

RE-READING OF THE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF GAZIANTEP IN THE
2000s THROUGH CONSERVATION COUNCIL DECISIONS

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**RE-READING OF THE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF GAZIANTEP IN THE
2000s THROUGH CONSERVATION COUNCIL DECISIONS**

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ABSTRACT

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The changes in legislative, financial and administrative structure of conservation, which are the fundamentals of this field, put into action in 2004 and started a new era within the conservation history of Turkey. These changes introduced new opportunities for the conservation field and increased the number of conservation implementations, which were insufficient in accordance to reach cultural heritage of the country, enormously in this era. Gaziantep has been one of the historic cities in Turkey, where the impacts of the changes concerning the conservation field have been clearly seen. Although number and speed of the conservation projects increased significantly in this period, quality of the projects and compliance of them to requirements of conservation science has been criticized in this regard. Within the current legal framework of conservation field in Turkey, conservation council decisions are the fundamental legal documents regulating each conservation activity and including provisions in particular to each of them. The aim of this study is re-reading conservation era of an historic city (Gaziantep) after 2004 with its affirmative and negative aspects through conservation council decisions.

Gaziantep is a historic city, which has quite a rich multilayered cultural heritage. The historic city of Gaziantep remained until today with a lot of cultural assets including the citadel, the traditional commercial center, many of monumental buildings and the traditional residential fabric at the surrounding of them. Although the historic city encountered deteriorations due to various reasons in time, its urban characteristic and many of traditional buildings could reached today. By utilizing from the new opportunities introduced with the last legislative arrangements and activating dynamics of the city for conservation of cultural heritage, a lot of conservation project at different scales implemented at the historic city of Gaziantep; and the city become one of the pioneer cities of Turkey in this regard.

As conservation is a multi-dimensional theme, the conservation projects implemented at the historic city of Gaziantep in this period evaluated in a comprehensive manner considering their physical, socio-cultural, administrative etc. aspects. These studies analyzed in the light of the conservation council decisions. Value criterion defined for assessment of the alterations in the historic fabric of the city. Then impacts of the conservation process on the historical city of Gaziantep and the conservation implementations themselves assessed through these studies.

Keywords: Urban conservation, conservation implementations, conservation councils, conservation council decisions, historic city, Gaziantep.

Öz

2000'Lİ YILLARDA GAZİANTEP TARİHİ KENT MERKEZİNDE GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN KORUMA AKTİVİTELERİNİN KORUMA KURULU KARARLARI ÜZERİNDEN YENİDEN OKUNMASI

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Koruma alanının altyapısını oluşturan yasal, finansal ve yönetsel yapıya ilişkin olarak 2004 yılında yapılmış olan değişiklikler, Türkiye'nin koruma serüveninde yeni bir dönemin başlangıcını oluşturmuştur. Bu yeni dönemde koruma alanı için yeni olanaklar geliştirilerek, önceleri ülkenin sahip olduğu kültürel mirasın çokluğuna kıyasla yetersiz olan koruma uygulamalarında önemli miktarda artış sağlanmıştır. Koruma alanında yürürlüğe konulan değişiklikler etkilerini Türkiye'deki birçok tarihi kentte göstermiş olup, Gaziantep de bu kentlerden birisi olagelmıştır. Ancak bu dönemde gerçekleşen uygulamaların sayısında ve hızında büyük artışlar görülmüş olmasına karşın, yapılan uygulamaların niteliği ve koruma biliminin gereklilikleri ile uyumu konuları tartışıla gelmiştir. Koruma alanının Türkiye'deki mevcut yasal yapısı içerisinde; koruma kurulu kararları bu alanda gerçekleştirilen aktiviteleri düzenleyen ve her bir aktiviteye özgü hükümler içeren temel yasal belge niteliğindedir. Tez çalışmasının amacı bir örnek tarihi kentte (Gaziantep'te) 2004 sonrasında koruma alanında yaşanan dönemi olumlulukları ve olumsuzlukları ile koruma kurulu kararları üzerinden yeniden okumaktır.

Gaziantep, çok katmanlı zengin bir kültürel mirasa sahip olan bir şehirdir. Tarihi Gaziantep kenti; kalesi, geleneksel ticari merkezi, çok sayıdaki anıtsal yapısı ve bunların etrafında yer alan geleneksel konut dokuları ile birlikte günümüze kadar varlığı sürdürmüştür. Tarihi kentte zaman içerisinde çeşitli nedenlerle bozulmalar olmuş olmasına karşın, genel karakteri ve yapıları ile günümüze kadar ulaşabilmiştir. Yeni düzenlemeler ile getirilen olanaklar kullanılarak ve kentin dinamikleri harekete geçirilerek son dönemde Gaziantep'te çeşitli ölçeklerde birçok koruma uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiş; kent Türkiye'nin bu alandaki öncü kentlerden birisi olmuştur.

Korumanın birçok bileşenden oluşan bir alan olması dikkate alınarak, bu yeni dönemde Gaziantep'te koruma alanında gerçekleşen gelişmeler yapılan uygulamalar, onların zeminini oluşturan fiziksel, sosyo-kültürel, yönetsel vb. yönleriyle bütünlük bir yaklaşımla irdelenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmalar, alınmış olan koruma kurulu kararları ışığında analiz edilmiştir. Kentin tarihi dokusunda yaşanan değişimlerin incelenmesine yönelik değer tanımları geliştirilerek, sürecin tarihi Gaziantep kentindeki etkileri ve uygulamalarına ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kentsel koruma, koruma uygulamaları, koruma kurulları, koruma kurulu kararları, tarihi merkez, Gaziantep.

To My Family

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Theoretical Background

1.1.1. Principles in Urban Conservation and Value Assessment for Historic Cities

Historic urban areas are composed of both natural and man-made environments, which are formed over centuries. These areas are in need of protection via contemporary approaches of conservation philosophy, which has reached a multidimensional level today. In the last decades, new trends emerged such as cultural tourism and the recognition of the social-cultural-economical potential of cultural heritage for cities. These new factors pushed the conservation field one step forward. On the other hand, the conservation approaches giving priority to these new factors rather than principles of conservation threaten the historic urban areas with possible irreversible destructions. For this reason, the international organizations such as ICOMOS have developed a series of documents describing the principles for conservation of historic urban environments.

The Washington Charter (1987) introduced definitions, and developed principles, objectives, methods and instruments in urban conservation, which are aiming to ensure the protection, conservation and restoration of historic towns and areas as well as their development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. The charter signifies the necessity of the integral and coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level. Furthermore the chapter underlines the importance of the participation of residents in the conservation process, multidisciplinary planning studies, adoption of the principles of this charter and Venice Charter for interventions until the conservation plan will have put into action, continuing maintenance activities, new functions and activities being compatible with the site, improvement of housing, controlling traffic so as not to disturb in the site, precautions for natural disasters and specialized training studies for urban conservation. In addition the basic qualities to be preserved to conserve character of the site are defined, such as urban pattern, the relationship between buildings and green and open spaces, interior and exterior appearances and their attributes, the relationship between the historical area and its man-made and natural surroundings, and various functions of the area acquired over time. These material and spiritual qualities are considered as the necessities to retain the authenticity of any historical site.¹

Further to above, the Paris Declaration (2011), which focuses on the relationship between heritage and development, regards authenticity, integrity and 'sense of place' as crucial aspects of the development process. It also defines the qualities of the built heritage to be conserved as original materials, design and construction, architecture, the maintenance of original functions,

¹1987, *The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas* (Washington Charter 1987), ICOMOS

and integration into the physical and socio-cultural environment. In addition, the declaration notes adopting new uses and functions to the existing structure, rather than reverse, increasing comfort conditions of the buildings in line with the modern living standards, to continue traditional building skills and materials, and to take into consideration the structural, thermal and safety conditions of the heritage buildings as requirements of urban conservation.²

Another reference text, the Valletta Principles (2011), focuses on safeguarding the values of historic towns and settings as well as their integration into social, cultural and economic life of today. This document discusses the topic from various aspects, and groups the proposals and strategies for urban conservation as elements to be conserved, new functions, contemporary architecture, public space, facilities and modifications, mobility, tourism, risks, energy saving, participation, the conservation plan and the management plan.³

“Whether works of art, buildings, or ethnographic artifacts, the products of material culture have different meanings and uses for different individuals and communities. Values give some things significance over others and thereby transform some objects and places into ‘heritage.’” The multiple values ascribed to objects, buildings, or landscapes are forming cultural significance of that asset.⁴

At the beginning of the 20th century in 1902, Alois Riegl published an article defining a comprehensive and systematic framework for value assessment. In this article, Riegl describes artistic and historical monuments, and then categorizes the values into types as commemorative (values of the past) and present-day values. The first one includes the subgroup of age, historical and deliberate commemorative values sub-groups, and the second one includes the subgroup of use and newness values.⁵ From the writings of Riegl focusing on the values of monuments, the conservation phenomenon evolved from conservation of monumental buildings and their surroundings to conservation of historical settlements. The physical context of conservation activities enlarged to building groups, urban, rural and natural settlements.⁶ Furthermore the concept of conservation expanded into intangible values as well as tangible ones, and reached a wider context. Parallel to the evolution of the conservation phenomenon, the context of values also evolved in time.

How these cultural assets are valued, and the descriptions and categories of the values, were also examined by many researchers, organizations and international committees after the interpretations of Riegl. These later studies on value concepts enlarged their contexts by adding new value definitions and introduced new grouping systematic. Mason defined a value concept for cultural heritage in the 2002 research report of the Getty Conservation Institute. He mainly grouped the values into two as socio-cultural and economic values. The author named socio-cultural values as the traditional core of conservation, including historical, cultural/symbolic, social, spiritual/religious and aesthetic values. The economic value group includes use/market, nonuse and nonmarket values.⁷ Stovel notes that authenticity and integrity were the basic notions

² 2011, *Paris Declaration, On Heritage as a Driver of Development*, ICOMOS

³ 2011, *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas*, ICOMOS

⁴ Mason, R., 2000, “*Values, Valorization, and Cultural Significance*”, Values and Heritage Conservation Research Report, E. Avrami, R. Mason, M. de la Torre, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, pp. 7-8

⁵ Riegl, A., 1996, “*The Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Character and Origin*”, edited by N. S. Price et al, Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Los Angeles, pp.72-82

⁶ Erder C., 2007, *Tarihi Çevre Bilinci*, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Basım İşliği, Ankara, p. 208

⁷ Mason, R., 2002, “*Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices*”, in *Assessing Values of Cultural Heritage Research Report*, M. de la Torre, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, pp. 5-30

for the assessment of cultural assets above from the other evaluation criterion since the early preparatory meetings for the concept of the World Heritage List.⁸

After examining these reference texts, **authenticity** and **integrity** are determined as the basic concepts for assessment. Additionally the **improvement of the urban environment** and **the urban life** are offered as other concepts for assessment. In the next chapters of the topic study will be assessed with its **physical, socio-cultural, managerial** aspects by focusing on the concepts signified above.

The definition of authenticity in the dictionary is “of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine” and integrity means “the state of being whole and undivided”.⁹ The interpretation of these two notions in the conservation field has been a controversial subject for years keeping in mind the context of authenticity and integrity have evolved over time.

