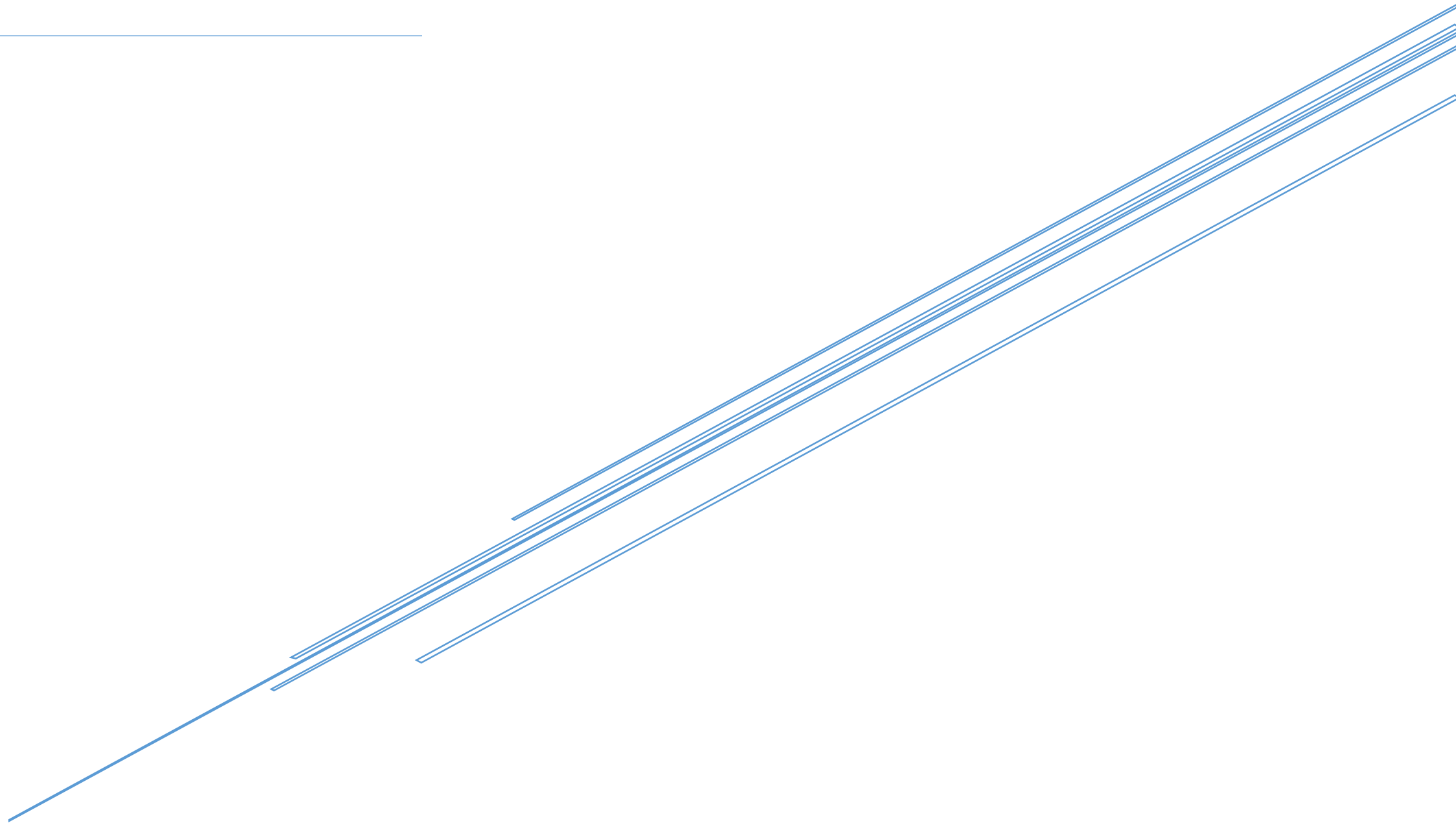
• Deployment plan of longitudinal beams	33
• Deployment plan of truss	34
• Roofing plan	35
• Longitudinal section, Transverse section, Detail 2	36
• Detail 1; Detail 3; Detail 4; Fastening detail	37
• Metal elements specifications	38
• Scheme of arrangement Ramp	39
• Section 3-3	40
• Exhibition space organization plan	41

Renders

Examples

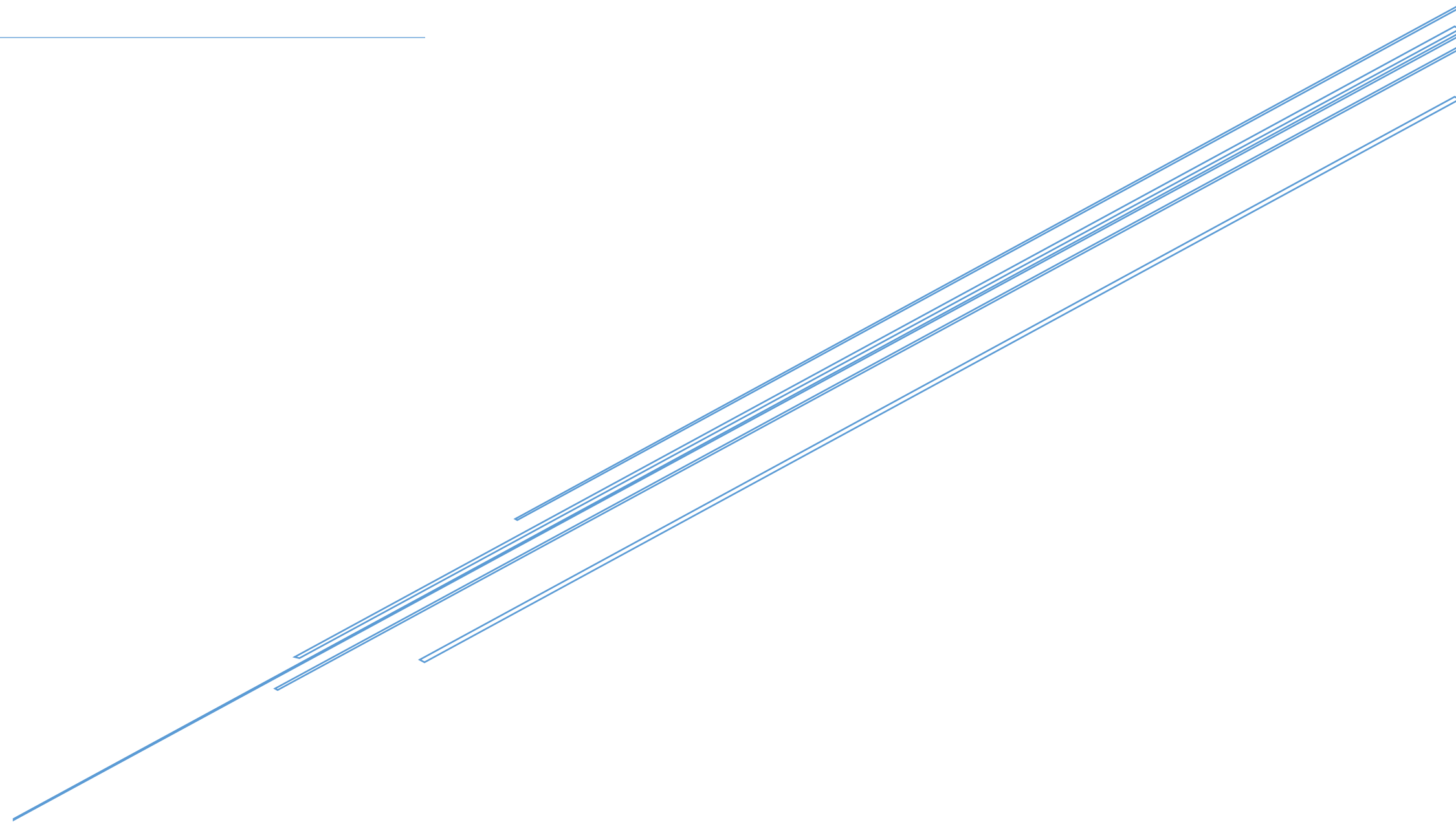
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

General plan

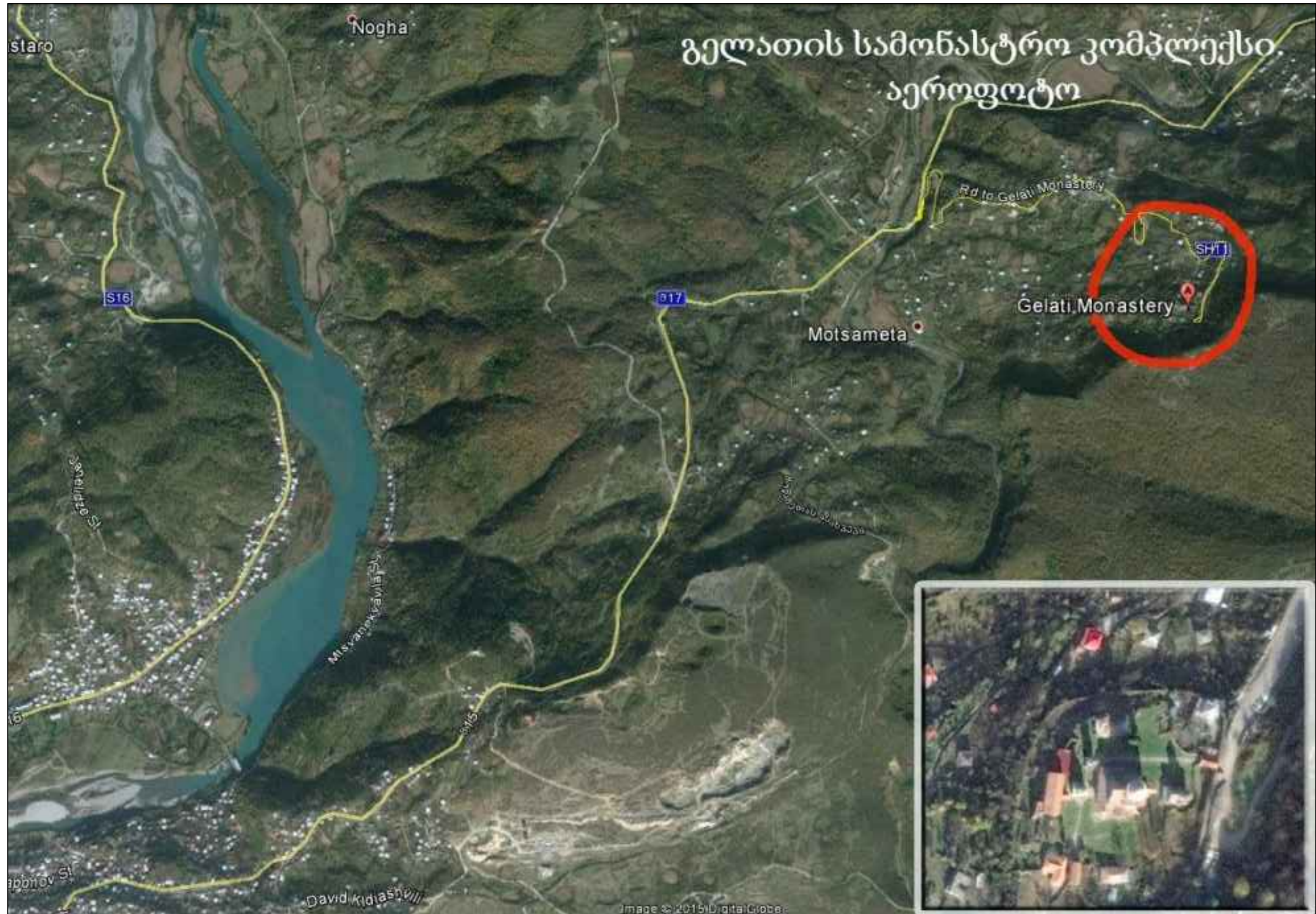


Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Location plan



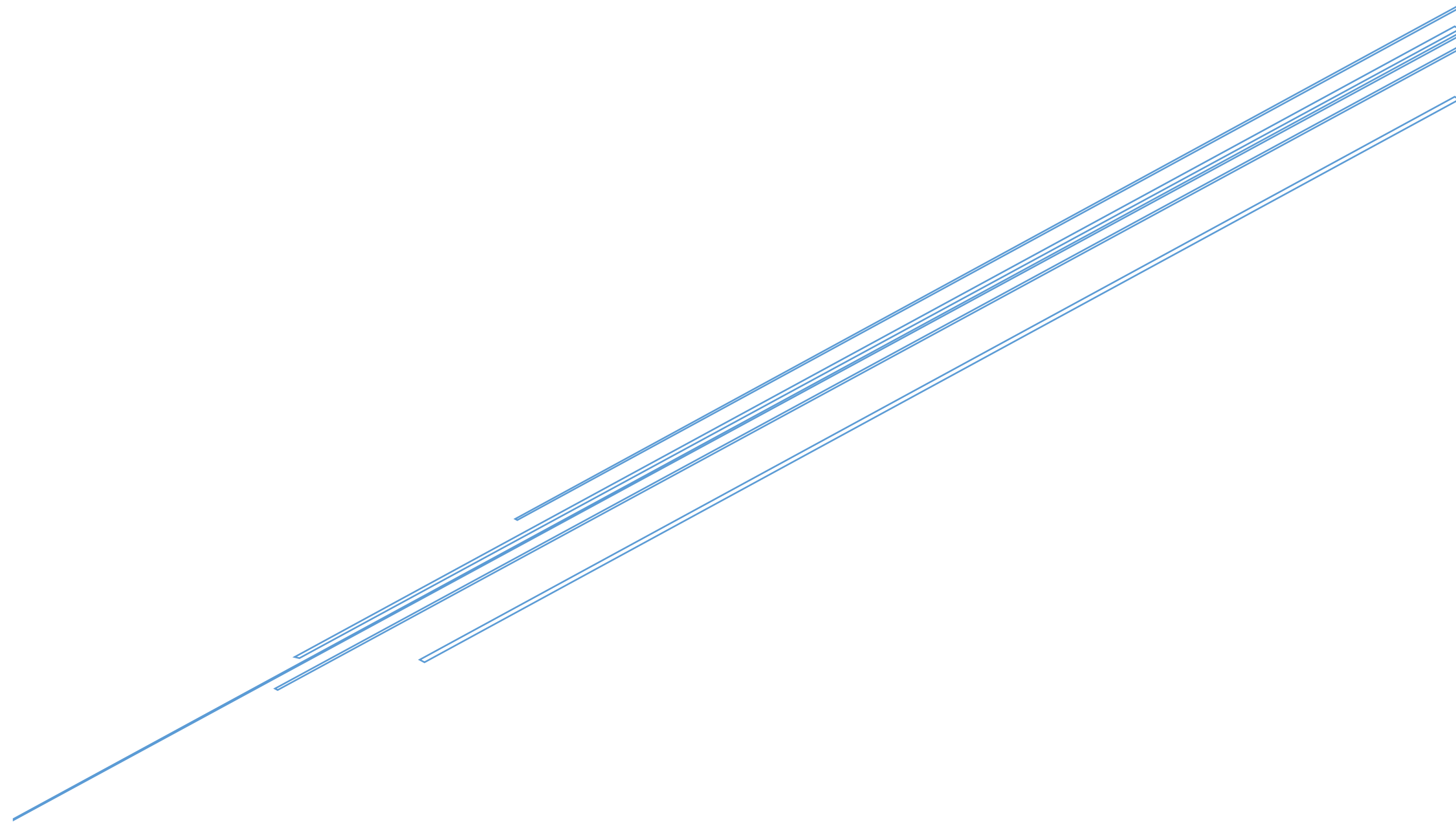
Location plan



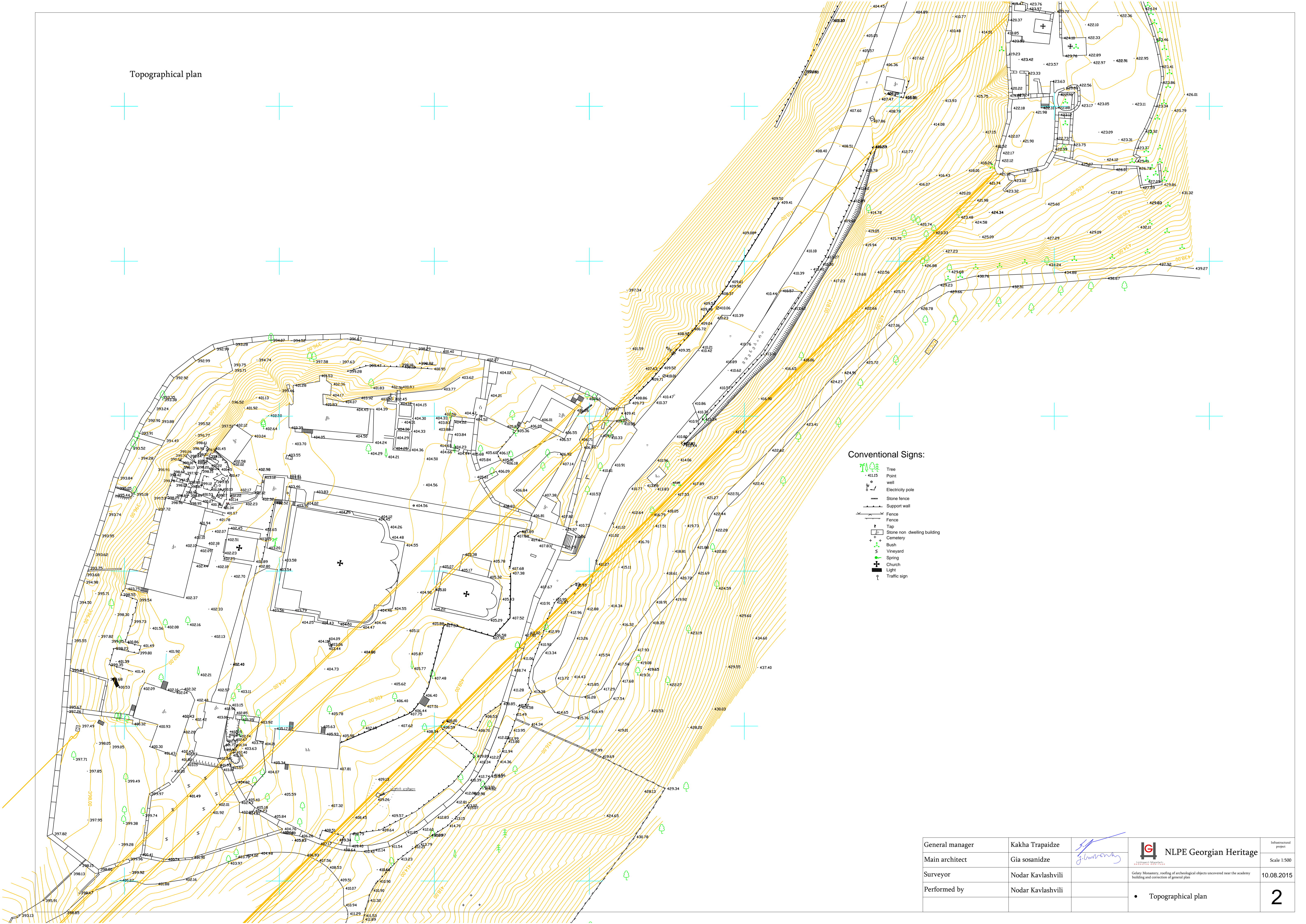
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			
Architect	beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	beka Tomashevich			• Location plan

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

A revised topography plan for the complex



Topographical plan



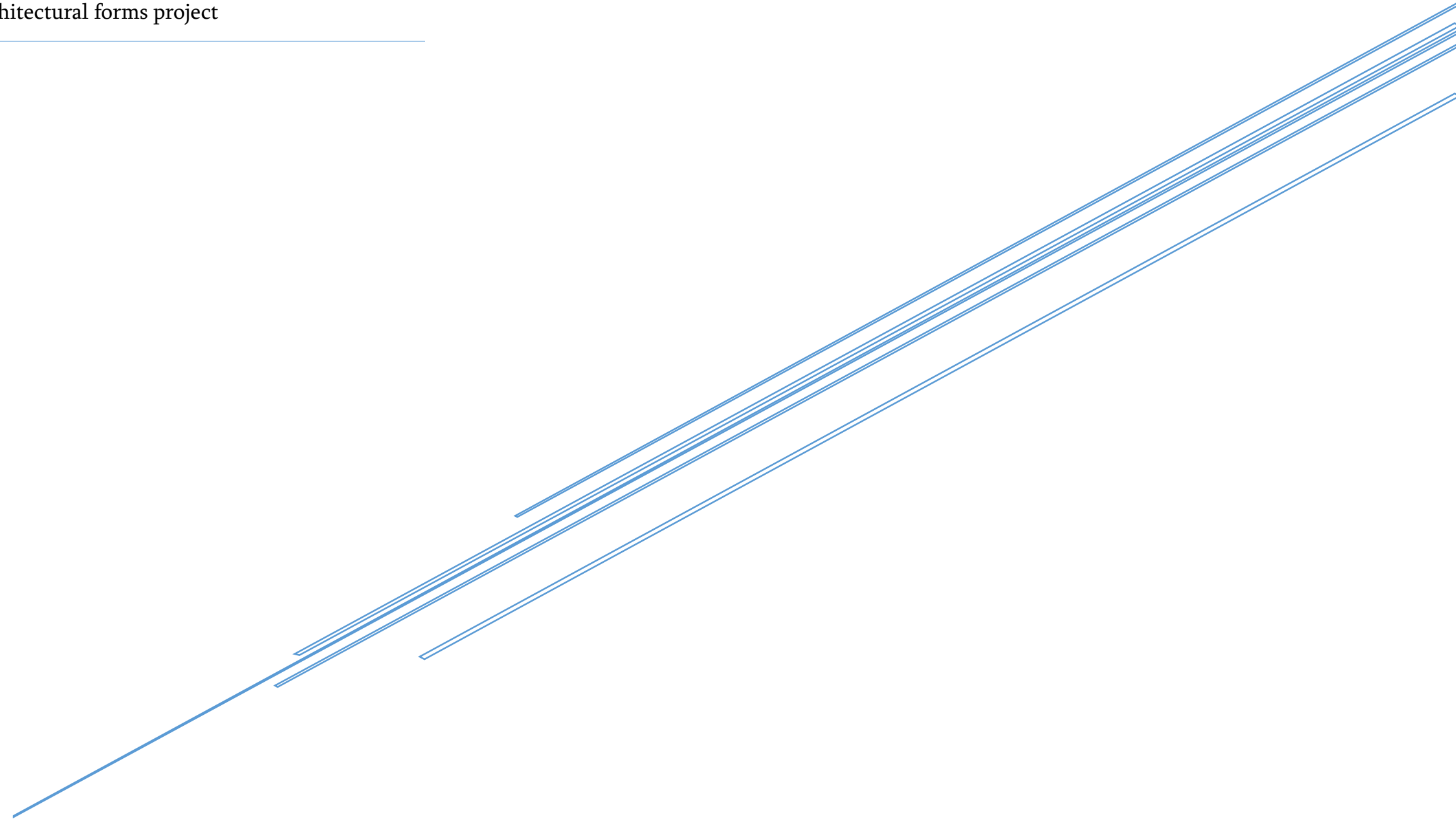
Conventional Signs:

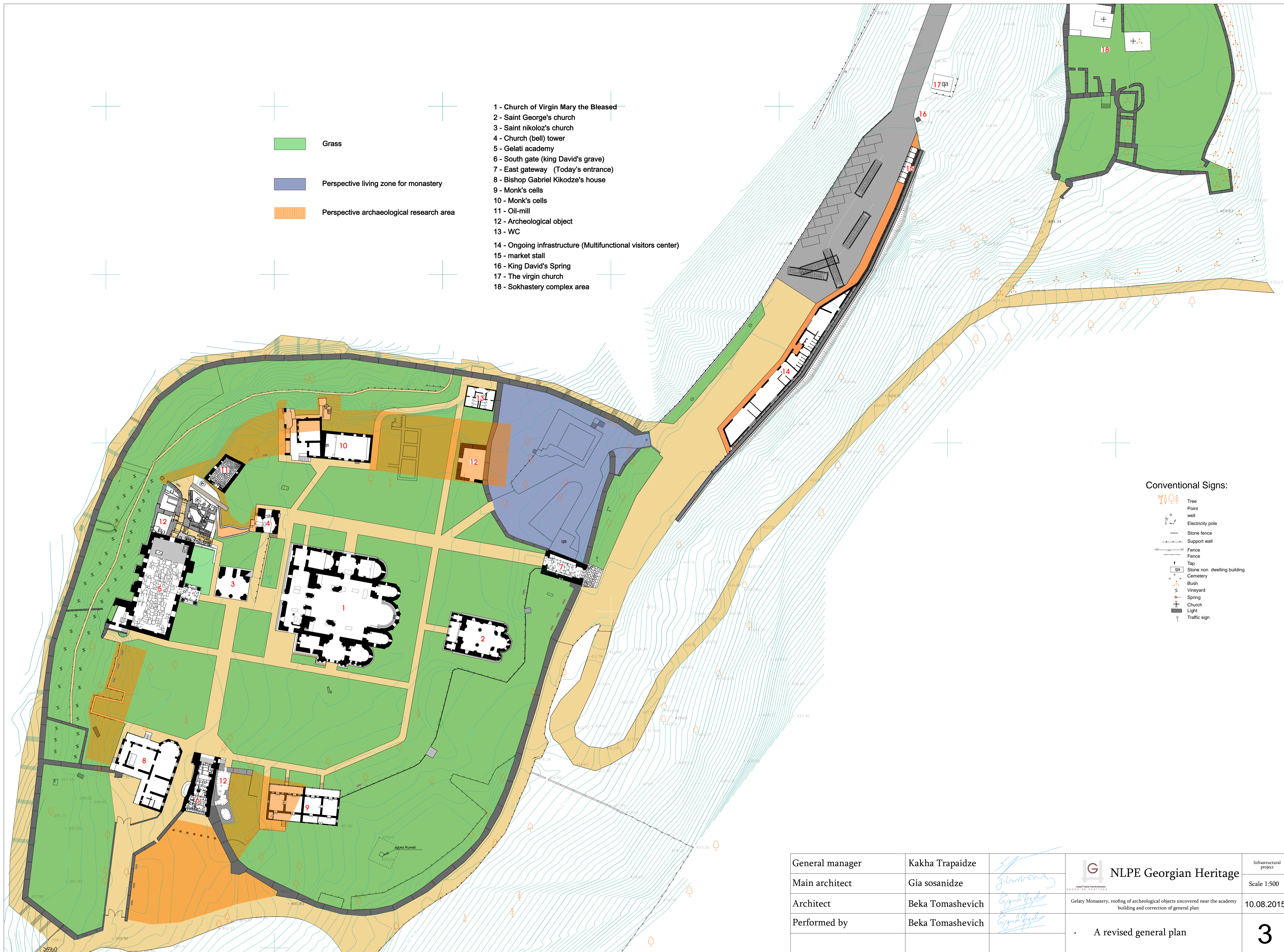
- Tree
- Well
- Electricity pole
- Stone fence
- Support wall
- Fence
- Tap
- Stone non dwelling building
- Cemetery
- Bush
- Vineyard
- Spring
- Church
- Light
- Traffic sign

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructure project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Surveyor	Nodar Kavlashvili		Gelay Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	10.08.2015
Performed by	Nodar Kavlashvili			• Topographical plan

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

A revised general plan,
Small architectural forms project





- 1 - Church of Virgin Mary the Blessed
- 2 - Saint George's church
- 3 - Saint nikoloz's church
- 4 - Church (bell) tower
- 5 - Gelati academy
- 6 - South gate (king David's grave)
- 7 - East gateway (Today's entrance)
- 8 - Bishop Gabriel Kikodze's house
- 9 - Monk's cells
- 10 - Monk's cells
- 11 - Oil-mill
- 12 - Archeological object
- 13 - WC
- 14 - Ongoing infrastructure (Multifunctional visitors center)
- 15 - market stall
- 16 - King David's Spring
- 17 - The virgin church
- 18 - Sokhastery complex area

- Grass
- Perspective living zone for monastery
- Perspective archaeological research area

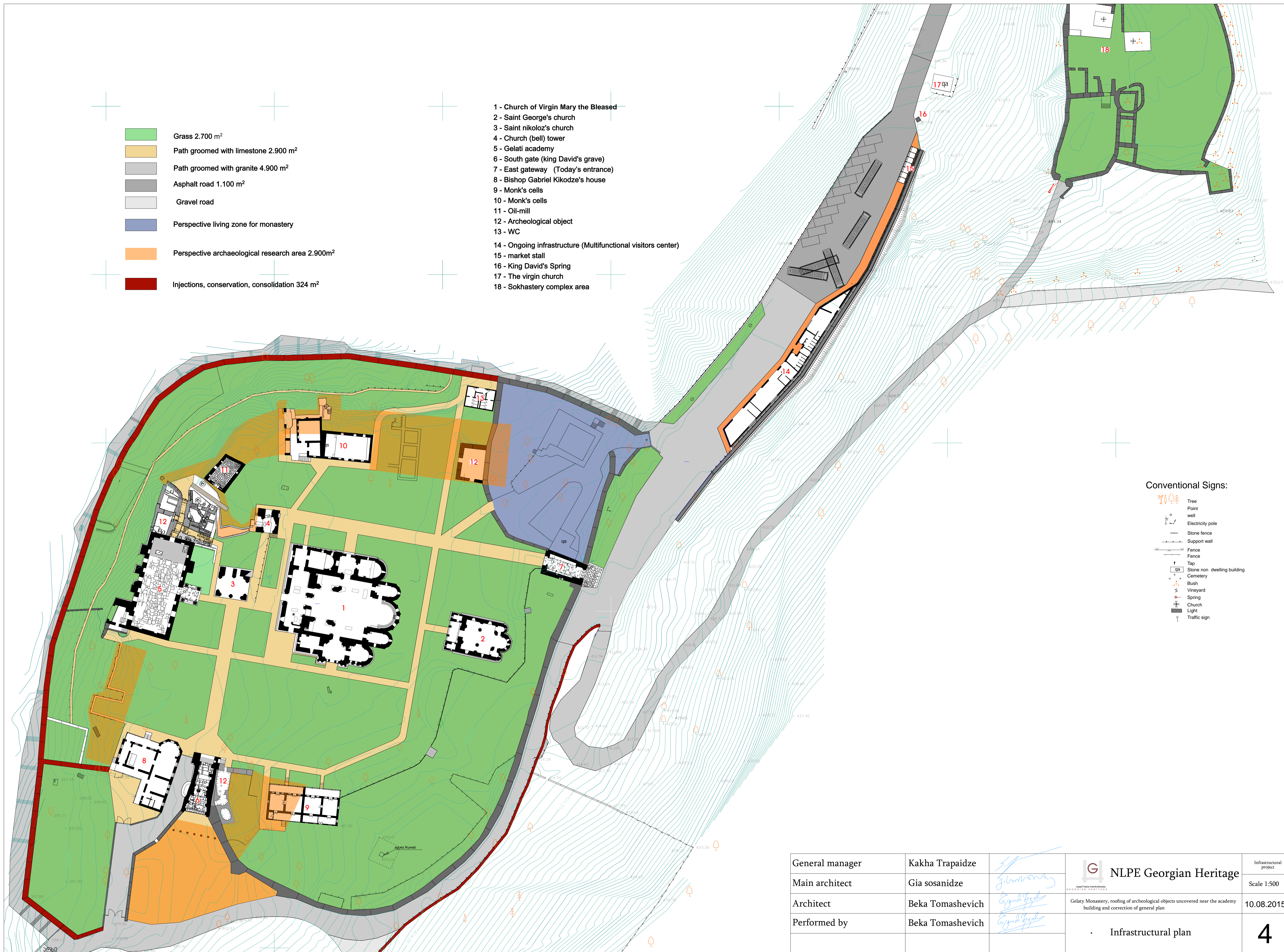
Conventional Signs:

- Tree
- Point
- wall
- Electricity pole
- Stone fence
- Support wall
- Fence
- Tap
- Stone non-dwelling building
- Cemetery
- Bush
- Vineyard
- Spring
- Church
- Light
- Traffic sign

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelati Monastery, roofing of archaeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			• A revised general plan

- Grass 2.700 m²
- Path groomed with limestone 2.900 m²
- Path groomed with granite 4.900 m²
- Asphalt road 1.100 m²
- Gravel road
- Perspective living zone for monastery
- Perspective archaeological research area 2.900m²
- Injections, conservation, consolidation 324 m²

- 1 - Church of Virgin Mary the Blessed
- 2 - Saint George's church
- 3 - Saint nikoloz's church
- 4 - Church (bell) tower
- 5 - Gelati academy
- 6 - South gate (king David's grave)
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- 15 - market stall
- 16 - King David's Spring
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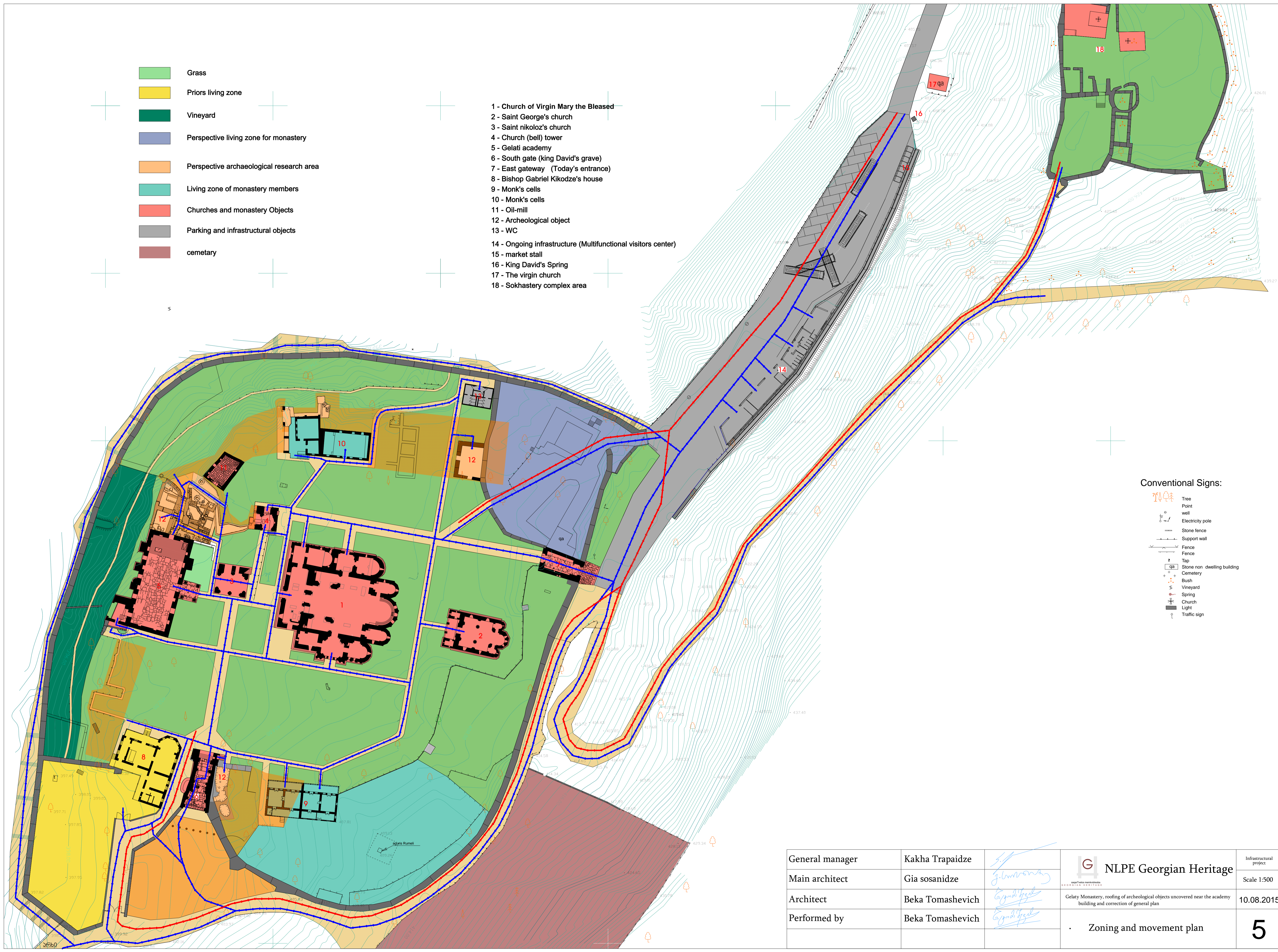
Conventional Signs:

- Tree
- Point
- wall
- Electricity pole
- Stone fence
- Support wall
- Fence
- Fence
- Tap
- Stone non dwelling building
- Cemetery
- Bush
- Vineyard
- Spring
- Church
- Light
- Traffic sign

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 Gelati Monastery, roofing of archaeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich			10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Infrastructural plan
				4

- Grass
- Priors living zone
- Vineyard
- Perspective living zone for monastery
- Perspective archaeological research area
- Living zone of monastery members
- Churches and monastery Objects
- Parking and infrastructural objects
- cemetery

- 1 - Church of Virgin Mary the Blessed
- 2 - Saint George's church
- 3 - Saint nikoloz's church
- 4 - Church (bell) tower
- 5 - Gelati academy
- 6 - South gate (king David's grave)
- 7 - East gateway (Today's entrance)
- 8 - Bishop Gabriel Kikodze's house
- 9 - Monk's cells
- 10 - Monk's cells
- 11 - Oil-mill
- 12 - Archeological object
- 13 - WC
- 14 - Ongoing infrastructure (Multifunctional visitors center)
- 15 - market stall
- 16 - King David's Spring
- 17 - The virgin church
- 18 - Sokhastery complex area

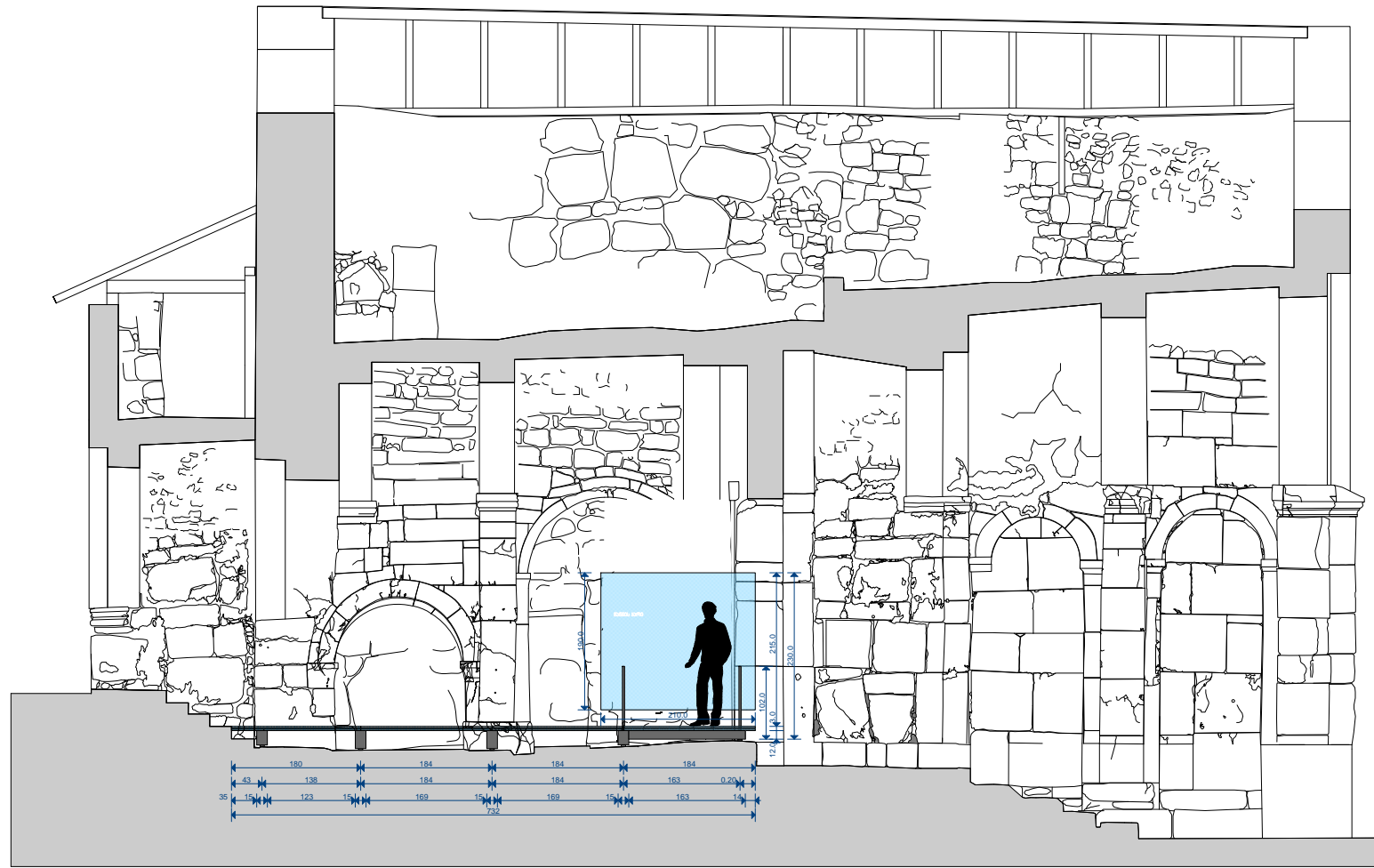


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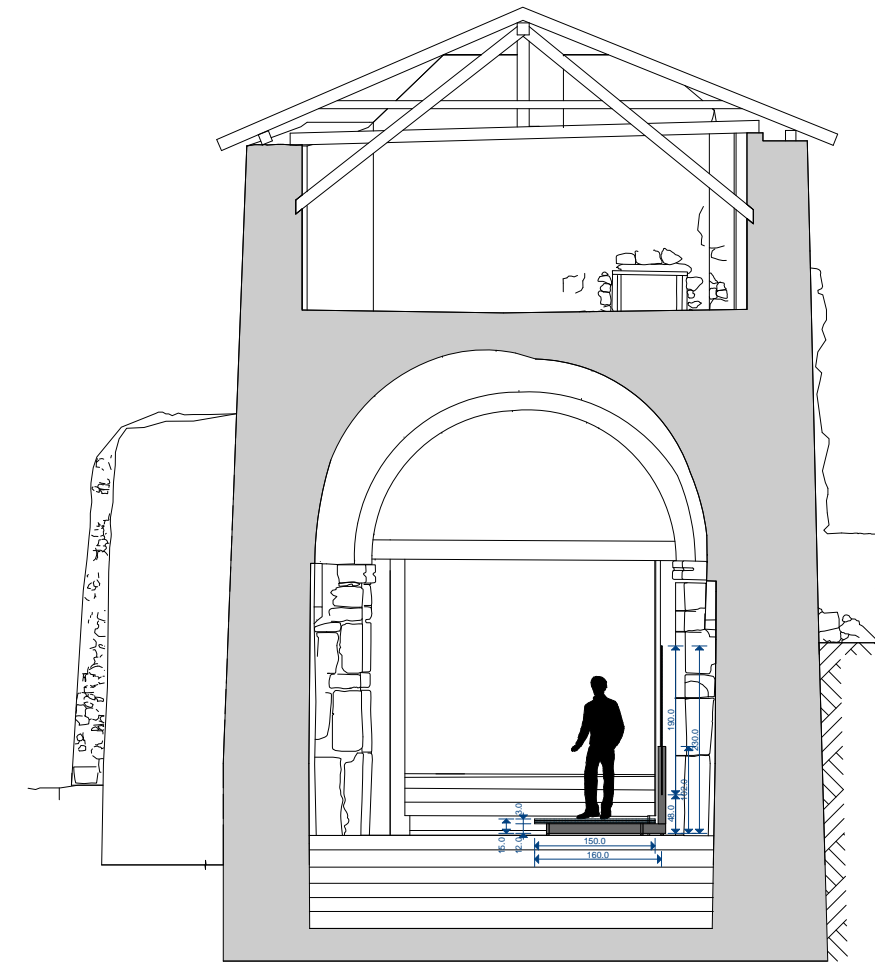
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- Point
- wall
- Electricity pole
- Stone fence
- Support wall
- Fence
- Tap
- Stone non-dwelling building
- Cemetery
- Bush
- Vineyard
- Spring
- Church
- Light
- Traffic sign

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 Gelati Monastery, roofing of archaeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich			10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Zoning and movement plan
				5

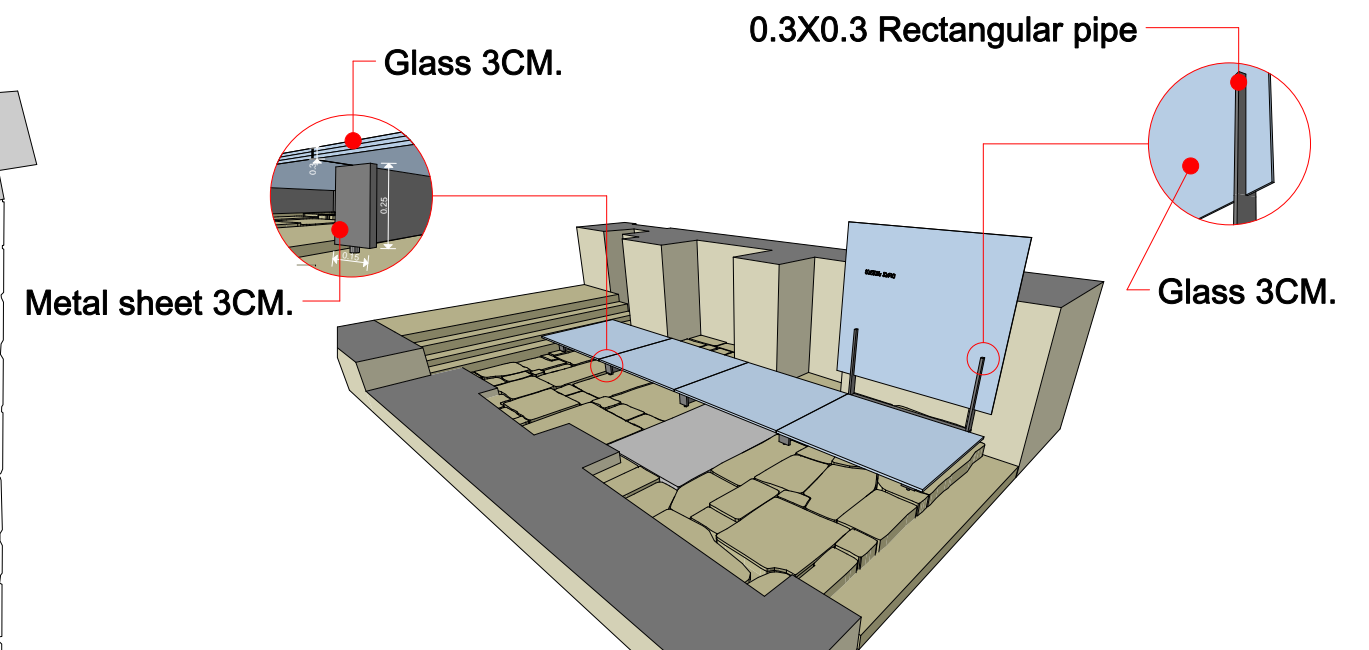
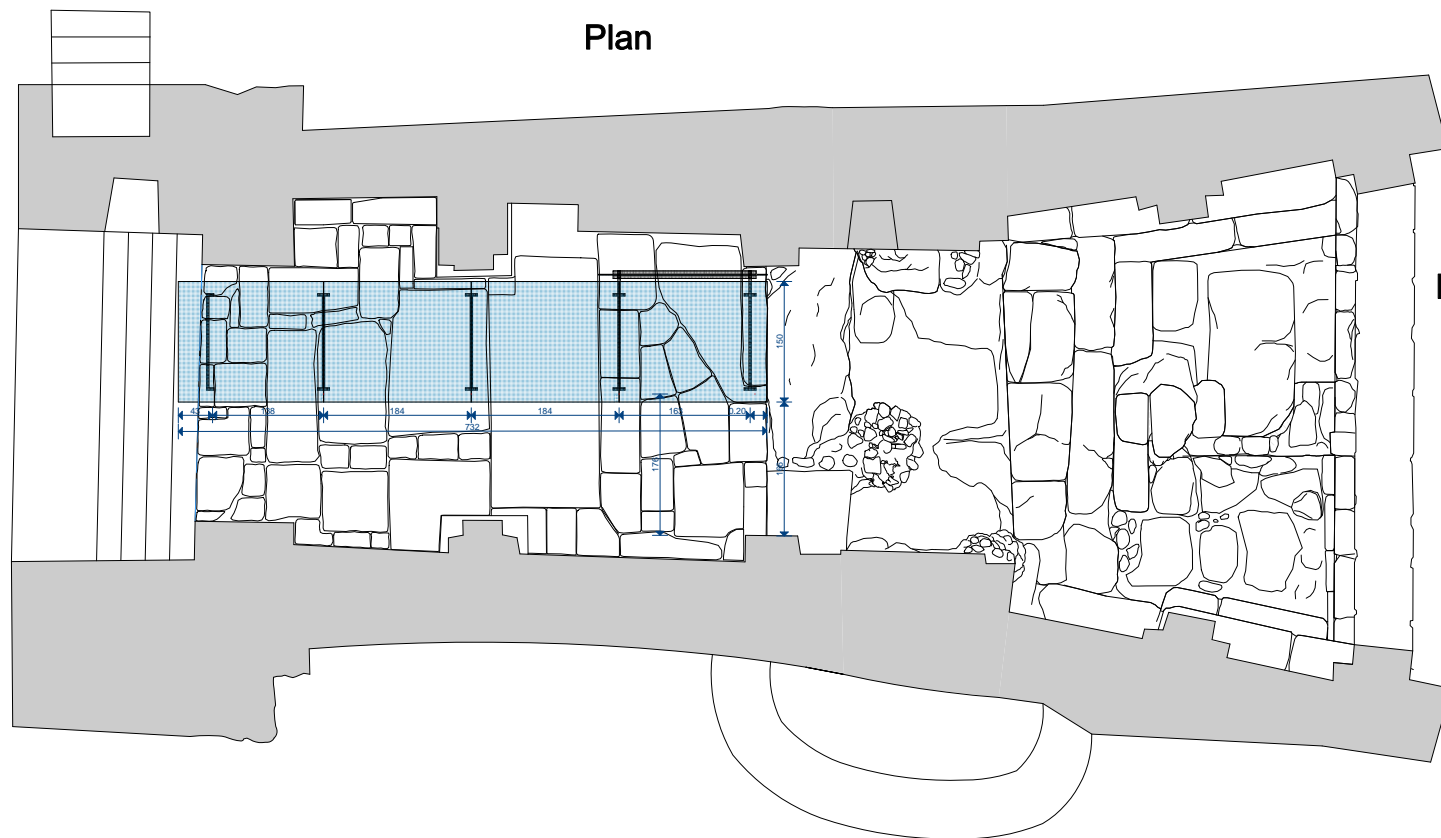
Section 1-1



Section 2-2

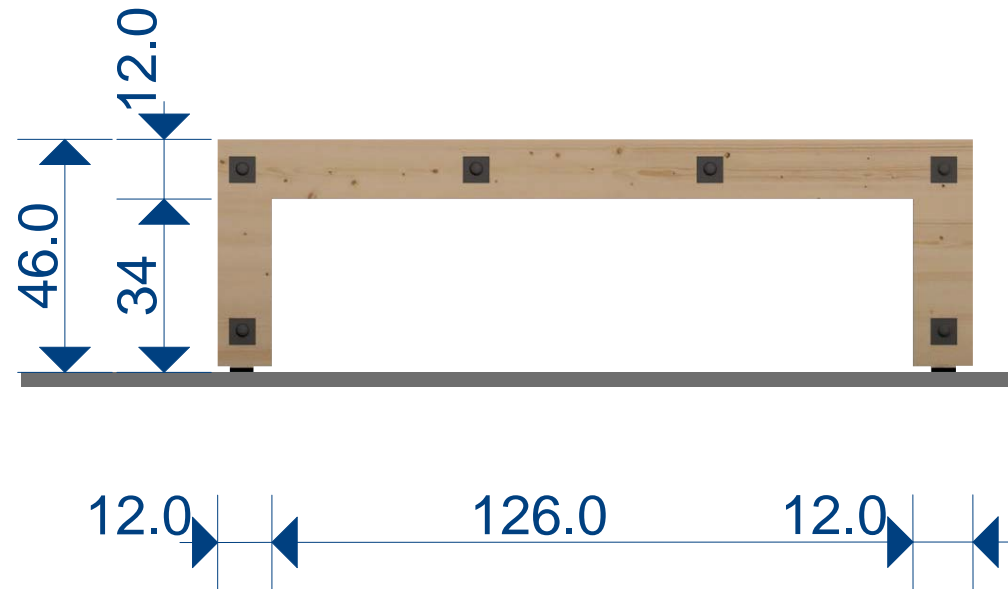


Plan

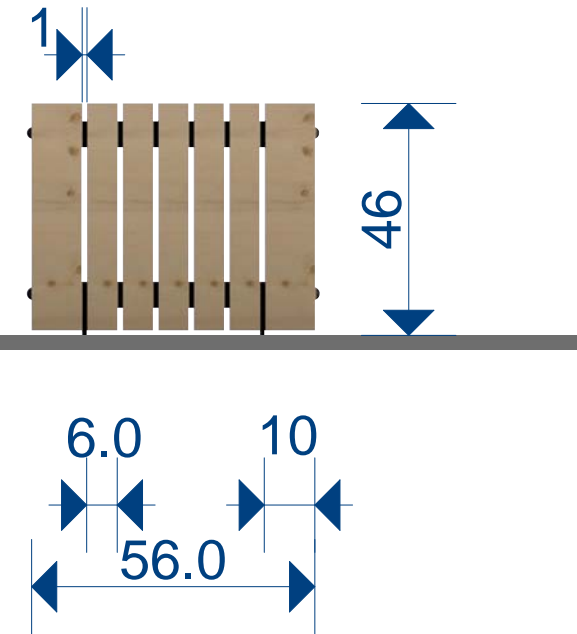


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>	 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich	<i>[Signature]</i>		East gate - Metal and glass protective construction

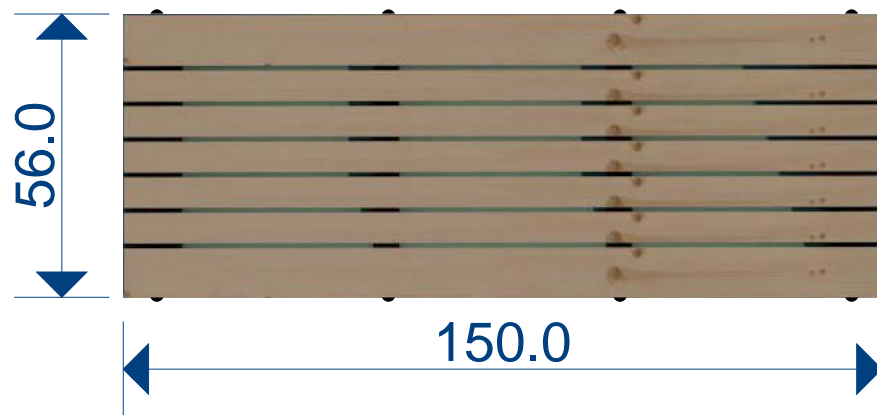
Front view



Left view

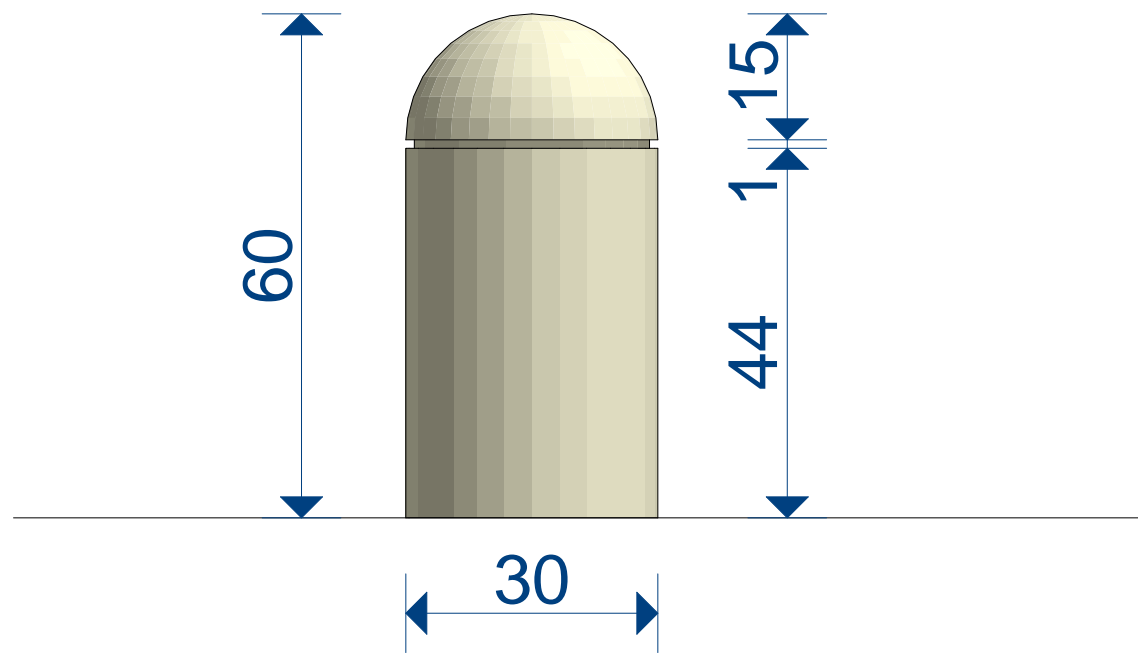


Top view

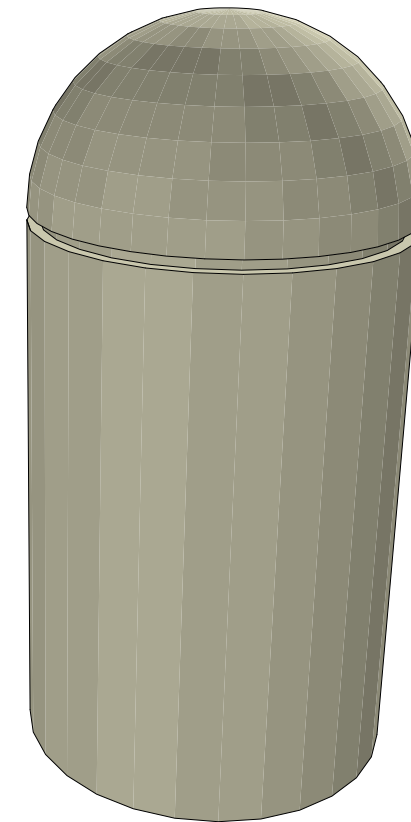
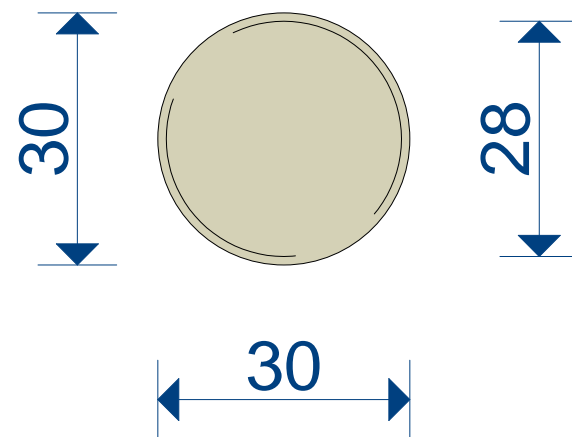


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Chairs 15 PC.

Front view

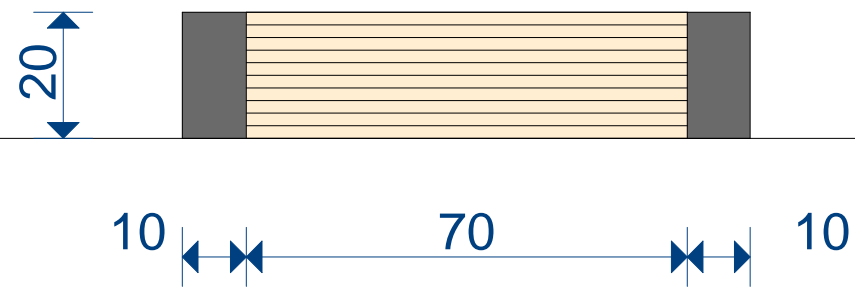


Top view

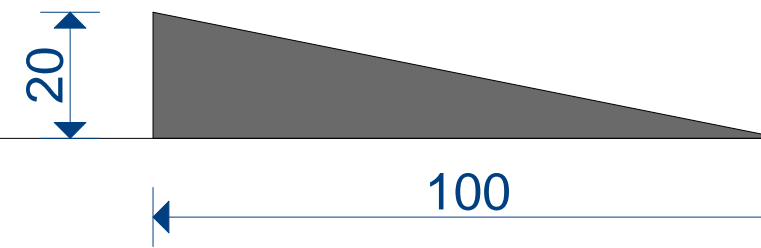


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archaeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Stone barriers 10 PC.	7

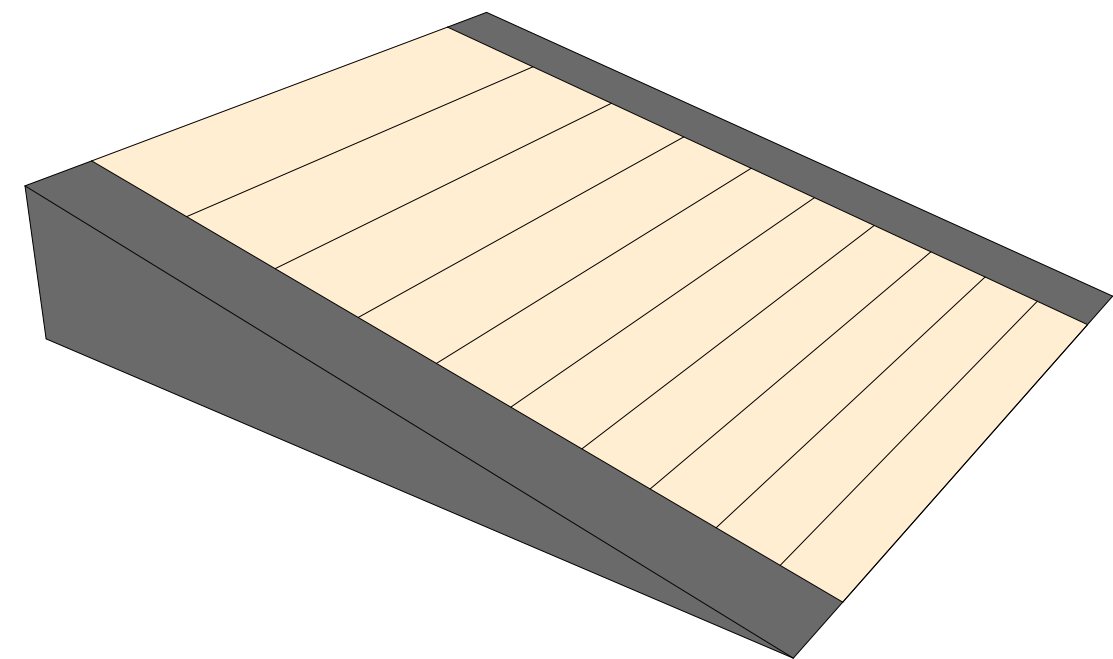
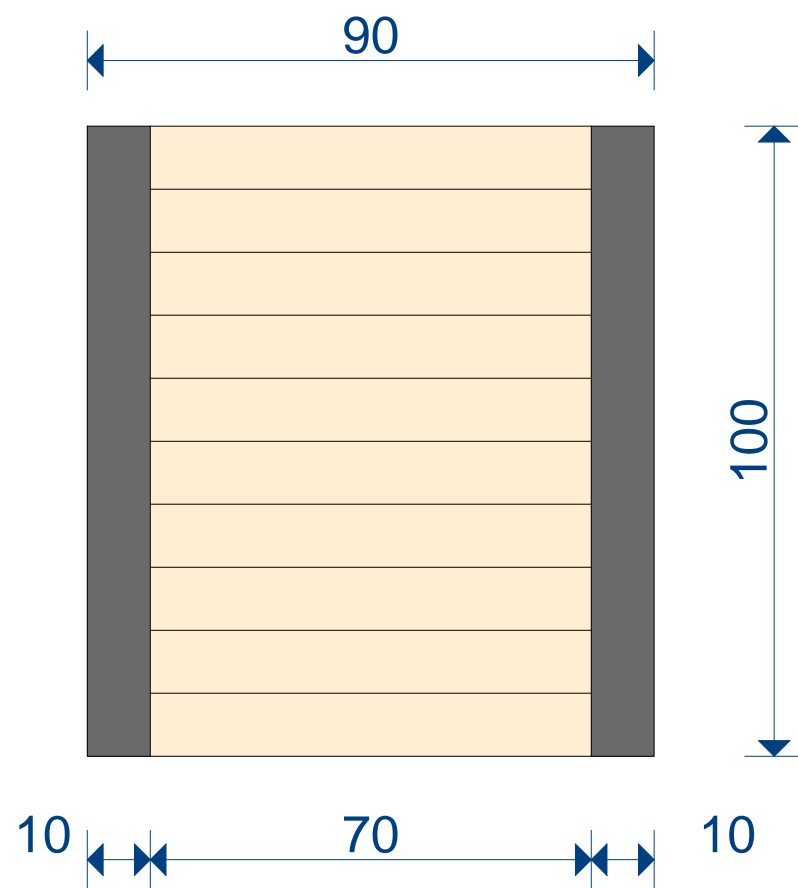
Front view



Left view

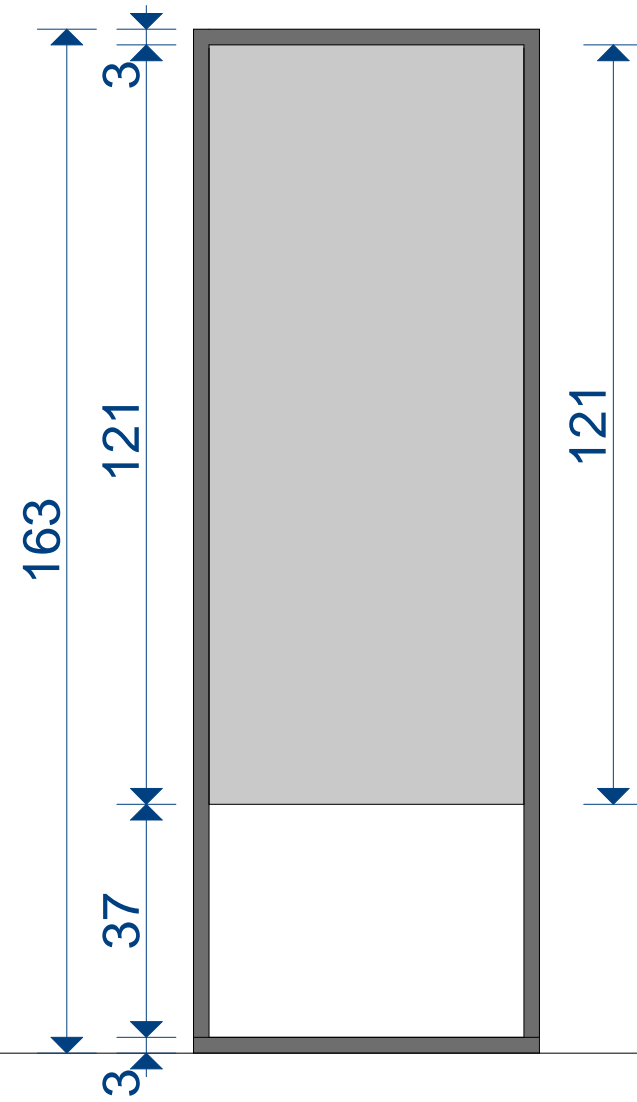


Top view

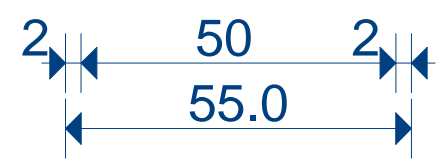
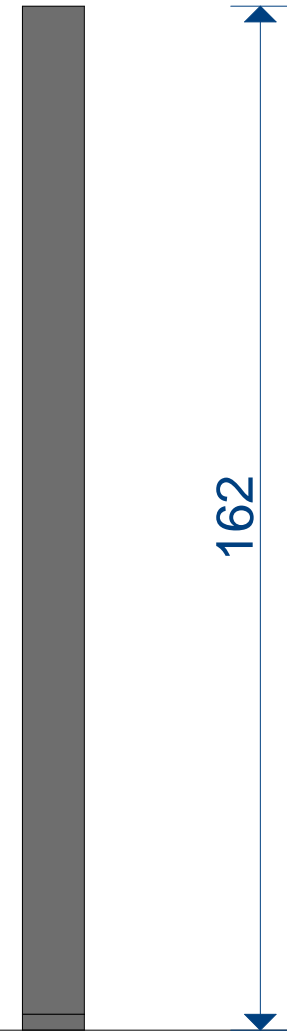


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Ramps 10 PC.

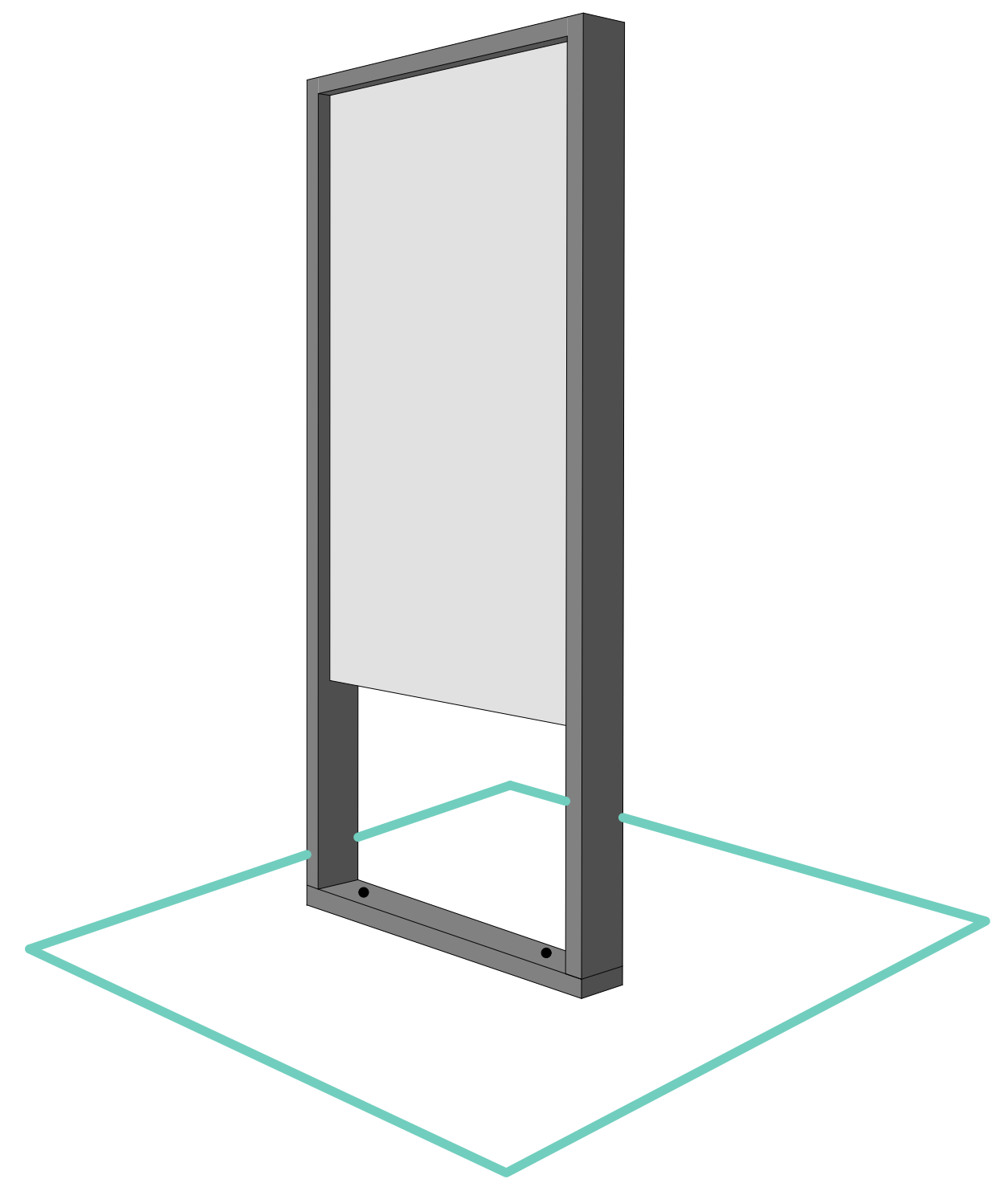
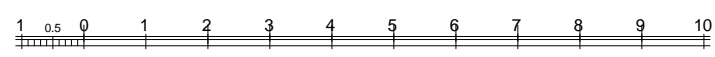
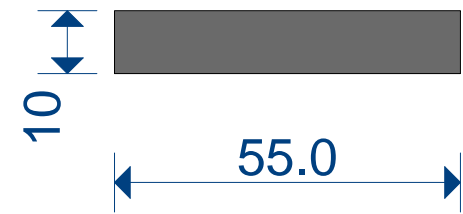
Front view



Left view

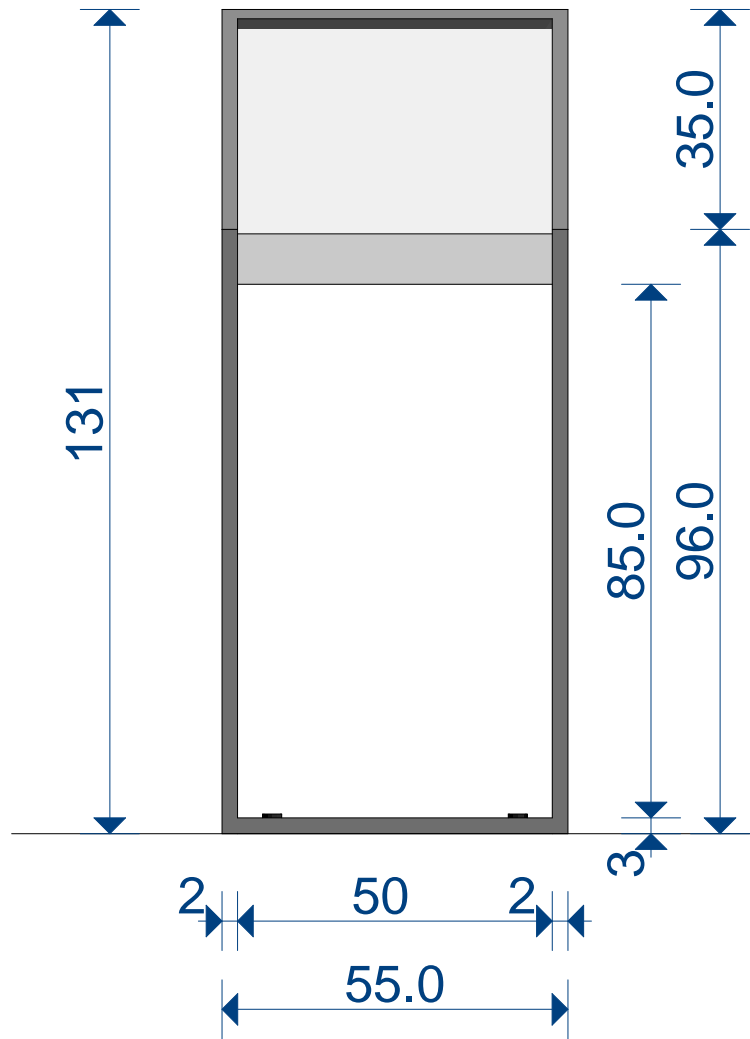


Top view

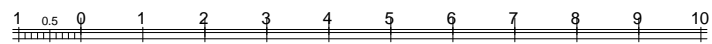
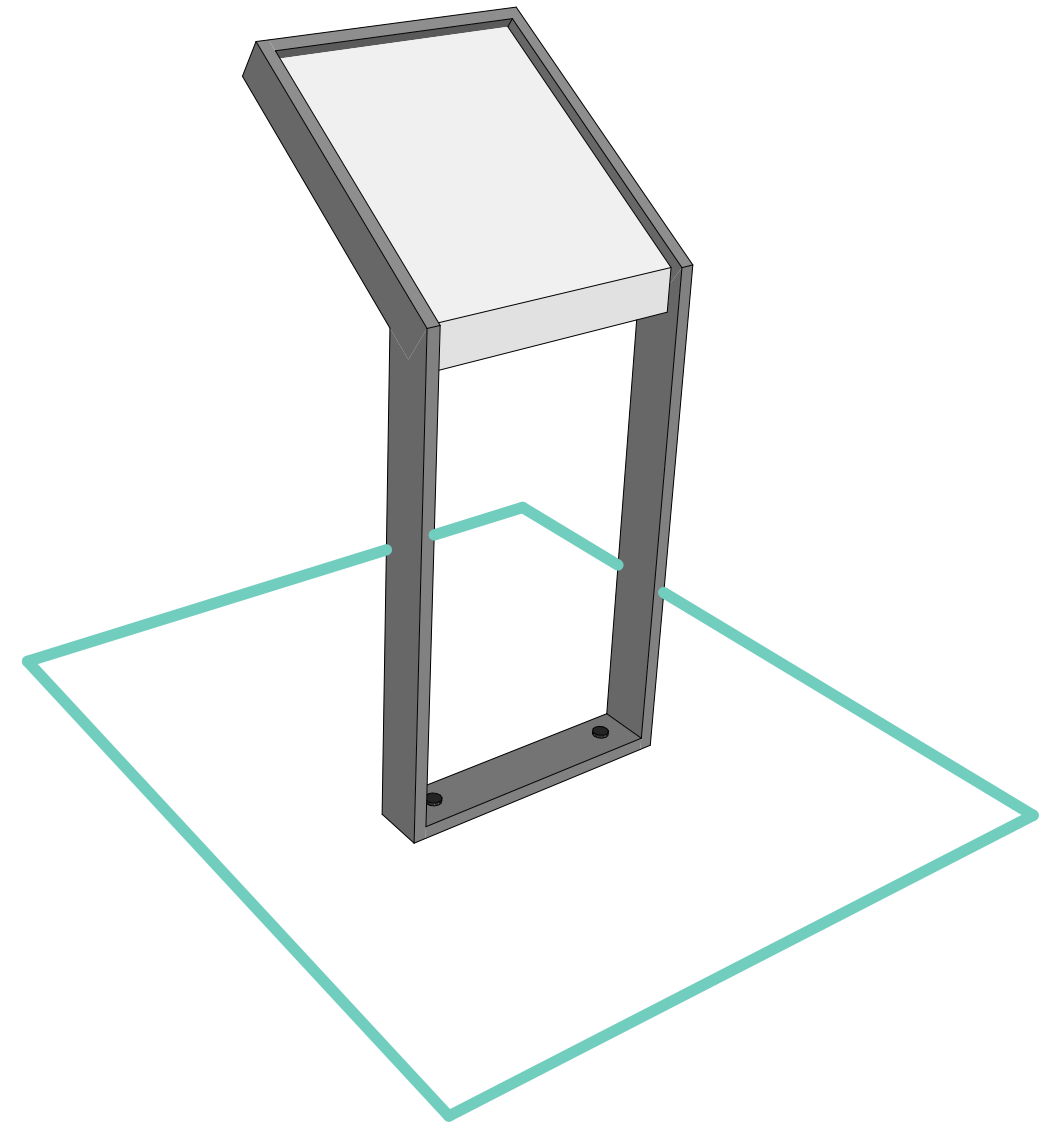
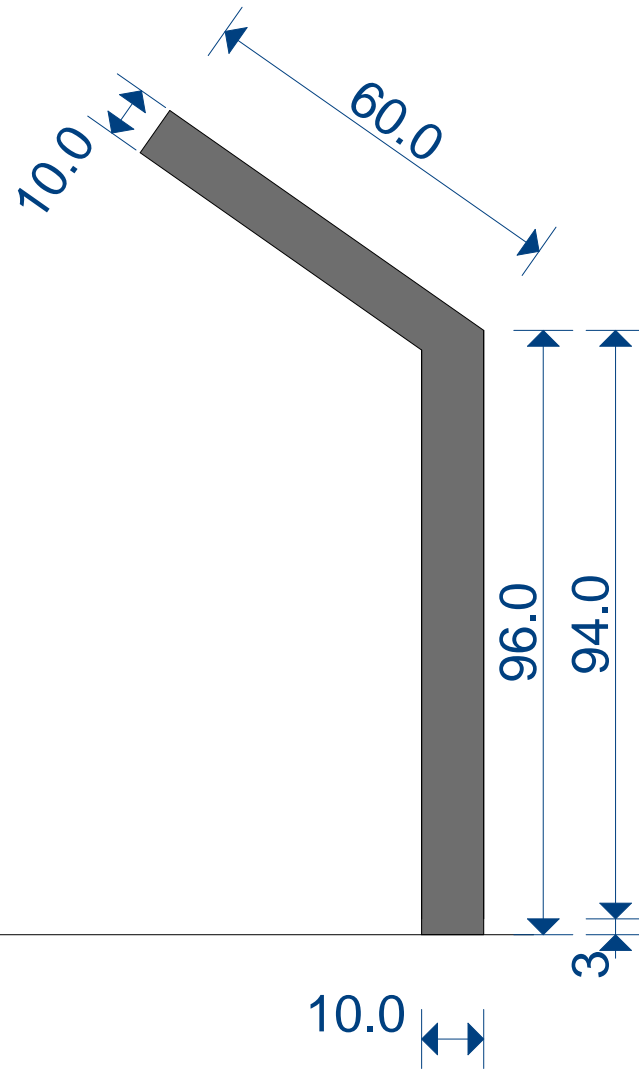


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Information banners №1 – 20 PC.	9