Authenticity

In the preamble of the Venice Charter, which is one of the early cults of conservation theory related to conservation of monuments, it is asserted that “It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.” The ninth article of the charter states that the interventions on the historical monuments should be based on original material and authentic documents, and no intervention should be implemented relying on conjecture; if necessary it should be distinguished from the existing parts. It is also emphasized in the twelfth article of the charter that the interventions must not misrepresent artistic and historic values of the buildings. Furthermore the fifteenth article of the charter rejects reconstruction based on conjecture and limits it to the case of anastylosis, which means reassembling of the disparate parts.¹⁰ These descriptions draw a frame of the concept of authenticity in the conservation field with its physical aspects. Philippot asserts that there may be need to fill the lacunae of mislaid parts to obtain a unified form of the cultural assets due to various factors. However, he points out the danger of transforming the whole to a fake or copy with these interventions.¹¹ The first version of the Operational Guidelines for World Heritage Sites (1977) describes interpretation of the notion authenticity as “authenticity in design, materials, workmanship and setting; authenticity does not limit consideration to original form and structure, but includes all subsequent modifications and additions, over the course of time, which in themselves possess artistic or historical values”.¹²

A latter convention named the Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) defined the concept of intangible heritage, and by including this concept, broadened the context of conservation, which had originated with the conservation of monuments.¹³

In 1994, the Nara meeting was held in Japan focusing on the topic of adoption of cultural diversity to the interpretation of authenticity. The Nara Declaration stresses that the conservation of cultural heritage derives from the values of the culture to which they belong, the values of

⁸ Stovel, H., 2007, “Effective Use of Authenticity and Integrity as World Heritage Qualifying Conditions”, *City & Time* 2 (3):3, p.22

⁹ <http://oxforddictionaries.com>

¹⁰ 1964, *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites* (The Venice Charter), preamble part, article 9-12-15

¹¹ Philippot, P., 1972, “Historic Preservation: Philosophy, Criteria, Guidelines, II”, edited by N. S. Price et al, *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Los Angeles, pp.358-363

¹² 1977, “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”, UNESCO World Heritage Center, p. 3

¹³ 2003, “Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage”, UNESCO

different cultures differs, and their approach for conservation and authenticity may change according to the values of that society. The document asserts that the judgments for the notion of authenticity should be respectful to cultural diversity and the particular concepts for authenticity. Moreover, in the thirteenth article of the Nara Document, it is explained that “Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time, authenticity judgments may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Some aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors.”¹⁴

In the 2005 version of the Operational Guidelines, the authenticity concept of the Nara Document was adopted and the concept of authenticity defined with the attributes of **“form and design; materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language, and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors”**.¹⁵

Integrity

Brandi states that individual parts of a work of art, fragmented to several parts, may lose their aesthetic significance and turn into objects only having common values related to its material and craftsmanship. He also expresses that a lacuna (missing part of the whole) may cause an interruption of the figure pattern of it.¹⁶ Philippot states that the lacuna in a picture, sculpture or monument of architecture will cause an interruption on its artistic form and rhythm. Then, completions of the missing parts become a necessity and the only aim of restoration should be eliminating the negative effects of lacuna.¹⁷ Initially the notion of integrity was defined for natural heritage in the 1977 Operational Guidelines, and then for both cultural and natural heritage in the 2005 Operational Guidelines.¹⁸

Paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines notes that “Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: a) includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance, c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. This should be presented in a statement of integrity.” And related to cultural heritage paragraph 89 continues with “the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property should be included. Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained”.¹⁹

Stovel asserts that there are two basic topics related to integrity which are wholeness and intactness. He relates the first one to the ability of the cultural heritage to convey its significance,

¹⁴ 1994, “*The Nara Document on Authenticity*”, UNESCO, article 9-13

¹⁵ 2012, “*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*”, UNESCO World Heritage Center, p. 21-25

¹⁶ Brandi, C. P., 1972, “*Theory of Restoration, II*”, edited by N. S. Price et al, Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Los Angeles, pp.339-342

¹⁷ Philippot, P., 1972, *ibid*, pp.358-363

¹⁸ 1977 and 2005, “*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*”,

¹⁹ 2012, “*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*”, *ibid*, p. 21-22

and the second one to the physical condition and deterioration threats of the cultural heritage.²⁰ Jokilehto categorizes the concept of integrity into three groups: **social-functional**, **structural** and **visual integrity**. The author defines social-functional integrity as identification of the functions and processes, with which the cultural heritage has evolved. Structural integrity is related to the spatial existence of the cultural heritage having social-functional integrity. Visual integrity is useful to perceive aesthetic aspects of the area.²¹

Improvement of urban environment

Historic city centers encounter various problems in time and many of these fabrics had become slum areas in the second half of the twentieth century in Turkey. The primary goal of urban conservation should be conservation of cultural heritage with its all values and also improving physical condition of the urban environment. In this point of view, the large scale conservation projects contain a lot of intervention types besides the interventions on the cultural assets. Project for new buildings, open areas, infrastructure etc. are also required to achieve a good physical environment at the historic cities.

Improvement of urban life

Conservation interventions change the values of the historic city centers in terms of social-cultural aspects in addition to their physical impacts. As indicated in the Valletta Principles, the historic city centers should be integrated into the social, cultural and economic life of our time.²² Cultural tourism trends and the other economic activities are very important factors in this transformation and its impact to the whole city. These impacts have various subtopics to them such as housing, accommodation, cultural, social, gastronomical, commercial, administrative, recreational, entertainment etc. opportunities. The particular subtopics improve the urban life of the cities.

1.1.2. Development of Conservation Measures in Turkey

Conservation of the architectural heritage in Turkey has a history dating back to the late Ottoman period. The efforts in the conservation field started with the works ensuring continuity and conservation of the buildings in the past. Later, this field gradually turned into a comprehensive structure in order to meet the requirements of the conservation philosophy of its time. The legislative-administrative-financial institutions and arrangements constitute the framework of the conservation field. The field of conservation of cultural assets in Turkey has reached a comprehensive level after a long evolution process. In order to understand and evaluate the present comprehensive form of conservation in Turkey, it is vital to investigate the experiences the state went through historically, which started with the Ottoman *Tanzimat* Period (1848-1917). Madran states that there was an organization in the Ottoman state for the repair of buildings, before the period of Westernization. However, many of the legislative arrangements that constitute the bases of the present day legislative structure of the development and conservation fields, were introduced in the *Tanzimat* Period.²³ For this reason, the arrangements in the late Ottoman Period, which directly formed the legal and administrative structure of conservation in

²⁰ Stoval, H., 2007, "Effective Use of Authenticity and Integrity as World Heritage Qualifying Conditions", ibid, p.25

²¹ Jokilehto, J. 2006, "Considerations on authenticity and integrity in world heritage context", City & Time 2 (1): 1., p.24

²² 2011, *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities*, ibid, p.2

²³ MADRAN E., 2002, *Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e Kültür Varlıklarının Korunmasına İlişkin Tutumlar ve Düzenlemeler: 1800-1950*, Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Ankara, pp. 4-16

the first years of the Republican Period, should be also analyzed in order to understand the present comprehensive conservation organization in Turkey.

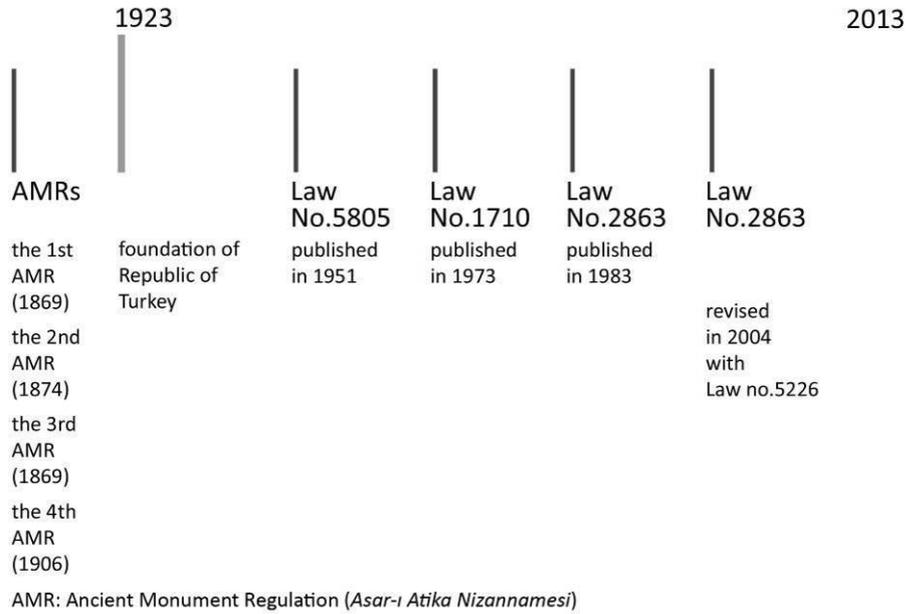


Figure 1. The main legislative arrangements related to the conservation field in Turkey

Kurul and Şahin Güçhan assert that the evolution of the structure of architectural conservation in Turkey can be understood in six distinctive phases:

- origins: mid-nineteenth century to the beginning of the Republic (1920);
- the building of a secular nation: 1920-1951;
- raising the profile: 1951-1973;
- from artefacts to sites: 1973-1983;
- towards localization: 1983-2003; and
- an era of change: 2003 to the present.²⁴

In this part, some brief information will firstly be given related to development of conservation measures in Turkey before 2004, and then an overview of the changes in the legislative-administrative-financial framework of the conservation field that were put into force since 2004 will be examined.

1.1.2.1. Brief Information Related to Development of Conservation Measures in Turkey Before 2004

Origins-Mid-nineteenth Century to the Beginning of the Republic

Institutionalization of the conservation discipline is based on the latter years of the Ottoman Era, especially the *Tanzimat* Period when the state agencies carried out comprehensive political reforms. Conservation activities for monuments were organized as a result of both the institutionalization of the waqf (public endowments) system and the increasing influence of the Imperial Guard of Architects (*Hassa Mimarları Ocağı*) in the Ottoman Period.²⁵ Madran states that at that period, there were many approaches, many practices and regulations towards buildings

²⁴ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *A History of The Development of Conservation Measures In Turkey: From the Mid 19 th Century Until 2004*, Metu Journal of Faculty of Architecture, Volume: 2009-2, p. 21

²⁵ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N. , 2009, *ibid*, p. 21

that are considered to be cultural property today. Especially by the contribution of the waqf institution many buildings were constructed for religious, social, cultural and commercial functions. Continuity of these buildings was ensured with the help of the waqf institution, which supported maintenance and repair works for them. In the Westernization era, the concept of artefacts gained new dimensions, the first attempts took place under the field of museum studies, and new administrative models and implementation methodologies for conservation were put into action. These periodic developments enabled some institutions and regulations to be inherited by the Republic from the Ottomans in the conservation field.²⁶

The institutionalism efforts in the conservation field of this period were mostly concerned with defining principles for conservation of monuments and artefacts, and forming the structural framework of the conservation activities. This aim was realized by publishing four legislative arrangements: the first (1869), the second (1874), the third (1884) and the fourth (1906) Ancient Monument Regulation (AMR) (*Asar-ı Atika Nizannamesi*).²⁷

The first Ancient Monument Regulation (1869) was mostly related to archaeological excavations. The second Ancient Monument Regulation (1874) included the definition and classification of "historic artefacts" at first. Moreover, the notion that "historic artefacts are owned by state", which is still valid today, was ruled by this regulation. The third Ancient Monument Regulation was published in 1884 and is considered to be the basis of the Turkish historic artefact legislation. This regulation extended the scope of the definitions, prevented transportation of historic artefacts abroad and introduced some measures for conservation of immovable cultural properties. In 1906 the fourth Ancient Monument Regulation was published at the last. Similar to the previous ones, the fourth one was mostly related to archeological sites and artefacts. These regulations' concentration on the archaeological issues reveals that the Ottoman administrative structure did not have a conservation/usage program towards the buildings constructed in their period.²⁸ Nevertheless the last regulation extended the concept of "historic artefact" by including Turkish-Islamic heritage in addition to archaeological heritage.