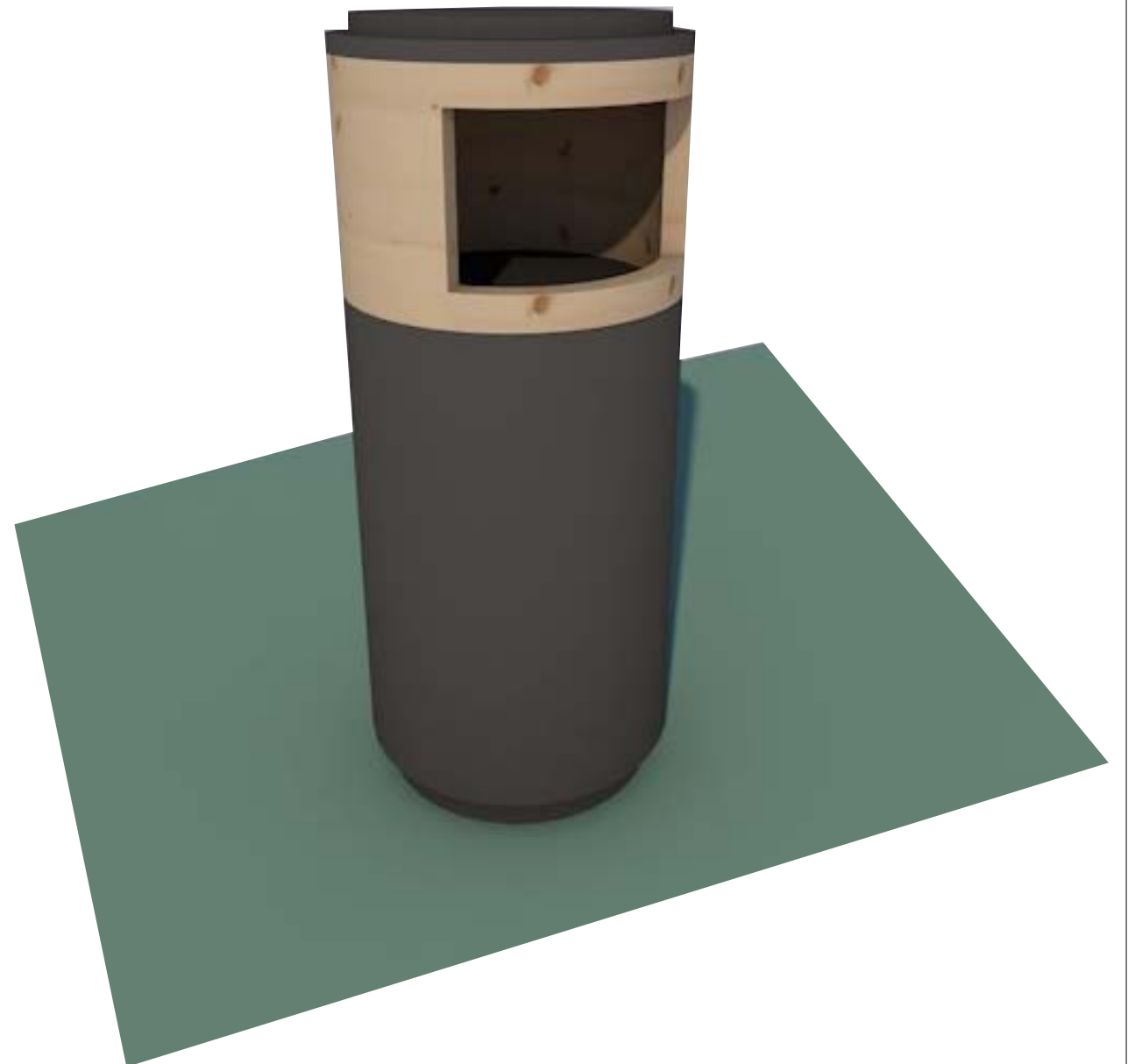
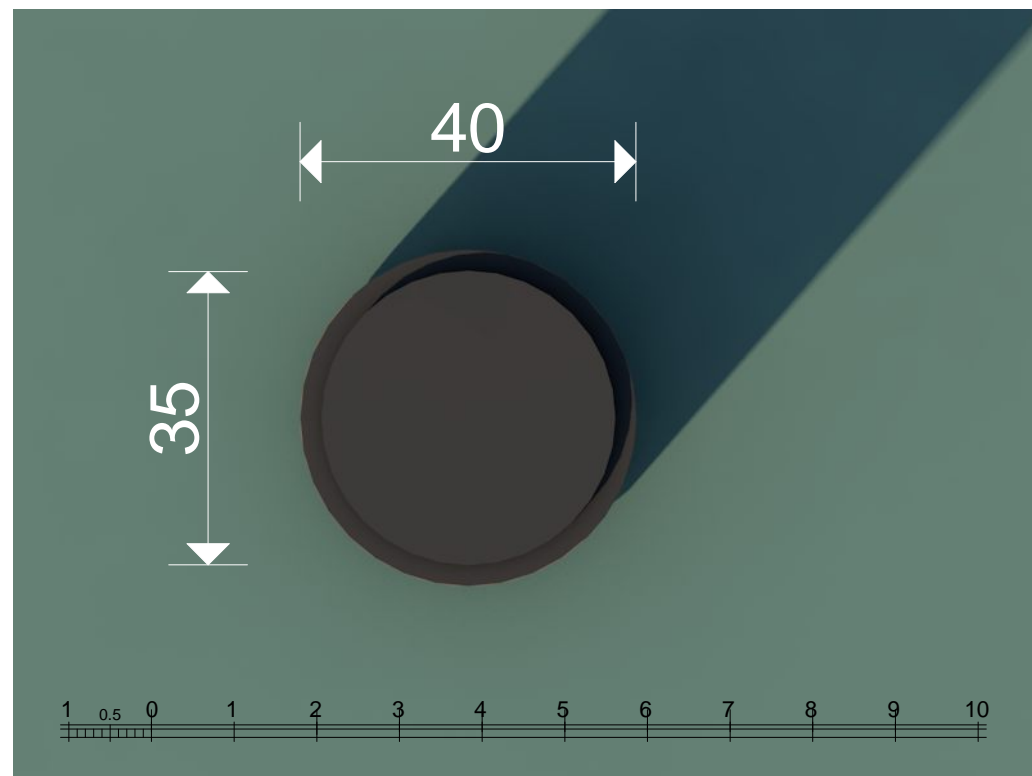
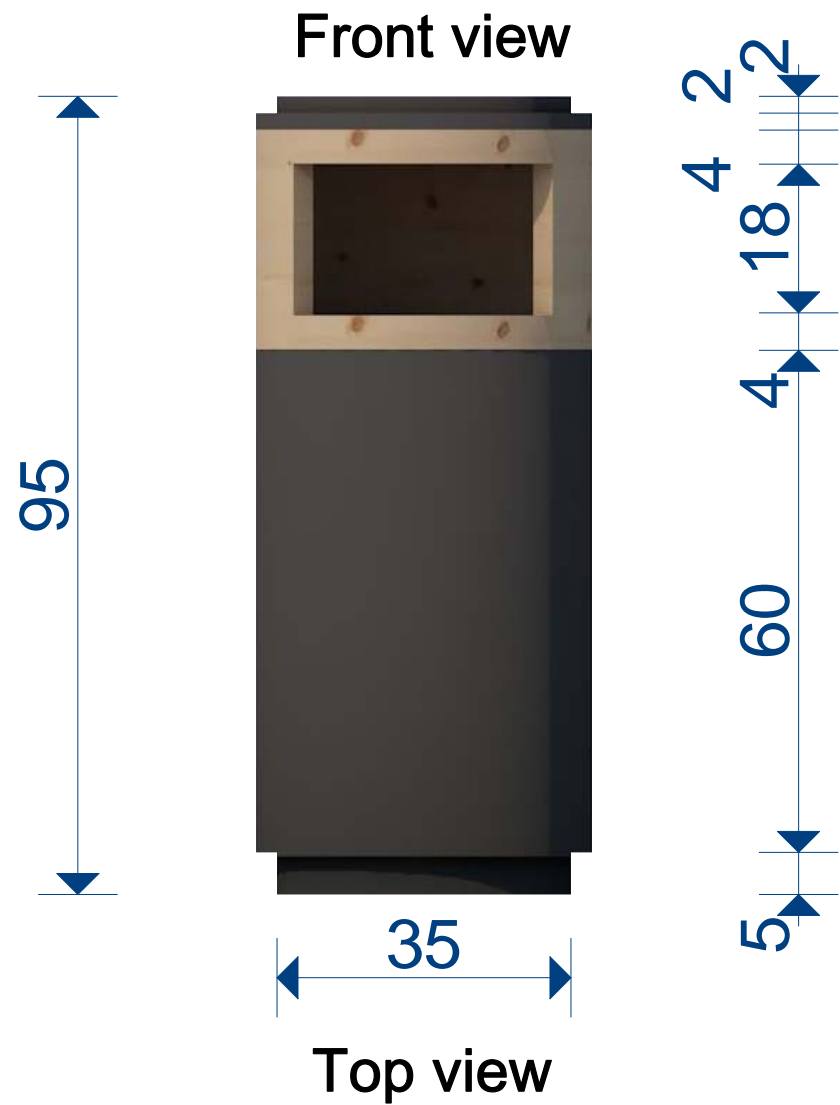
Front view



Left view

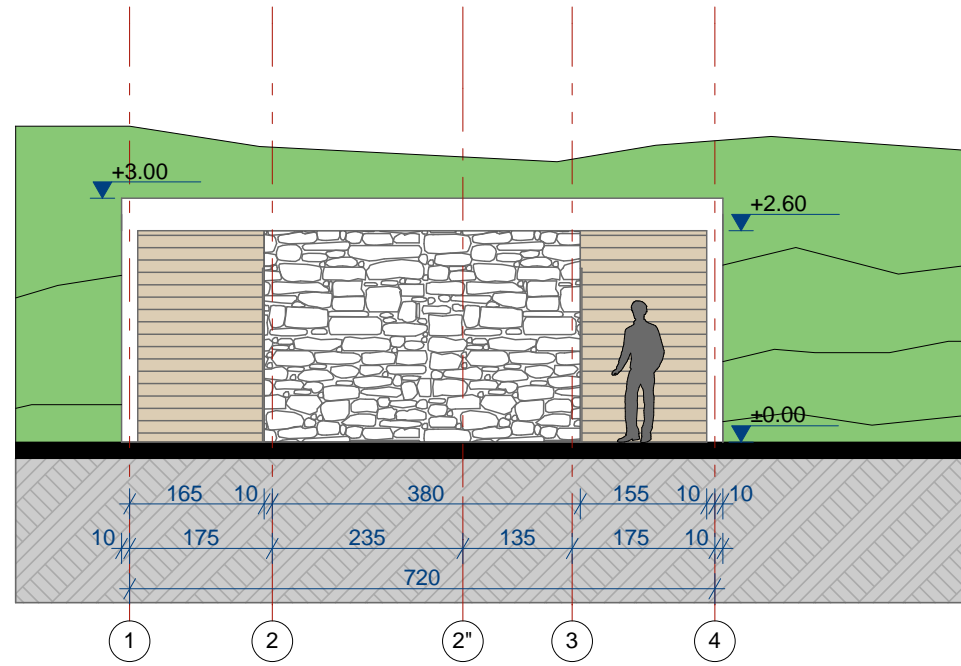


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Information banners №2 — 12 PC.	10

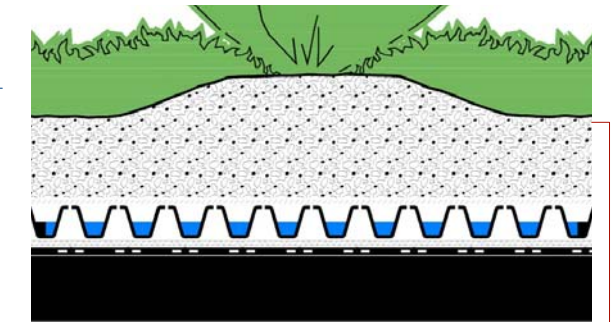
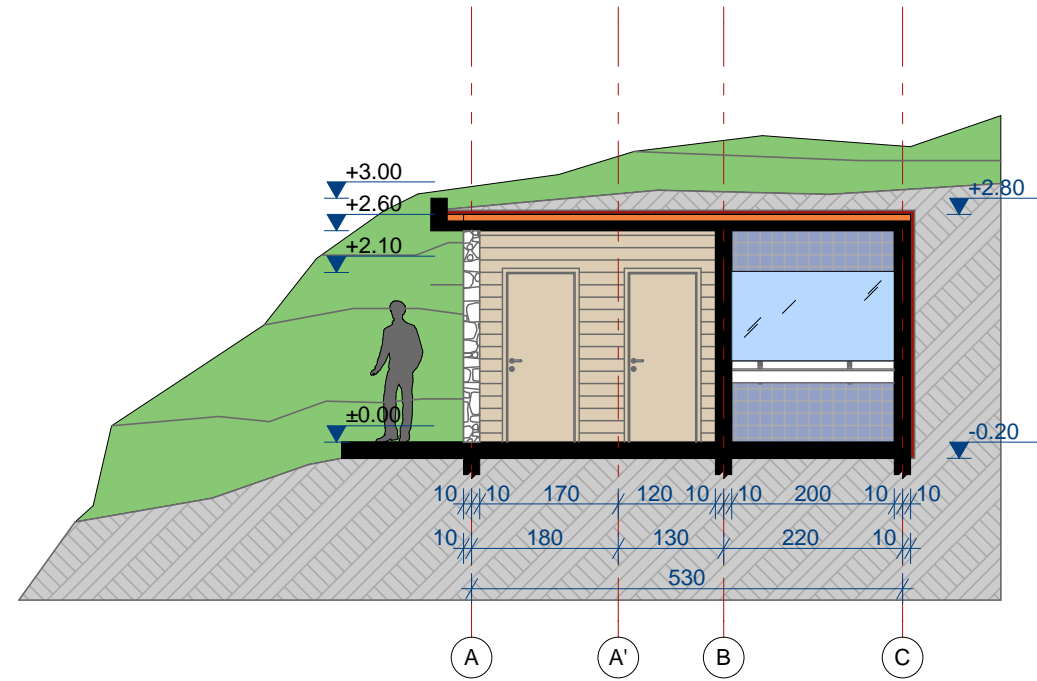


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archaeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Garbage bins 15 PC.	11

Fasade

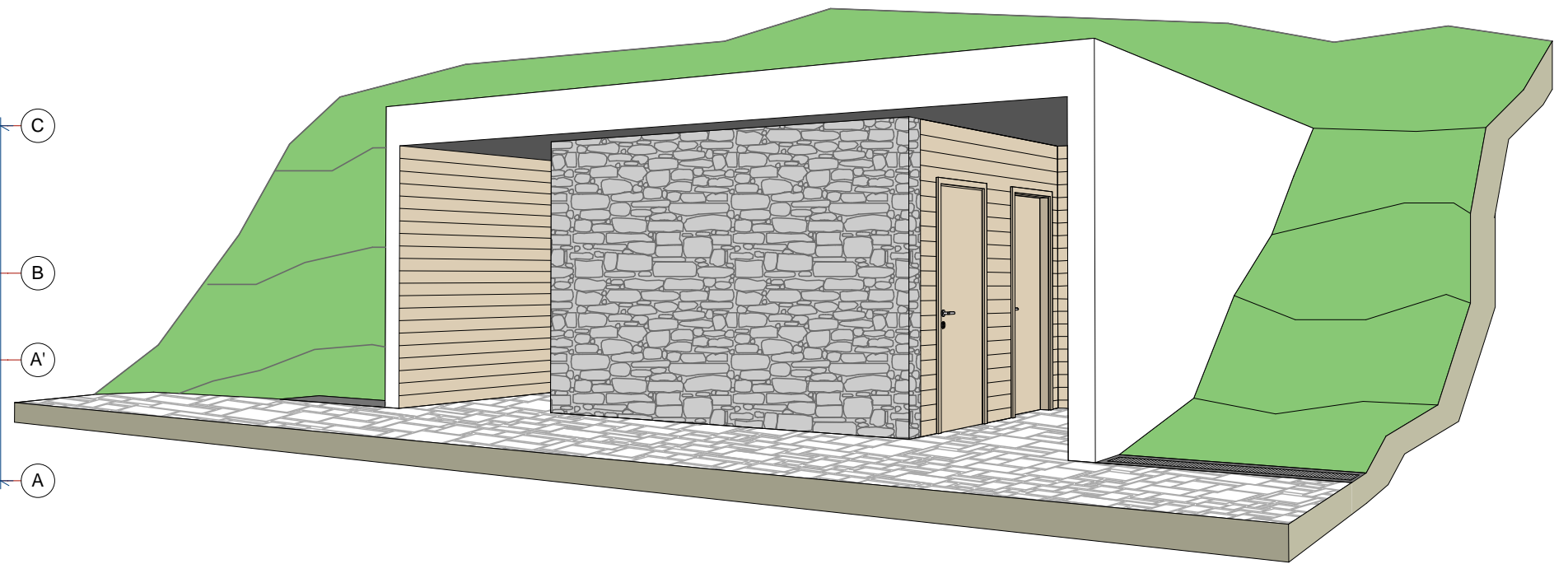
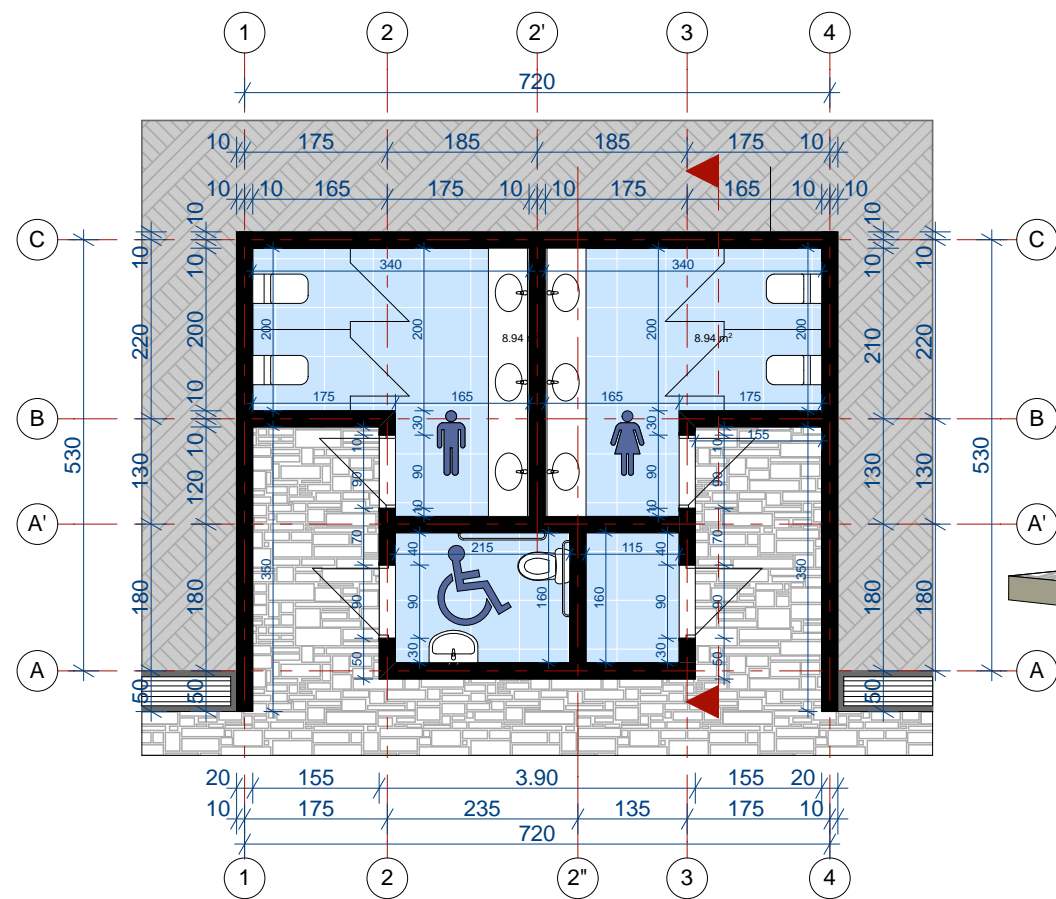


Saction



- Grass
- Sand
- Filter
- Drainage
- Protective layer
- Roofing slab

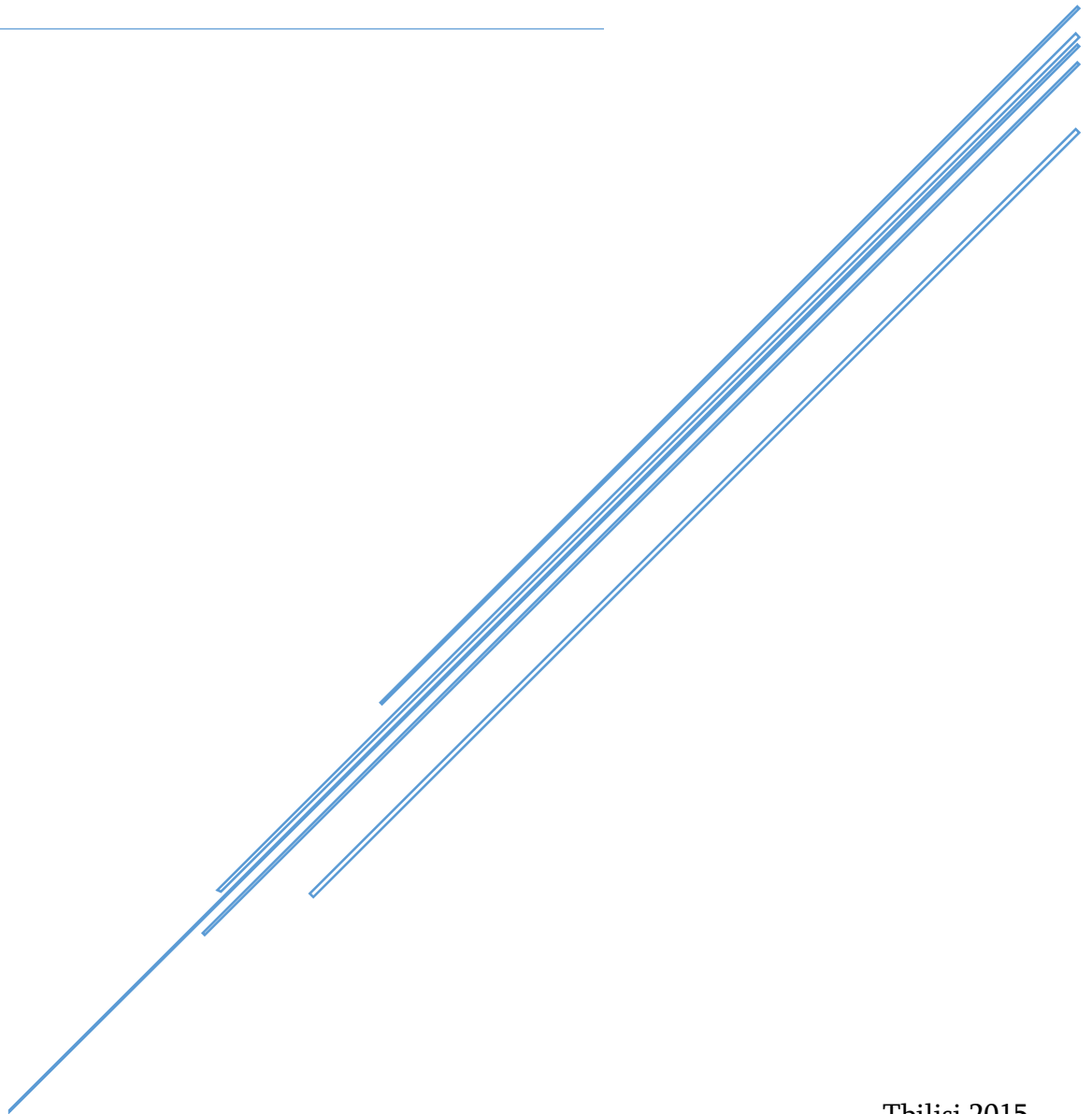
Plan



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>	 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>Georgian Heritage</small>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich	<i>[Signature]</i>		Project of new WC

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photomontage



Tbilisi 2015









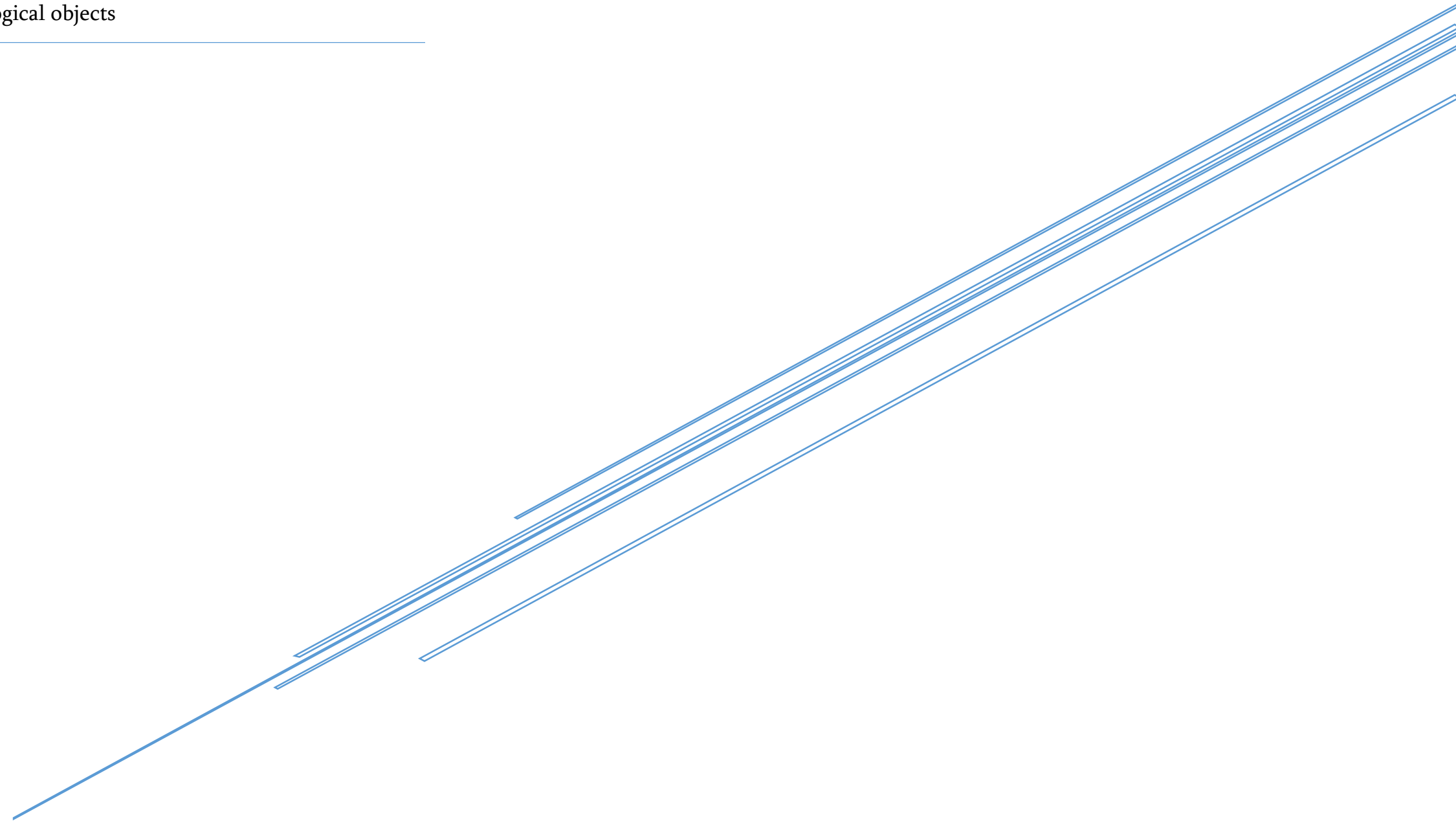






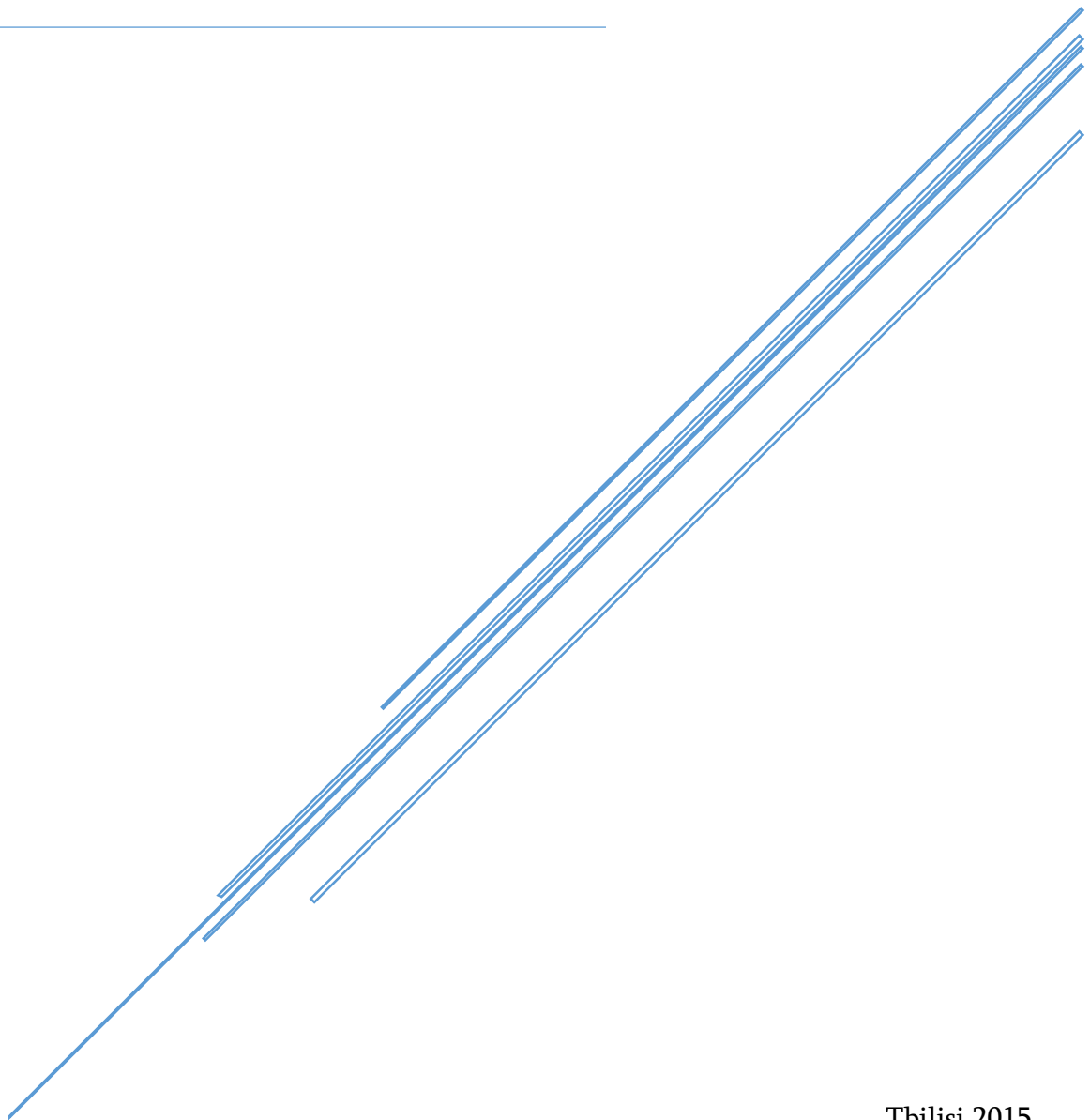
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Conservation project of
archaeological objects



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Explanation letter



Site Location:

Archeological site is located on the territory of the monastic complex Gelati which belongs to the municipality of Tkibuli, Georgia.

Description of the site:

Based on the written references, bibliography, epigraphic documents, archive information and the stratigraphy of the site, which was established after the work in 2007-2008 was undertaken, it was possible to distinguish different chronological layers what was related to the several issues:

1. Written references both Georgian and international, regarding the Gelati Monastery, are very little and even the existing documents do not describe each building separately inside the complex. Moreover, these type of documents belong to 18th-19th centuries, and at this time lower levels of the site, excavated in 2007-2008, were already covered with ruins and layer of soil.
2. Most of the building layers found in the excavated part are partially or completely covering, damaging or in best case significantly changing appearance of the buildings positioned on the lower levels which by itself makes it complicated to distinguish given layers either stratigraphically or chronologically.
3. In 2007-2008 12th -18th centuries ceramic artifacts were found. Both glazed and unglazed building materials as well as kitchen and table earthenware are mainly present. Because these artifacts cannot be clearly distinguished chronologically they cannot be used a strong indication for distinguishing archeological levels. Moreover, after intensive building works layers commonly were damaged, dislocated and so, often it is not possible to find artifacts.

Despite issues mentioned above it was still possible to date one part of the building layers quite precisely and give an approximate dates to the other parts. However, undated layer is presented as well. Characterization of those layers was done from below and up in the stratigraphic order:

First building layer has signs of fire and of being demolished which could be associated with foray of Selim-khan in 1510 and so, first layer can be dated between 13th and 16th centuries.

On the following phase passage way is fundamentally remade: roofing is arched, big part of which is perfectly preserved. During the same phase areas connected to the passage way become more narrow as well the stepped pave and opening placed on its end and leading towards courtyard. Constructions done during this stage could be related to the huge restoration work undertaken by King Bagrat III (1510-1565) at Gelati.

On the third stage, first floor of the Academy (renovated during the reign of Bagrat III), cellar with clay pitchers, a door to go from the cellar to the passage way and passageway by itself are closed up. On the place of nonfunctional and full of ruins spaces cellar with pitchers is presented. The vaulted space- natural refrigerator found in the interior north-east corner of the Academy in 2008 seems to be belonging to the same period. All the monuments from this period presumably can be dated as the middle of the 17th century.

The following 4th layer is present with 7 small sized pitchers and clay oven for baking bread. On the same layer were found fragments of the stone mortar and pestle. According to archeological materials this layer is dated as 18th century.

The upper 5th layer is present with the fragments of the buildings which were built up with mud brick. Plans of two buildings were seen: first one is built up with reused stones and mud brick (measures of the interior 2.6x4.2 m) with rectangular door in the south wall. Second building is built in the similar way, but is preserved very fragmentally. This layer is dated as 19th century. On the archival image from 1860's in this part are visible one floored houses with the lime washed facades and balconies with wood shingles gabled roof.

The drainpipes which are made of clay material and positioned in the clefts of a cliff should belong to the first and second layers.

During the rehabilitation work of the main gate of the Academy were found remains of the initial gate. These remains are present as two 2,5 m width, parallel walls which are only presented as fragmental remains and belong to the unexcavated part.

Condition:

Monument, after the undertaken work such as cleaning has been completed is in a need of an additional work as superficial masonry stones and/or tiles are moved off and in the certain areas cracks are presented. Also are damaged the stone architrave, arches and the vault which needs emergency stabilization treatments. Damaged are upper parts of pitchers and clay oven. The mortar is weathered because of which it is missing between some of the masonry stones.

Work which needs to be undertaken on site:

The following project considers: injection in the cracks, cleaning of moved/dislocated masonry stones and tiles and putting them on the right places using lime based mortar. Stabilization, strengthening of the broken architrave stone and arched exits and the vault, injection and rehabilitation. Protective layer should be set up only on the top of the walls where there is no masonry anymore. Should be restored the starting stones of the arches for interpretation. Upper parts of pitchers should be adjusted. In order to organize the passageway the pavement should be made by the worked limestone laid on the sand, without mortar. Where it is possible (because of inclined surfaces) the ramps for disabled persons should be set.

Architect-restorer:

Nana Intskirveli

Archeologist:

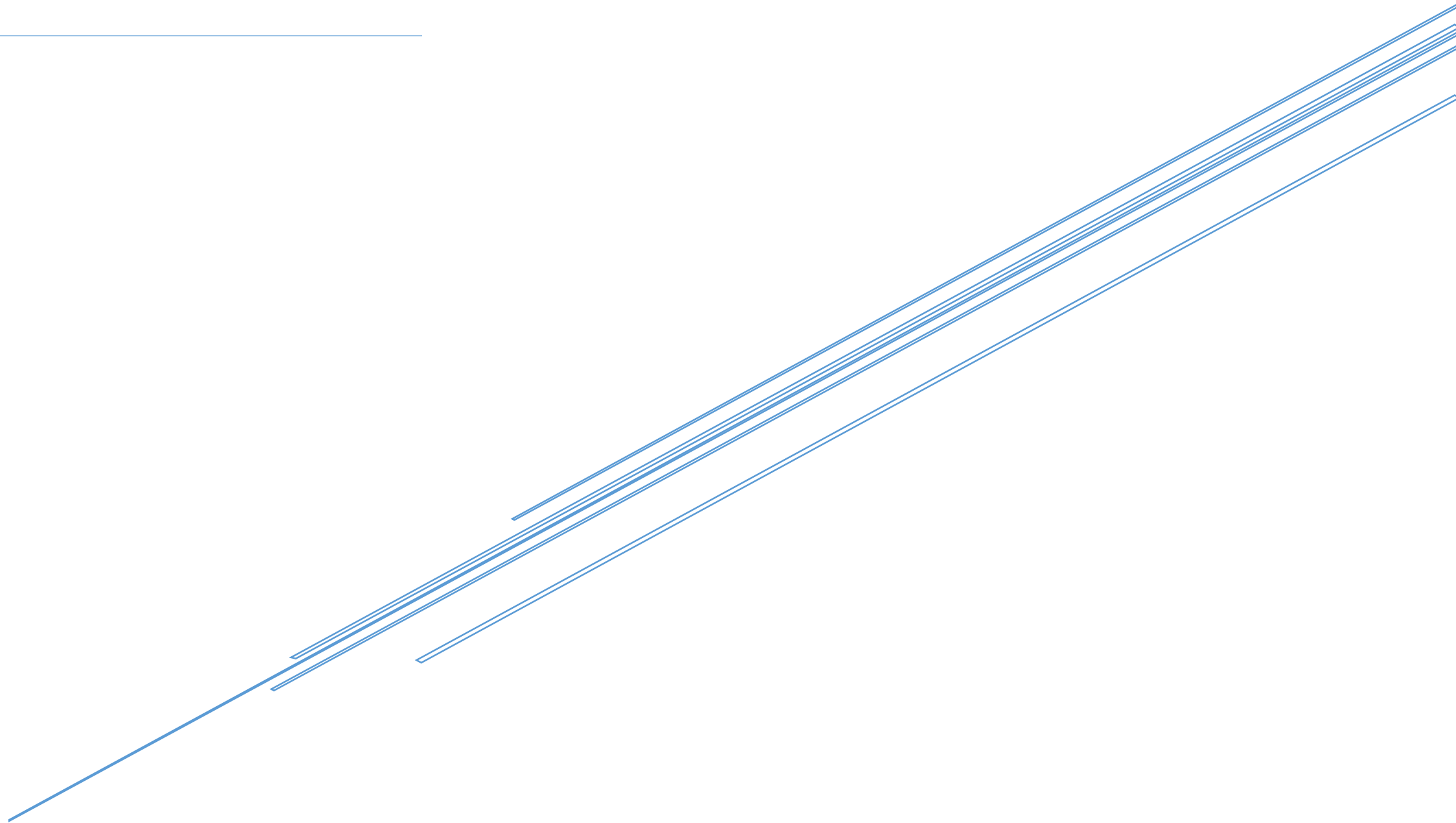
Roland Isakadze

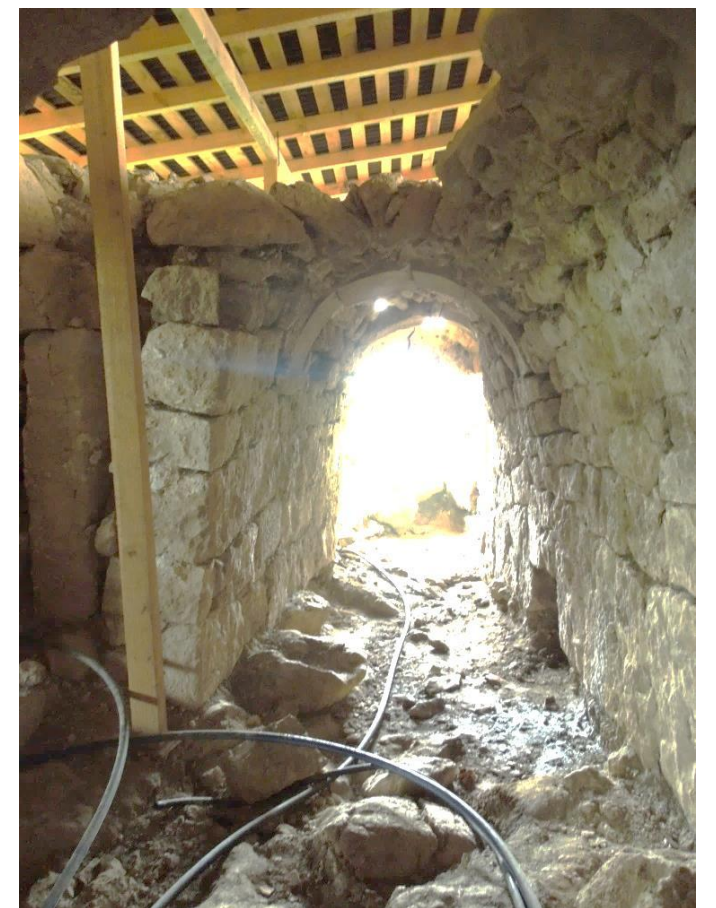
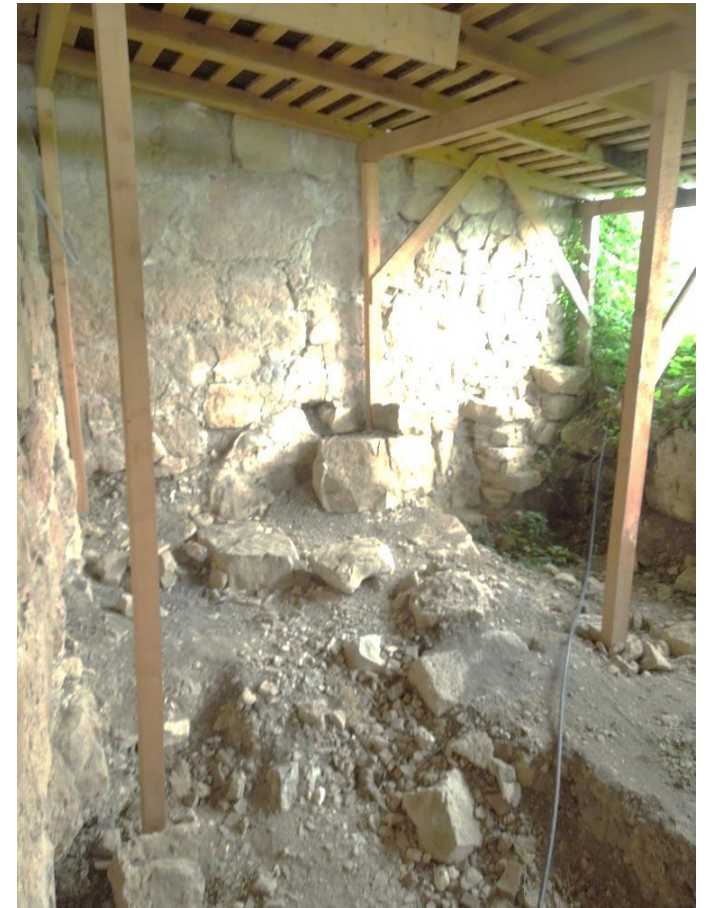
Archeologist:

Shalva Buadze

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photo fixing of objects

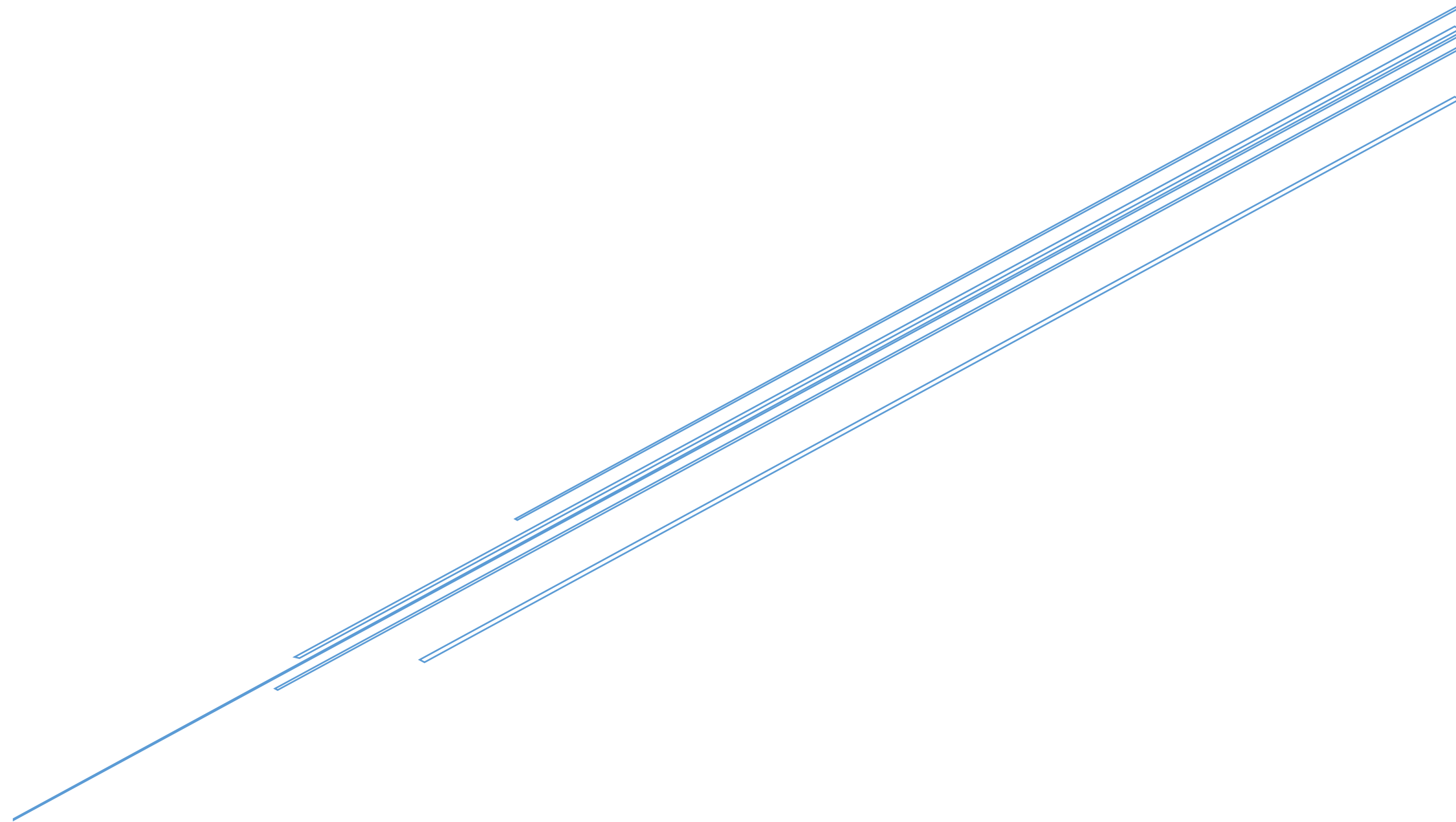


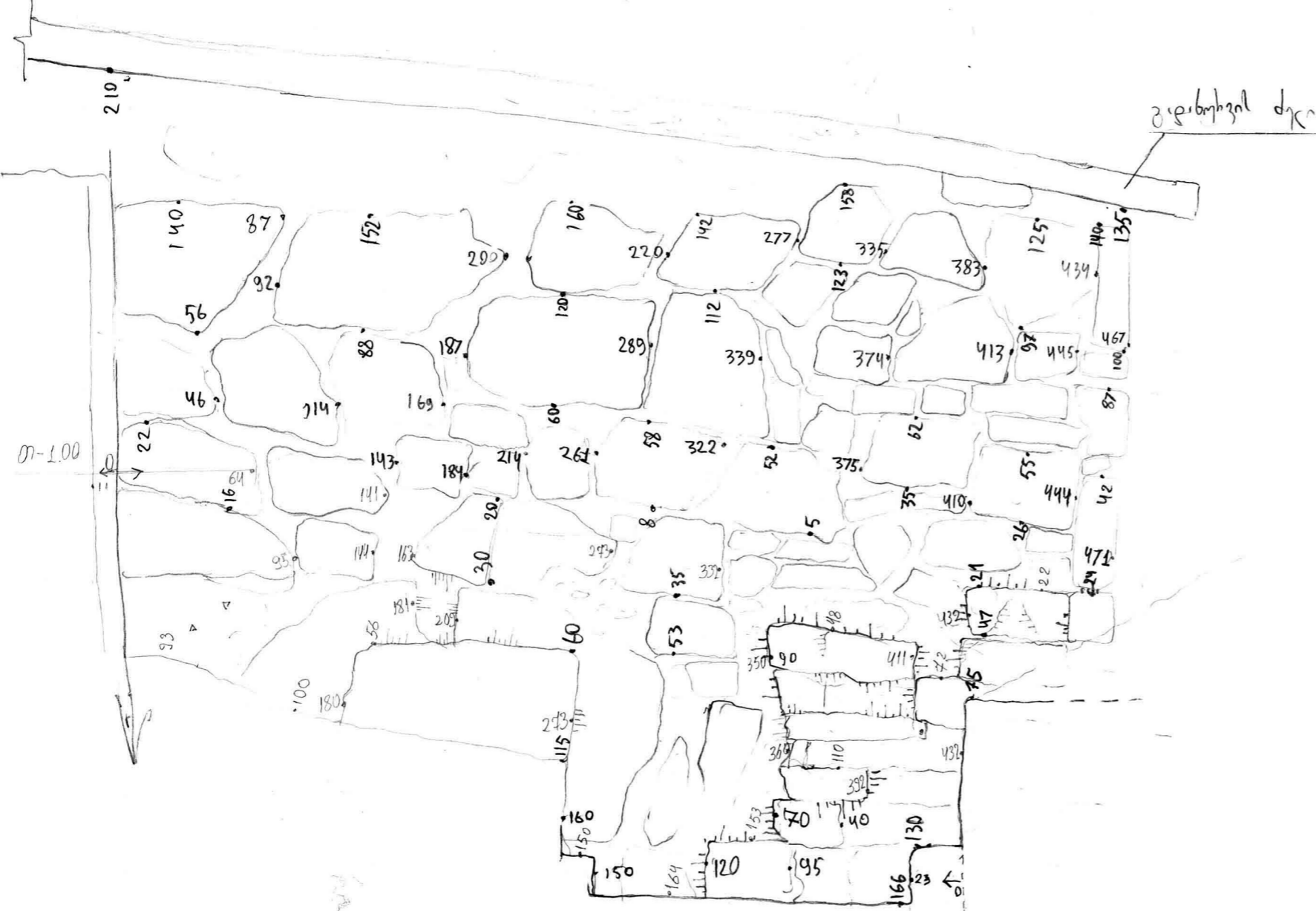
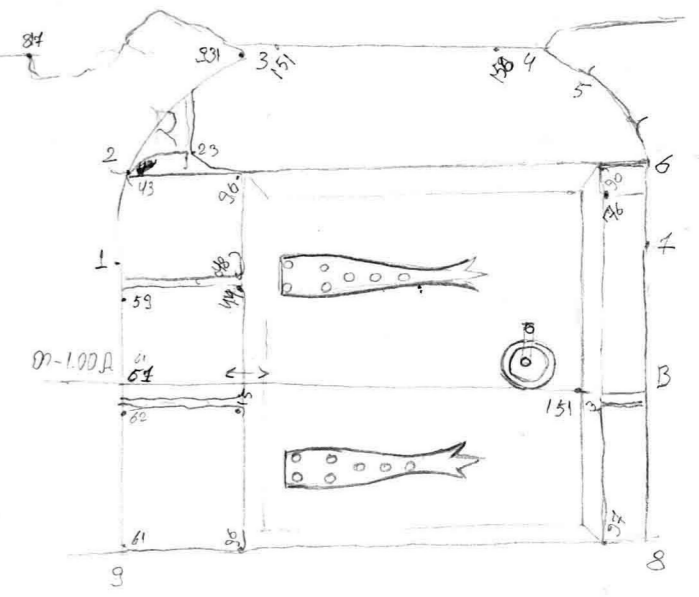
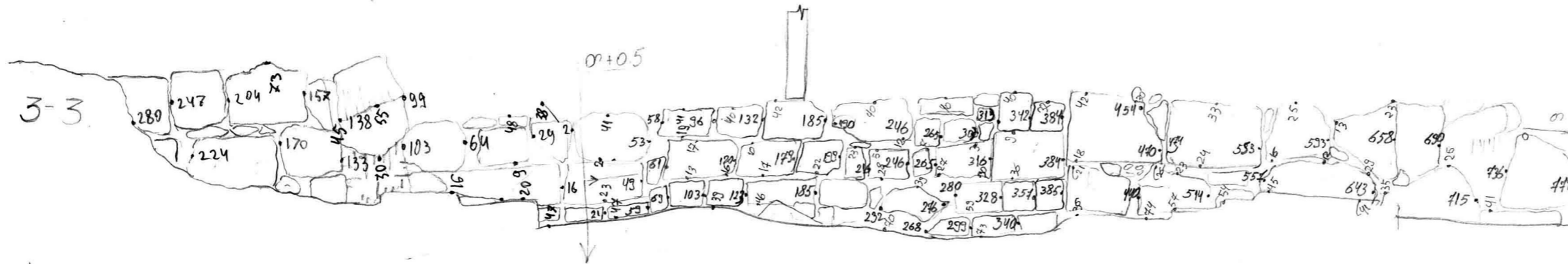




Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Field measurements (Appendix)





$L = 151$

	A	B
1	58	220
2	98	214
3	140	126
4	245	154
5	241	134
6	540	94
7	236	68
8	238	94
9	85	236

ნაზარდო: გ. უდგინიძე

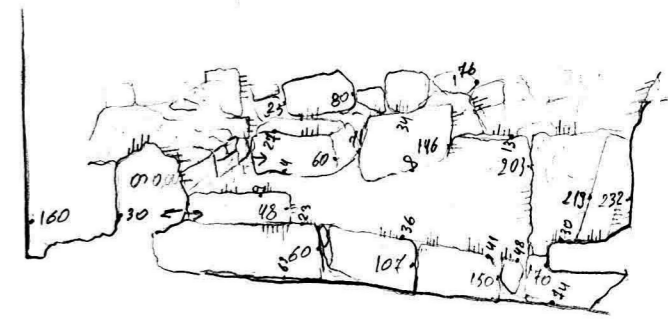
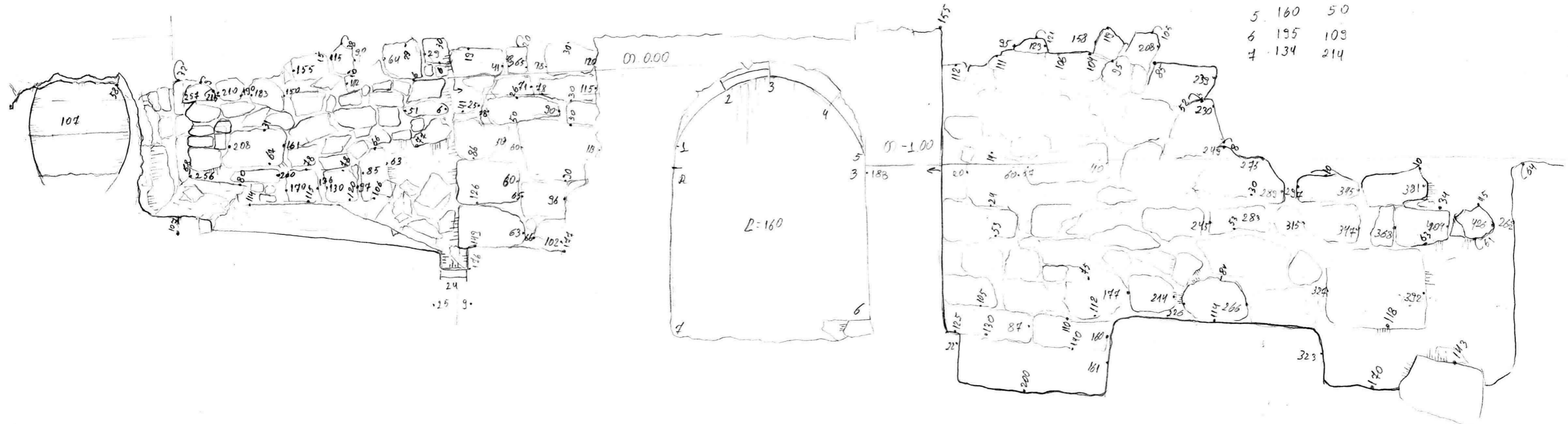


Рис. 1. З. 1. 1. 1. 1.



$D = 160$

	A	B
1	50.5	14 154
2	114	148
3	131	133
4	162	104
5	160	50
6	195	109
7	134	214

Բացարձակ: Գ. Յարմուկյան
 Տեղագր: Գ. Կարմիրյան, Գ. Կարմիրյան և Գ. Կարմիրյան

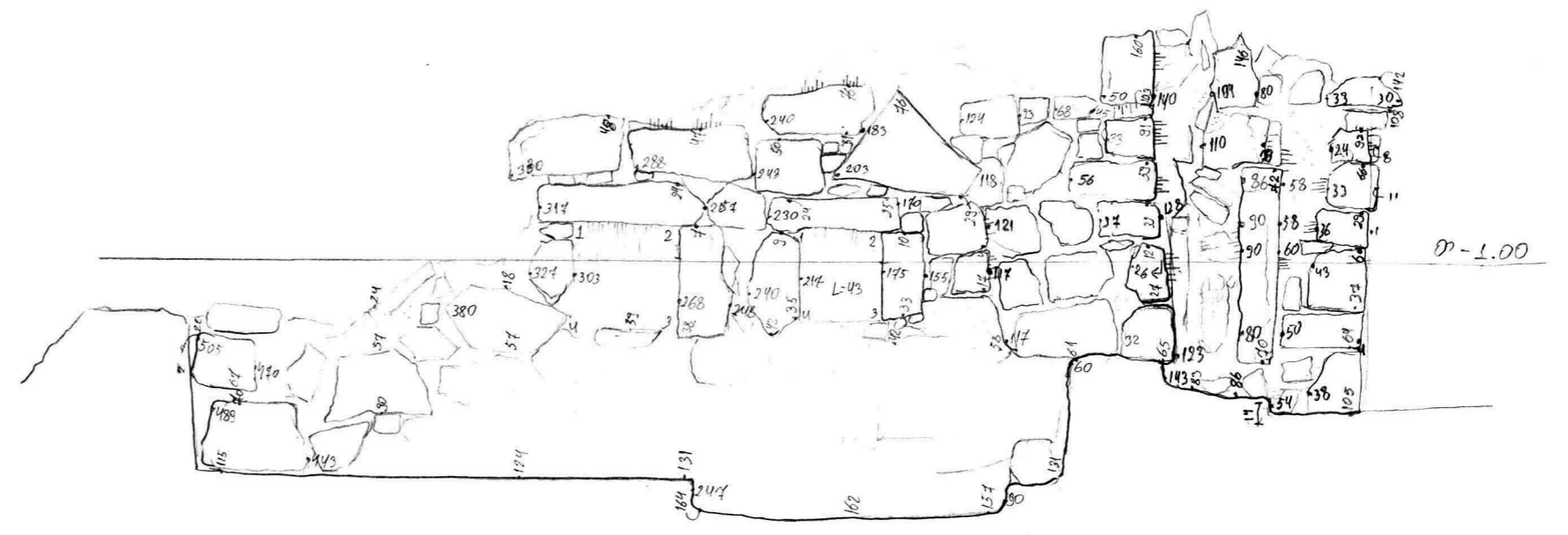
L = 39

ა	ბ
1 0.5	40
2 40	6
3 54	37.5
4 34	55

L = 43

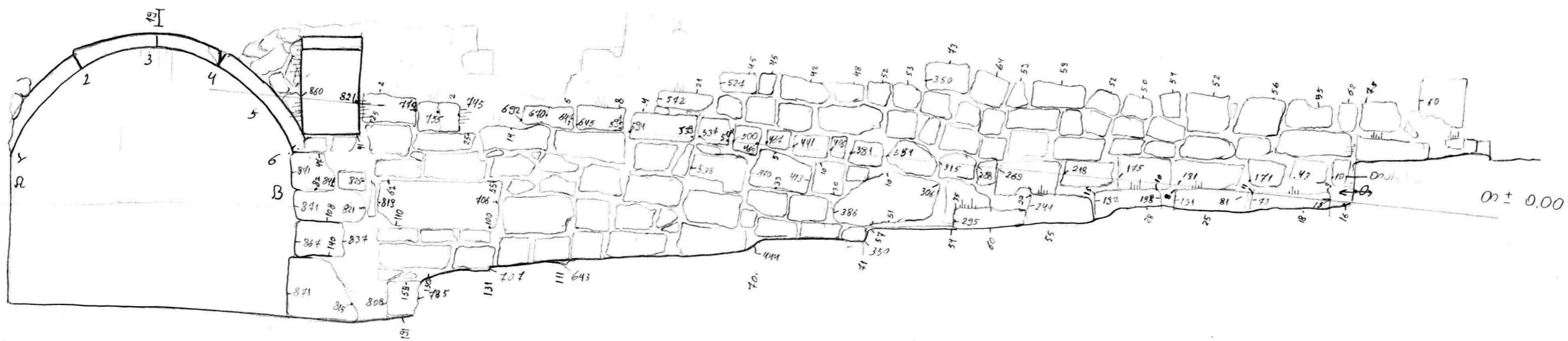
ა	ბ
1 8	46
2 46	10
3 56	33
4 34	53

4-4



ბინის სურათი

Figure 4-4



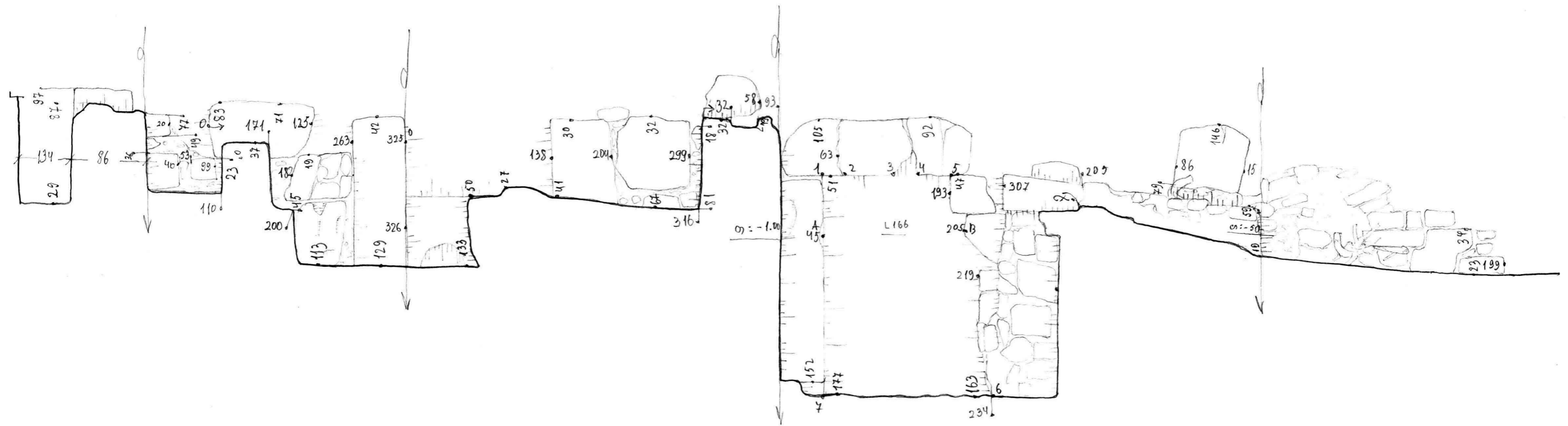
L = 191

A	B
1.35	195
2.120	163
3.142	146
4.170	123
5.186	92
6.197	53

Handwritten notes in Armenian script, likely providing a description or legend for the plan. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but appears to contain technical details related to the drawing.

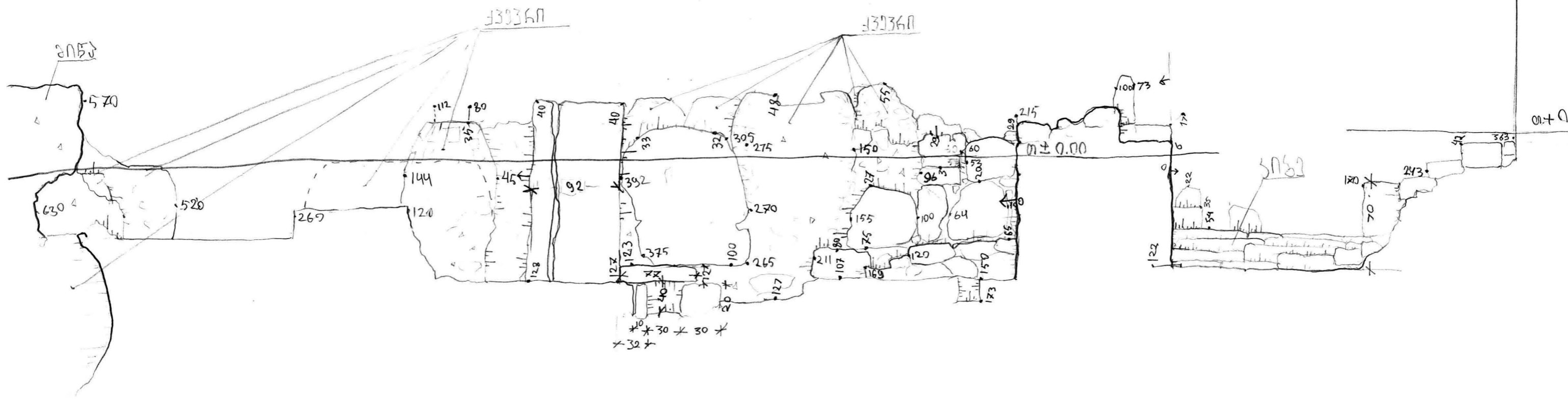
L-166

	A	B
1	52	163
2	55	143
3	77	110
4	111	75
5	156	50
6	250	163
7	177	165



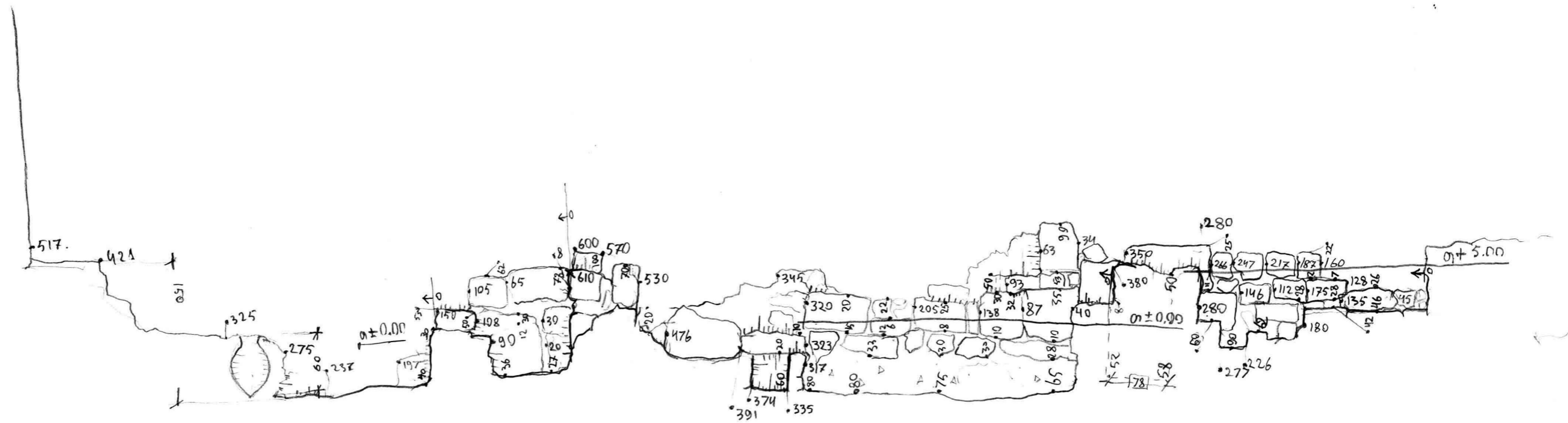
ჩანახატა: გ. გომელაძე 2015 წ 11 ოქტომბერი

განაგნ

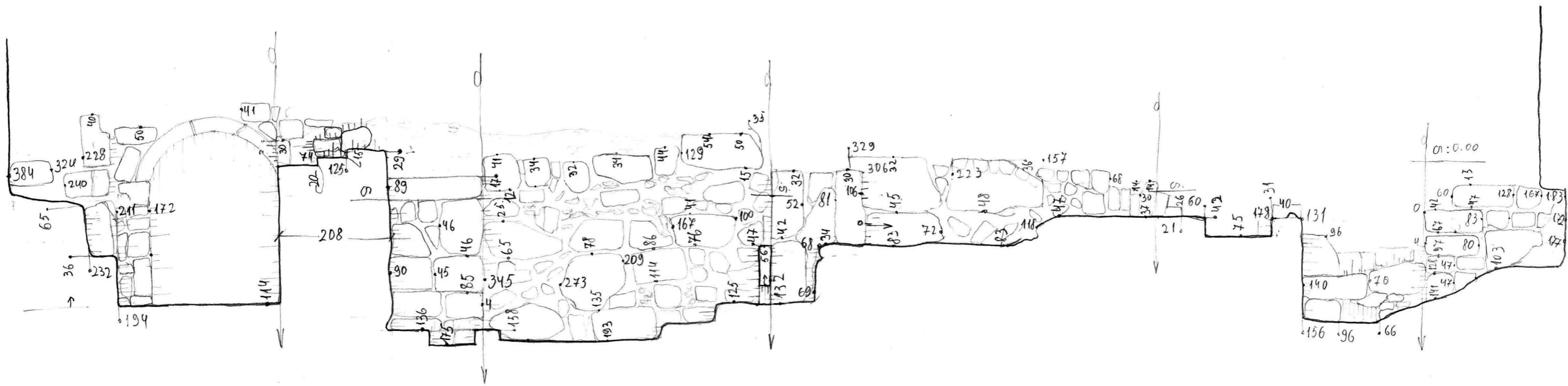


კანონი: დავა ბუღალტერული. 2015 წ. 10 მტ
სტანდარტი:

Image

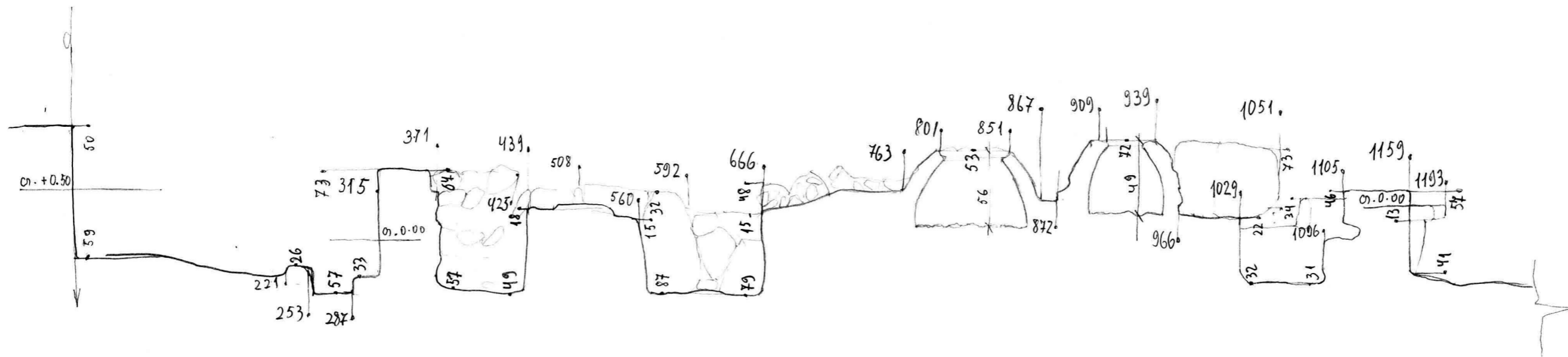


Handwritten notes in Georgian script, including:
კონსტრუქციის სპეციფიკაცია 2015წ. 10მ²
სტრუქტურა:



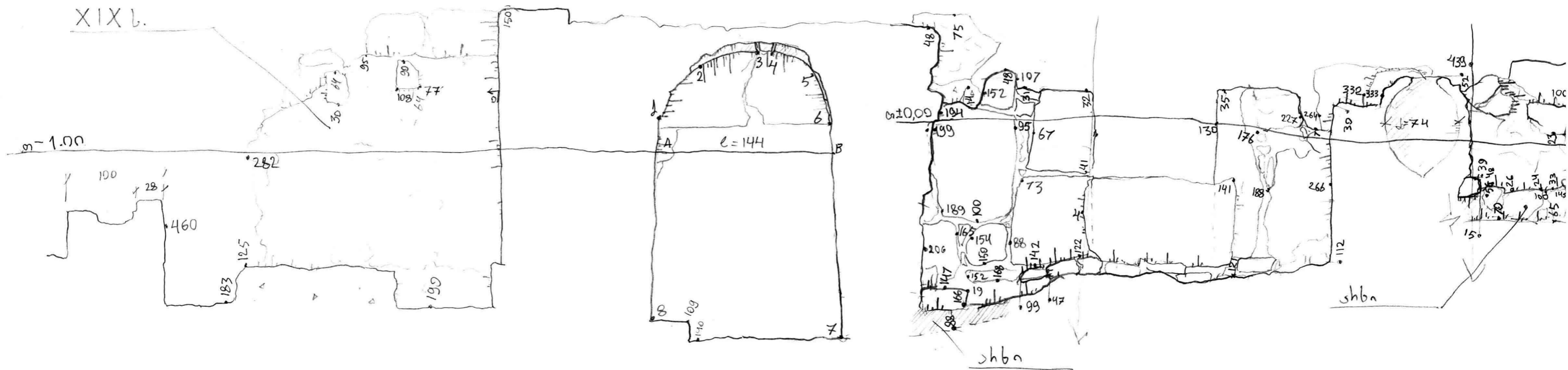
ჩანაწერი: გ. გოგოლაძე
 2015 წ. 9 ოქტომბერი

⊕ ← ~ ~ ~ 8-8



հանձն. յ. զարմարած 2015թ. 10 օգոստոսի
 Տեղագր.:

Հիմունք



$l = 144$

A		B
48	1	140
92	2	137
131	3	119
140	4	115
155	5	94
147	6	50
205	7	146
140	8	195

Բանագր: Լույս կարծես չի ընդհատվում. 2015 թ. 10 մ. 18
 շինարար:

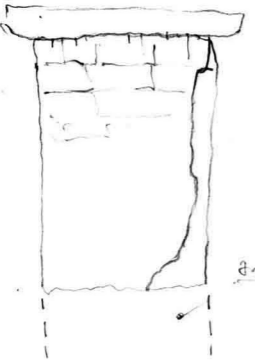
Plan

0 - 1.00 x 0

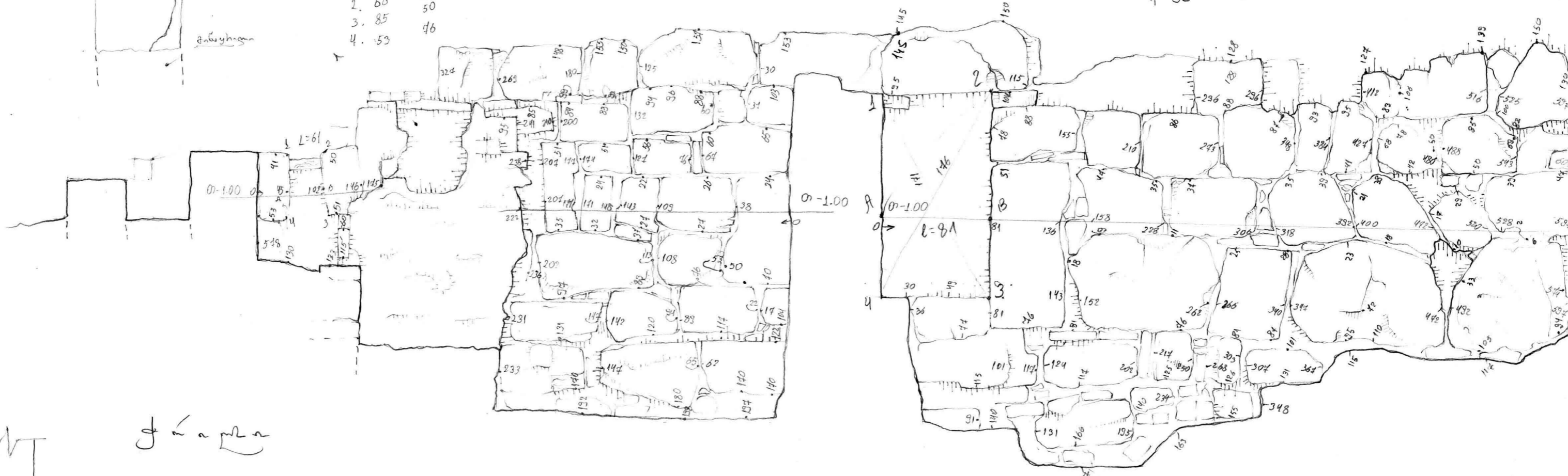
	A	B
1	95	131
2	133	104
3	98	49
4	59	86

L=61

	A	B
1.	41	43
2.	68	50
3.	85	50
4.	59	46

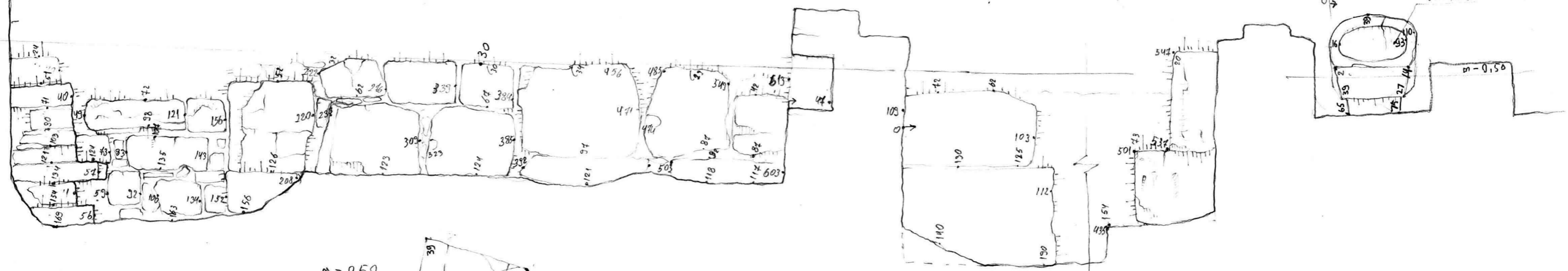


anbyggnad



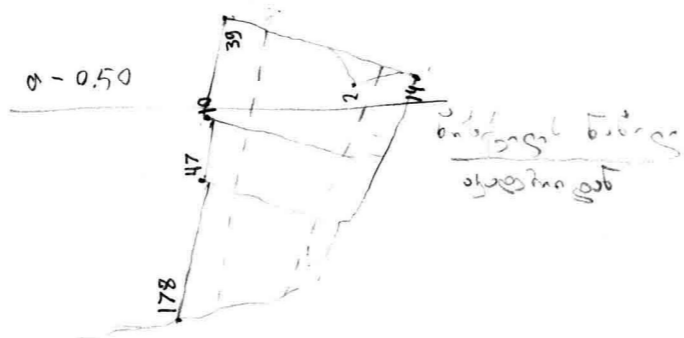
Plan

0-1.00



högskolan

0-0.50



högskolan

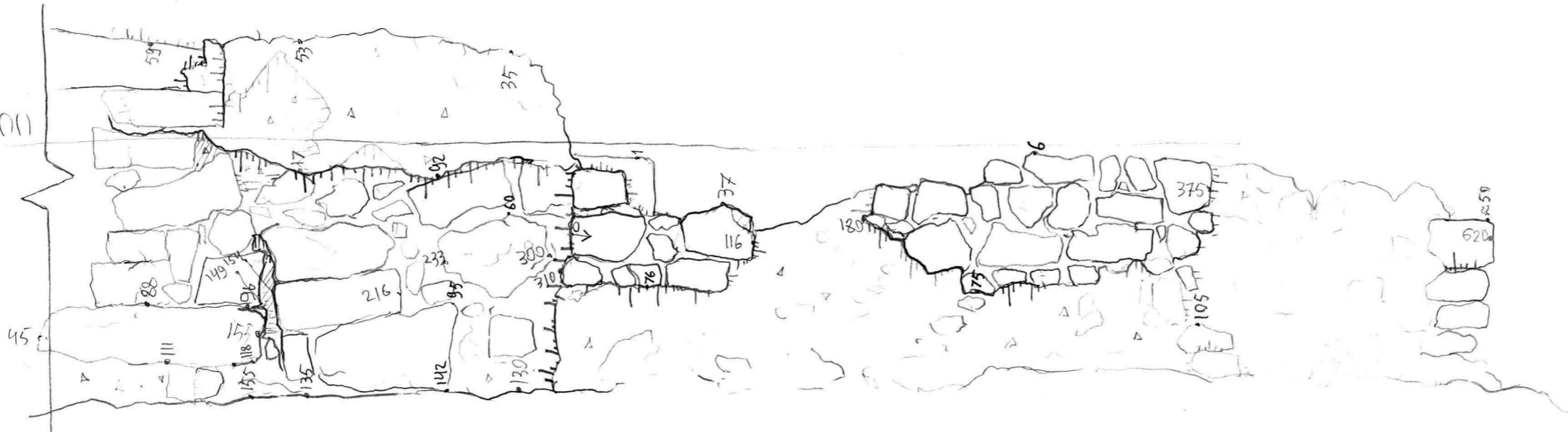
högskolan byggande 2015. 10 maj 2015
 av: [Signature]

Համար

Մ - 1.00



Մ - 1.00

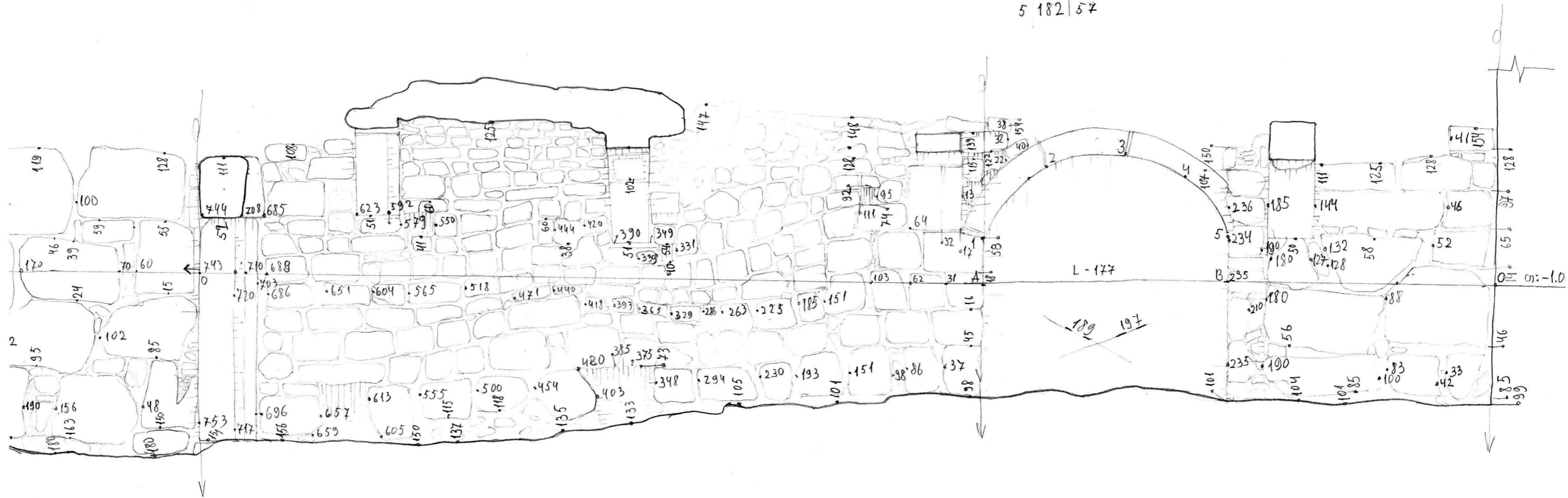


Հանրագր: Ժողովարանի շենքի 2015/10
Սկզբնական:

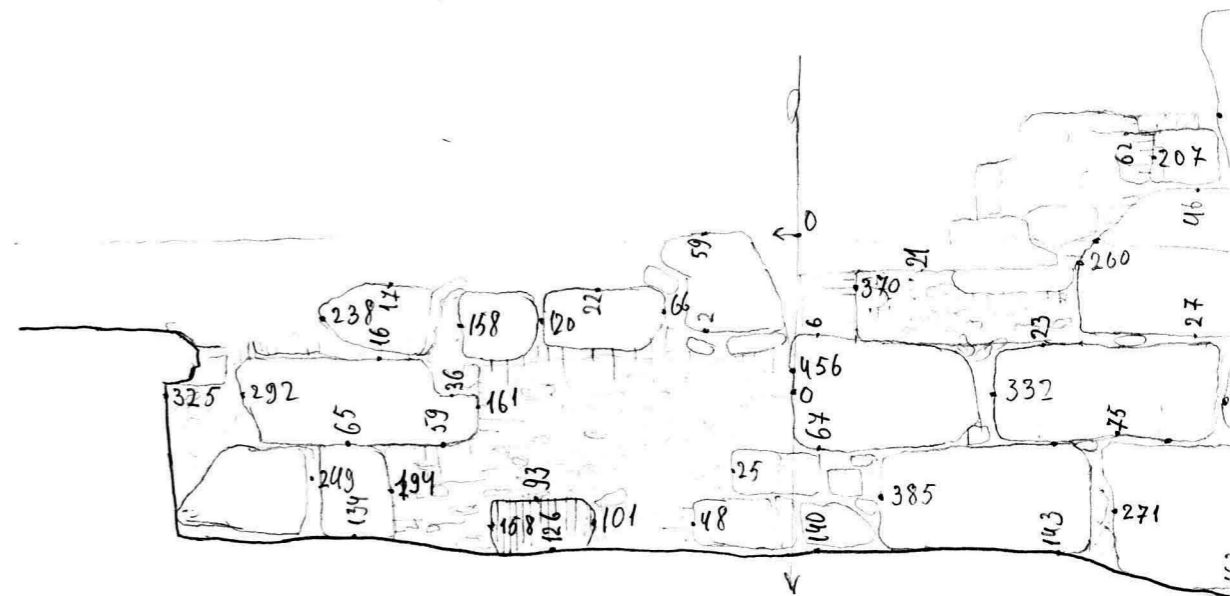
Figure 1-1

L 177

	A	B
1	58	182
2	127	164
3	161	138
4	177	100
5	182	57

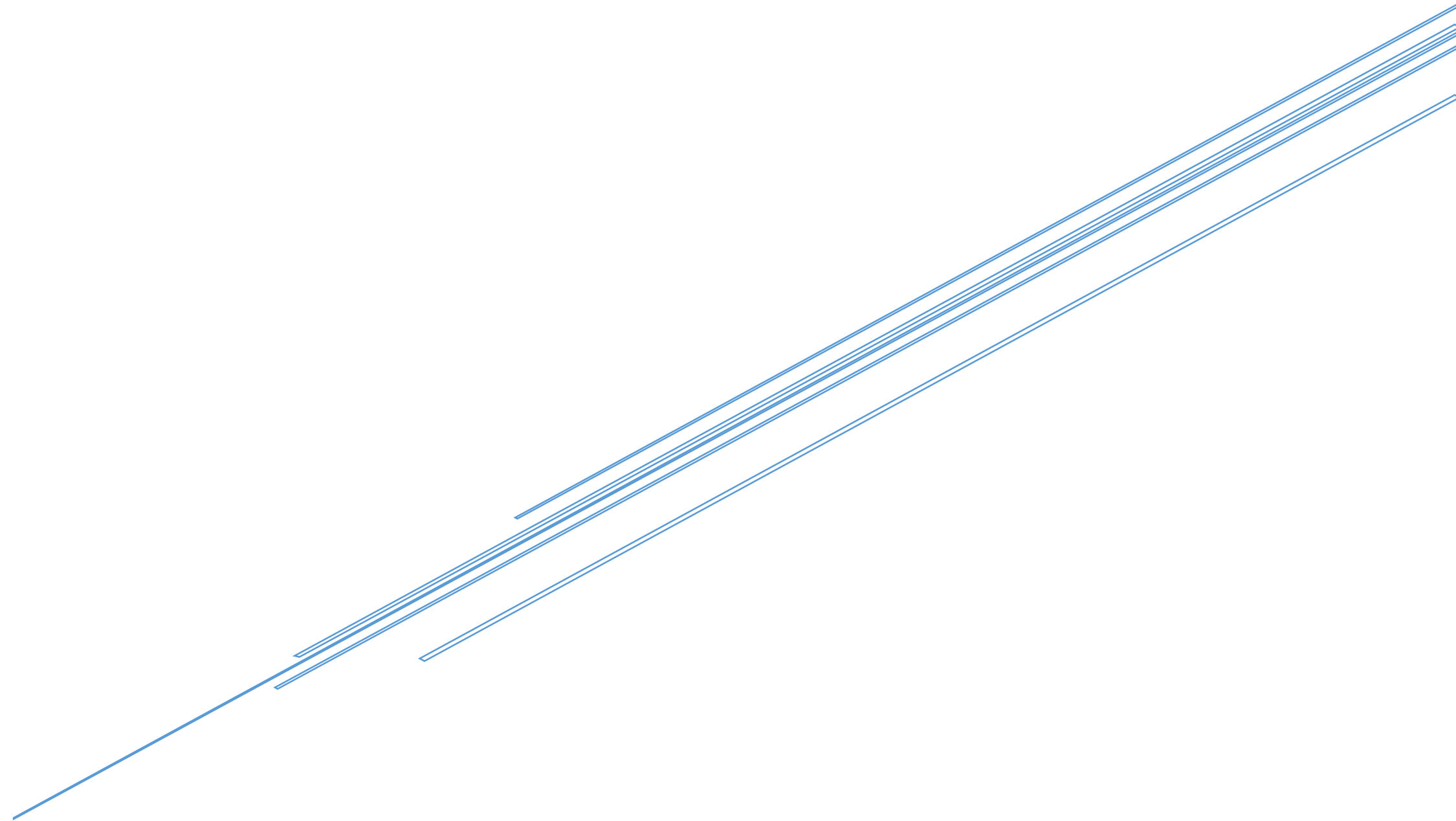


Hand-drawn architectural plan of a stone structure, showing a semi-circular section and various measurements.