The Monuments Conservation Act (*Muhafaza-ı Abidat Nizannamesi*) was released in 1912 in order to include the issues not mentioned in the four Ancient Monument Regulations. The definition of historical artefact was extended by this act; castles, bastions and defense walls were inserted to the definition. The act regulated demolition of the historical artefacts, and had articles to punish the people who committed unpermitted demolition. This act introduced a commission to decide on the demolition and limited demolition of historical buildings to the ones presenting safety threat. Therefore, the only positive impact of the act to the issues is extending the process of destruction of monuments. For this reason, the particular act was not as effective as its name suggested for a "conservation of monuments act".²⁹ In conclusion, the Turkish Republic started its conservation process with a comprehensive legislative structure and some weak institutions from the late-Ottoman period.³⁰

²⁶ MADRAN E., 2002, *ibid*, p. 48

²⁷ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, p. 23

²⁸ MADRAN E., 1996, *Cumhuriyet'in İlk Otuz Yılında (1920-1950) Koruma Alanının Örgütlenmesi-I, METU Journal of the Faculty of Architecture*, Volume: 16(1-2), pp. 61-62

²⁹ DURUKAN İ., 2004, *Türkiye'de Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu Sonrası Kültür Mirası Korumasının Gelişimi ve Uygulama Sorunları*, Doctorate Thesis, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul, p. 19

³⁰ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, p. 24.

The Building of a Secular Nation 1920-1951

No activity was observed in the fields of conservation and museum studies during the Independence War.³¹ After the war years, the Turkish Grand National Assembly was founded on 23 April 1923. Thus a new government had been established in boundaries of the Ottoman lands remaining at that time. The new state had to reveal its strength and success with organizing its administrative structure in a short time. That being said, abolishing the Ottoman administrative and legislative framework would have taken a long time, and it was impossible to ignore the Ottoman state system. For this reason, the legislative arrangements, like the fourth Ancient Monument Regulation and the Monuments Conservation Act, continued their validity in conservation field for many years.³²

In 1931, a report was published by a high profiled commission after the telegraph of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. This report led to the establishment of the National Commission for Conservation of Monuments in 1933.³³ Following these attempts, an inventory was prepared in 1933 for 3500 monumental buildings. Then, the List of the Historical Buildings in Urgent Need of Repair (*Acilen Tamiri İktiza Eden Tarihi Binalar Listesi*) was announced, most probably based on this documentation study. This list included more than 250 monumental buildings from 95 cities and towns.³⁴

The legislative and administrative structure for planning and development control was formed after the foundation of the Turkish Republic and few changes occurred in these fields after the 1930s. Moreover, the organizational structure and the duties of municipalities were defined in 1930 and remained largely unchanged until 2004.³⁵ In this period the tasks given to the municipalities in the conservation field were limited to only approving development plans and interventions on the historically important buildings that urgently needed repair. In 1933 the planning framework was formed and all the municipalities were assigned to employ 'an expert' for preparation of "town plans". Within the boundaries of these plans, monuments were marked and a ten meter buffer zone was defined around them, this practice was continuing till 1984.³⁶

Raising the Profile 1951-1973

The 1950s was a period in Turkey, when democratization movements gained importance, the country moved from one-party to multi-party government, and both social and economic transformations accelerated. This rapid renewal process brought change and transformation in the physical environment. Due to the lack of economic opportunities, the migration from villages to urban centers accelerated bringing forth housing and infrastructure problems, especially in big cities. The development efforts aiming to solve these problems were implemented without comprehensive investigations and analyses. As a result, these attempts caused demolition of many of cultural properties and historic urban quarters. The issue of conservation of cultural assets was too comprehensive problem to be solved with the existing legislative arrangements and institutions of that era.³⁷

³¹ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, p. 63

³² DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, p. 29

³³ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, p. 26

³⁴ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, p. 71

³⁵ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, pp.26

³⁶ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, pp. 27

³⁷ DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, pp. 48

The Higher Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (Higher Council for Monuments) was established in 1951 as the first comprehensive attempt in the field of conservation in Turkey. The Higher Council for Monuments was the first institution both defining conservation principles and taking decisions on issues related to conservation practices. Lifelong membership of this council enabled the members to take decisions based on their own opinion, knowledge and experience. The Higher Council had been taking decisions at single building scale until 1956. The Development Law (*İmar Kanunu*) released in this year gave some tasks at the environmental scale to the Higher Council for Monuments. This mission led the council to develop the definition and concept of “site”, and beyond furthermore “urban site”. Because the first conservation law of Turkey was made at such a late date as 1973, the legislative arrangements related to conservation at the environmental scale first took place in the Development Act of 1956.³⁸

The decisions of Higher Council for Monuments updated the provisions of Ancient Monument Regulation (1906), to be valid for 22 years, until the publication of the Act no. 1710 in 1973. In this period, the Higher Council for Monuments took decisions on specific conservation issues in addition to the general principles related to monumental buildings and building categories having similar properties. These decisions formed the legislative framework of conservation until 1973.³⁹

From the Artefacts to Sites 1973-1983

The fourth Ancient Monument Regulation, released in 1906, was in use until 1973, when Act no. 1710 was published. It was in force for 67 years as the main legislative arrangement in the conservation field. Act no. 1710 introduced many terms and provisions related to implementation for the first time⁴⁰. Kurul and Şahin Güçhan assert that these terms are site, historic site, archaeological site and natural site. Introduction of the term “site” is a significant development, because it offered a holistic approach to the conservation field instead of conservation of only valued buildings and monuments. The publication date of this law is two years before the 1975 Amsterdam Declaration which was a very influential development for definition of the conservation concept in the international context.⁴¹ It is obvious that Act no.1710 was quite a contemporary and contentious law for its period.

Madran notes that the Higher Council for Monuments was convened to decide on registrations and repairs. Additionally taking the opinion of the Higher Council for Monuments was obligatory for preparing development plans. This law also enabled one to make changes on development plans to ensure the conservation of historical settlements.⁴² As this new framework of conservation affected development plans and owners’ rights on their buildings, both the public and private sectors showed significant resistance. The new conservation-planning model introduced by Act no.1710 was not embraced by municipalities, planners and property owners. The conservation master plans brought by these developments were regarded as an obstacle to development. Furthermore, there were some significant urban problems, which will help to understand the background of this period:

Rapid urbanization continued to cause problems in Turkey during the 1960s and 1970s. The solution to this problem was found in increasing existing property rents rather than opening new development areas, due to political interest and financial reasons. The transformation of the

³⁸ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, pp. 54-55.

³⁹ DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, p. 50

⁴⁰ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, p. 55

⁴¹ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N. , 2009, *ibid*, p. 29

⁴² MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, p. 55

existing urban fabric into higher density building activity occurred at this time. This transformation accelerated demolition and destruction of historic quarters of the cities. The concept of the “new flat”, which emerged to meet the contemporary needs and demands of people living in the city, caused changes in user profiles in historical districts. Migrants then settled in these abandoned historical districts, which were vacated by owners moving to newly developed areas. As a result of this movement within the city, the historic city centers became “transition areas” of migrants in this period.⁴³

Consequently, these attempts could not achieve desired results in terms of the integration of conservation activities within the economical and social organization of Turkey. In this period, conservation activities could not go beyond documentation studies and restoration of some of the prominent monuments.⁴⁴

Towards Localization: 1983-2003

The relations between socio-politics and the environment (*mekan*) opened a new era in Turkey in the 1980s. The extreme growth in big cities caused intensive building activities, the formation of new *gecekondu* areas, and investments in mass housing, industrial and tourism areas. The requirements to meet the demands of global capital caused problematic interventions in urban, coastal and other natural areas in this period. The conservation field failed to establish solid relations with development policy in this period and continued to struggle for the conservation of cultural heritage.⁴⁵

In this era, conservation of cultural heritage gained constitutional (*anayasa*) guarantee for the first time by the introduction of the 63th article of the 1982 Constitution (*anayasa*) related to conservation. There were two primary legislative arrangements related to conservation of cultural heritage until 1983: Act no. 5805, which enabled the establishment the Higher Council for Monuments, and Act no. 1710. Due to the developments and changes in definitions and concepts, and the difficulties related to conservation practice; these two legislative arrangements need to be renewed. As a consequence, Act no. 2863 was released in 1983. Madran claims that this law was not at a desired level, which would have brought Turkey up to the contemporary international standards of conservation. In addition to the complexity of the expressions it includes, some of the approaches introduced by this law make it more backward than the previous one. Some of these approaches were; the continuing exclusion of the notion of urban site, the limitation in the definition of cultural asset to being built before the end of the 19th century, and conservation of “enough” cultural assets, in consideration of opportunities of state facilities.⁴⁶

Despite these negative aspects, Act no. 2863 underlined the necessity of conservation at the environmental scale and introduced the Conservation Development Plan. By this attempt, planning activity became a tool for the conservation field and the conservation approach in Turkey attained a more holistic and comprehensive structure.⁴⁷

⁴³ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N. , 2009, *ibid*, pp. 29

⁴⁴ ÖZDEMİR DAĞISTAN M. Z., 2005, *Türkiye’de Kültürel Mirasın Korunmasına Kısa Bir Bakış(1)*, Planlama Dergisi, Volume: 2005/1, pp. 23

⁴⁵ KAYIN E., 2008, *Türkiye Koruma Tarihindeki Kırılmalar*, *Mimarlık Dergisi*, Volume: 343.

⁴⁶ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, p. 56.

⁴⁷ ÖZDEMİR DAĞISTAN M. Z., 2005, *ibid*, p. 23

With Act no. 2863, the Higher Council for Monuments was replaced by the Higher Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Higher Council for Conservation), and some of its tasks were transferred to the Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Regional Conservation Councils). There are 34 regional conservation councils in Turkey at present.⁴⁸ The Higher Council for Conservation is commissioned to define the principles for conservation, to ensure consistency between Regional Conservation Councils and to declare their opinion related to controversial issues of conservation. After the localization achieved by the distribution of responsibilities of the Higher Council for Conservation to the Regional Conservation Councils, the Regional Conservation Councils were exposed to local pressure. The number of experts in the conservation field within these Regional Conservation Councils members is very limited. Given the problems in the implementation of conservation councils' decisions caused by the local authorities, the existing experts not to attend these councils. As a result, the councils could not start to function in an effective manner.

1.1.2.2. An Era of Change: 2004 to the Present

Table 1. The new acts related to conservation field and published since 2003

Act no. - Publication Year	Name of the Act
4848-2003	Act concerning the Structure and Functions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (<i>Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Teşkilat ve Görevler hk. Kanun</i>)
4957-2003	Act concerning Amendments to the Tourism Incentive Act (<i>Turizm Teşvik Kanunu'nda Değişiklik Yapılması hk. Kanun</i>)
5035-2004	Act concerning Amendments to Certain Acts (<i>Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun</i>)
5197-2004	Special Provincial Administration Act (<i>İl Özel İdaresi Kanunu</i>)
5216-2004	Metropolitan Municipality Act (<i>Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kanunu</i>)
5217-2004	Act concerning Regulation of Special Revenues and Funds, and Amendments to Certain Acts and Governmental Decrees (<i>Özel Gelir ve Özel Ödeneklerin Düzenlenmesi ile Bazı Kanun ve KHK lerde Değişiklik Yapılması hk. Kanun</i>)
5225-2004	Cultural Investment and Entrepreneurship Incentive Act (<i>Kültür Yatırımlarını ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu</i>)
5226-2004	Act concerning Amendments to the Act concerning the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and other Acts (<i>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanun ile Çeşitli Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılması hk. Kanun</i>)
5228-2004	Act concerning Amendments to Some Acts and Governmental Decree no: 178 (<i>Bazı Kanunlarda ve 178 sayılı KHKde Değişiklik Yapılması hk. Kanun</i>)
5366-2005	Act concerning the Conservation of Dilapidated Immovable Historic and Cultural Assets through Renewal and Re-use Act (<i>Yıpranan Tarihi ve Kültürel Taşınmaz Varlıkların Yenilenerek Korunması ve Yaşatılarak Kullanılması hk. Kanun</i>)
5393-2005	Municipality Act (<i>Belediye Kanunu</i>)

The general opinion related to the conservation field in Turkey was that it had already reached a comprehensive level with its legal and administrative framework before the new legislative arrangements were released in this era. But it is also a general complaint that the quantity of the conservation activities could not reach a sufficient level to ensure conservation of the cultural heritage in Turkey. The changes put into force in this period significantly increased the number of

⁴⁸ Number of new Conservation Councils stil continues to increase. Currently there are 34 ones. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism's official website, <http://kvmgm.turizm.gov.tr/TR,43078/kultur-varliklarini-koruma-bolge-kurulu-mudurlukleri.html> or <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/>, accessed on July 25, 2012

instances of project implementations and started a new era for the conservation field of Turkey. Before analyzing these legislative arrangements and the opportunities created by them, understanding the motivation leading to these changes is essential in order to make an accurate assessment of this period.

Table 2. The new regulations related to conservation field and published since 2003

Publication Year	Name of the Regulation
2005	Regulation concerning the Activities of the Higher Council and Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets and Objections to be made to the Higher Council for Conservation (<i>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu ve Koruma Bölge Kurulları Çalışmaları ile Koruma Yüksek Kuruluna Yapılacak İtirazlara Dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning Contributions to the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets (<i>Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Korunmasına ait Katkı Payına dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning Principles and Control of Building Works for Immovable Cultural Assets (<i>Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Yapı Esasları ve Denetimine dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning the Establishment, Permissions, Working Methods and Principles of the Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices, Project Offices and Training Units (<i>Koruma, Uygulama ve Denetim Büroları, Proje Büroları ile Eğitim Birimlerinin Kuruluş, İzin, Çalışma Usul ve Esaslarına dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning Documentation, Restitution, Restoration, Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design Projects for the Cultural Assets within the scope of the Act concerning the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property, and Implementation of these Projects, and the Procurement of Goods and Services for their Assessment, Preservation, Transportation and Excavation Works (<i>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu Kapsamındaki Kültür Varlıklarının Rölöve, Restitüsyon, Restorasyon Projeleri, Sokak Sağıklştırma, Çevre Düzenleme Projeleri ve Bunların Uygulamaları ile Değerlendirme, Muhafaza, Nakil İşleri ve Kazı Çalışmalarına ilişkin Mal ve Hizmet Alımlarına dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning Grants to be Given for Repair of Immovable Cultural Assets (<i>Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onarımına Yardım Sağlanmasına dair Yönetmelik</i>)
2005	Regulation concerning Implementation of the Act concerning Conservation of Dilapidated Immovable Historic and Cultural Assets through Renewal and Re-use (<i>Yıpranan Tarihi ve Kültürel Taşınmaz Varlıkların Yenilenerek Korunması ve Yaşatılarak Kullanılması hk. Kanunun Uygulama Yönetmeliği</i>)

Kayın asserts that the period starting in the mid-1990s can be seen more as a continuation of the period starting in the 1980s and also a breaking date in terms of political-economical and social-spatial medium of Turkey. Many of the developments, founded in the 1980s, were solidified in this term. Many of the legislative arrangements were realized for reaching the standards of the European Union and transformed the institutional structure of the state in the 2000s. These developments accelerated the process of privatization and foreign investments admitted without questioning.⁴⁹ In this period Turkey was under pressure from many international institutions like the European Union (EU), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which aim to spread the power of capital on a global scale. These powerful agencies of international capital made recommendation for Turkey to shift its central administrative structure a local one.⁵⁰

Göksu states that the “conservation” policy, which was developed through the above-mentioned economical restructuring project, is composed of two topics. The first one is that the conservation activities related to the historical and natural environments became into the limelight of the free market mechanism. The second one is that making legislative arrangements related to

⁴⁹ KAYIN E., 2008, *ibid*,

⁵⁰ COŞKUN M., 2005, *Son Dönemlerde Çıkarılan Yasalar Çerçevesinde Türkiye’de Doğal, Tarihi ve Kültürel Değerlerin Korunmasında Yerel Yönetimlerin Değişen Rollerini (*)*, Planlama Dergisi, Volume:2005/1, p. 46

conservation encouraged the private enterprises towards investment in the conservation field, creating financial resources and facilitating the functioning of the bureaucracy.⁵¹

At the beginning of this period, the interest of the public toward cultural heritage increased as they focused on the potential of cultural heritage to create economical revenue. All these political, economical and social developments lead Turkey to realize significant changes in the legal and administrative structure of the state paving the way for further change in conservation policies. As indicated above, as a part of the changes in the state organization and legislation a series of amendments and additions were undertaken for the laws and regulations related to the conservation field in the 2000s starting in 2003.

Act no. 2863, the main conservation law of Turkey, was amended and extended with the adoption of Act no.5226 in 2004. Since 2003 in addition to the laws directly related to the conservation field, amendments were made for some of the other legislative arrangements, which include provisions related to several subjects in the conservation field. Şahin Güçhan and Kurul categorize these changes under three main groups:

- Changes that relate to the re-structuring of public administration
- Changes that indirectly relate to architectural conservation
- Changes to the structural and legislative framework of architectural conservation.⁵²

The first group contains Acts no. 5227, 5216, 5272 and 5302. Generally these arrangements regulate organization and responsibilities of public administrative entities, which consist of metropolitan municipalities, municipalities, *il özel idaresi* (special provincial administrations) and villages. The second group includes the changes to Act No. 2634, which focus on the development of the tourism sector and so indirectly affect the conservation field. The third group is composed of the issues of integration of the ministry (Ministry of Culture and Tourism), conservation planning, implementation of conservation projects, establishment of “conservation implementation and control offices” and new financial resources. These improvements were put into force with the amendments to various laws and regulations. Brief information related to scope of the changes are given above, and the changes themselves will be described in detail in the next part of the study.

Kurul and Şahin Güçhan state that the increased responsibilities of municipalities on conservation, the new tools for conservation implementations and the new resources are the fundamental changes were achieved in this period.⁵³ Madran asserts that the changes, realized on the conservation legislation in Turkey after 2003 involve many “firsts” and brought very significant improvements especially related to localization and financing of conservation.⁵⁴

Madran makes an overall evaluation of them and claims that the changes in the legislative structure of conservation contain both positive and negative aspects.

⁵¹ GÖKSU E., 2005, *Yeni Yasal Düzenlemelerin Koruma Eylemleri Açısından Taşıdığı Riskler ve Fırsatlar*, Koruma Sempozyumu, Diyarbakır, 2006, Mattek Matbaacılık, p. 94

⁵² KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2003-2005 *Döneminde Gerçekleştirilen Yeni Yasal Düzenlemeler ve 'Koruma Alanına' Etkileri: Bir Ön Değerlendirme*, Korumada 50 Yıl Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı 1, (2005), pp. 159-168

⁵³ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, pp. 33.

⁵⁴ MADRAN E., 2005, *Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Mevzuatındaki Son Düzenlemeler*, Korumada 50 Yıl Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı 1, , MSÜ, İstanbul, p. 246

The positive aspects are:

- The role of the local authorities in the conservation field has increased and their adoption of the task of conservation of cultural heritage enabled them to establish new departments related to this task.
- The very limited financial resources of conservation are increased.
- The implementation of conservation activities is kept exempt from the Public Procurement Law (*Kamu İhale Yasası*) and the Law for Control of Building Activities Excluding (*Yapı Denetimi Yasası*), thus any requirements arising from these laws that would be inappropriate for the conservation process is prevented.
- Tax reductions are introduced to encourage contributions to conservation.
- Some exemptions were provided to the owners of registered buildings and the people taking part in the conservation projects with the amendments to Act No.7338 named concerning Inheritance and Transfer Tax (*Veraset ve İntikal Vergisi Kanunu*), Act no.3065 concerning Value-Added Tax Law (*Katma Değer Vergisi Kanunu*) and Act no.492. concerning Fees (*Harçlar Kanunu*).

And the negative aspects are:

- These new arrangements did not bring any novelty to the theoretical aspect of conservation legislation, although there had been several changes related to the concepts, definitions, processes and mechanisms of conservation dating from 1983, the publication year of Act no.2863.
- The insufficiencies regarding the concepts and definitions of conservation, caused by a lack of interest, not of knowledge. Given the conservation field in Turkey is competent to follow the developments in conservation philosophy, principles for interventions on the cultural properties, process of conservation etc. Therefore the conservation legislation should have included the concepts and definitions correctly and sufficiently.
- The shortcomings that should have been removed as a result of developments in conservation philosophy still remain in the conservation legislation. This particular attitude reveals that the aforementioned shortcomings are once again adopted by current authorities. Due to this, Turkey could not reach the desired level in conservation theory in legislation.
- Some concepts like site management and transfer of rights (*hak aktarımı*) were introduced without sufficient intellectual knowledge and experience.⁵⁵

After a general assessment of the changes at the conservation legislation, the innovations and improvements created by them will be analyzed in detail. Madran groups these innovations and improvements under five topics; which are **localization of conservation and new organizations, new financial resources for conservation, the issues related to the process of conservation, the exemptions and the incentives.**⁵⁶

Localization of Conservation and New Organizations

The local authorities in Turkey are the metropolitan municipalities, municipalities, special provincial administrations (*il özel idaresi*) and villages. In this period amendments took place in Act no. 5216 related to Metropolitan Municipalities and Act no. 5197 related to Special Provincial Administrations (*il Özel İdaresi*). These changes involve important tasks assigned to these

⁵⁵ MADRAN E., 2005, *ibid*, pp. 246-247

⁵⁶ MADRAN E., 2005, *ibid*, p. 246-251

authorities besides insisting provisions about restructuring government organization at the local level. Act no.5216 assigned municipalities ensuring the conservation of cultural and natural assets, the historic urban fabric, and places that have significance for the history of their city with their functions, ensuring their maintenance and repair, reconstructing the ones not able to be conserved in accordance with the original. Special Provincial Administrations (*il Özel İdaresi*) are assigned to provide services for culture and tourism outside the municipal boundaries according to Act no.5197.