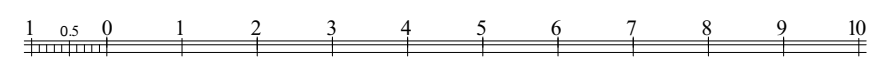
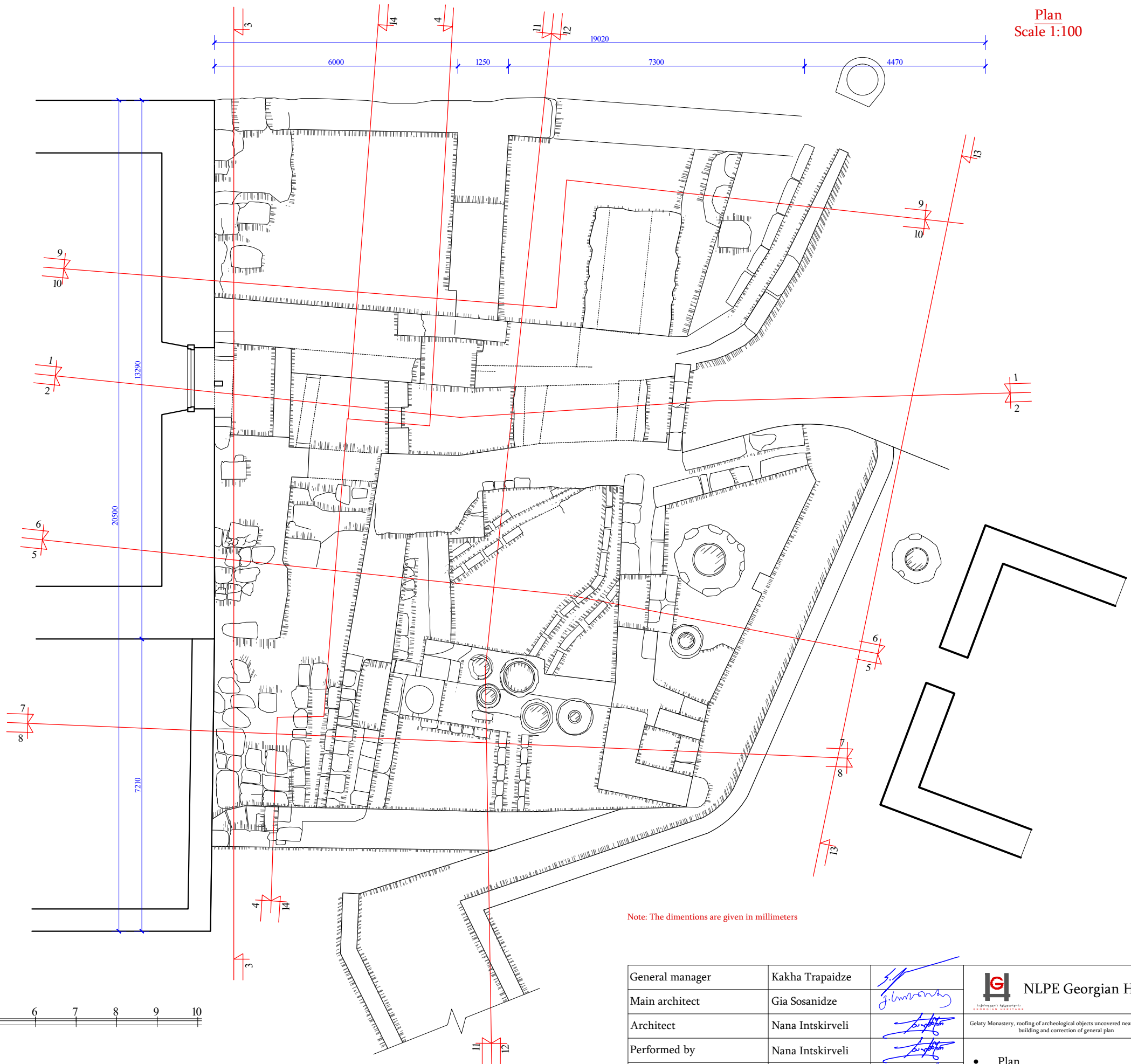


Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Measurements of the objects



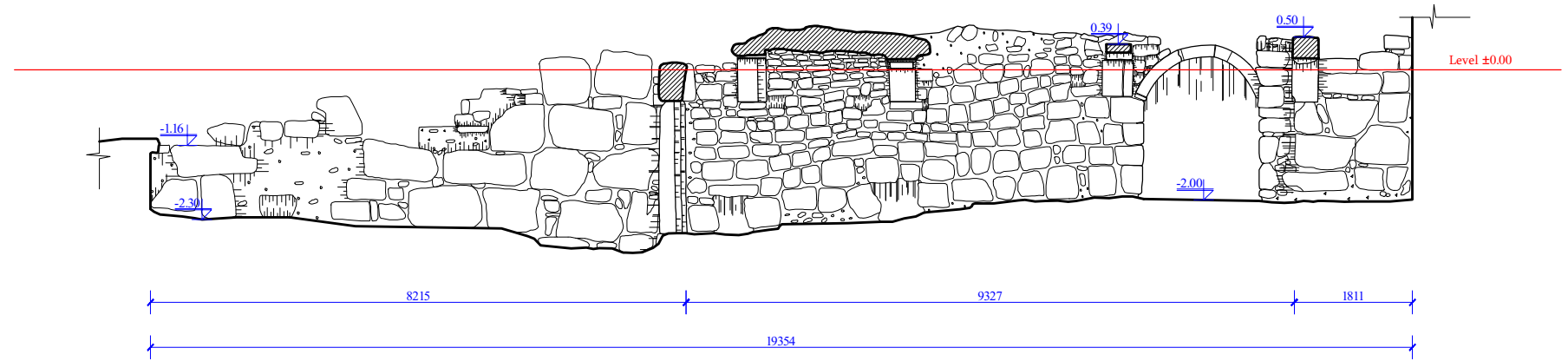
Plan
Scale 1:100



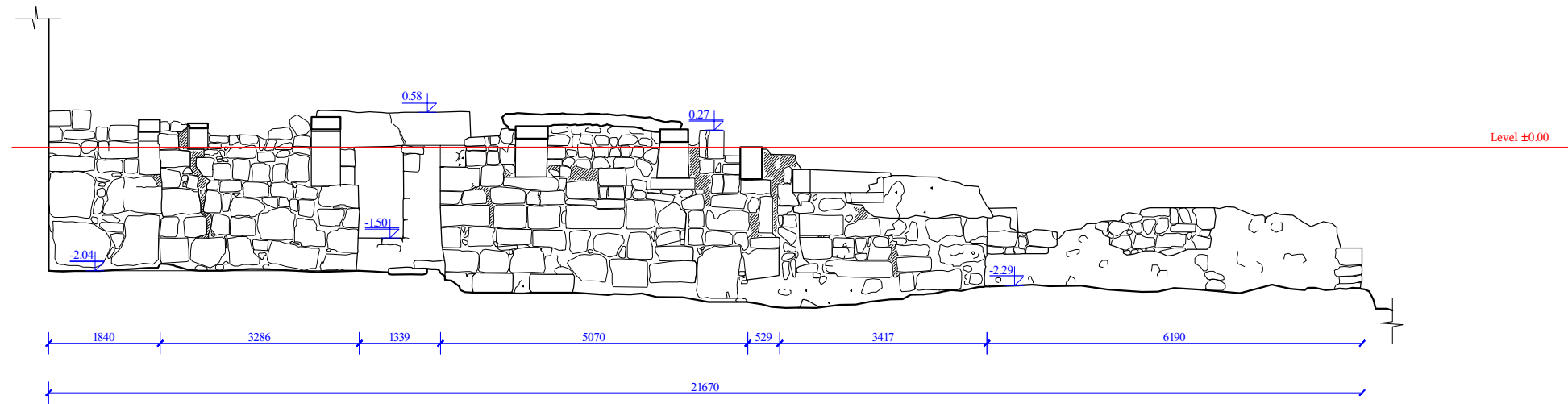
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small> Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			• Plan
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze			12

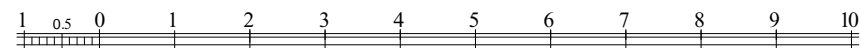
Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100




Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100

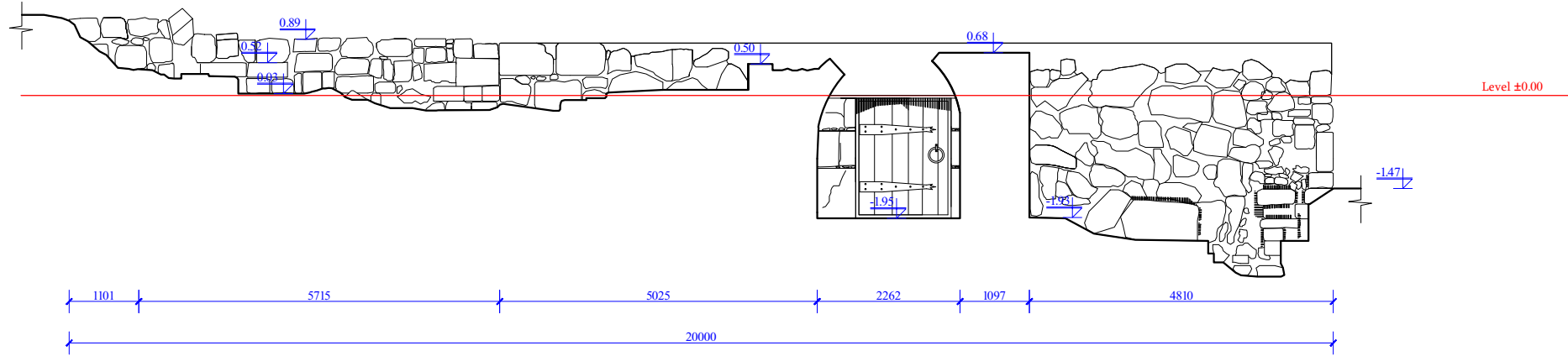


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

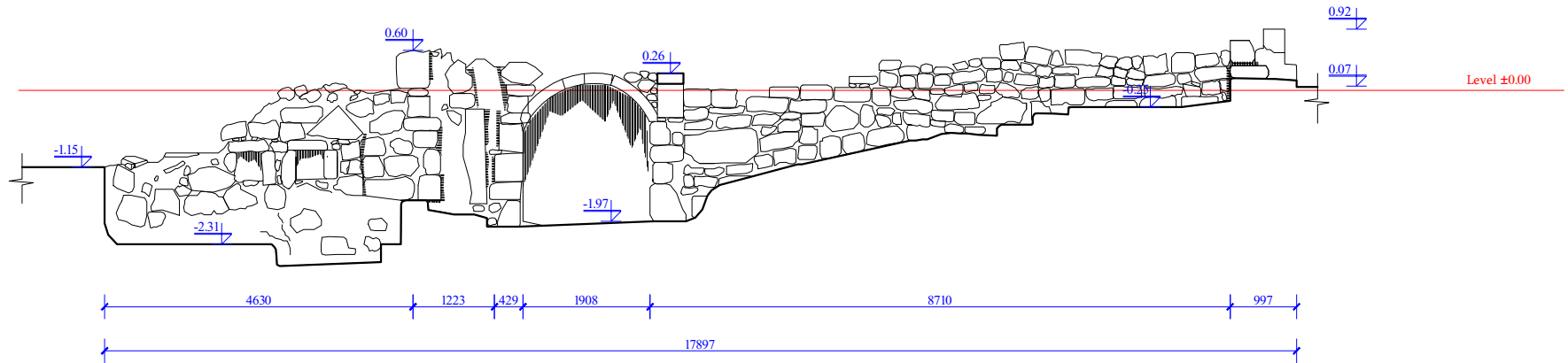


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>	 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze	<i>[Signature]</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 1-1 Elevation 2-2 	13
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli	<i>[Signature]</i>			

Elevation 3-3
scale 1:100



Elevation 4-4
scale 1:100

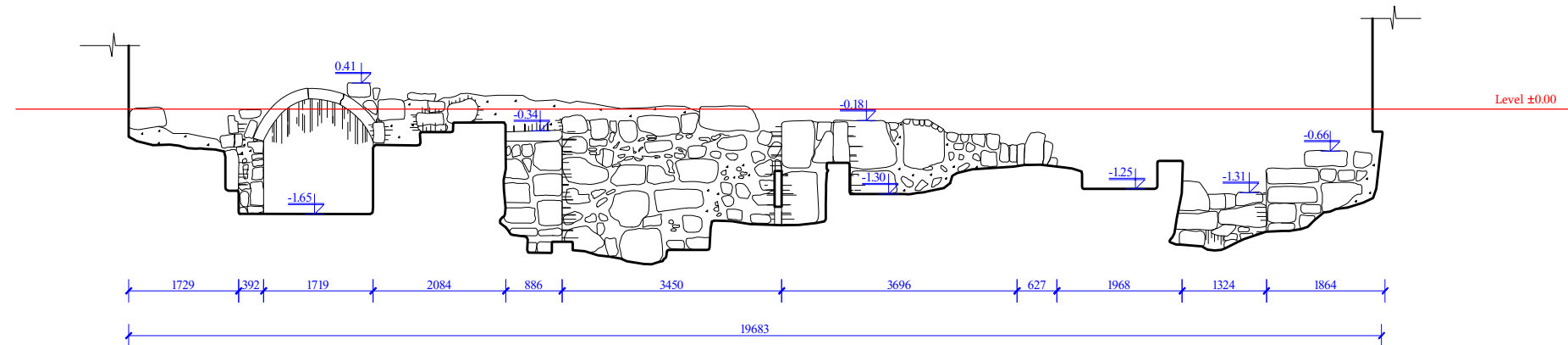


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

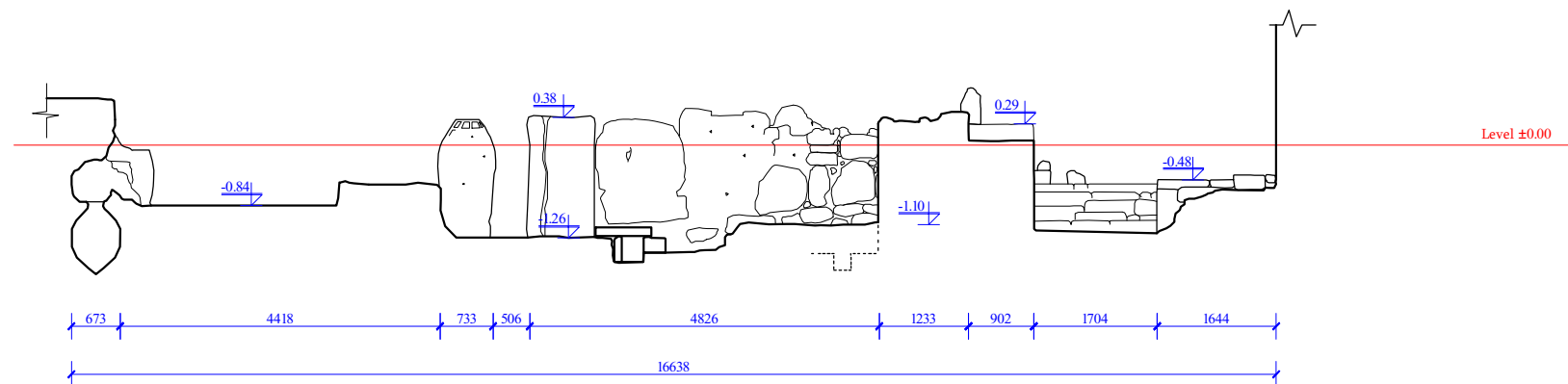


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>	 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze	<i>[Signature]</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 3-3 Elevation 4-4 	14
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli	<i>[Signature]</i>			

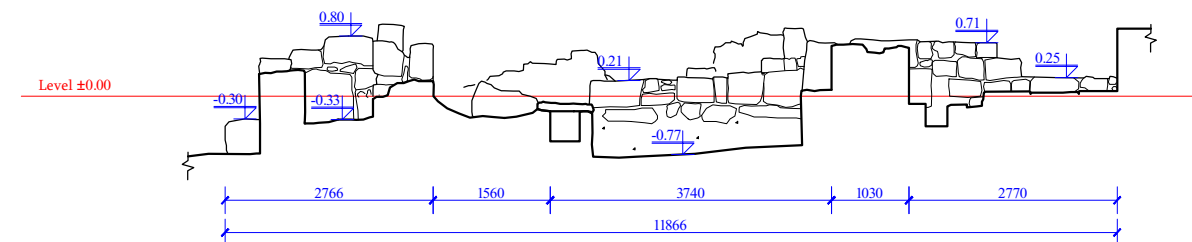
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100



Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100



Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100

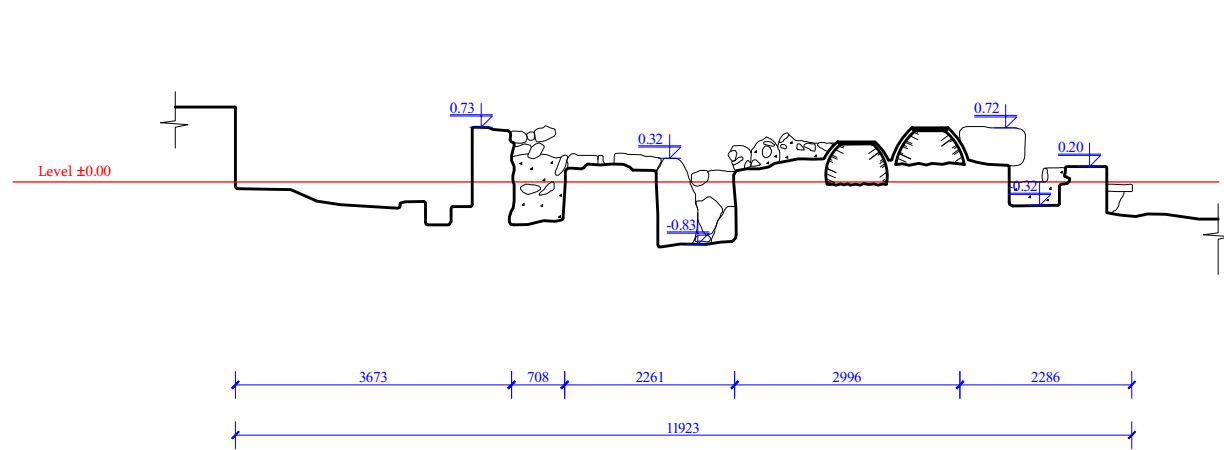


Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

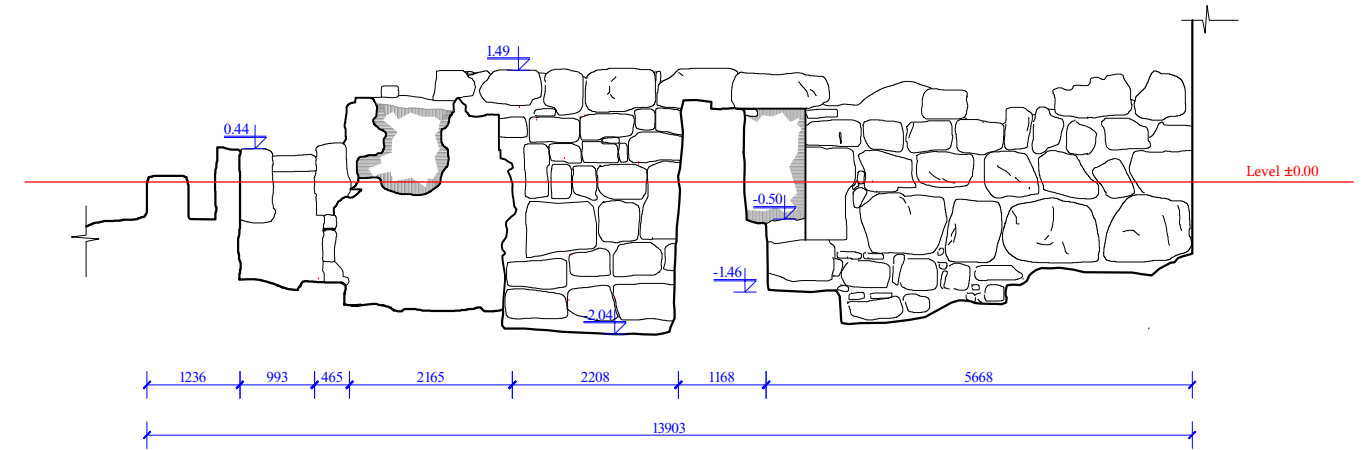


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sulxanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 5-5 Elevation 6-6 Elevation 7-7
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			15

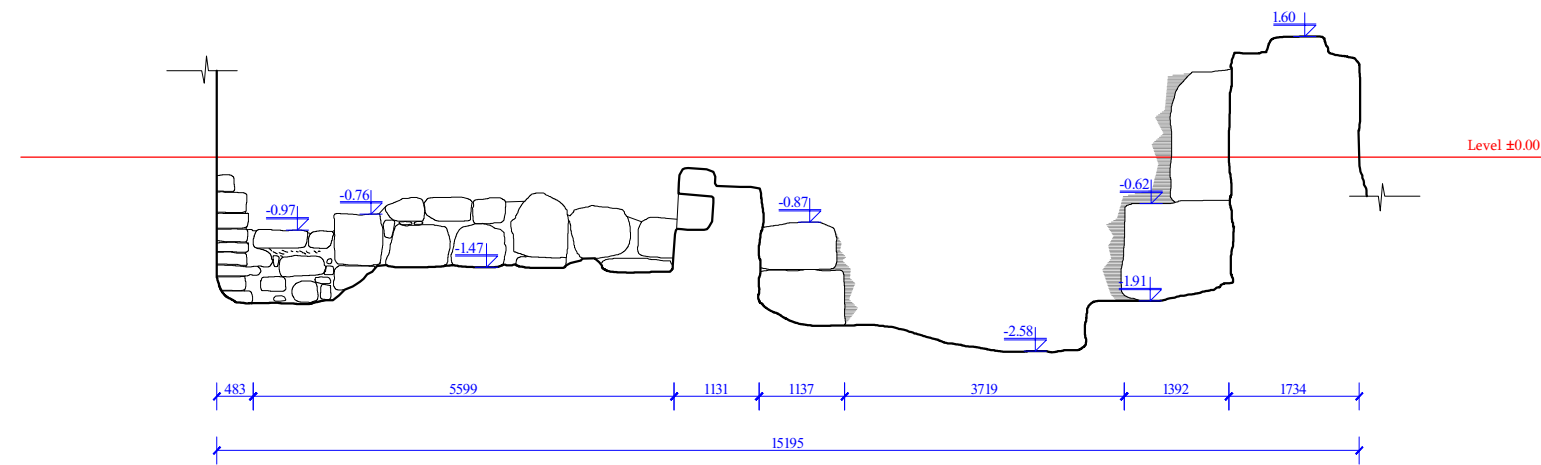
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100



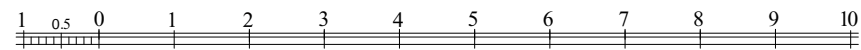
Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100

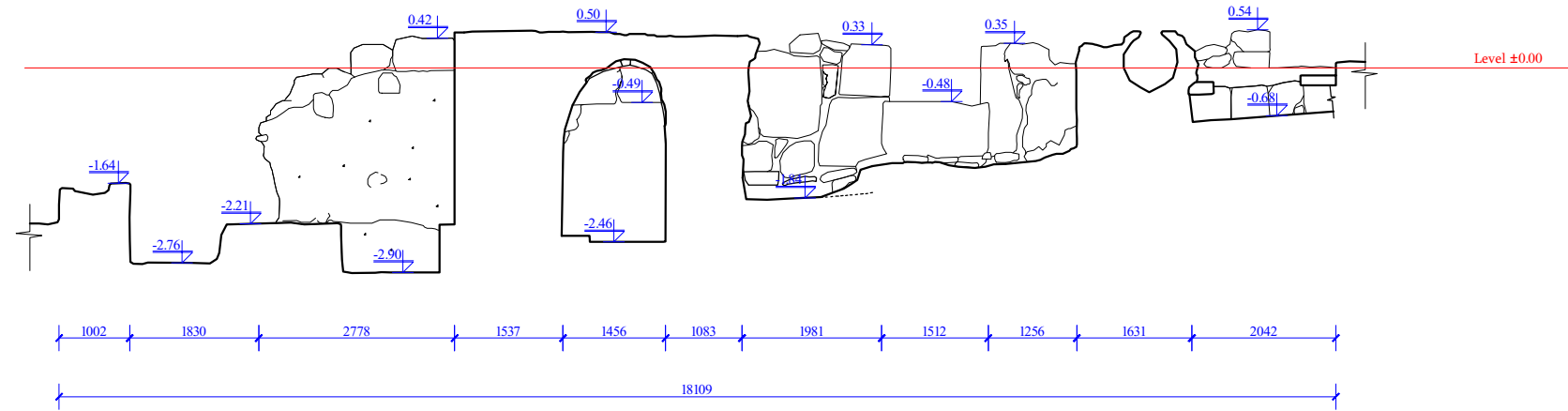


Note: The dimintions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

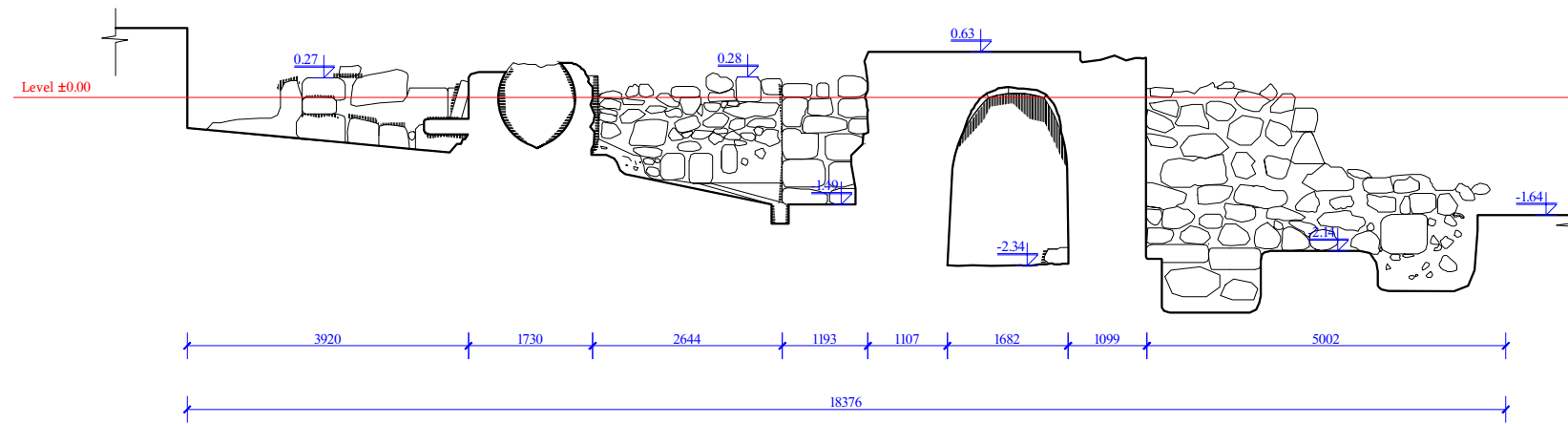


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelay Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 8-8 Elevation 9-9 Elevation 10-10 	16
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

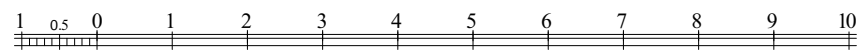
Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100



Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100

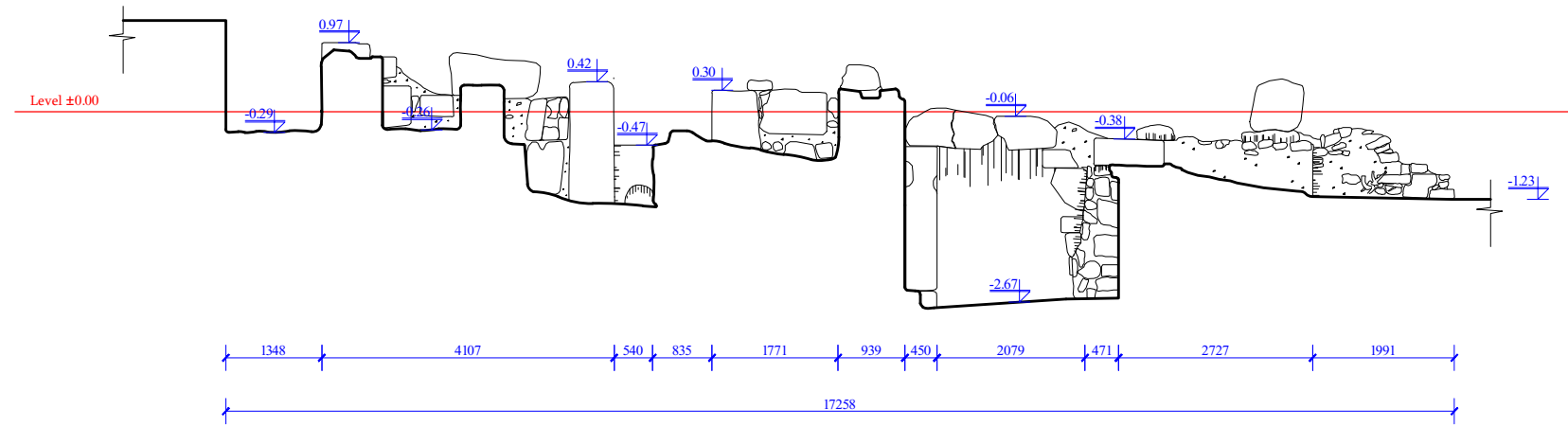


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

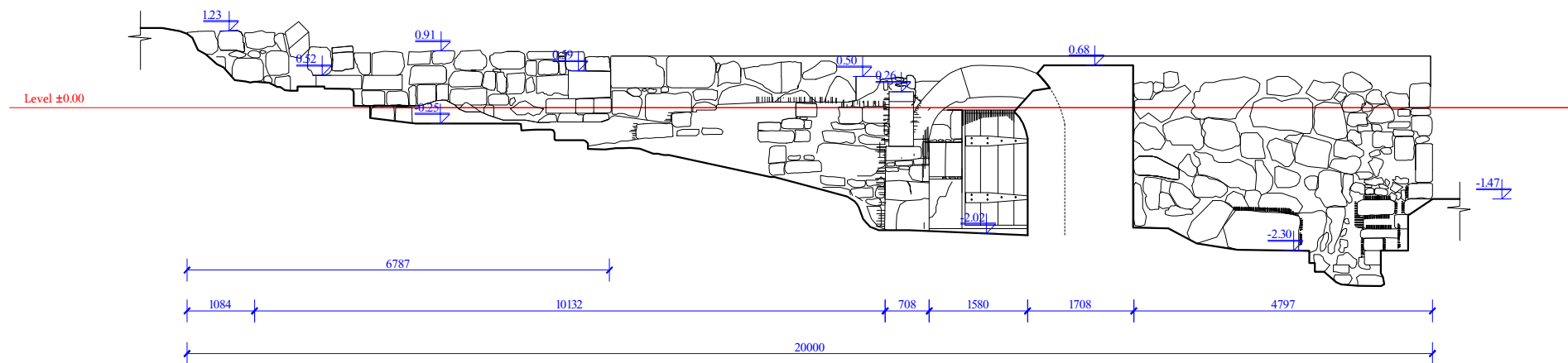


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small> NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		<small>გელათის მონასტრის, აკადემიისთან მდებარე არქეოლოგიური ძეგლების გადახურვისა და გენერალური გეგმის შესწორების პროექტი</small> Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	M. Sulxanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 11-11 Elevation 12-12 	17
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

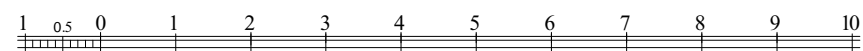
Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100



Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



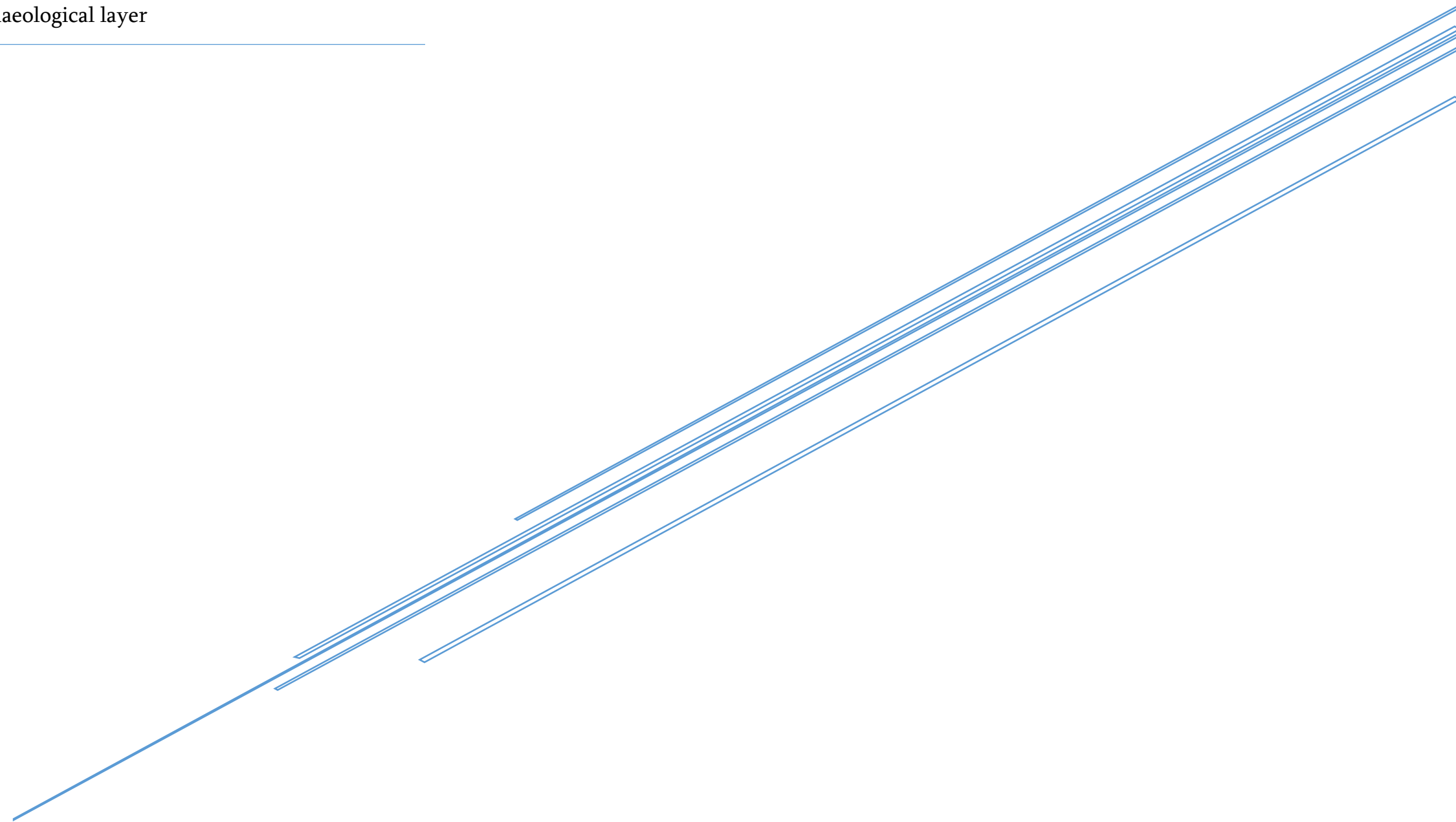
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

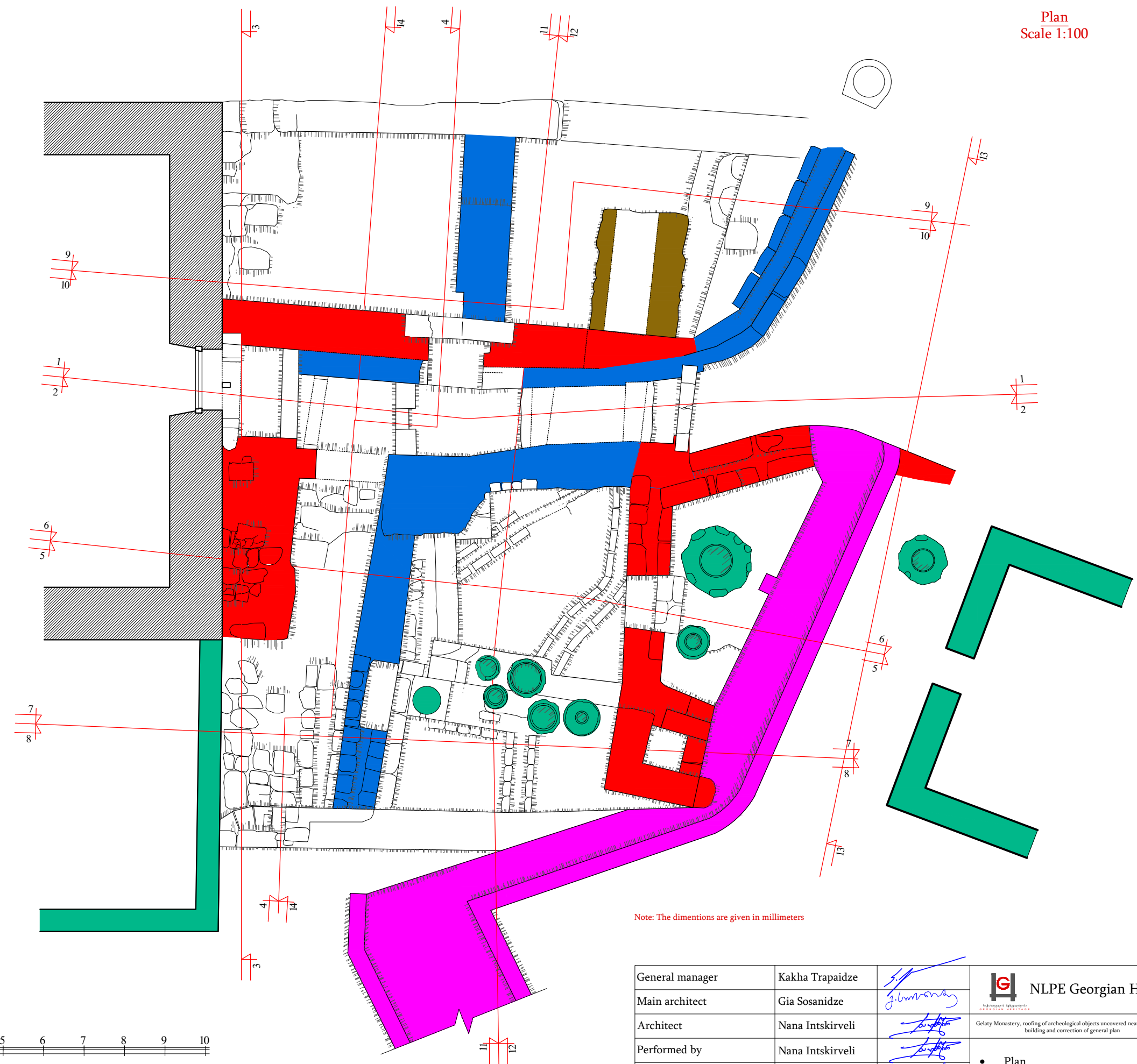


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 13-13 Elevation 14-14 	18
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				







Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Measurements of the objects
with archaeological layer





Conventional Signs:

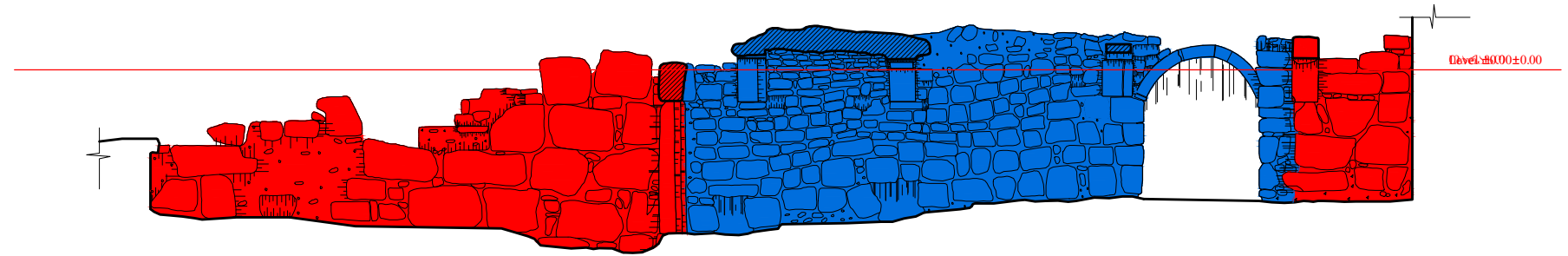
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



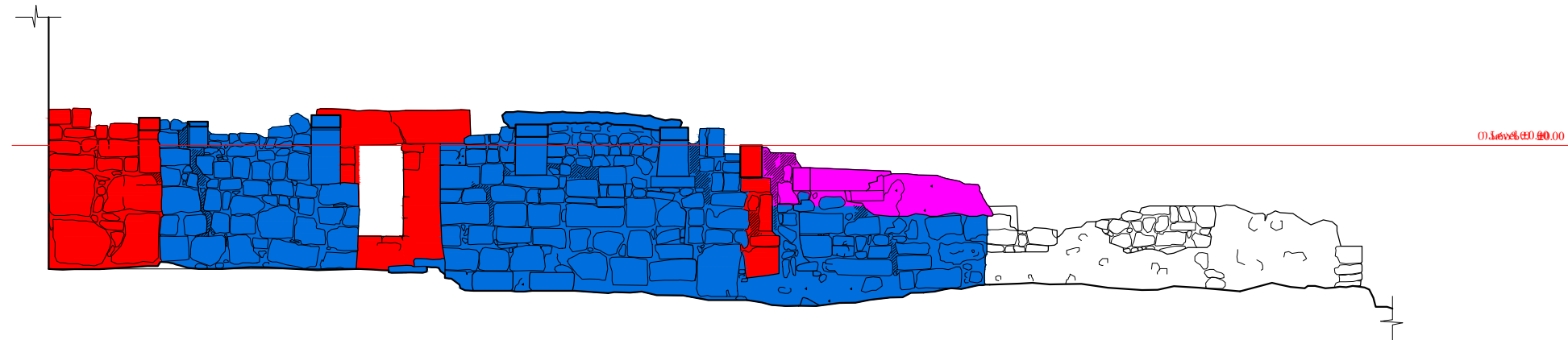
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small> Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			• Plan
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze			19







Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100

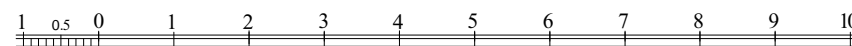


Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

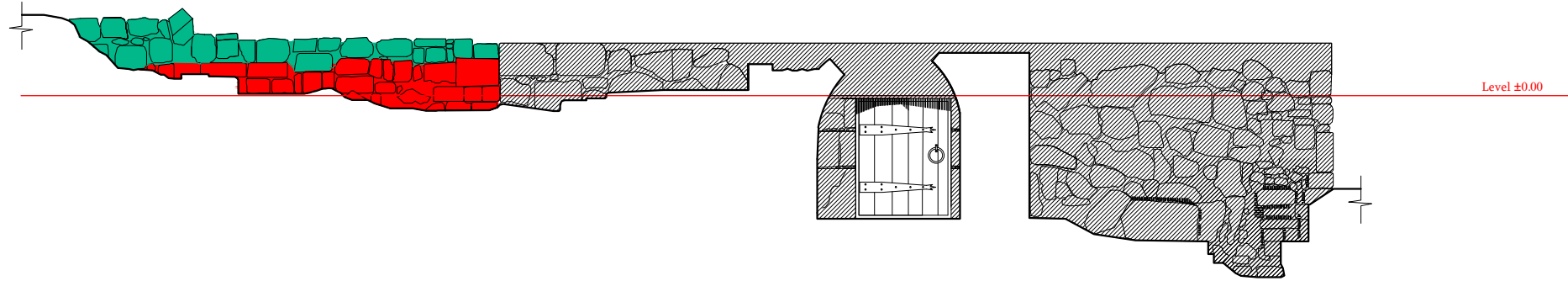
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



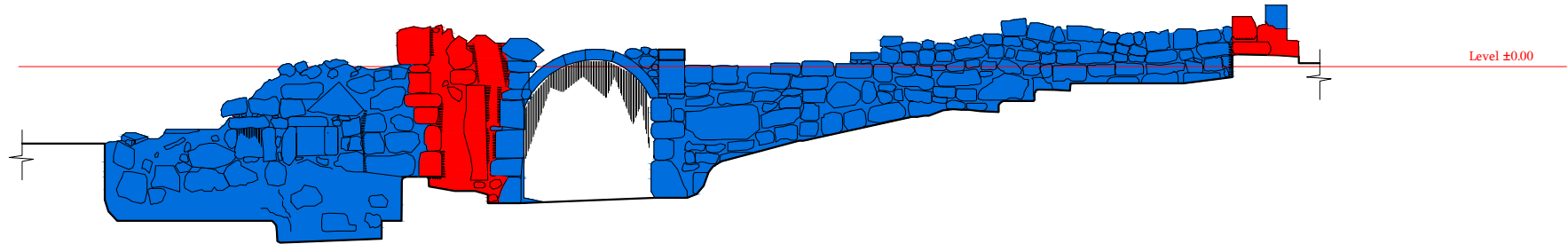
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 1-1 • Elevation 2-2 	20
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				







Elevation 3-3
scale 1:100



Elevation 4-4
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

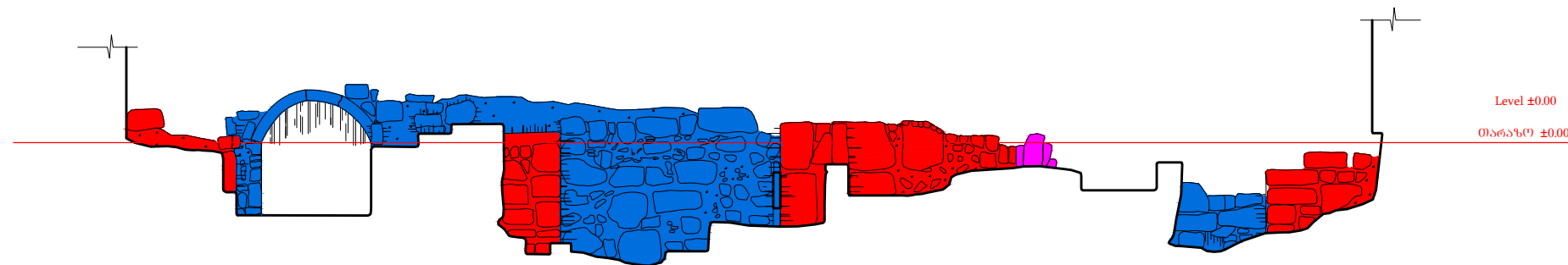
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



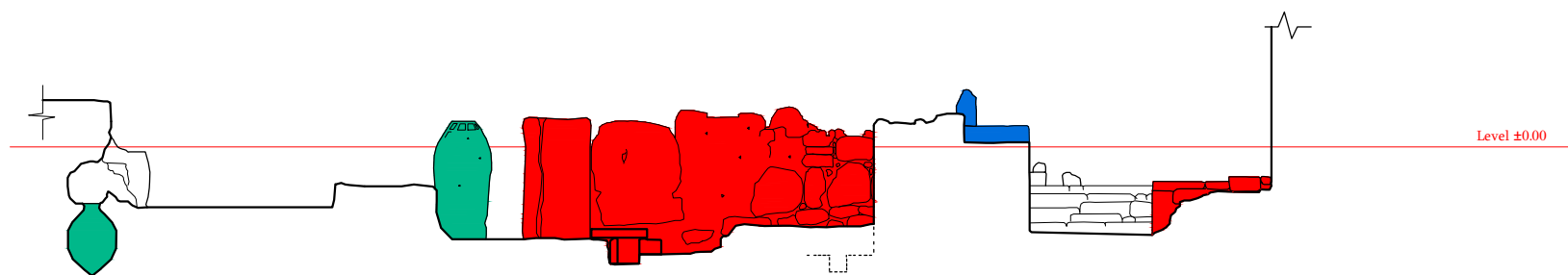
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 3-3 • Elevation 4-4 	21
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

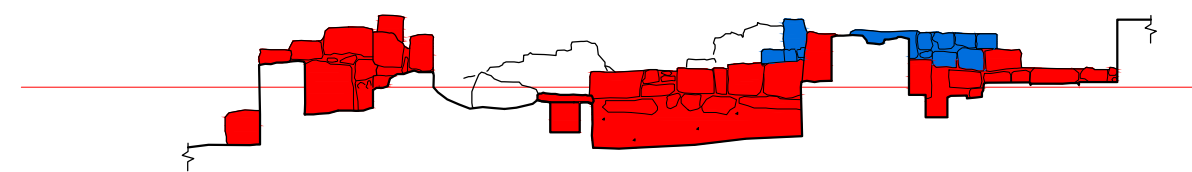
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100









Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100

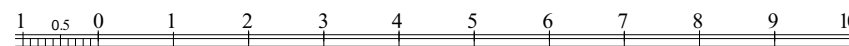


Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

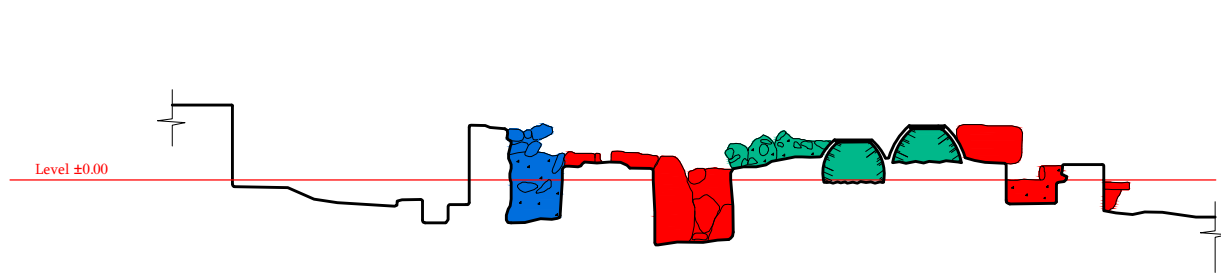
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



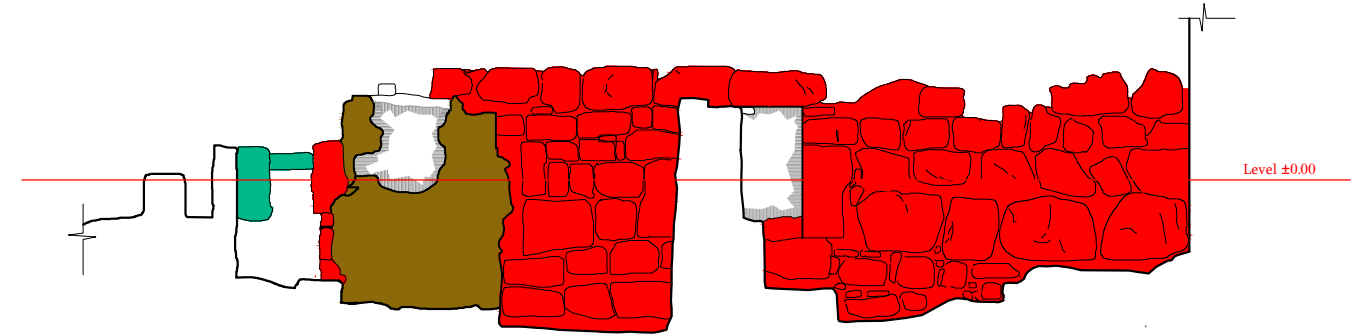
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sulxhanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 5-5 • Elevation 6-6 • Elevation 7-7
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			22

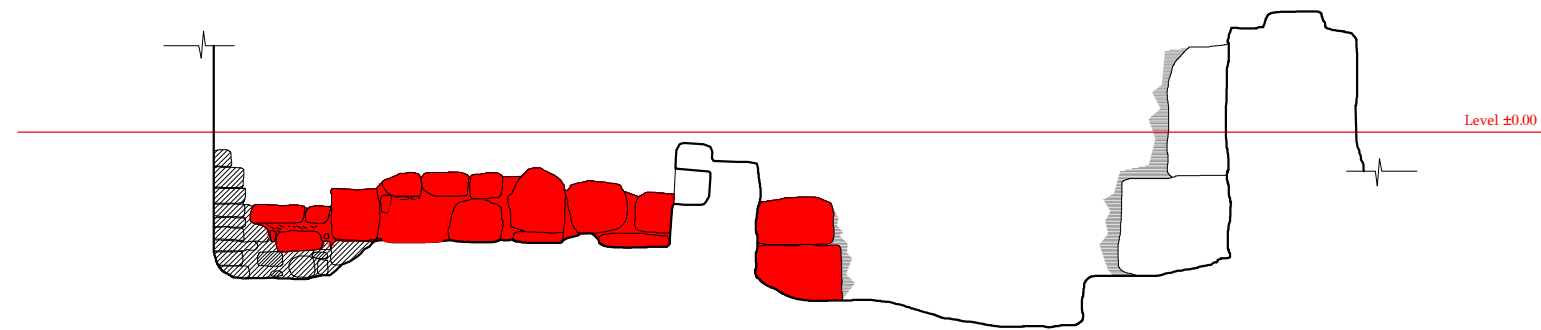
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100









Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

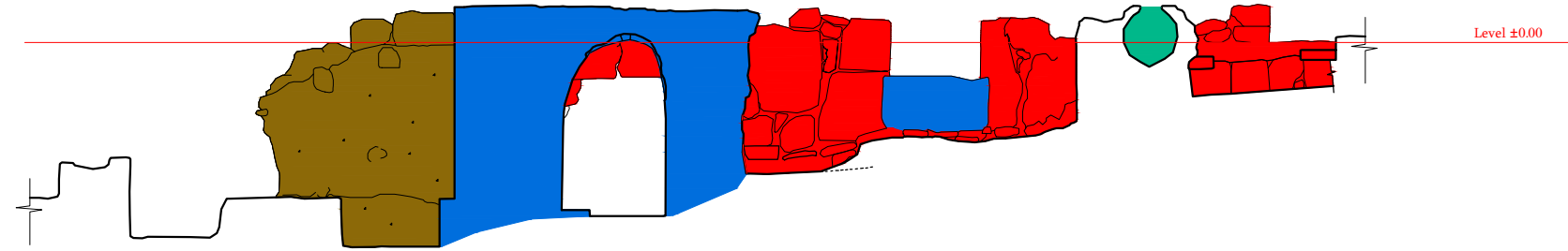
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



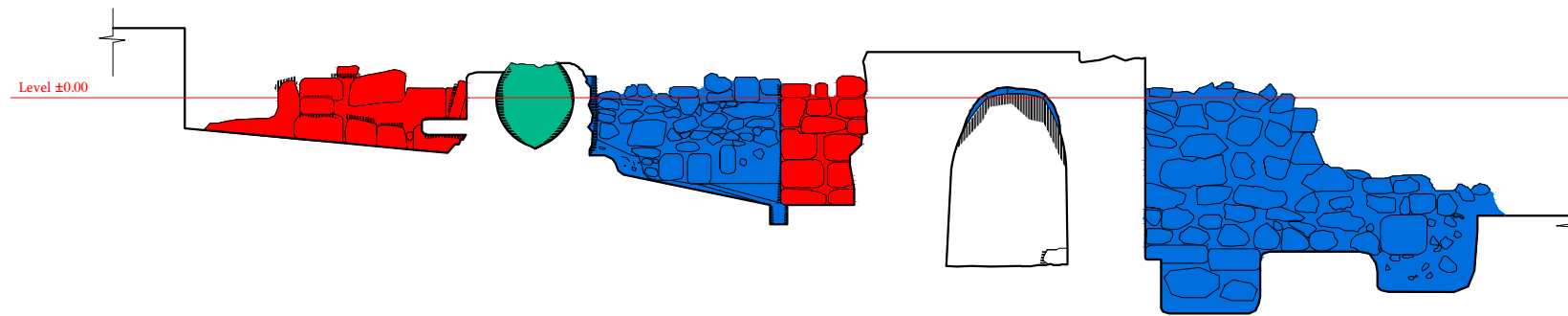
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 8-8 • Elevation 9-9 • Elevation 10-10 	23
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				







Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100



Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

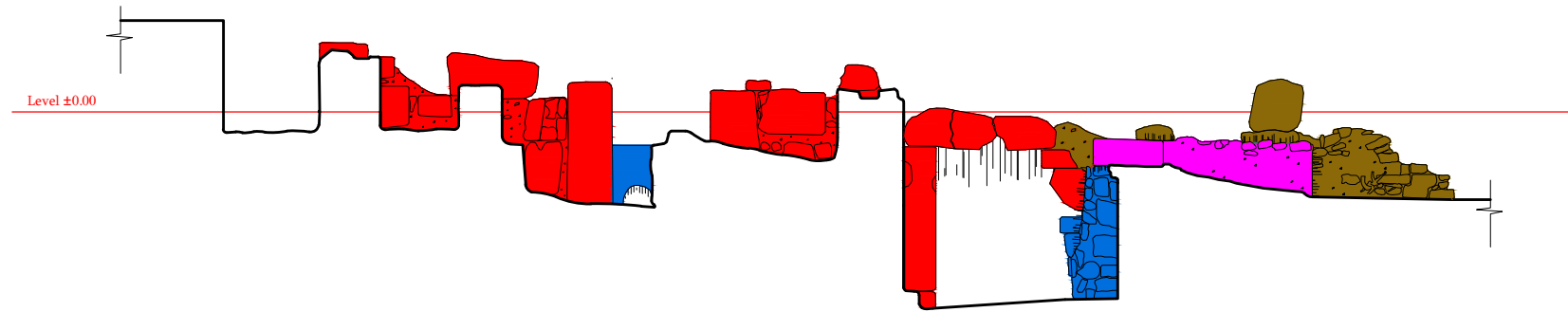
-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year



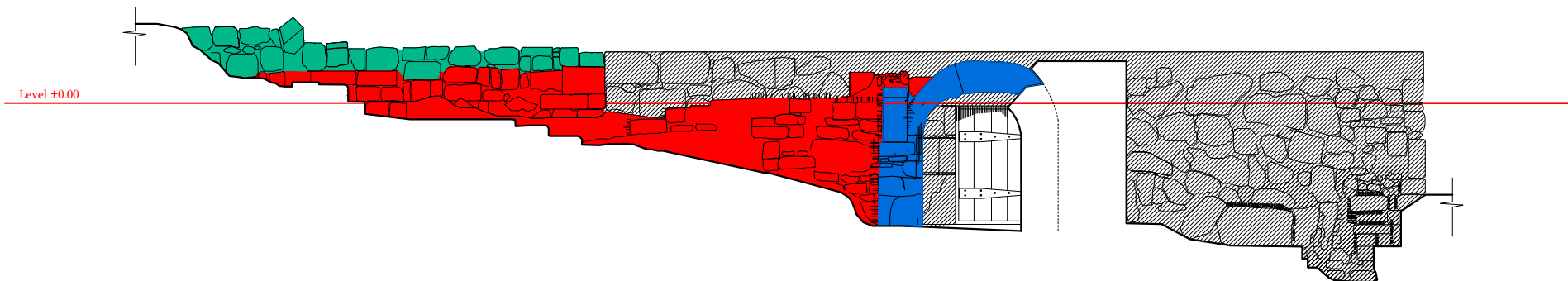
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	M. Sulchanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 11-11 • Elevation 12-12 	24
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				







Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100

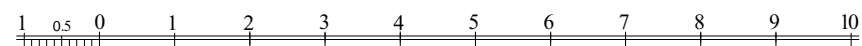


Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

-  XII-XIII Centuries
-  From XIII - to 1510 year
-  After 1510 year
-  XVIII Centuries
-  XIX Centuries
-  1903 Year

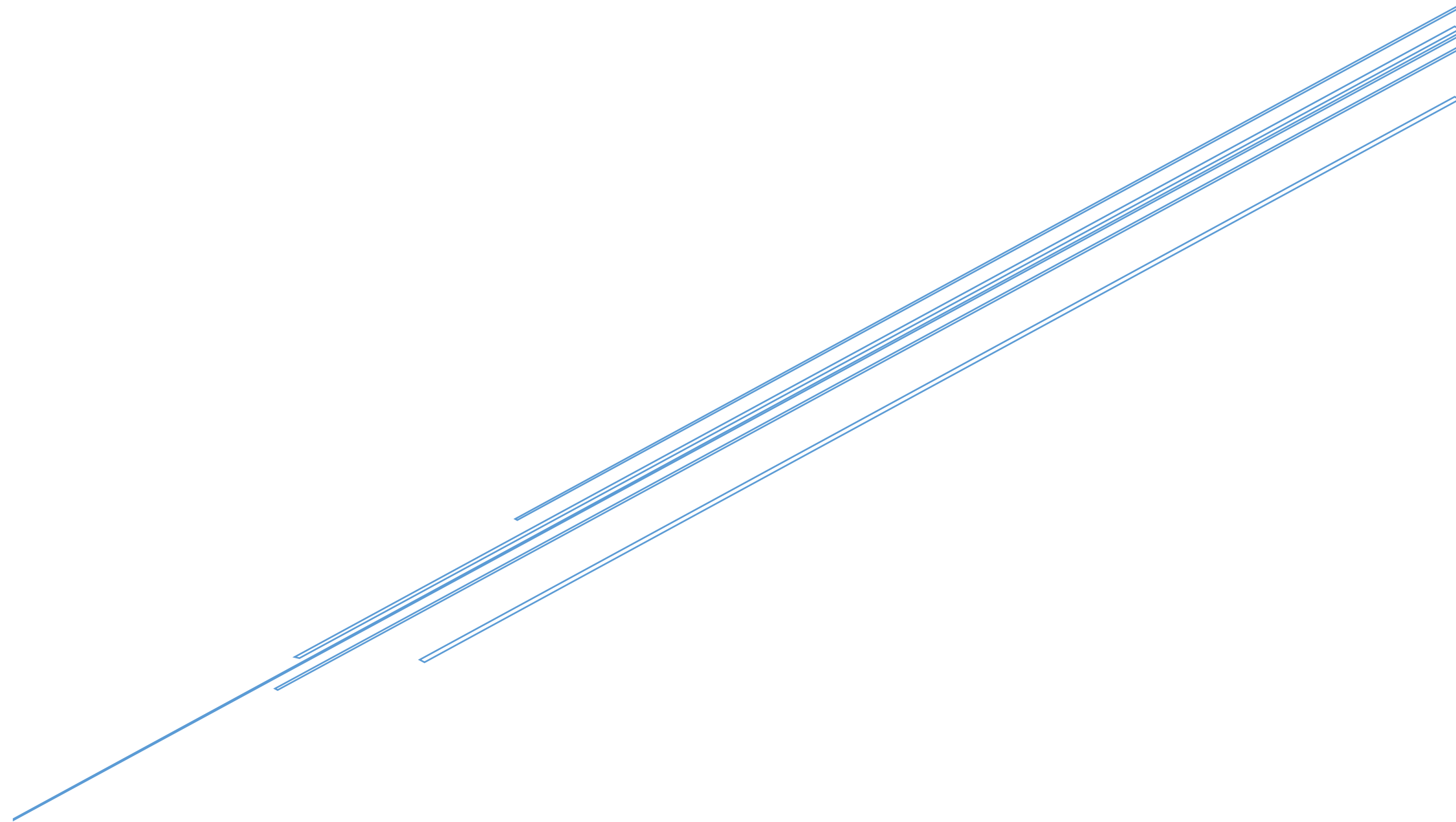


Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 13-13 • Elevation 14-14 	25
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

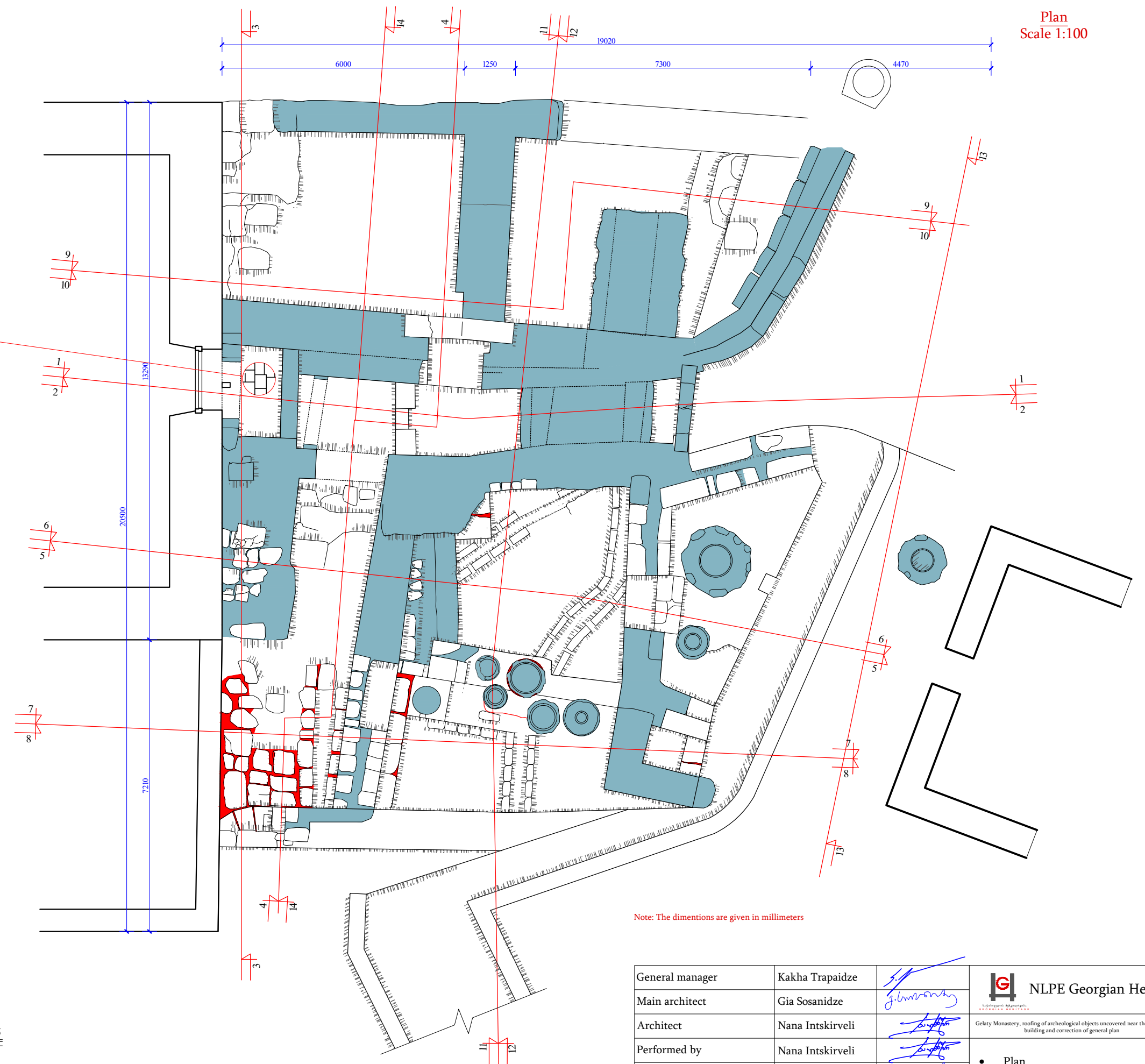
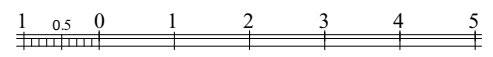
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Conservation project



For detail see: elevation 3-3 section 1-1
Arrangement of path with limestone in rammed, sanded ground. Area 46.0 M2, Limestone 5-7 CM.

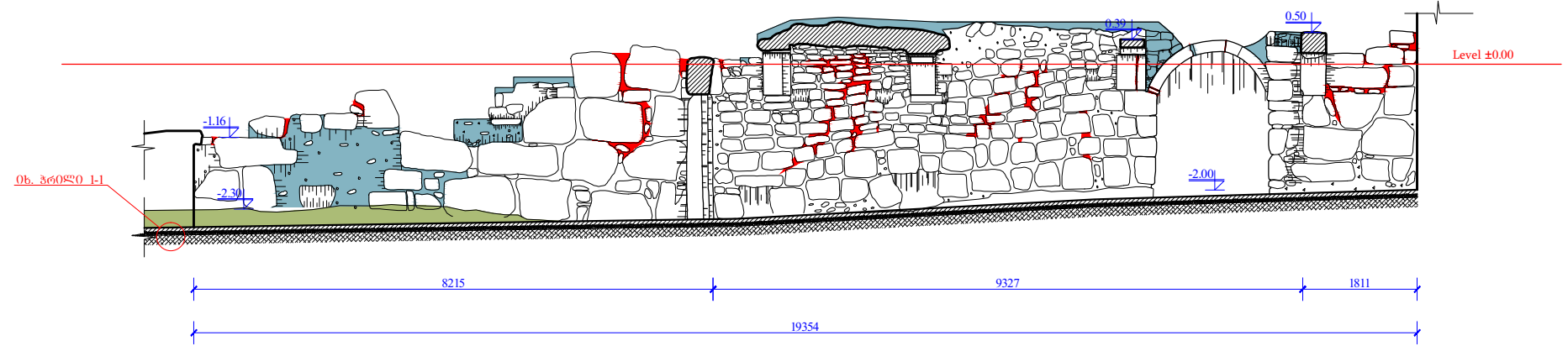
- Conventional Signs:**
- Existent part
 - Restoration, Conservation
 - Injection, filling up
 - Ground works



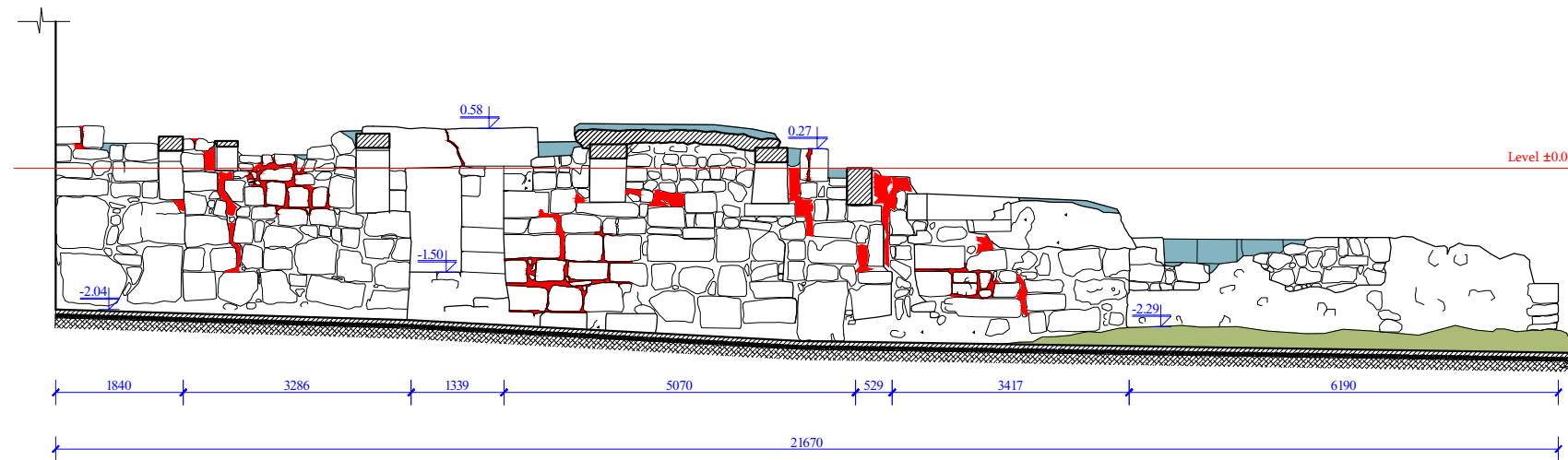
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small> Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			• Plan
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze			26

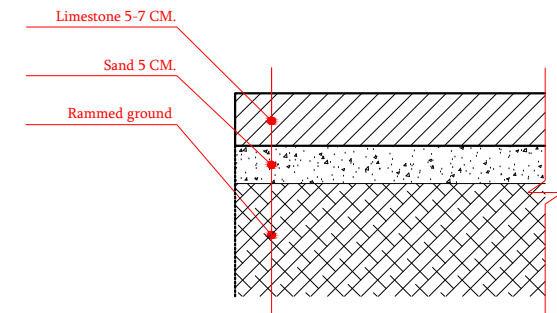
Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100



Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100

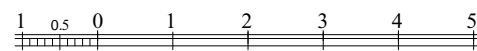


Section 1-1
Scale 1:10



Conventional Signs:

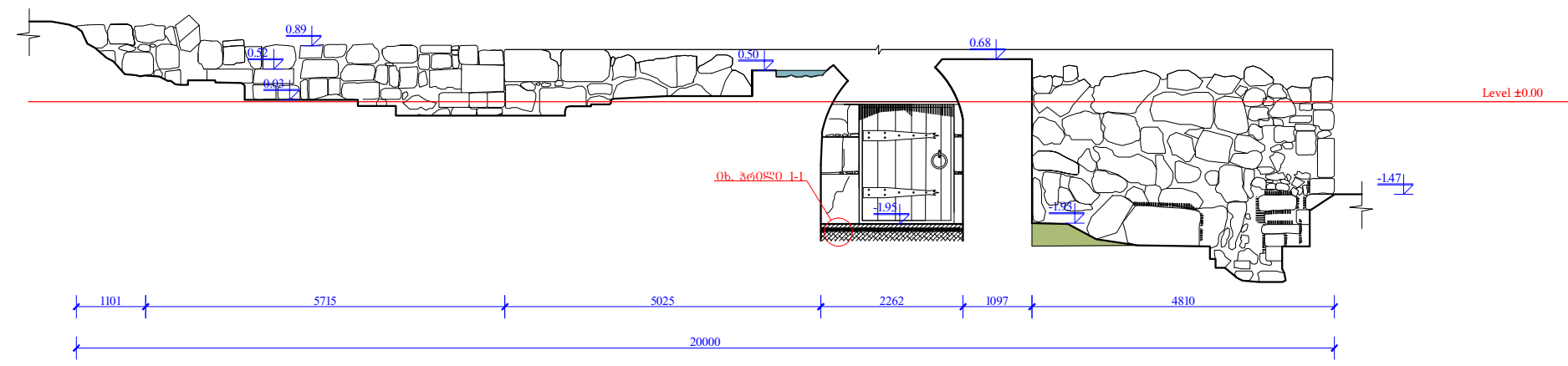
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



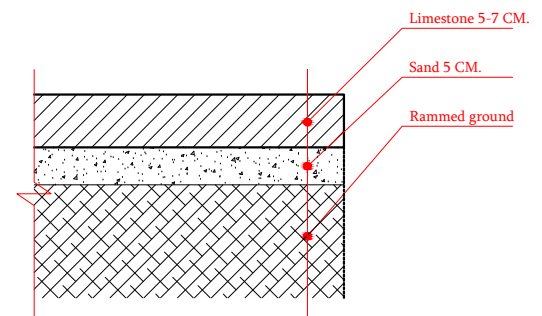
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelay Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 1-1 • Elevation 2-2 	27
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

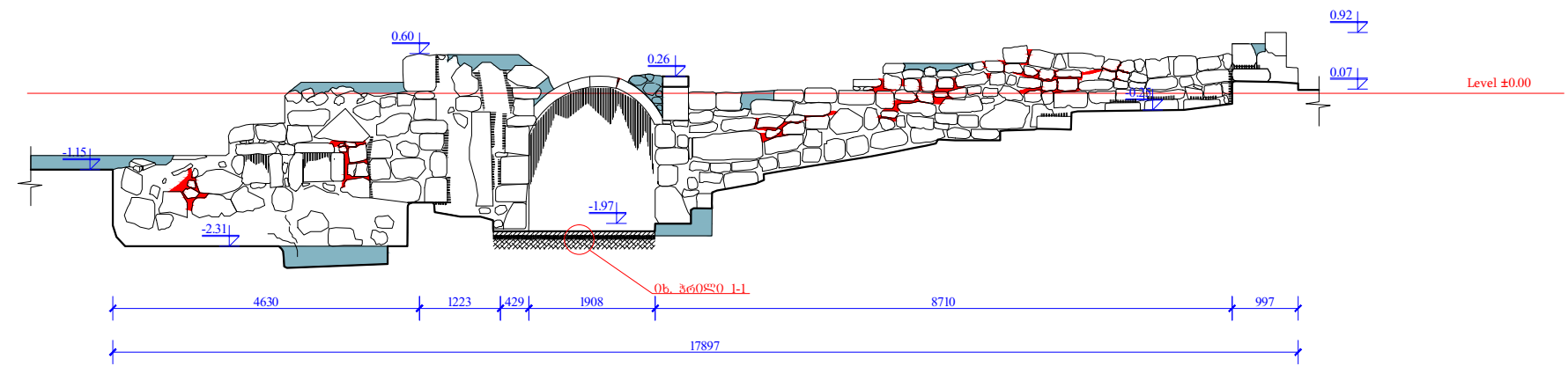
Elevation 3-3
scale 1:100



Section 1-1
Scale 1:10



Elevation 4-4
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

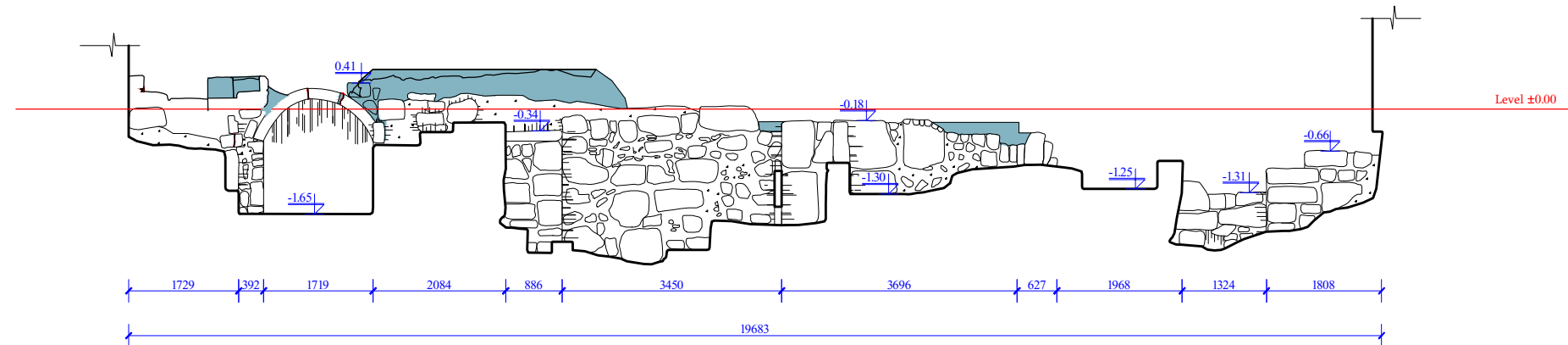
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



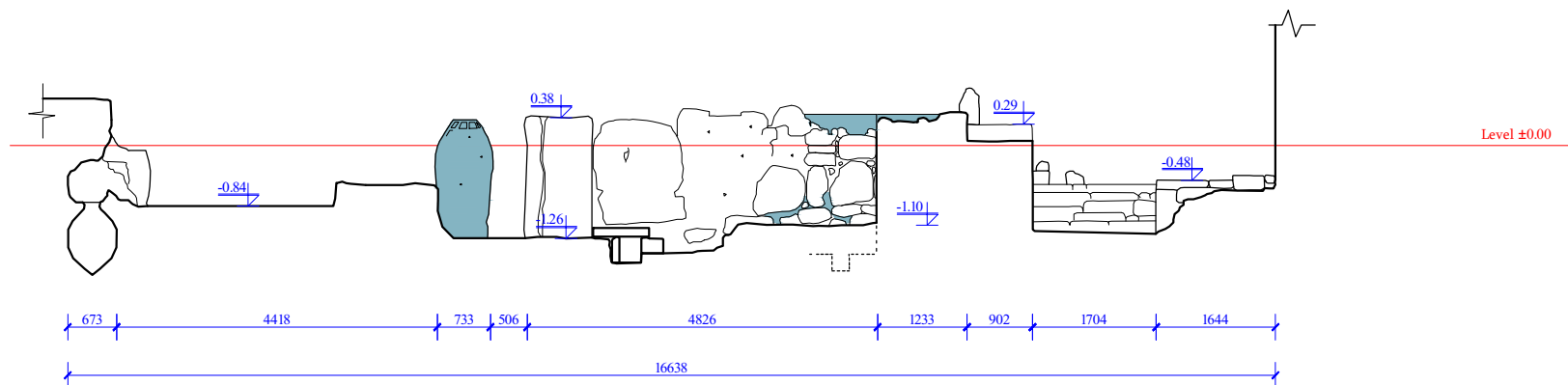
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelay Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 3-3 • Elevation 4-4 	28
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

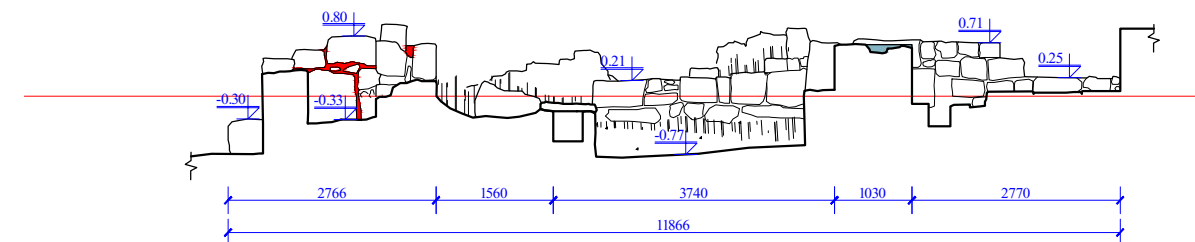
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100



Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100



Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

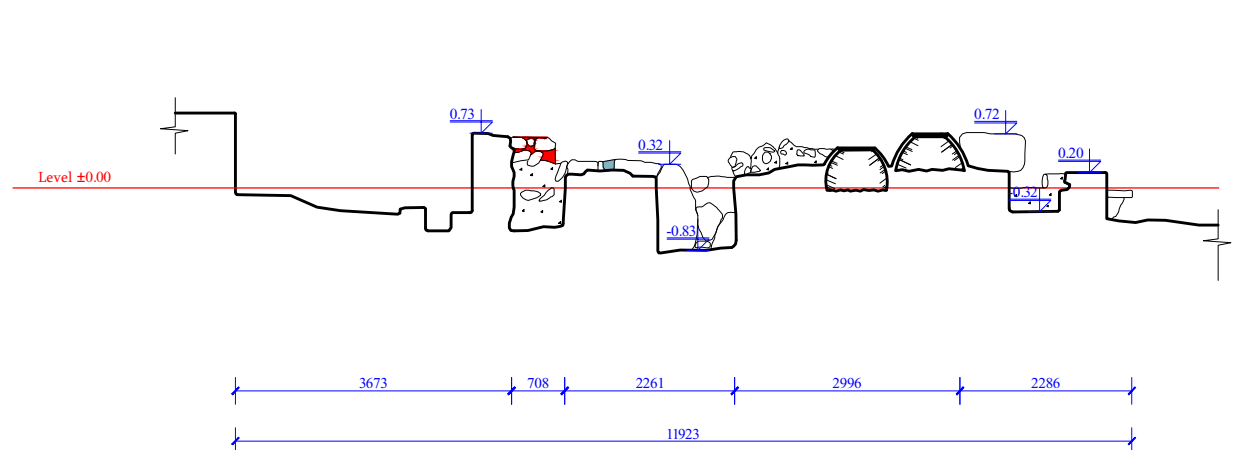
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



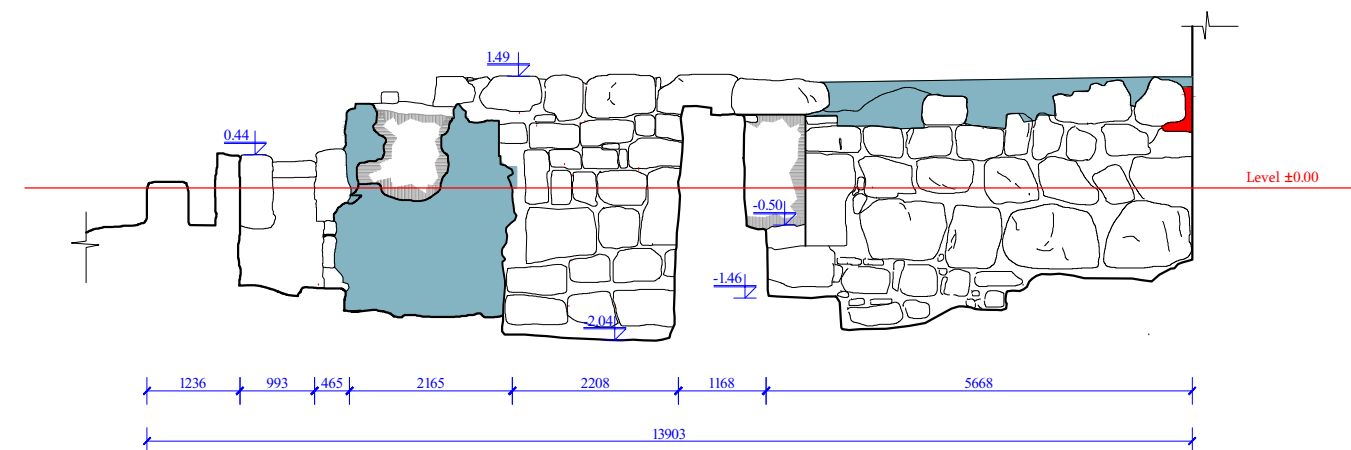
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	M. Sulxanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 5-5 • Elevation 6-6 • Elevation 7-7 	29
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

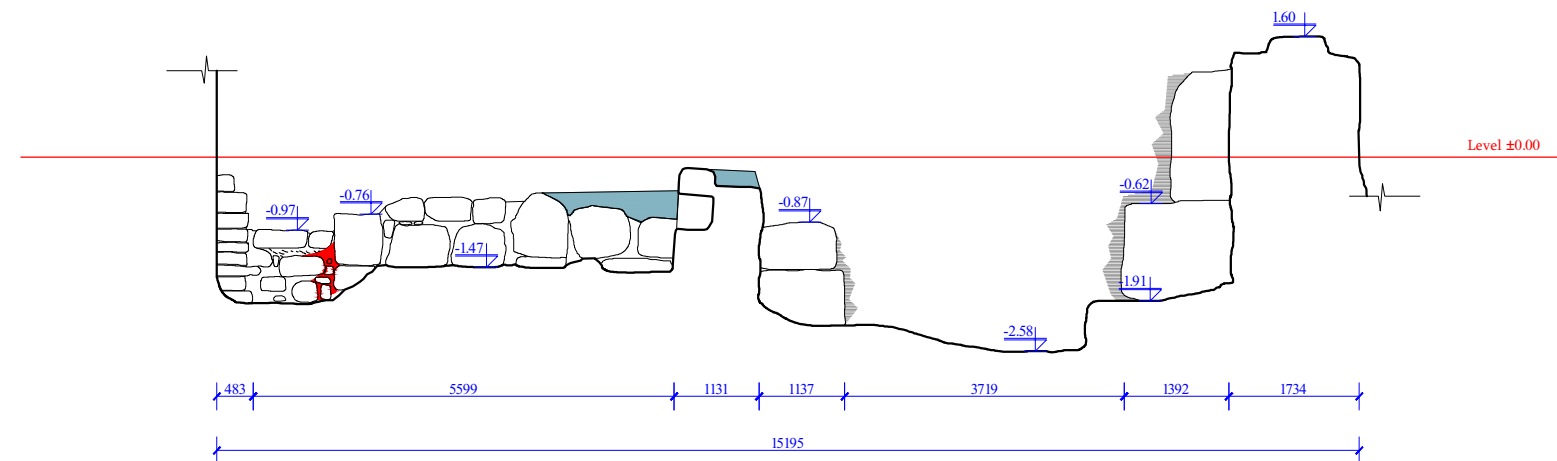
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100



Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

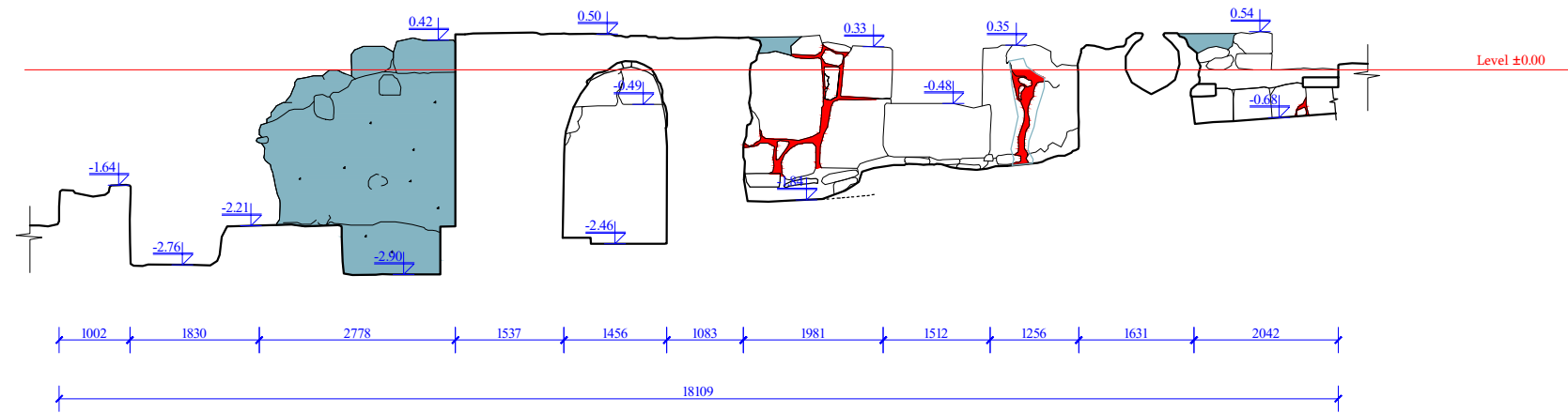
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



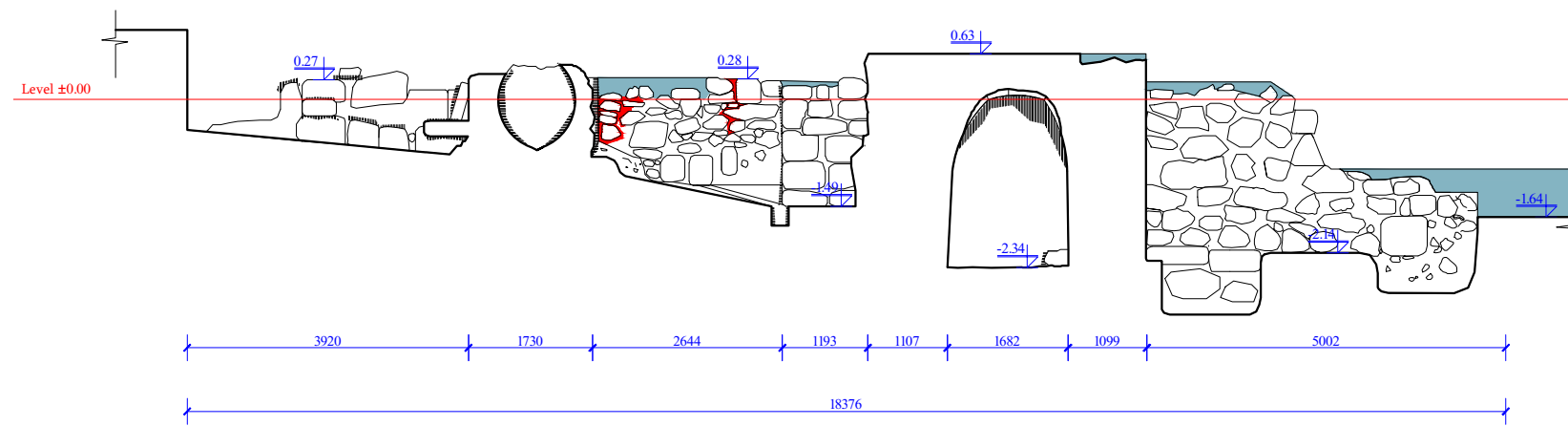
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelay Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 8-8 • Elevation 9-9 • Elevation 10-10 	30
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100



Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

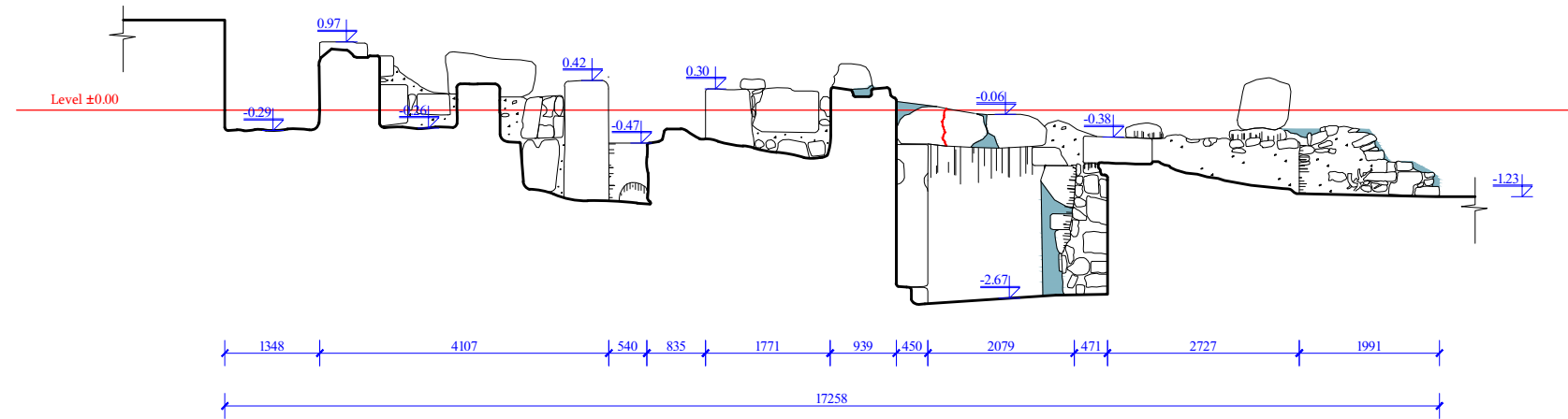
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



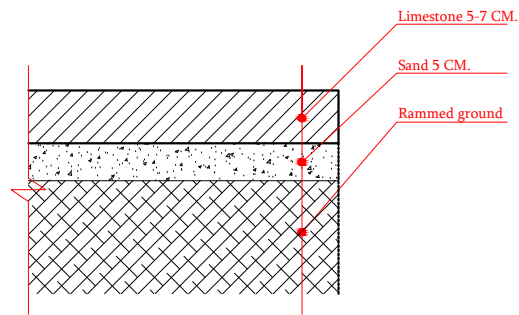
Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		<small>Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan</small>	15.12.2015	
Performed by	M. Sulchanishvili			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 11-11 • Elevation 12-12 	31
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

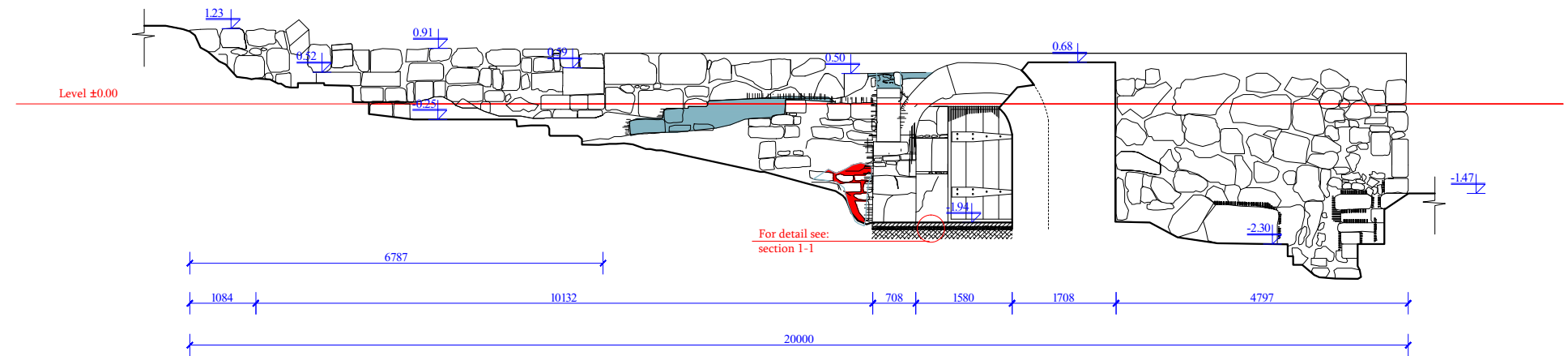
Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100



Section 1-1
Scale 1:10



Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works

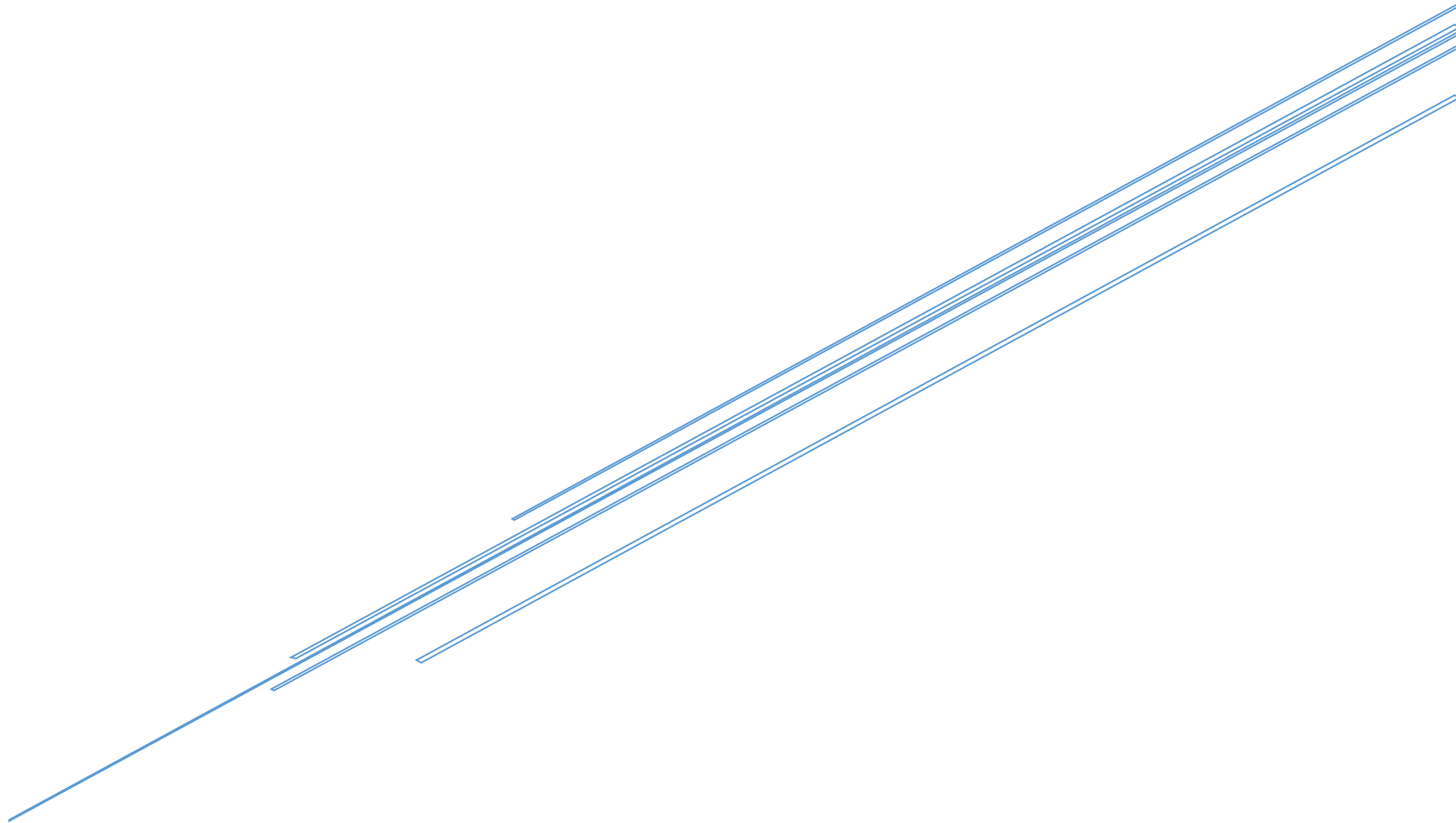


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation 13-13 • Elevation 14-14 	32
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

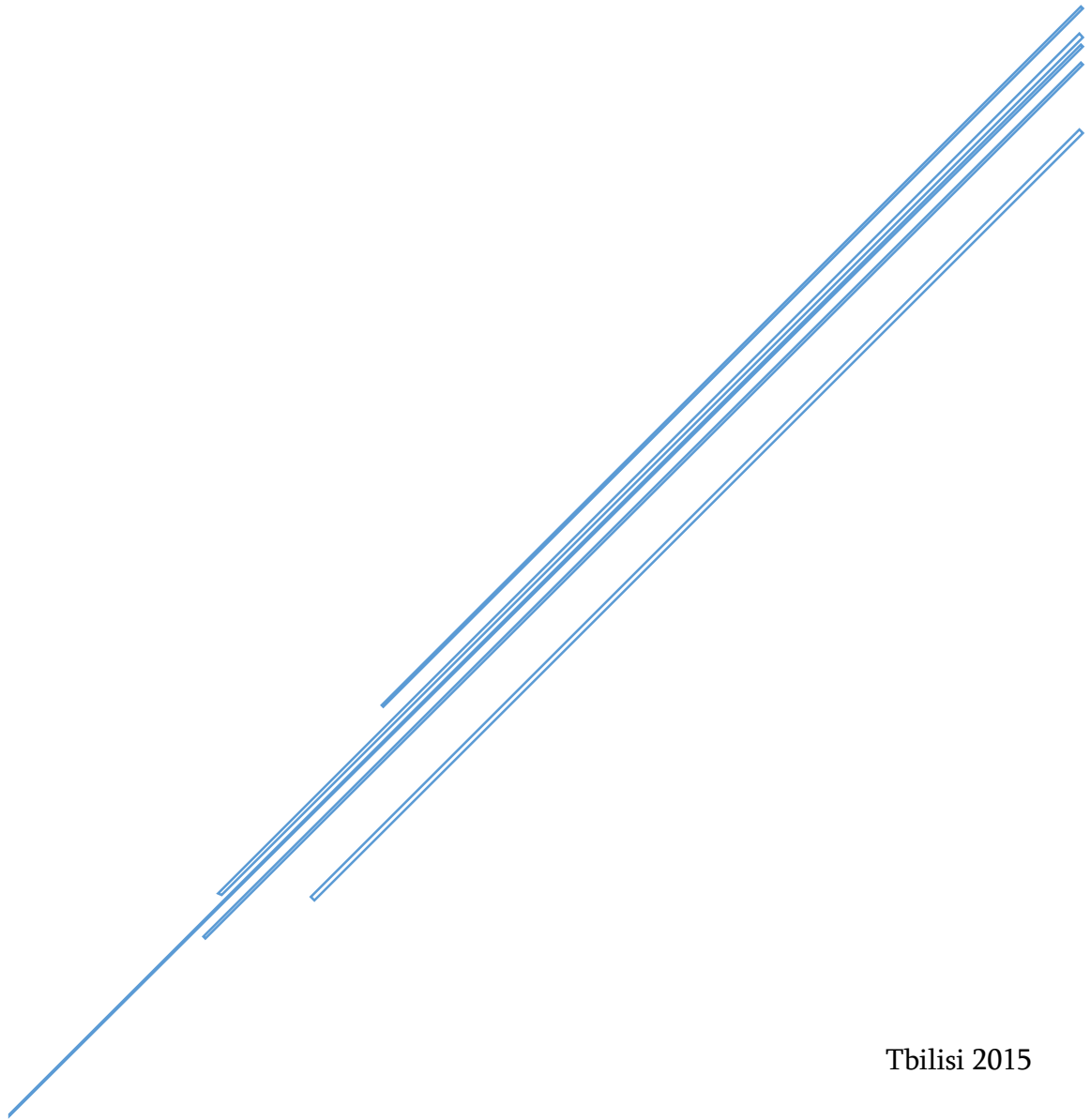
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

constructional project



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Explanation letter



Tbilisi 2015

Explanation letter for Engineering part

Building is located in Gelati Monastery, in the municipality of Tkibuli. It is a shelter for the existing archeology. The building at the complex relief. The metal construction is situated on the slope, the roofing system is with Carbolux. It is projected the shallow type construction for foundations.

The main load-bearing structure are the 11 columns, constructed with metal beams (20X8X5.2 cm.), their foundations are located away as possible from the archeological site. For connecting the columns, it is used longitudinal and transverse truss structures.

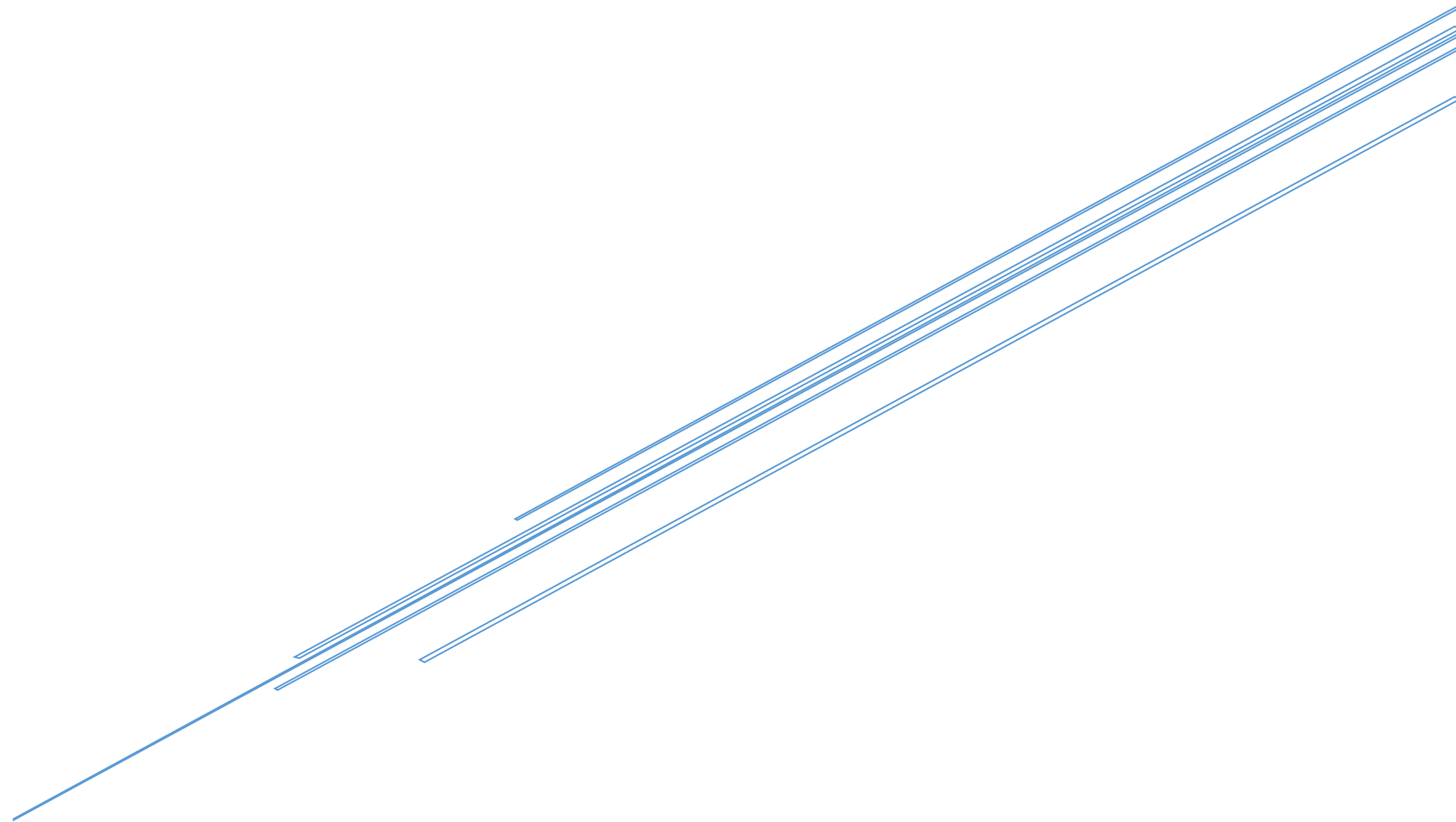
To connect the truss structures, from lower part it is used 1 rectangular metal tube(8X0.63cm) and for upper part it is used 2 rectangular metal tube(4.8X0.26cm), the system is known as “MaPXИ” system. Their connection is specified with semispherical screws (90X75cm).

On the upper part of the truss structures, there are longitudinal rectangular metal tubes(16X8X1cm) with distance 200cm, on which is situated the roofing system.

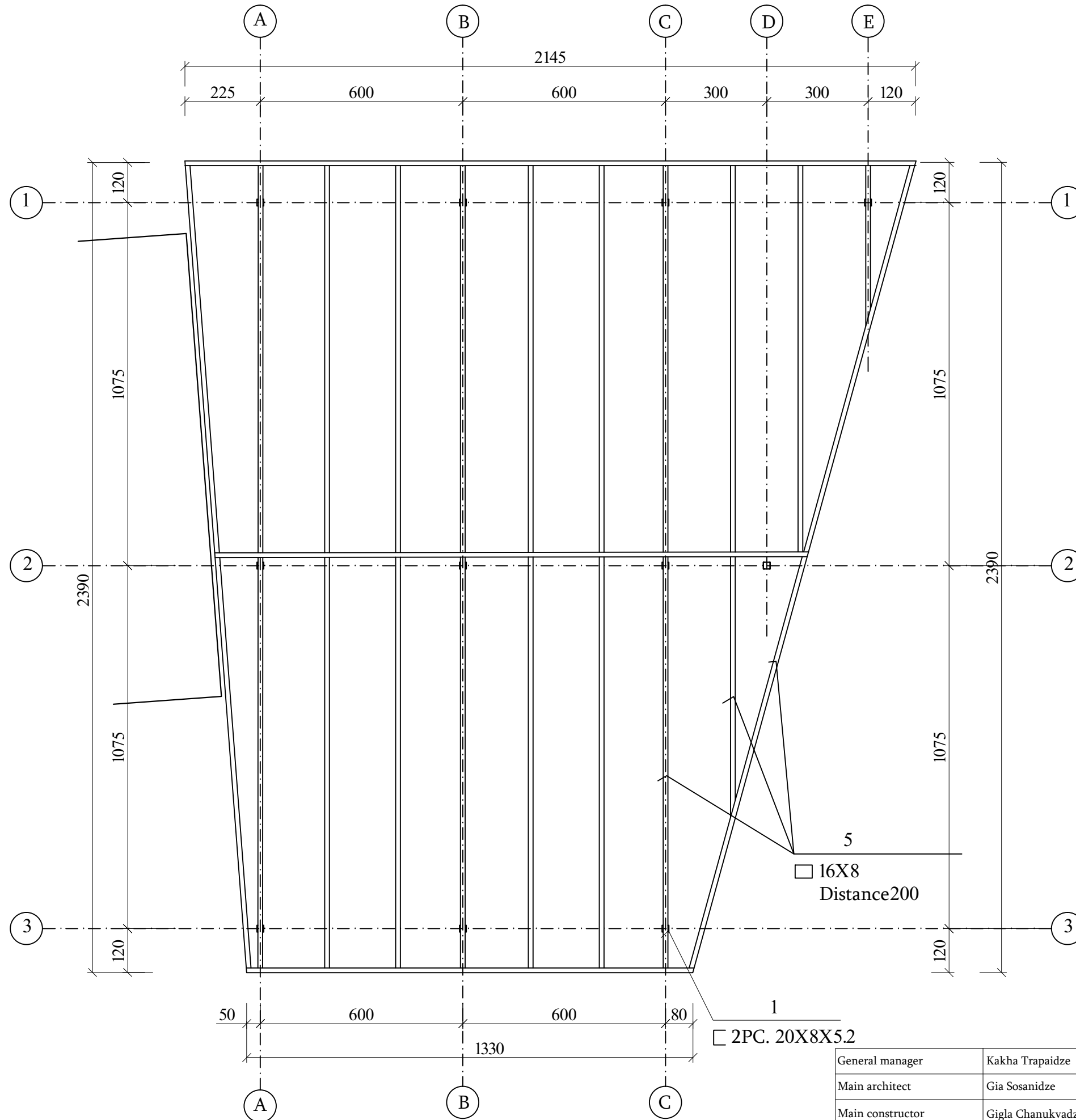
For roofing it is used Carbolux, which is fixed in the in the supporting structure with the screws. The roof type is shed roof.

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Project

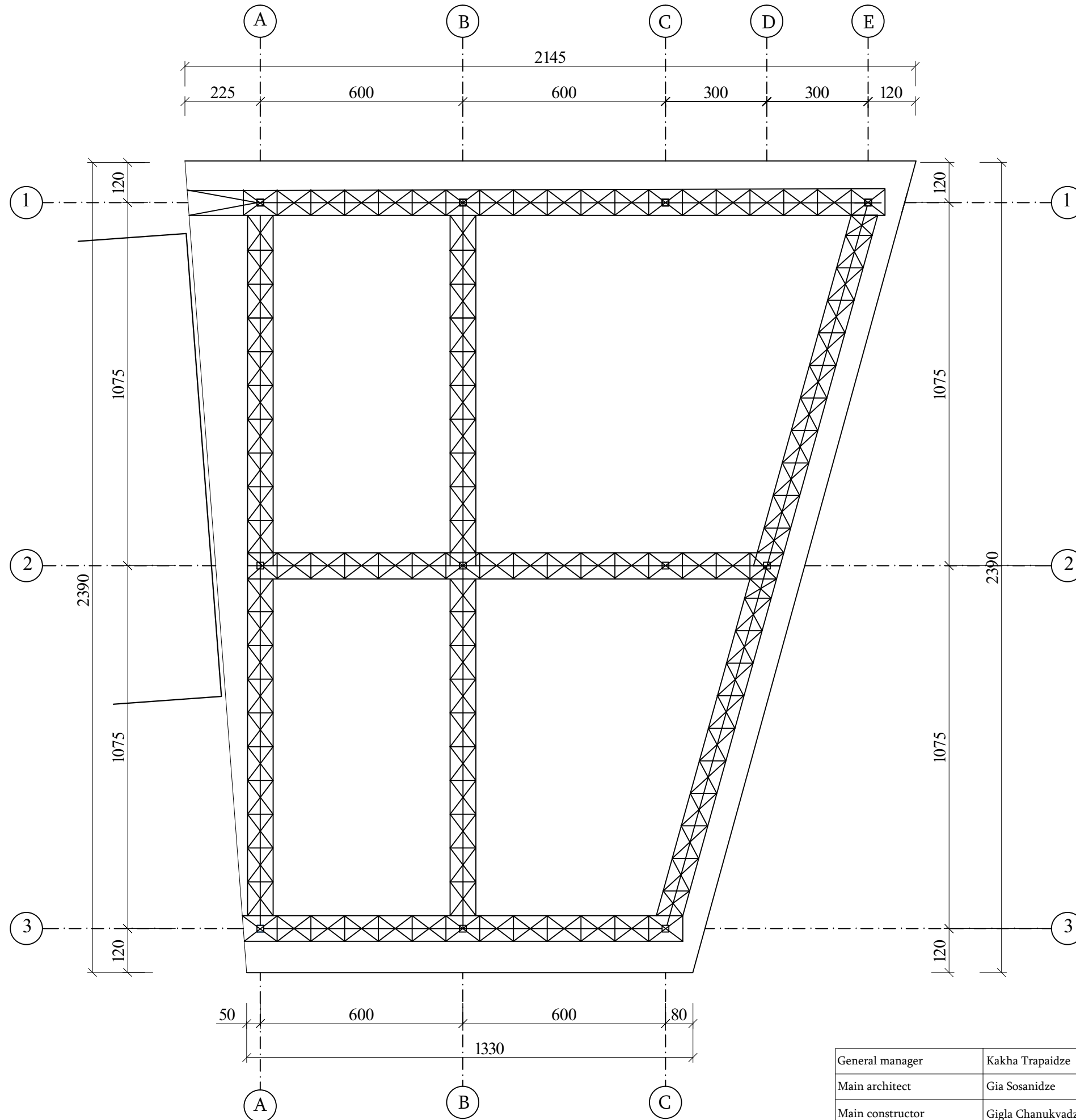


Deployment plan of longitudinal beams



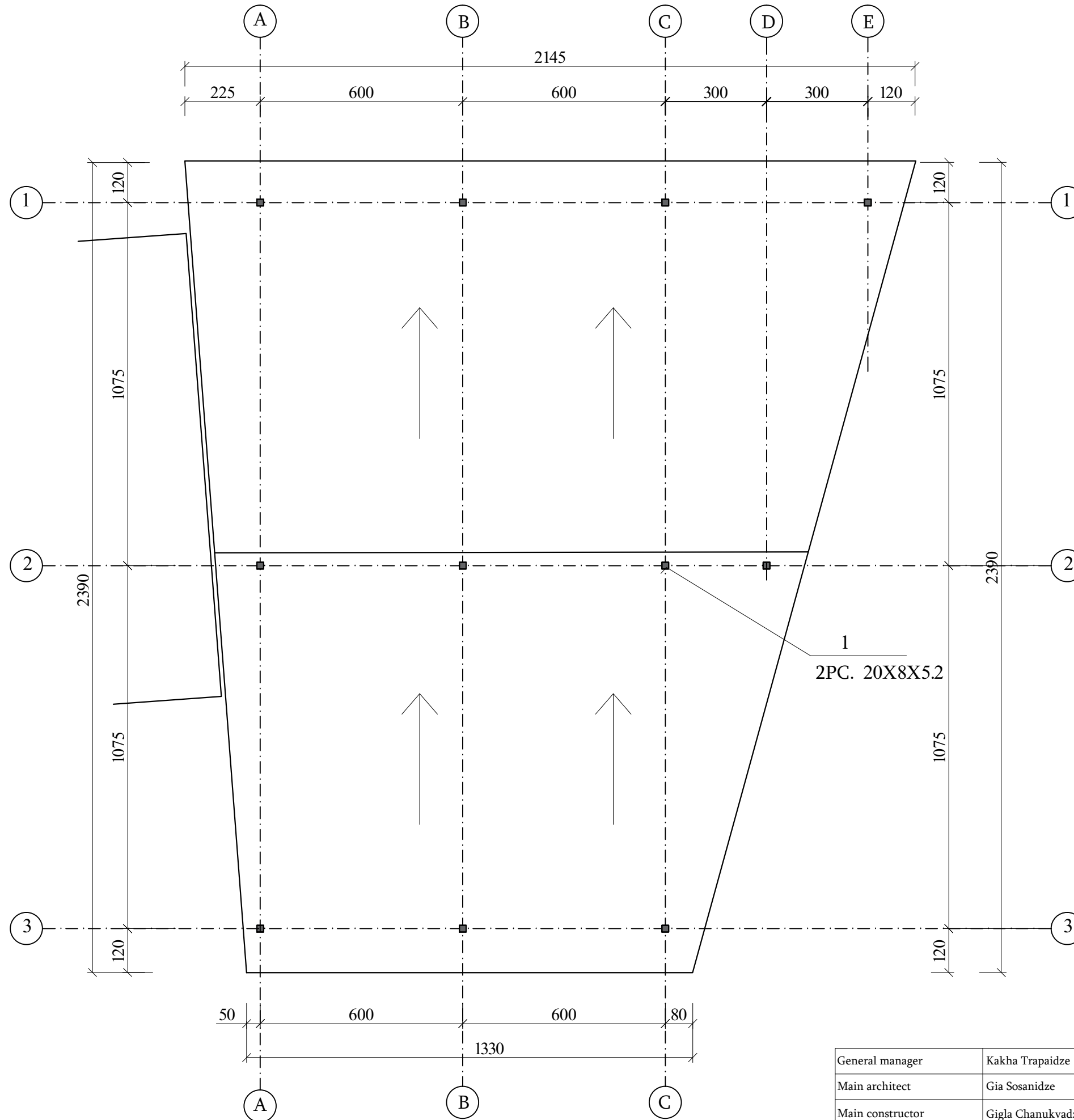
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		• Deployment plan of longitudinal beams	
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			

Deployment plan of truss



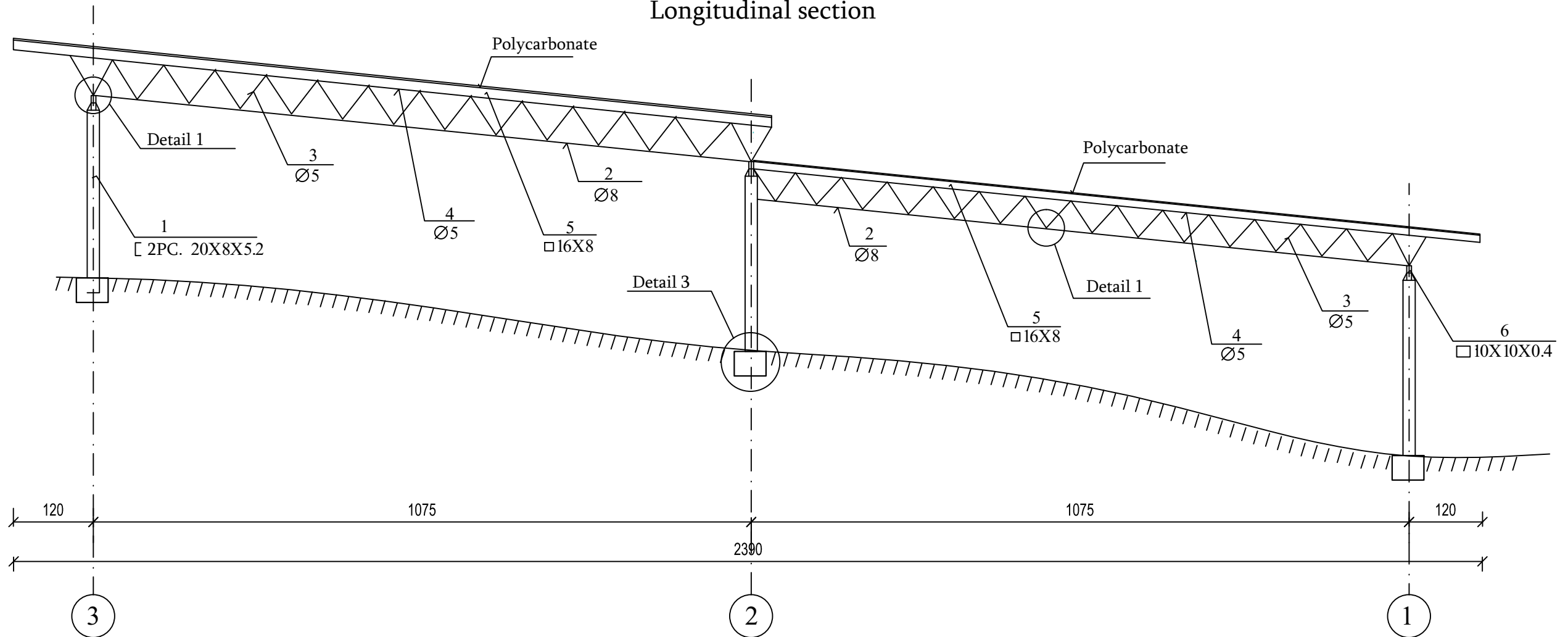
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			• Deployment plan of truss

Roofing plan

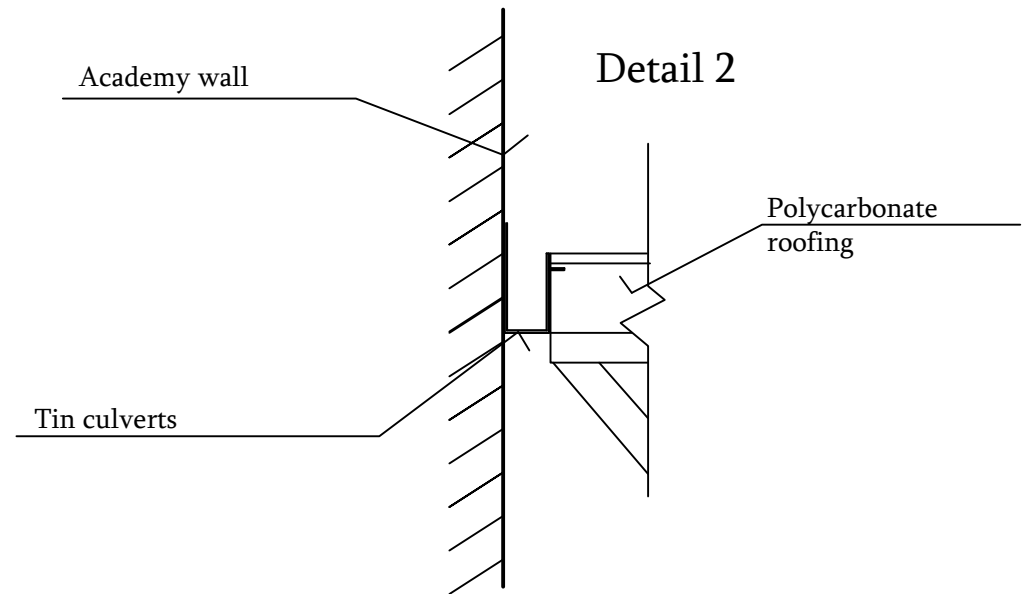
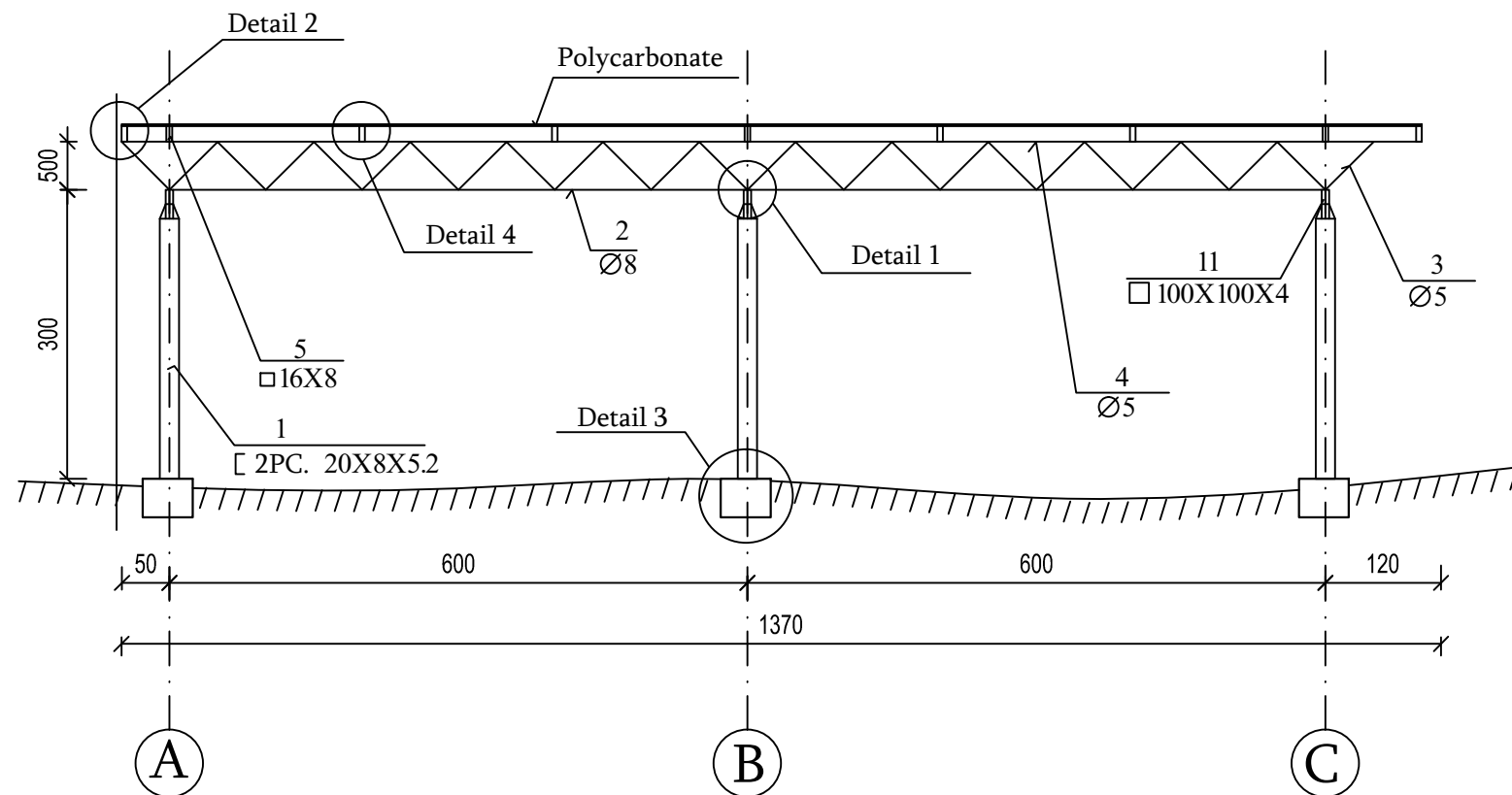