A new agency was introduced to the conservation field within the existing institutional framework of conservation. With Act no.5226, the metropolitan municipalities, municipalities approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and special provincial administrations (*il özel idaresi*) may establish Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices within their organization in order to realize their tasks related to conservation of cultural assets. Furthermore *il özel idaresi* organizations may establish “project offices” and “training units” for this purpose. The project offices were commissioned to prepare documentation-restitution-restoration projects and to implement these projects, and the training units were commissioned to train certified building workmen. By these new organizations, the local public administrations established their teams for their works related to conservation field.

Madran states that Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices are one of the most important improvements enabling the notion of localization in the conservation field and these offices have the potential to be the most widespread conservation agencies of the country.⁵⁷

These offices are commissioned;

- To approve superficial/simple repairs (*basit onarımlar*); and to control the repair works for immovable cultural assets, buildings located in the protection areas of registered buildings and other buildings within the urban site boundaries,
- To control the implementation of Conservation Development Plans, approved by regional conservation councils, through the provisions of the plans,
- To control the implementations works to ensure they are done in accordance with the documentation-restitution-restoration projects approved by the regional conservation councils, and to prepare occupancy permits (*kullanım izin belgesi*) to the ones implemented in accordance with the approved projects,
- To inform the regional conservation councils and to detect the substantial repairs (*esaslı onarım*) and the buildings about to collapse,
- To execute actions to be taken against building activities that are in breach of current legislation and inform the conservation councils about the unauthorized building activity,
- To undertake the studies related to the municipalities financial and technical support for the owners of the immovable cultural properties who are not able to afford the conservation of their buildings

Act no.5366 is another law related to localization of conservation and published in this period. With this law, local authorities are assigned to define the dilapidated areas containing cultural and historic assets as renewal areas (*yenileme alanı*), to prepare and to implement urban regeneration and development projects to ensure conservation of these areas and to take precautions against natural disasters.

⁵⁷ MADRAN E., 2005, *ibid*, p. 247

Madran notes that a special provision was introduced and assigned the local authorities to prevent victimization of property owners due to building limitations. The estates on which the building activities are fully prohibited by a conservation development plan, may be exchanged with ones owned by local authorities.⁵⁸

New Financial Resources for Conservation

The financial resources increased to a very high level by the changes done in this period, which were quite limited before. Madran and Özgönül categorize these financial opportunities under two groups: the contributions to natural and legal persons, and the contributions to the local public administrations.

- The contributions to natural and legal persons:
 - The contributions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the immovable cultural assets subjected to private law
 - The Mass Housing credits given to be used for restoration implementations of registered immovable cultural assets
- The contributions to local public administrations:
 - The budget allocated for the municipalities to be used for conservation of immovable cultural assets
 - The funds to be used for Conservation Development Plan preparation works

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism supports the owner of the cultural asset having financial incapability to repair their buildings. These contributions may be provided as cash (for projects and implementations related to the repair of cultural properties), technical (the document, knowledge and staff support for preparation of documentation, restitution and restoration projects) and *ayni – in kind contribution* (the materials to be used in the process of repair).

At least 10 % of the credits given in accordance to the Act no.2985 named Mass Housing Law (*Toplu Konut Kanunu*), is allocated for conservation implementations of cultural heritage. The Mass Housing Development Administration (*Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı*) is assigned to operate the studies related to this credit program.

Municipalities' financial resources to be used for conservation tasks increased in this period. A contribution, which is 10 % of the Real Estate Tax (*Emlak Vergisi Kanunu*), is accrued by the municipalities and allocated in the budget of *İl Özel İdaresi* organizations for conservation of immovable cultural heritage. The municipalities apply to the *İl Özel İdaresi* organizations to use this fund for their expropriation (*kamuşaltırma*), preparation of project-planning and implementation works in the scope of their conservation works. The governor evaluates and takes decisions on these applications.

In order to be used for preparation of Conservation Development Plan works of municipalities, a sufficient amount of fund is allocated at the budget of City of Provinces. *İl Özel İdaresi* organizations are commissioned to allocate fund in their budget for this purpose.

Moreover The Ministry of Environment and Urbanism (*Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı*) supports the development implementations (*imar uygulamaları*) of the municipalities. The municipalities rely on this support to use for their liberation operations of historic artefacts and monuments, and environmental design project implementations. The Prime Ministry Promotion Fund is another

⁵⁸ MADRAN E., 2005, *ibid*, p. 248

financial resource to increase the financial opportunities of the state agencies assigned to promote Turkey and also cultural assets of Turkey. The applications are done to Promotion Fund Council, evaluated by this council. Lastly these supports enter into force with approval of the Prime Minister.⁵⁹

The Issues Related to the Process of Conservation

The purchasing of goods and services related to the documentation, restitution and restoration projects, urban rehabilitation projects and site planning projects for registered cultural assets, their implementations, and some other similar works are excluded from the Public Procurement Law (*Kamu İhale Yasası*). Moreover the authorizations and responsibilities of plan and project designers are redefined in this period. A new measure was introduced to prevent of the victimization of property owners related to building limitations for their immovable cultural assets. The estates, on which the building activities were certainly prohibited by conservation development plans, could be interchanged with the ones belonging to the treasury.⁶⁰

Exemptions

The owners of registered immovable cultural and natural assets are exempt from some of the payments and regulations, which are:

- Inheritance and transmission tax (*veraset ve intikal vergisi*) for registered immovable cultural assets,
- Value added tax (*katma değer vergisi*) for the architectural services such as documentation, restitution and restoration projects of registered immovable cultural assets, and the submissions during the implementation of these projects,
- Fee for transfer and purchase (*devir ve alım*) of registered immovable cultural assets,
- Tax, charge and fee (*vergi, resim ve harç*) for the registered immovable cultural assets, and the building plots, on which building activities are prohibited due to being 1. or 2. degree archaeological site or 1. degree natural site,
- Contributions payment (*katılma payı*) to the taxes, fees, expenses taken in regard to the “Law on Municipal Revenues” (*Belediye Gelirleri Kanunu*) for the repair and construction works of the registered immovable cultural assets approved by conservation councils,
- Tax, charge and fee for the equipments imported by Turkish National Grand Assembly, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Pious Foundation to be used for conservation of cultural properties or security of museums,
- Provisions of “The Control of Construction Law” (*Yapı Denetimi Hakkında Kanun*).⁶¹

Incentives

There are some legislative arrangements related to supporting the investments in the field of culture by various encouragements in order to increase the contributions on this field. These legislative arrangements and encouragement enabled by them are summarized below:

⁵⁹ MADRAN E., ÖZGÖNÜL N., 2006, *Son Yasal Düzenlemelerde Kültür ve Tabiat varlıklarının Korunması ve Yerel Yönetimler (Genişletilmiş İkinci Baskı)*, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, pp. 72-84

⁶⁰ MADRAN E., 2005, *ibid*, pp. 250-251

⁶¹ MADRAN E., ÖZGÖNÜL N., 2006, *Son Yasal Düzenlemelerde Kültür ve Tabiat varlıklarının Korunması ve Yerel Yönetimler (Genişletilmiş İkinci Baskı)*, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, pp. 91-93

The Act no.5225 named The Encouragement Law for the Investments and the Enterprises in the field of Culture (*Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu*) provided several encouragements like allocation of immovable property (*taşınmaz mal tahsisi*), stoppage reduction of income tax (*gelir vergisi stopajı indirimi*), discount of the employer's share on the insurance charges (*sigorta primi işveren paylarında indirim*) and reduction on the cost of water and energy support (*su bedeli indirimi ve enerji desteği*). Moreover another regulation enables reduction of the expenses for the works related to conservation and culture from tax assessment (*vergi matrahı*). Lastly the donations and aids to the public authorities for conservation of monumental cultural assets should be deducted from the statement of income (*gelir beyanı*) of these authorities.⁶²

Lastly a series of governmental decrees were published in 2011 and the governmental decree no.648 includes regulations relates to the conservation field.⁶³

In conclusion the new opportunities introduced by the changes in conservation legislation since 2004, started a new era in the conservation history of Turkey. The professionals of the conservation field has sufficient knowledge and experience in Turkey, but due to various reasons the quantity of the conservation activities could not reach a sufficient level till the 2000s. Starting from the studies of *Tarihi Kentler Birliği*, the awareness of the local authorities towards conservation increased significantly. Then owing to the new financial sources allocated to conservation field and localization concept of the legislative alterations, they become the major actors in conservation of cultural heritage. Moreover the conservation projects implemented by them motivated the other actors in this field. In addition to the public organizations, private sector also contributed to the conservation activities as an investment, sponsorship, donation etc. The changes in the conservation legislation in Turkey enabled an increase at the number of the conservation projects significantly, but further measures are required to ensure consolidation of scientific competence of the implementations in the conservation field.

1.1.3. Conservation Councils and Conservation Council Decisions in General

Conservation council decisions are the main legal documents directly related to the conservation implementations and taken by the conservation council organizations in Turkey. In the first part of this chapter, brief information will be given about the conservation councils and the conservation council decisions before making an analysis based on them.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is assigned to set the definitions, to organize the treatments and activities, to define the role and responsibilities of the organizations which will take the principle and application decisions for the movable and immovable cultural properties.⁶⁴ Moreover the ministry is commissioned to take necessary measures for conservation of cultural properties (regardless of the property belonging to whomever) and to control the interventions to them or to ensure the fulfillment of these tasks by other public authorities.⁶⁵

⁶² MADRAN E., ÖZGÖNÜL N., 2006, *ibid*, pp. 105-108

⁶³ The governmental decree no.648 provides legal basis of establishment of Ministry of Environment and Urbanism, and assigns this ministry to be the responsible organization for conservation of natural assets and describes the institutional framework of conservation of natural assets. Thus conservation legislation for the cultural and natural assets has been separated for the first time in the history of Turkey. Moreover this governmental decree has provisions restricting the authorization of the regional conservation councils and the member structure of them. The details of the changes introduced by this decree law excluded from the scope of this master thesis. The affects of these changes on the conservation field can be analyzed in the next years.

⁶⁴ The Law No. 2863, Article 1.

⁶⁵ The Law No. 2863, Article 10.

The responsibility of the ministry start with determination-registration of cultural properties, their conservation areas, sites; and contains various phases in the process of conservation. The ministry operates these studies with various departments of the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums. Organization of this General Directorate is composed of four parts: central organization, provincial (*taşra*) organization connected to center, provincial organization and permanent scientific comities.⁶⁶

The Permanent Scientific Committees of Ministry of Culture and Tourism are composed of two types of councils, which are commissioned to ensure the scientific principles on the operations related to cultural properties. These two councils are the Higher Council for Conservation of Cultural Assets (*Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu*) and the Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Assets (*Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulları*). There are 32 Regional Conservation Councils in Turkey at the present.⁶⁷ The technical and administrative services of the Regional Conservation Councils are provided by the Regional Conservation Council Directorates (*Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlükleri*), which are provincial organizations connected to center.

The Higher Council for Conservation of Cultural Assets is appointed;

- To define general principles for conservation of cultural properties,
- To facilitate coordination between the regional councils,
- To evaluate the common problems at the implementations and express their opinions related to them,
- To take decisions about the subjects sent by the ministries to be interviewed.

The Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural Assets are appointed;

- To register the cultural properties determined by the ministry or others commissioned by the ministry,
- To decide the groups of the cultural properties,
- To define the transition term building conditions in 3 months from the registration of site,
- To analyze the conservation development plans and their alterations, and to take decisions related to them,
- To designate the conservation areas of the immovable cultural properties,
- To take decisions for the implementations related to the immovable cultural properties, their conservation areas and site.⁶⁸

In brief the Higher Council is commissioned to draw a general perspective to overcome the problems of the conservation field and to facilitate functioning of the regional conservation council mechanism of Turkey by producing principle decision. On the other hand the regional councils are commissioned to evaluate the conservation implementations within the cities they are responsible for by producing decision.

The constructional and physical interventions to the immovable cultural properties, their conservation areas and registered sites are limited with the Law No.2863; and these

⁶⁶ Official website of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/>, accessed in august 2012

⁶⁷ Official website of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/>, accessed in august 2012

⁶⁸ The Law No. 2863, Article 51 and 57

implementations gain legal validity with the decisions of the regional conservation councils. The constructional and physical interventions covers the works of substantial repair (*esaslı onarım*), construction, installation, drilling, partially or entirely demolition, firing, excavations etc..

As indicated above there are two types of conservation council decisions: the general principles of the Higher Council and the decisions of the regional councils. In brief, the legal framework of the conservation field is composed of the two types of conservation council decisions and the legal arrangements (laws, regulations etc.).

In addition to the interventions, to reuse and to change their function opposed to the decisions of the regional conservation council, are prohibited.

The KUDEB organization and Regional Conservation Councils are the two authorities in the conservation field for giving permission to the implementations.

The superficial/ simple repairs (*basit onarımlar*) (in the scope of the 21th Article of the Law No.3194), can be implemented with the permission of KUDEB in the cities, having KUDEB organization. Moreover at the sites having approved conservation development plan; the permission and control tasks for the implementations at the building lots not having registered immovable cultural properties are assigned to the local authorities having KUDEB organization. These local authorities are appointed to perform these tasks through the provisions of Conservation Development Plan.⁶⁹

Except from these responsibilities of other public organizations; all the implementations related to the immovable cultural properties, their conservation areas and sites obliged to take permission/approval of the regional councils by decisions.⁷⁰

The public administrations, municipalities, natural and legal persons are obliged to obey the decisions of the Higher Council and regional councils.⁷¹ Moreover the Law No.2863 determines punishments for the people not obeying the legal status of the conservation of cultural heritage.

The legislation could not overcome some of the problems of the conservation field in some cases in Turkey. In this point the general principles of the Higher Council introduce decisions for these problems and regulate the conservation legislation. The regional conservation councils take decisions for the subjects related to implementations sent by the ministry, other public organizations and civil initiatives.

The agenda of the councils mostly cover the applications for the conservation activities will be implemented, and also cover the unpermitted implementations which have already implemented and reported to the council. But some of the unpermitted interventions may not be realized and interviewed by the council. In spite of these unpermitted and uninterviewed interventions, the decisions of the regional conservation councils mostly contain the activities in the conservation field at their territory. In this respect the decisions of the regional councils can be evaluated as the main legal documents reflecting the activities in the conservation field.

⁶⁹ The Law No. 2863, Article 57

⁷⁰ The Law No. 2863, Article 57

⁷¹ The Law No. 2863, Article 61

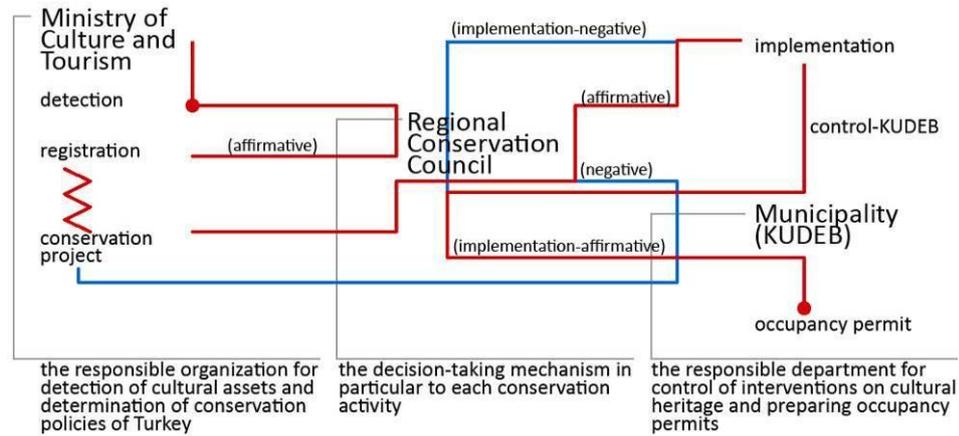


Figure 2. The regular conservation procedure of a cultural asset in Turkey

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the regional conservation councils and the municipality/ *il Özel İdaresi* are the main public organizations having responsibilities in the regular conservation procedure of a cultural asset. The regional conservation councils are described as the decision-taking mechanisms in particular to each conservation activity. For this reason they have been located on the focal point of public organizations of Turkey within the task of regulating interventions to cultural heritage. (Please see Figure 2)

Durukan asserts that the **topic, legislation, process, members** and **facilities** are the main factors affecting the conservation council decisions.

Firstly the quality, scope and location of the **topics** are very influential for the formation of the content of the decision. The quality is composed of if being cultural property and registered, degree of registration, conservation status, ownership status and structural condition. The scope may range from single building to site scale. The location is consisting of being in or out of the site or conservation area. These issues of the topic are largely forming the decision texts. The councils take similar decisions for similar topics.

Secondly the decision must comply with the current **legislative arrangements**. The Regional Conservation Council Directorates are commissioned to enable the compatibility of the decisions with legislation. The legislative arrangements form the framework of the decision, but the nature of the activities in the conservation field requires assessments specific to each situation. The councils make these assessments through scientific competences of their members.

Thirdly the decision-taking **process** is described in detail under the subject of the principles for services, investigation of the topics, agenda, meetings, decisions, delivery of the decisions and the relations with judicial bodies at The Directive on the Working Principles of Directorates of Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural Properties (*Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüklerinin Çalışma Esaslarına İlişkin Yönerge*).

The process starts with the arrival of the application letter and other information related to the topic to be discussed at the council. The applications can be done by the owner of the cultural property, owner of the project, concerned institutions etc.. The requirements (documents) for the applications may vary according to the subject and can be learned from the regional council directorates. Then the agenda of the council is determined by the directorates within the principles defined by the directive (*yönerge*) mentioned above. The agenda shall be announced to the concerned bodies by hang to the clipboard of the regional council directorates and then sent

to the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums. The qualified staffs (*uzman*) of the regional council directorates prepare a report related to the topic, and presents the report to the council members during the meetings. Later the council members discuss the topic through this report and other documents related to the topic, and determine the decision. After they sign the decision documents and their attachments. Lastly the regional council directorates deliver the decisions to the concerned institutions and people with the proper attachments, and accomplish the process of conservation council decisions.

Fourthly, the **members** of the Higher Council for Conservation of Cultural Assets are defined in the 53th article, and the members of the Regional Conservation Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties are defined in the 58th article of the Law No.2863. The scientific competence and variety of the members are very important factors for the formation of the decision. Many of the members of the councils are employees of the public institutions. Their responsibilities against their institutions and experiences in the conservation field are other important points for the decision-taking process. Their intellectual knowledge, interaction and relationship between them are the other factors affecting the decisions indirectly.

Lastly, the **facilities** of the regional conservation councils are also influential for the decision-taking process. The qualified staffs (*uzman/raportör*) of the regional council directorates are performing a very important task at preparation and evaluation of the decision. Thus their numerical and professional sufficiency is a very important issue for proper functioning of the process. Moreover their physical facilities (building of the regional conservation councils), technical equipment and economical opportunities are also very significant to enable a good working medium for the employees of the regional conservation council directorates and members of the regional conservation councils.⁷²

In 2003, 8 qualified staffs (*uzman/raportör*) (3 archaeologist, 3 architects, 1 city planner and 1 survey engineer) were serving for the Regional Conservation Council Directorates of Adana. In 2011, 5 qualified staffs (*uzman/raportör*) (2 art historian, 2 survey engineer and 1 city planner) were serving for Regional Conservation Council Directorates of Gaziantep.

Durukan asserts that the structure of the decision documents in terms of form and content had not been clearly defined before the directive published in 1996. The guideline document (*talimatname*) of GEEAYK released in 1952 was containing some regulations only related to the working principles for the conservation councils producing decisions. Although it had not been described, there has been a format for the decision documents since 1951. After the establishment of the regional conservation councils in 1987, this format sent to the regional conservation councils to be used for the preparation of the decision documents.⁷³

The Directive released in 1996 introduced some rules related to writing technique, legal validity and content etc. issues to be used while preparing the decisions documents. This directive firstly published in 1996 and revised lastly in 2006. These rules are explained in the 8. Article of the Directive:

At the first part of the document the demand for the assessment of the topic on the council will be written clearly, and the previous correspondences, court decisions etc. will be explained in

⁷² DURUKAN İ., 2004, *Türkiye’de Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu Sonrası Kültür Mirası Korumasının Gelişimi ve Uygulama Sorunları*, Doctorate Thesis, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul, pp.99-102

⁷³ DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, p. 97

relation to the topic. In the second part the decision provision of council related to the topic will be written clearly and determined in accordance with the laws, regulations, principle decisions of the Higher Council and previous decisions of the regional council. Moreover the legal, rational and scientific basis of the decisions should be explained in this part. The decision in the building lot scale should contain the information related to being in or out of boundaries of site or conservation area, the quality and degree of the site, registration status, ownership status etc..

1.2. Problem Definition

The conservation measures in Turkey have a history dating back to the *Tanzimat* Period of the Ottomans (1848-1917). This process had started with publication of the Ancient Monument Regulations in 1869. Moreover there had been some turning points in its history such as establishment of the republic in 1923, establishment of the Higher Council for the Historical Real Estate and Monuments in 1951, publication of the Act no. 1710 named "The Law of Conservation of Artefacts" in 1973, the Act no. 2863 named "Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties" in 1983 and lastly the changes at the legislative-administrative-financial structure of conservation put into force since 2004.

In 2003 as a part of the Government's attempts to 'Europeanise' its conservation policy in the advent of European Union accession, the institutions responsible in the conservation field are reorganized and many of legislative arrangements put into action.⁷⁴ These extensive alterations affected the legislative, administrative and financial framework of conservation in Turkey significantly. Madran states that these changes cover some innovations and improvements for the conservation field; which are related to localization of conservation and new organizations, new financial resources for conservation, the issues related to the process of conservation, the immunities and the encouragements.⁷⁵

The studies of *Tarihi Kentler Birliđi*, starting from 2000, have been very influential on increase of the public's and local authorities' awareness towards conservation. These developments, particularly the new financial sources allocated to conservation field, had a very positive impact and started a new era for conservation. Since 2004, the number of conservation implementations increased enormously in accordance to the past. In this term, a lot of conservation projects implemented on many of historic urban settlements such as Ankara-Beypazarı, Ankara-Hamamönü, Eskişehir-Odunpazarı, İzmir-Birgi etc. It is a general opinion that after these developments in the conservation field, the legislative, administrative and financial framework reached a sufficient level although it still contains some failures. But the question related to this process is "whether the quality of the conservation implementations reached a sufficient level to meet the scientific requirements for the conservation of cultural heritage, while the quantity of them increased exceedingly in this term".