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Roofing plan	35

Longitudinal section

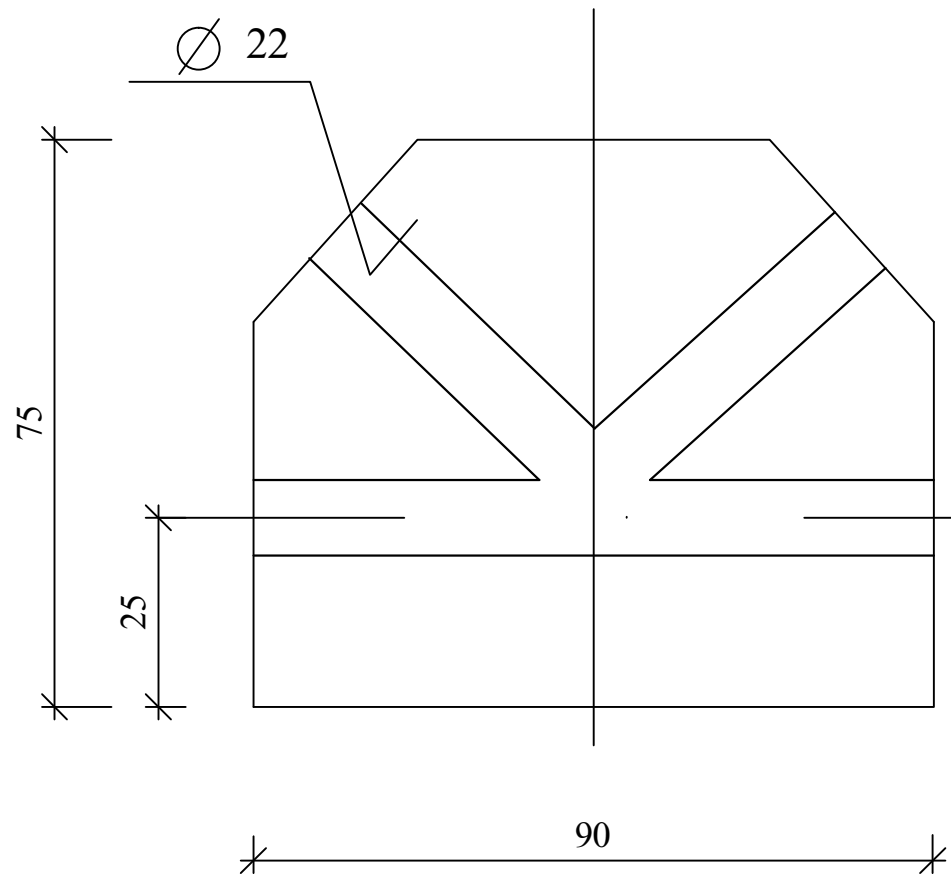


Transverse section

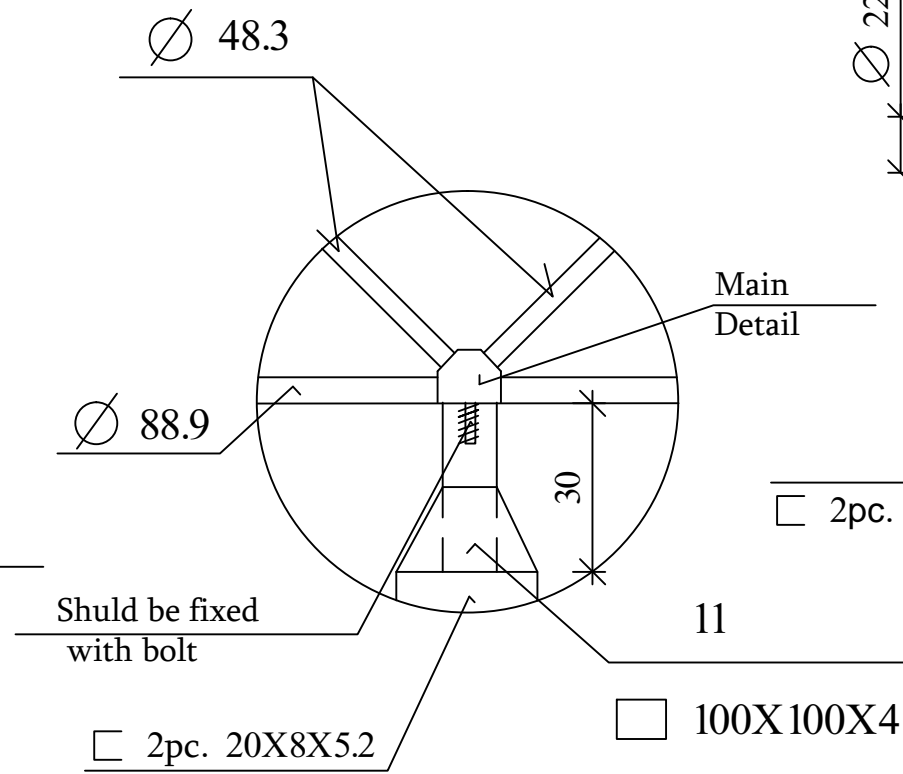


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		Constructional project	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze	<i>[Signature]</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitudinal section • Transverse section • Detail 2 	36
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze	<i>[Signature]</i>			

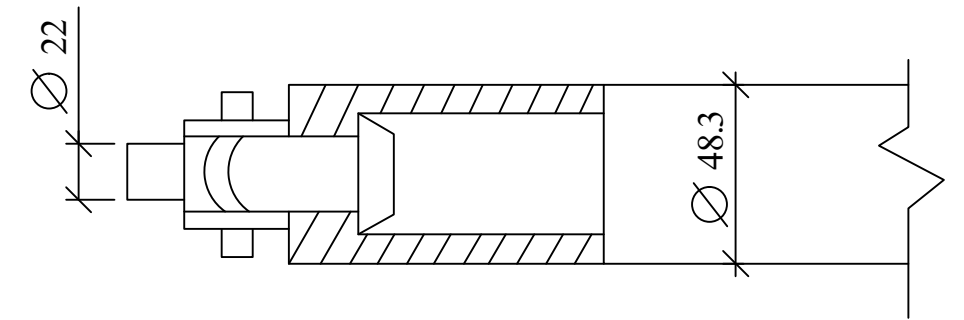
Detail 1
Main element



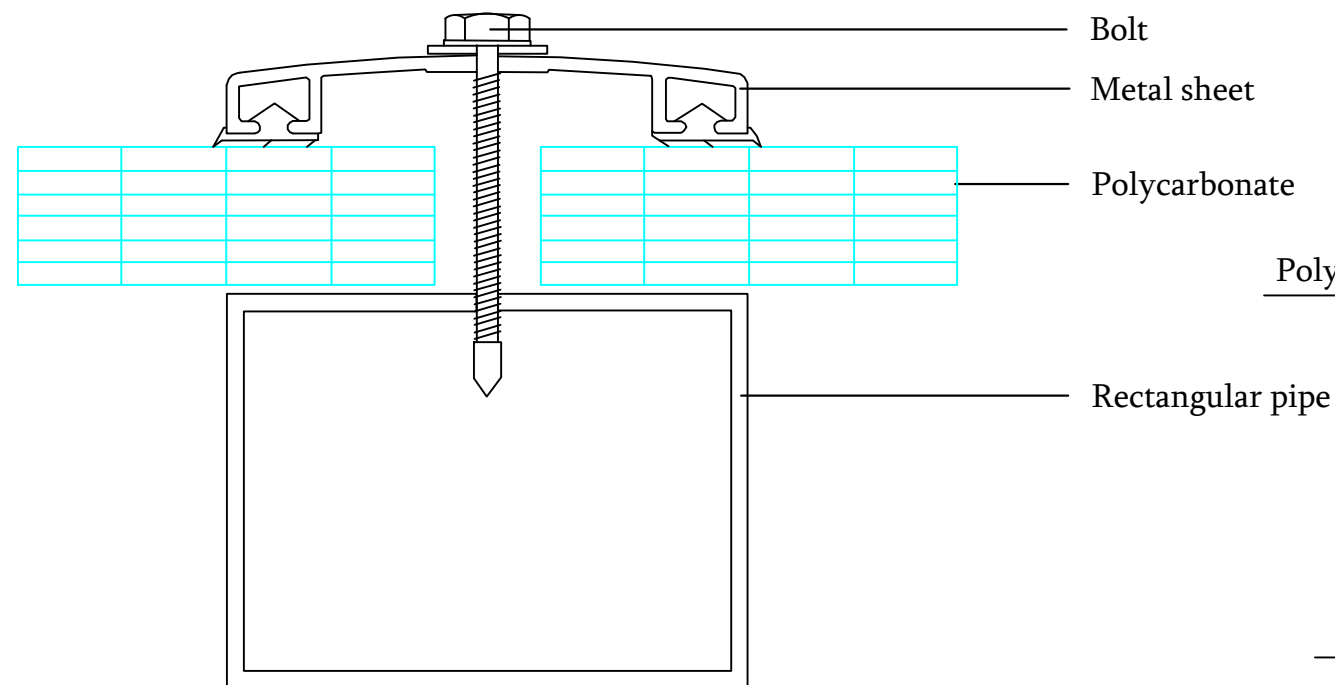
Detail 1



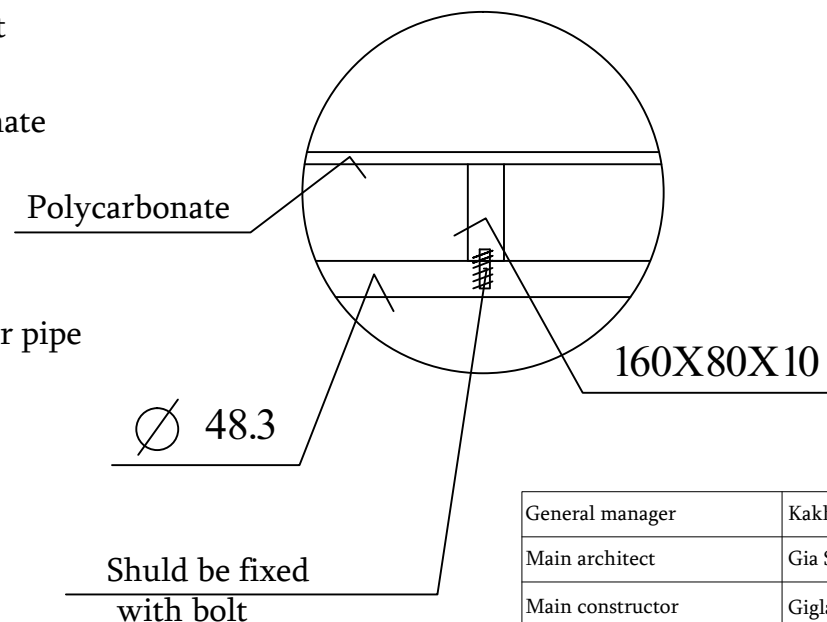
Fastening detail



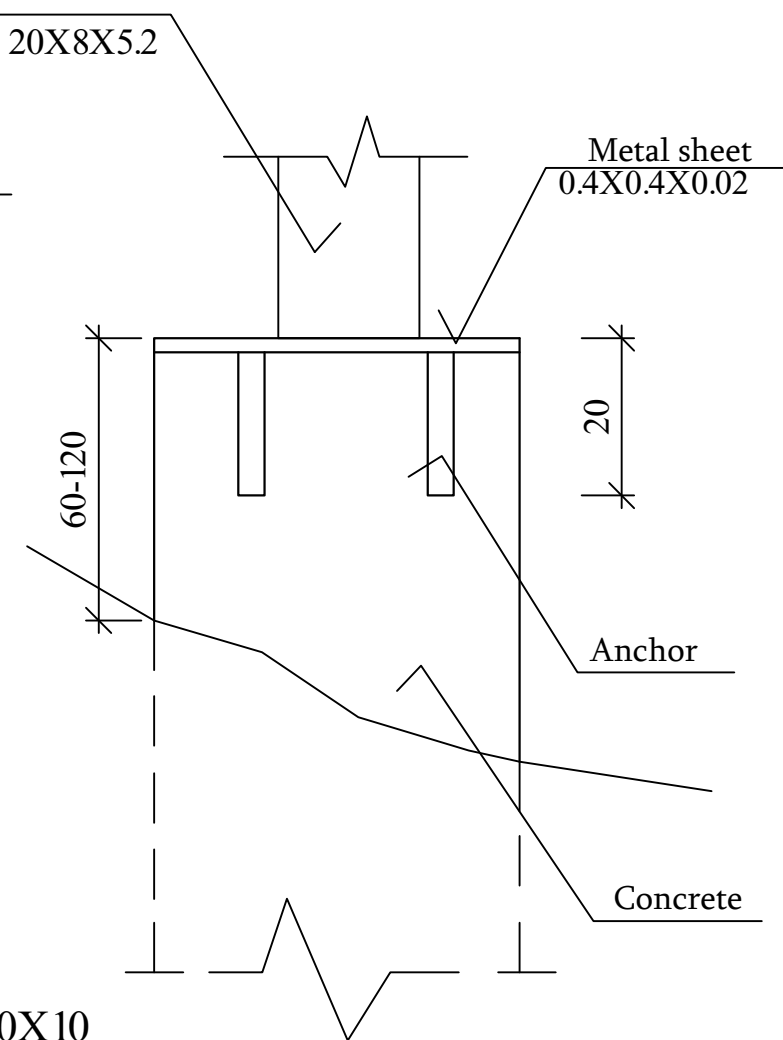
Detail for Fixing the Polycarbonate



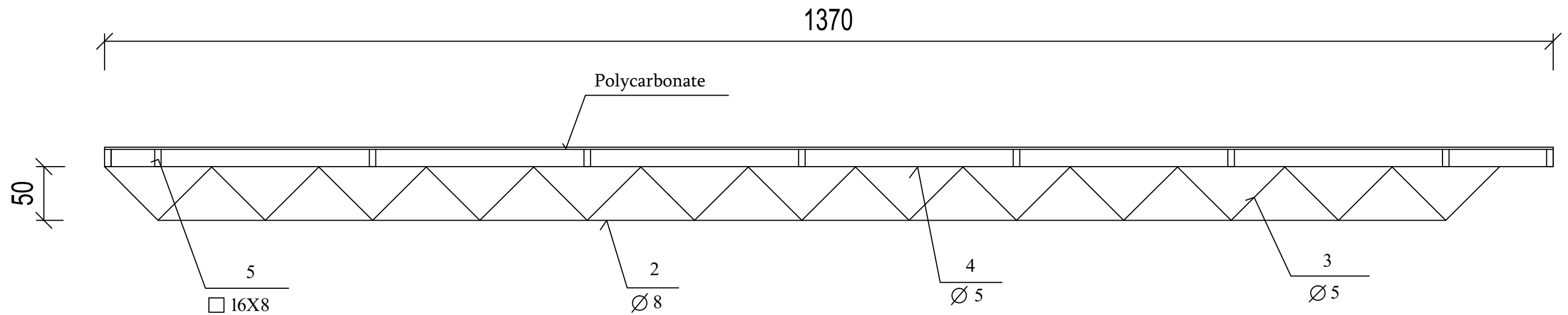
Detail 4



Detail 3



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail 1 • Detail 3 • Detail 4 • Fastening detail
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			37



Metal elements specification

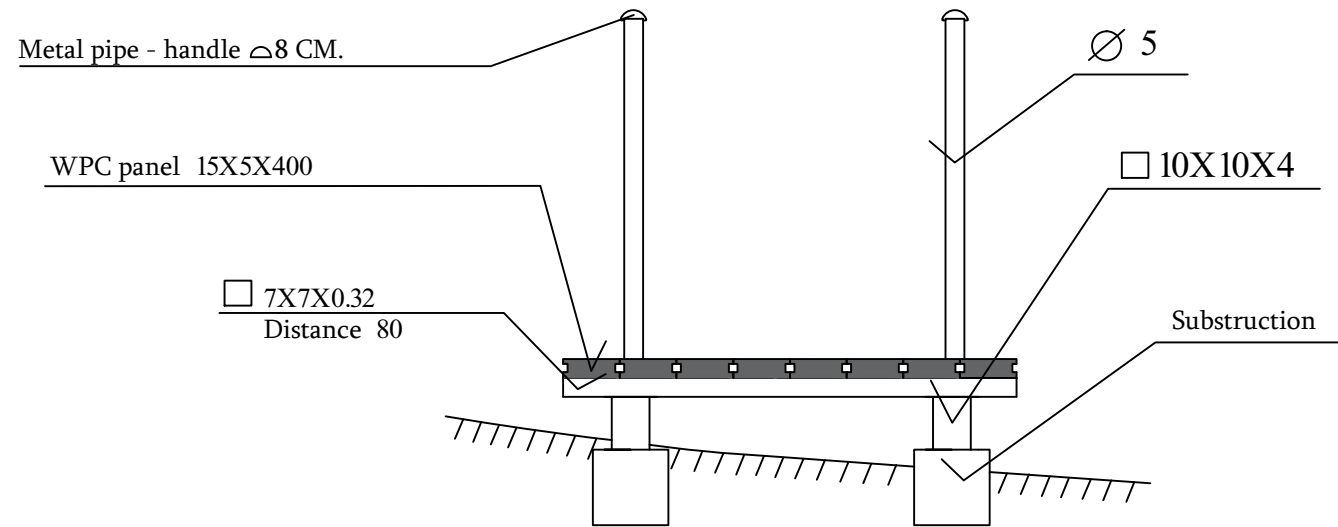
Nº	Profile	Size mm.	Length cm.	Amount	Total length	Weigh for 1m	Weight kg.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1		20X8X5.2	310	22	68.2	19.8	1350.4	
2		88.9	2390	6	143.4	12.8	1835.5	
3		48.3	80	545	436.0	5.34	2328.24	
4		48.3	2390	12	286.8	5.34	1531.51	
5		160X80X10	2390	11	262.9	14.4	3785.76	
6		100X100X4	300	11	33.0	11.9	39.27	
Total:								10870.68

Polycarbonate: 450 M2 1.6CM.
 Polycarbonate fixing bolt : 510 PC.
 Beton: 5.0 M3
 Metal sheet with anchor: 0.4X0.4X0.02 11 PC.
 Tin culverts: 25.0 M.
 Metal clip bolt: 0.9X0.9X0.75 M 430PC.
 Metal sheet: 0.2X0.2X0.15 M. 2CM. 44PC.

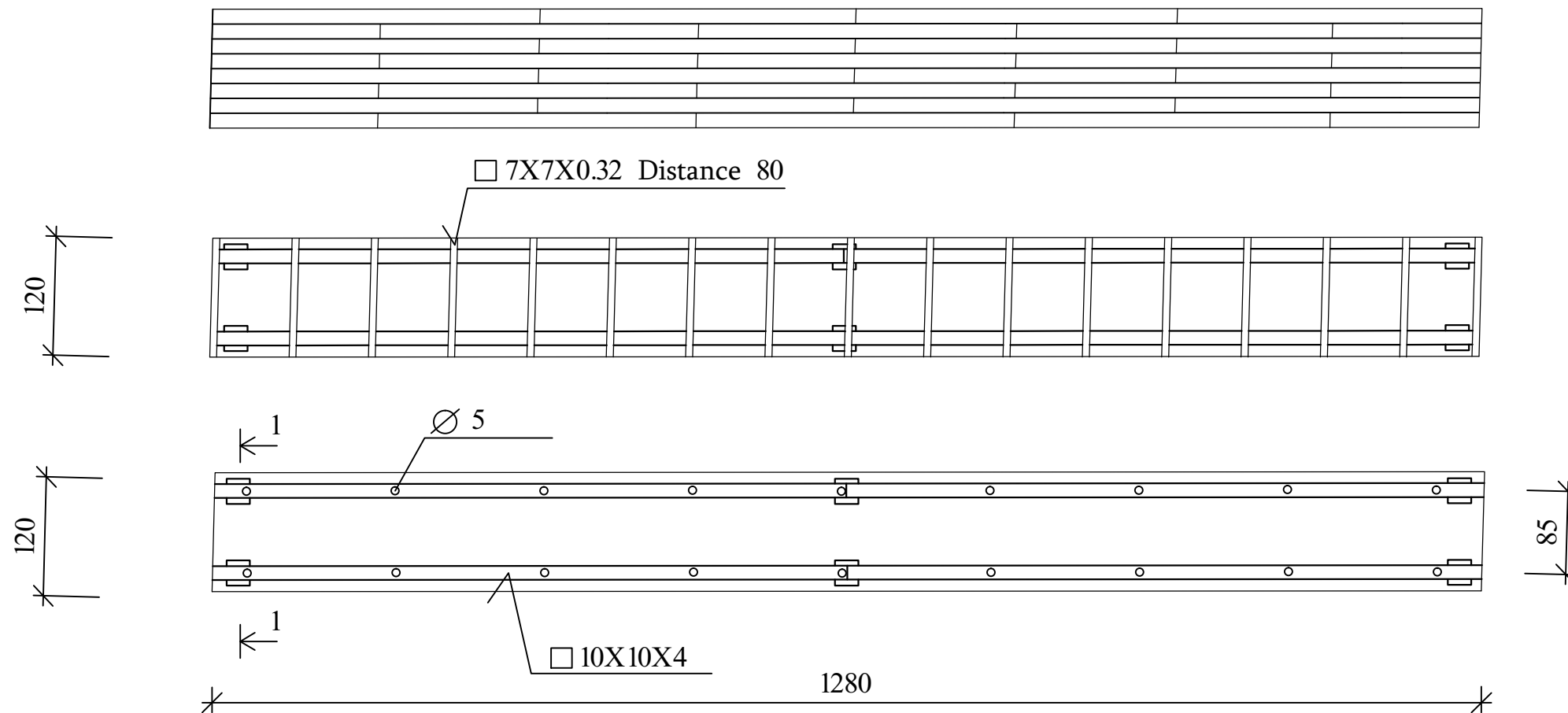
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Metal elements specifications	38

Arrangement of Ramp

Section 1-1



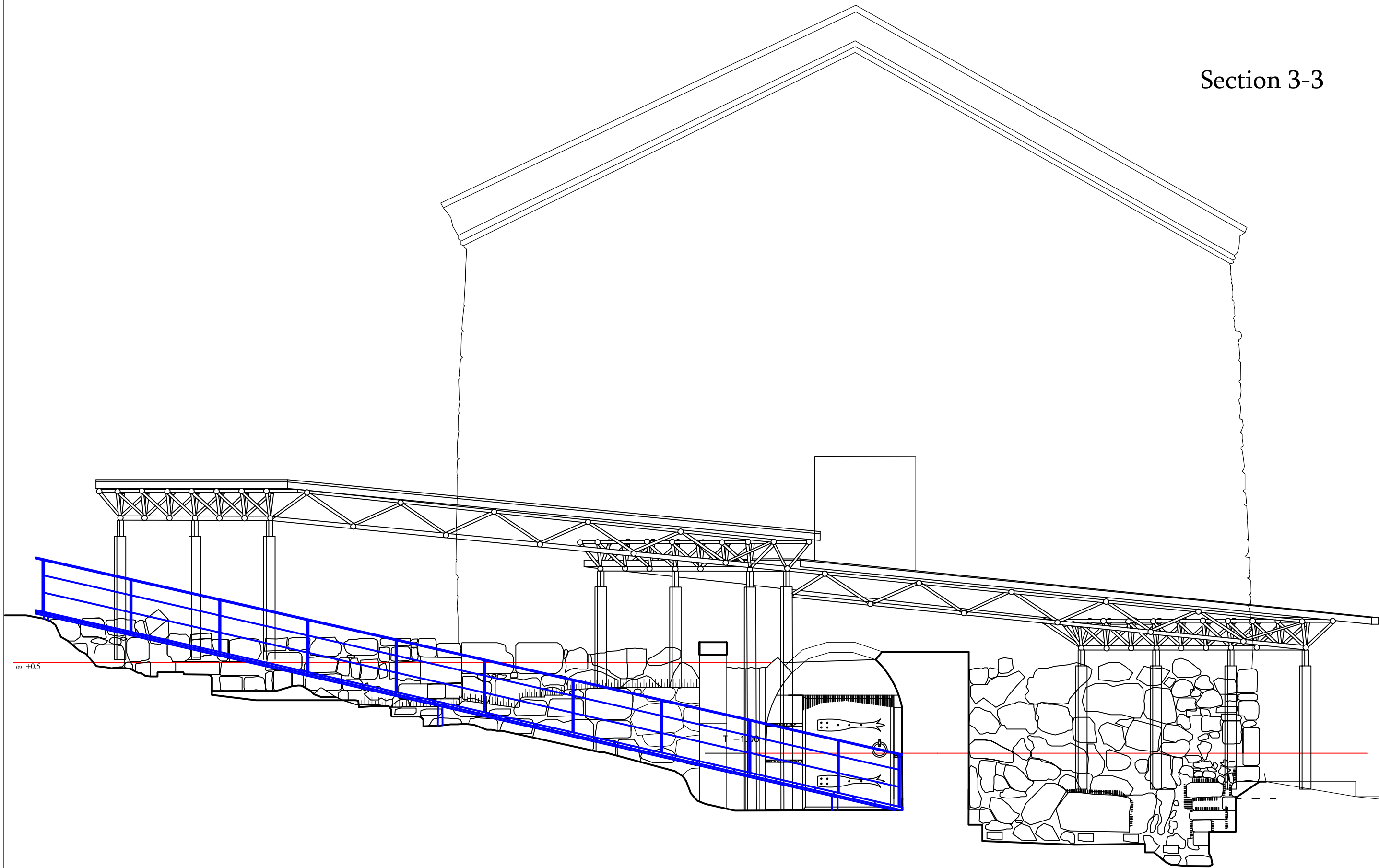
WPC panel plan




Metal sheet - 14X14X0.5 25.6 მ.
 Metal pipe - handle - \varnothing 5 L=18 მ. \varnothing 8 L=25.6 მ.
 WPC panel - 16.0 მ² 15X5X400
 Railing rope: 50მ.

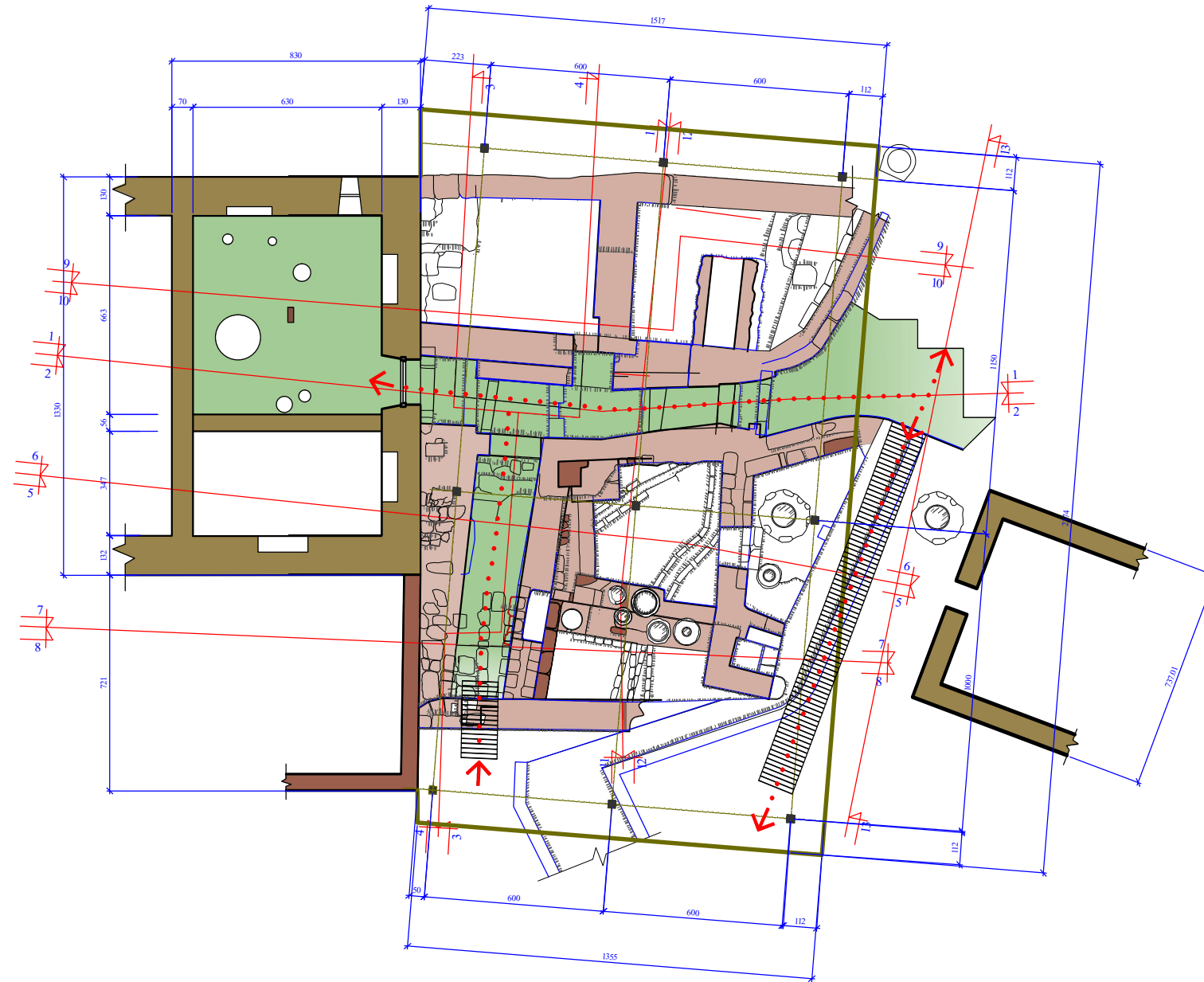
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Scheme of arrangement Ramp	39

Section 3-3



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze	<i>[Signature]</i>	 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze	<i>[Signature]</i>		
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze	<i>[Signature]</i>	Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze	<i>[Signature]</i>		
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze	<i>[Signature]</i>	• Section 3-3	40

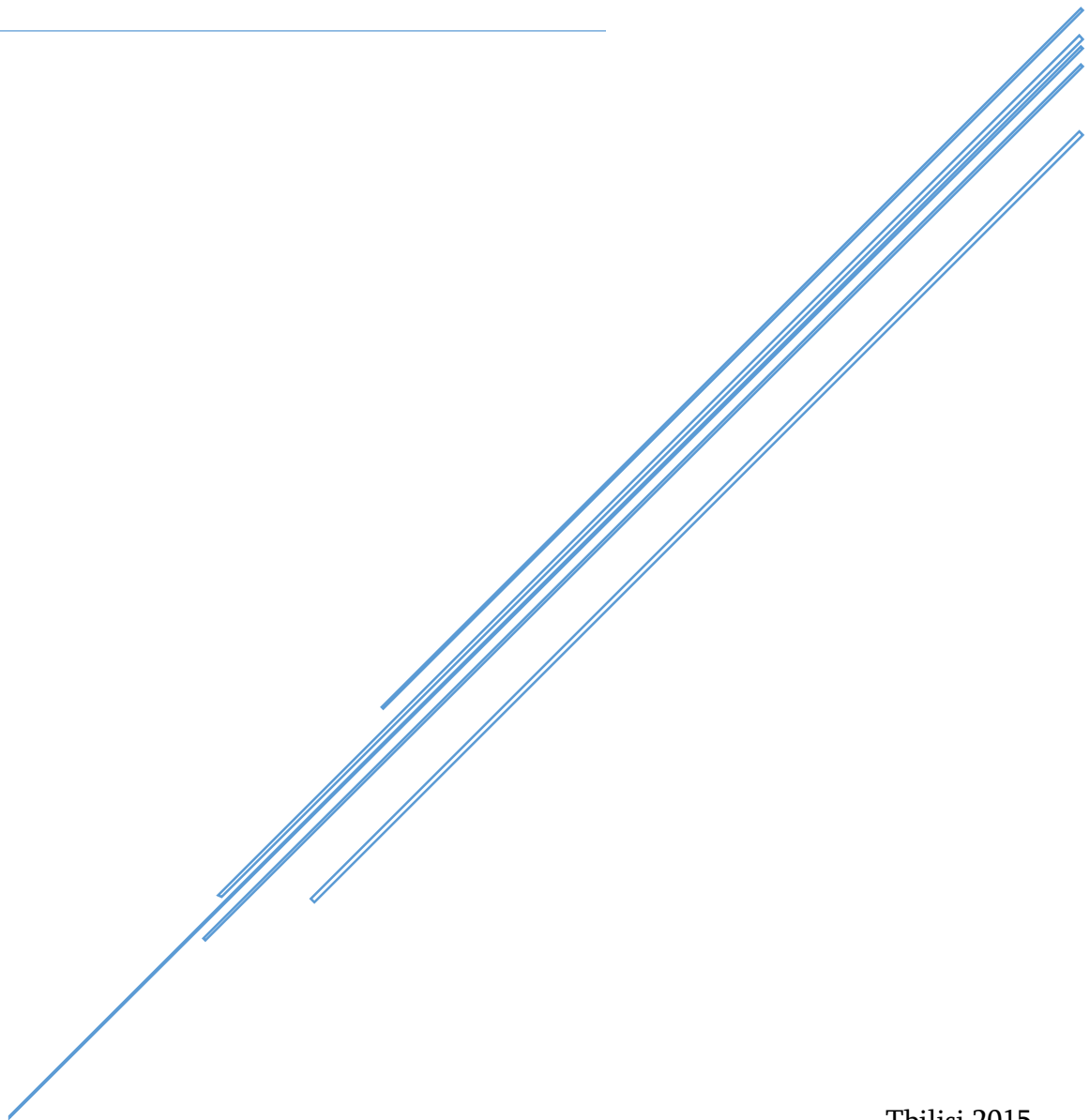
Exhibition space organization plan



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:200	
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015	
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			• Exhibition space organization plan	41
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze				

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

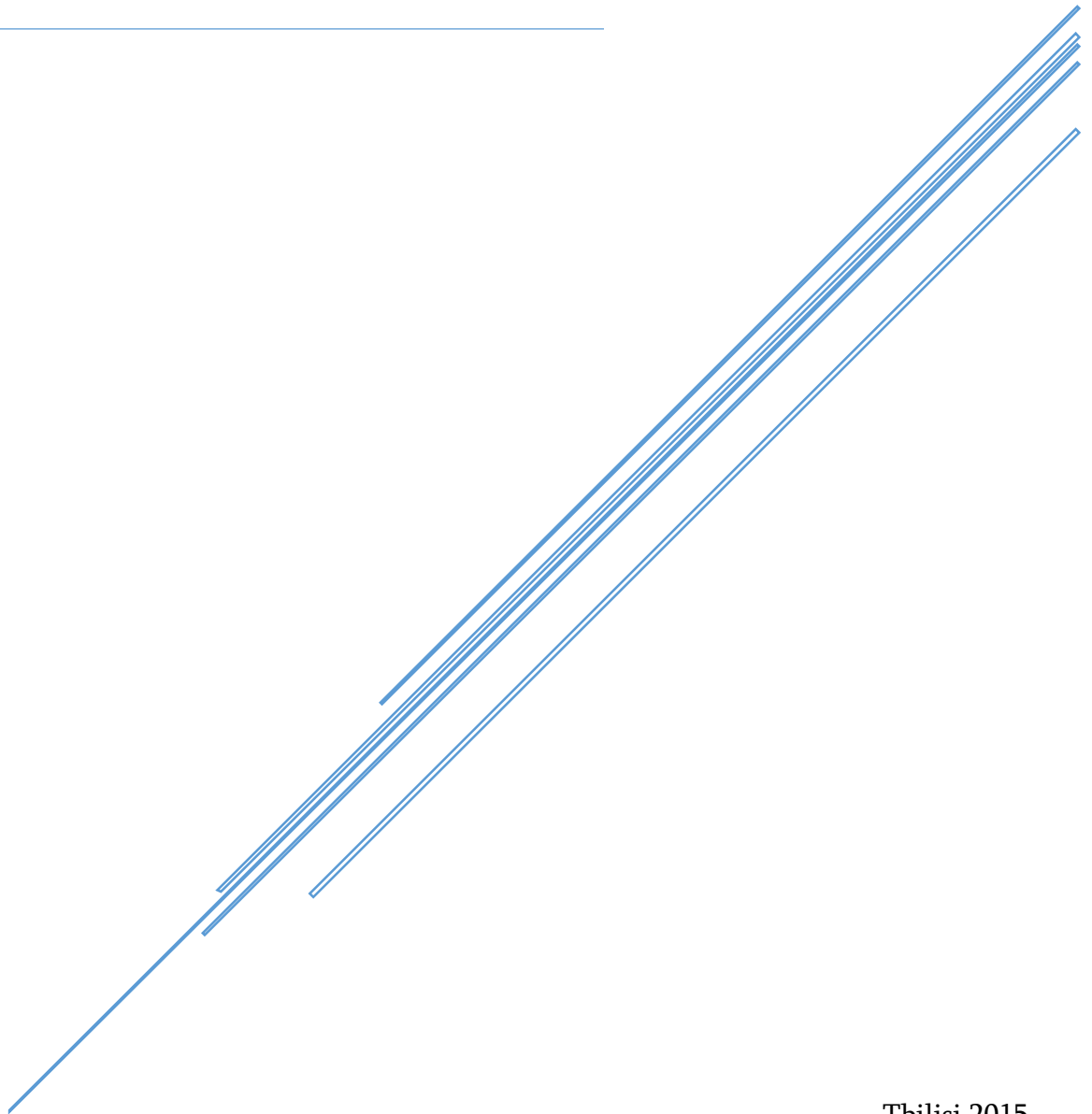
Renders





Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Examples



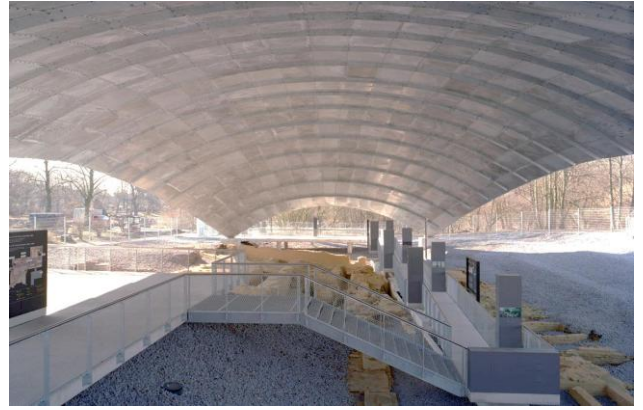
Tbilisi 2015





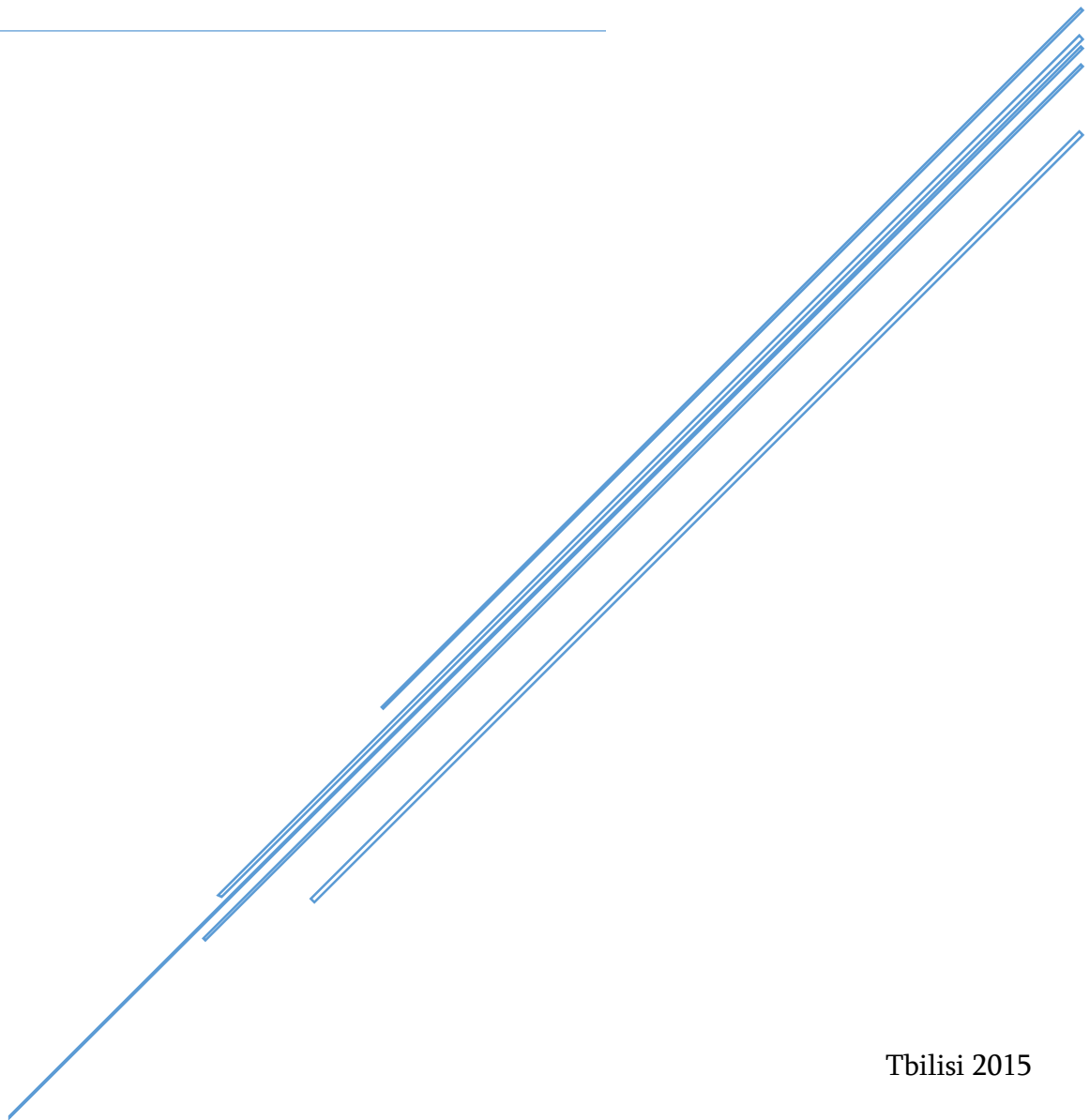






Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Calendar and schedules of works to be executed



Tbilisi 2015

Gelati Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan works to be executed

Calendar and schedules of

List of works		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Preparatory work																		
<u>General plan</u>																			
2	Dismantling of the existing trails and reventing with stone pavement around the buildings																		
3	Earthworks near the south gate																		
4	recovery and arrangement of path, along east to south gate and make it with basalt surfase																		
5	arrangement of new paths																		
6	Cleaning the west slope of the refectory, known as academy of Gelati monastery complex, from building material remains, preparing the terraces and cultivation the vineyard																		
7	arrangement of glass track and protective shield for GanjaGate in east gate																		
8	Arrangement and installation of small architectural forms (Chairs, stone barriers, ramps, information banners, garbage bins)																		
<u>Conservation part</u>																			
9	Conservation of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building (Injection, Conservation)																		
<u>Arrangement of a new structural roof and infrastructure for archeological objects</u>																			
10	manufacture of structural roof in factory for archeological objects uncovered near the academy building																		
11	Installation of readymade structural roof																		
12	Arrangement of internal exposition infrastructure																		