Gaziantep is a historic city, which was shaped around the traditional commercial center and the Gaziantep citadel, and also contains traditional residential districts at the vicinity of them. There 104 registered monumental buildings and 543 registered civil architecture examples at the historic city of Gaziantep. Owing to the public administrators' urge for conservation of cultural heritage of the city, and the new opportunities introduced in the conservation field since 2004; a

⁷⁴ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *Structural and Legal Aspects of Urban and Architectural Conservation in Turkey: a New Institutional Review through the EU Perspective*, Unpublished Article.

⁷⁵ MADRAN E., 2005, *Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Mevzuatındaki Son Düzenlemeler*, Korumada 50 Yıl Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı 1, , MSÜ, İstanbul, pp. 245-253

lot of conservation projects implemented on the historic city of Gaziantep under the leadership of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality. The reason for selecting the historical city of Gaziantep as a case is the city has undergone a remarkable transformation process through the conservation implementations in recent years. Moreover the city gained reputation in Turkey with its success in applying so many conservation implementations. Asım Güzelbey, the mayor of the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep since 2004, claims that the interventions on the historic city of Gaziantep include 1000 buildings.⁷⁶ Most probably this amount covers various types of interventions on both the traditional and new buildings. But this amount reveals the extent of the interventions on the historic city of Gaziantep.

Many of the urban conservation projects, which implemented since 2004, criticized by the experts and scholars of the conservation science due to various aspects. The conservation implementations on the historic city of Gaziantep succeed in transforming the historic city of Gaziantep through the cultural tourism goal of the city. But related to the conservation process of Gaziantep, it is questionable “whether the basic concepts of the historic city such as authenticity and integrity preserved while implementing these conservation projects”. The conservation projects in the historic city are continuing and the historical fabric is prone to alterations after this too.

1.3. Aim and Scope

The recent studies revealed that the alterations in the legislative, administrative and financial framework of conservation put into action after 2004 analyzed in detail by several researchers. Moreover there are a few studies focusing on the organizational aspects of this intensive conservation process, in particular to the historic city of Gaziantep too. This master thesis is aiming to understand and assess the impacts of the outputs of the legislative alterations, introduced since 2004, on the historic city of Gaziantep.

The regional conservation councils are assigned to ensure scientific sufficiency of conservation implementations in Turkey. The conservation council decisions are the basic legal documents in particular to each project. The thesis primarily seeks to analyze and document the conservation process in Gaziantep with various aspects, and focuses on assessing the conservation process through the conservation council decisions.

Since the thesis is concentrating on urban conservation, the area studied in the scope of this master thesis is limited to the historic city of Gaziantep, which is composed of the urban site, the traditional buildings and the fabric around it. Although the conservation implementations on the historic city of Gaziantep increased significantly since 2004, the studies related to conservation of cultural heritage of the city started before. In order to cover the preliminary studies and to analyze the change in the conservation field in case of historic city of Gaziantep, the time limitation for the analysis of the conservation activities determined as “the 2000s”.

⁷⁶ Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2011, “2004-2011 Birlikte Başardık-7 Yıla Sığan Büyük Değişimin Öyküsü”, p.1

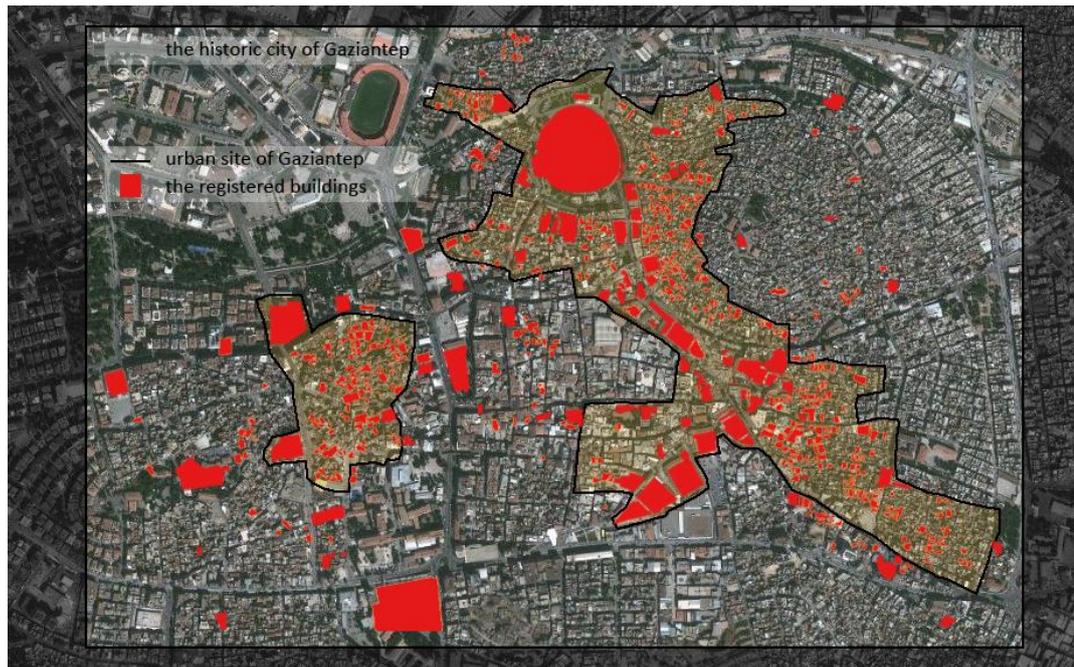


Figure 3. Depiction of the historic city of Gaziantep

1.4. Methodology

The framework of this study is composing the theoretical background of the study preliminarily, explaining the process of conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s, re-reading the process through the conservation council decisions, and evaluating the analysis based on the conservation council decisions in order to understand the impacts of the implementations on the traditional fabric according to the international reference texts and basic concepts of conservation, and discussing the conservation council decision concept and proposing a documentary model for the further analysis on the conservation processes of the historic towns and cities.

The fundamental principles and objectives in urban conservation are explored through the international documents⁷⁷, and to define the value assessment concepts researches done through the books, articles, and online sources as well as the international charters and other reference texts.⁷⁸ Development of conservation measures in Turkey was explored through the books, articles and thesis of researchers studying on this topic, as well as websites of related

⁷⁷ The sources for defining the fundamental principles and objectives in urban conservation are:

- 1987, The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987), ICOMOS
- 2011, Paris Declaration, On Heritage as a Driver of Development, ICOMOS
- 2011, The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas, ICOMOS

⁷⁸ The main sources for value assesment are:

- Riegl, A., 1996, *"The Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Character and Origin"*, edited by N. S. Price et all, Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Los Angeles
- Mason, R., 2002, *"Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices"*, in Assessing Values of Cultural Heritage Research Report, M. de la Torre, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles
- Stoval, H., 2007, *"Effective Use of Authenticity and Integrity as World Heritage Qualifying Conditions"*, City & Time 2 (3):3
- <http://oxforddictionaries.com>
- 2012, *"Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention"*, UNESCO World Heritage Center

organizations and legislative arrangements. Furthermore the place of conservation councils and conservation council decisions studied through the actual legislative arrangements.

The part related to the city of Gaziantep in general studied through the written sources as well as the websites of the related organizations. Additionally schematic drawings and maps prepared for depicting the urban formation and cultural heritage of the historic city. The part containing detailed information on the conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s researched through several types of documents gathered from Ege Planlama and the local public authorities of the city, which are Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities, the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations (*Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü*), the Regional Conservation Council of Gaziantep and other written documents such as books, articles, thesis, journal of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality and ÇEKÜL Foundation etc. The doctorate thesis of Ayşe Ege Yıldırım⁷⁹, focusing on organization of actors in urban conservation projects, was the main source in order to understand the organization aspects of the projects in the historic city of Gaziantep. The information related to the conservation projects implemented at the site in the 2000s gathered from all these sources. In addition these studies, the conservation activities also detected by following the conservation projects, which approved by the responsible conservation councils. Furthermore a site analysis done at the historic city of Gaziantep in order to make general observations related to the conservation implementations and current condition of the fabric. The part related to physical interventions, studied through this site survey. The author was born and has grown at the city center of Gaziantep. By this means the author could follow the conservation process of the historic city of Gaziantep before this study. Among all these sources the observation of the author also used in the related parts of the study.

The methodology of the analysis, which is based on conservation council decisions and examining the conservation activities implemented at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s, will be given in the third chapter of the study. The doctorate thesis of İpek Durukan⁸⁰, which contains detailed information related to history of the conservation measures in Turkey and analysis of the conservation council decisions for the historic settlements under the authority of Regional Conservation Council of Adana, was the main source while studying the place of conservation councils and conservation council decision, and determining the methodology of this chapter.

Lastly the conservation activities assessed through the analysis based on the conservation council decisions and the conservation process evaluated with its physical, socio-cultural and managerial aspects.

⁷⁹ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, Kentsel Koruma Projelerinde Aktörlerin Örgütlenmesi: Gaziantep, Kuşadası ve Mudurnu Örnekleri Üzerinden Türkiye'nin Tarihi Kent Dokularında Uygulanabilir Örgütlenme Modellerine Yönelik bir Araştırma, Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyal Çevre Bilimleri Anabilimdalı, Ankara Üniversitesi, Ankara

⁸⁰ DURUKAN İ., 2004, "Türkiye'de Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu Sonrası Kültür Mirası Korumasının Gelişimi ve Uygulama Sorunları", Doctorate Thesis, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul

CHAPTER 2

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF GAZİANTEP IN THE 2000s

2.1. The City of Gaziantep

2.1.1. General Description of the City

Gaziantep is the biggest city in Southeastern Anatolia Region and the sixth biggest city of Turkey. The population, economical potential and having the status of Metropolitan Municipality makes Gaziantep a metropolis.⁸¹ The population of the city and town center is 1.556.149, and the population of the city prefecture is in total 1.753.596 in 2011.⁸² The population projection in the boundaries of Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep for 2025 is 2.818.103.⁸³

Gaziantep is the gate to *GAP* (Southeastern Anatolian Project)⁸⁴ geographically and the center of *GAP* with its industry and trade volume. Today Gaziantep is an important trade and industry city, and one of the major manufacturers of Turkish export goods. The city is composed of five organized industrial zones; four percent of the major industrial companies and six percent of the small scale industries in Turkey are located in Gaziantep.⁸⁵ The local economy of the city is mainly shaped by agriculture, manufacture industry and trade, and the city produces 40 % of the value-added of manufacture and industry in *GAP* region, and constituting the sole only export gate of the region.⁸⁶ Gaziantep is a rich agricultural region where industrial plants with high economic value are grown such as pistachio, olive, cotton, grapes, red linen and cereal products are also grown like lentils, wheat and barley.⁸⁷

Yıldırım argues that Gaziantep is a well known city with its industry, but it also has a rich trade heritage. Since growth of the city is, starting with the industrial developments after 1980s, still ongoing; Gaziantep has been going through rapid cultural transformation, thus bears the pressure on urbanization. She also states that according to the *GAP* Master Plan prepared in 1990, population and industry will firstly intensify on the development axe connecting Gaziantep,

⁸¹ Official website of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, http://www.gaziantep-bld.gov.tr/top-menu-gaziantep-tarihi_4.html, accessed in august 2012.

⁸² Official website of Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK), Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi Sonuçları-Dönemi: 2011, <http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=10736>, accessed in august 2012

⁸³ Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı, *Stratejik Plan 2010-2014 Dönemi*

⁸⁴ The Southeastern Anatolian Project (*Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi*) contains the construction of 22 dams, 19 hydroelectric power plants and irrigation network; for the southeastern cities of Turkey which are Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak

⁸⁵ ÜÇÖK A., 2007, *Southeastern Anatolia Guide – A Panorama of Civilization*, 2007, Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce, p. 142

⁸⁶ TARİHİ KENTLER BİRLİĞİ, 2004, Gaziantep Buluşması Açılış Konuşmaları, <http://www.tarihkentlerbirligi.org/icerik/yerelKimlikDetay.asp?sayi=14&makale=80>, accessed in august 2012,

⁸⁷ Official website of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, http://www.gaziantep-bld.gov.tr/top-menu-gaziantep-tarihi_4.html, accessed in august 2012

Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır, and then will spread over the whole region. Moreover Gaziantep was defined as an export-oriented manufacturing center on this development scenario.⁸⁸

Gaziantep is a famous city with its rich cuisine culture and various local handcrafts. Asım Güzelbey⁸⁹ states that Gaziantep was known as a city of industry and also famous for its cuisine before, and not known with its historical identity and cultural heritage.⁹⁰ Lately tourism activities in Gaziantep increased significantly, and Gaziantep turned into a cultural tourism destination with the help of the historical sites of the city and the conservation implementations inside the historic city of Gaziantep.



Figure 4. Gaziantep city map, adopted from Google Earth image.

The municipal services in Gaziantep started in 1870. The city, which was a sanjak of Aleppo before, became a province in 1923 with the establishment of the Turkish Republic. Later in 1987 the status of the municipality is changed to “Metropolitan Municipality”. Then in 1989 Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities were established, and the city center was divided into two administrative zones under the Metropolitan Municipality.⁹¹ In 2004 Oğuzeli Municipality was incorporated into the metropolitan municipality. Thus the number of the towns under the metropolitan municipality increased to three, besides currently there are totally nine towns in Gaziantep. The historic city of Gaziantep is under the authority of Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities in addition to Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality. (Please see Figure 4)

The city of Dolikhe, which is located at nearly 10 km distance at the northwest of Gaziantep, is quite an older settlement compared to Gaziantep. At first, the city of Gaziantep and its vicinity was called with the name of the biggest settlement of the region: Dolikhe. The name of “Ayıntab”

⁸⁸ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *Kentsel Koruma Projelerinde Aktörlerin Örgütlenmesi: Gaziantep, Kuşadası ve Mudurnu Örnekleri Üzerinden Türkiye'nin Tarihi Kent Dokularında Uygulanabilir Örgütlenme Modellerine Yönelik bir Araştırma*, Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyal Çevre Bilimleri Anabilimdalı, Ankara Üniversitesi, Ankara, p. 135

⁸⁹ Dr. Asım Güzelbey is the mayor of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality since the 2004 local elections in Turkey and he will be mentioned as mayor in the next pages of the master thesis

⁹⁰ SABAH 64. YIL, 2011, *Gaziantep Kültür ve Tarih Konusunda Zengin*, pp. 8

⁹¹ *Stratejik Plan 2010-2014 Dönemi*, Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı, pp. 25-26

firstly called in “*Vekafi-Name*” (952-1136) of *Urfa’lı* Mateous and a document (1136-1162) of Priest Grigor. The name of “Hamtap” was used in the document related to the Crusades, Anthaph was used in Armenian sources; and additionally “Hantap”, “Entap” and “Hatab” were also used in different sources.⁹²

The city was known with the name of “Ayıntab” at the beginning of the Republic, but “Antep” was also used by people in this era. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey awarded the city with the title of “Gazi” due to the victorious struggle of the city against the French forces following the World War I.⁹³ Following the struggle, the city was called as “Gaziayıntab” until its name was changed to “Gaziantep” in 1928.

2.1.2. Historical Development and Urban Formation of the City

Gaziantep had been a settlement area and a crossing point for human communities since prehistoric times. The historic silk route passing through here conserved the significance and liveliness of the city throughout history. The city of Gaziantep has a history dating back to Chalcolithic, Paleolithic, Neolithic Periods and Bronze Ages; and lived Hittite, Assyria, Roman, Byzantium, Islamic Arab and Islamic Turkish states eras.⁹⁴

Gaziantep is standing on a region where Anatolian Plato began to descend to south, through north Syria in one direction and through Mesopotamia as the second direction. This region is at the north-west of “fertile crescent (*bereketli hilal*) region”, where east-west and north-south roads crossed throughout the history. Therefore the first examples of human history and culture are visible in this region. The Fertile Crescent region is also known as the place where the first civilizations lived, and the first samples of production, settled life, social order, the division of labor, law, technology, art and architecture were observed. For this reason there are nearly three hundred tumuluses in the boundaries of Gaziantep.⁹⁵

The name of Antep was not mentioned at the sources related to the First Era, but the settlements at the vicinity of it had a vital role for the formation of Gaziantep in this period. Ergeç considers that the historical links of the city of Gaziantep are rooted to “Dolikhé” (*Dülük*) and the citadel of Gaziantep. Dolikhé is a historic city, very close to Gaziantep city center, whose history dating back to the prehistoric periods and is one of the first settlements in Anatolia.⁹⁶ (As shown in Figure 5)

Ergeç asserts that Gaziantep region was occupied by the Roman Empire in B.C. 64 and thereafter, Zeugma and Dolikhé became the most important cities of this region.⁹⁷ (As depicted in Figure 5) He also states that later the settlement in Dolikhé had lost its importance in time; and displaced to Gaziantep citadel and its surrounding.⁹⁸ Uğur notes that it is assumed housing units, forming the first urban fabric of the city, started to be constructed out of the city castle around B.C. 300. These buildings are thought to be constructed on the slopes of Türktepe.⁹⁹

⁹² CEYHAN E., 1999, *Gaziantep Tarihi*, Gaziurt Matbaası, Gaziantep, pp. 129-131

⁹³ CEYHAN E., 1999, *ibid*, pp. 119-129

⁹⁴ *Gaziantep Kültür Envanteri*, 2005, Gaziantep Valiliği Yayınları, Gaziantep, pp.8

⁹⁵ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *Gaziantep’in Tarihi Dönemleri, Mimarlık ve Kent Buluşmaları*, Kültürel Değişim ve Mimarlık Sempozyumu 12-13 Mayıs 2007, Gaziantep, pp. 29

⁹⁶ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *Dülük Kale ve Antep Şehri*, Dört Yanı Dağlar Bağlar Gaziantep, Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul, p. 31

⁹⁷ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *ibid*, p. 33

⁹⁸ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *ibid*, pp. 41-51

⁹⁹ UĞUR H., 2004, *Geleneksel Şehirsel Mekânlar, Değerlendirme Ve Korunmaları Bağlamında Sistematik Yaklaşım-Gaziantep Örneği*, Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Şehir Bölge Planlama Bölümü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul, pp. 46-49

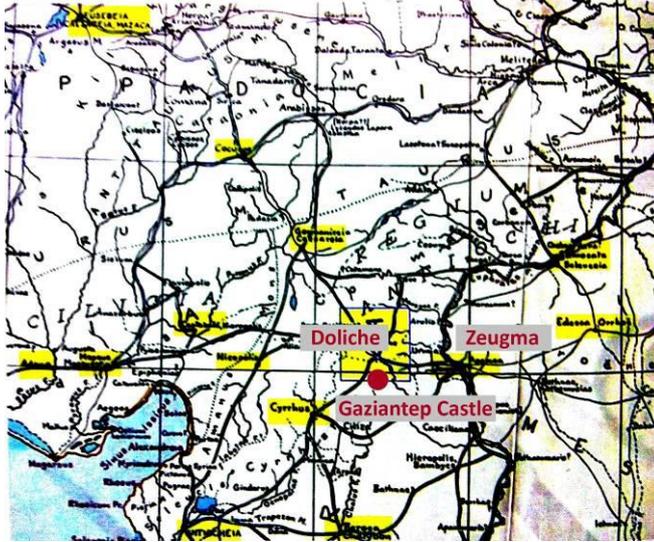


Figure 5. A map showing the location of Gaziantep Citadel, Doliche, Zeugma and other Roman Empire cities in the 2nd-4th centuries A.C.¹⁰⁰

The Gaziantep Citadel is the starting and focal point of the urban fabric of the city. Ergeç asserts that the first foundlings at the tumulus of the citadel date back to B.C. 3750, Late Chalcolithic Age. Although it is not certain when the castle was abandoned, it is known that there had not been an intensive settlement activity after the Hittites. In other words, there had been an interruption in settlement activities after the Hittites on this tumulus. The castle, which had been a small Roman castle before, was enlarged in 6th century by most probably Roman Emperor Justinian.¹⁰¹

Ergeç states that in the 12th century, the city of Ayıntap started to appear in written sources. In this period, the city started to expand around the castle and increasingly gained importance. In this period Anatolia had quite a chaotic medium, and the Gaziantep region had turned into war zone among several states. Byzantines and the Crusaders were coming from west; and Seljuks, Zengis, Hamdanis and later Mongolians, Armenians, Memluks and Dulkarids from the east.¹⁰² Gaziantep was under the reign of Turkish-Islam states between 11th and 15th centuries.¹⁰³

Uğur indicates that after 1000 A.C., through the decrease at the significance of Dolikhe; Gaziantep, which had been a castle settlement before, started to gain an urban settlement character. In this term, many Turkish clans arrived and settled in Gaziantep; and some of the districts and villages are still called by their names today.¹⁰⁴

The location of the mosques constitutes significant insight into understanding the evaluation of the historical settlements. Ömeriye Mosque was constructed before the 13th century, Boyacı Mosque in the 13th century, Ali Nacar and Eyüpoğlu Mosques in the 14th century, and Alaüddevle Mosque in the 15th century.¹⁰⁵ The locations of these five mosques reflect forms and expansion of the settlement in this era. (Please see Figure 6 and Figure 7) Uğur claims that Gaziantep was not used as a capital city during the five hundred years marking the term of the Principal Era and it

¹⁰⁰ ERGEÇ R., 2012, *ibid*, p. 120

¹⁰¹ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *ibid*, p. 42

¹⁰² ERGEÇ R., 2007, *Gaziantep'in Tarihi Dönemleri*, Mimarlık ve Kent Buluşmaları, Kültürel Değişim ve Mimarlık Sempozyumu 12-13 Mayıs 2007, Gaziantep, p. 34

¹⁰³ *Gaziantep İl Yıllığı*, 1973, pp. 5-7

¹⁰⁴ UĞUR H., 2004, *ibid*, pp. 51-53

¹⁰⁵ *Gaziantep Kültür Envanteri*, 2005, *ibid*, pp.87,100,112,114,117

was a city of secondary importance. Therefore important religious and administrative buildings were not constructed in Gaziantep, such as great mosques and palaces.¹⁰⁶

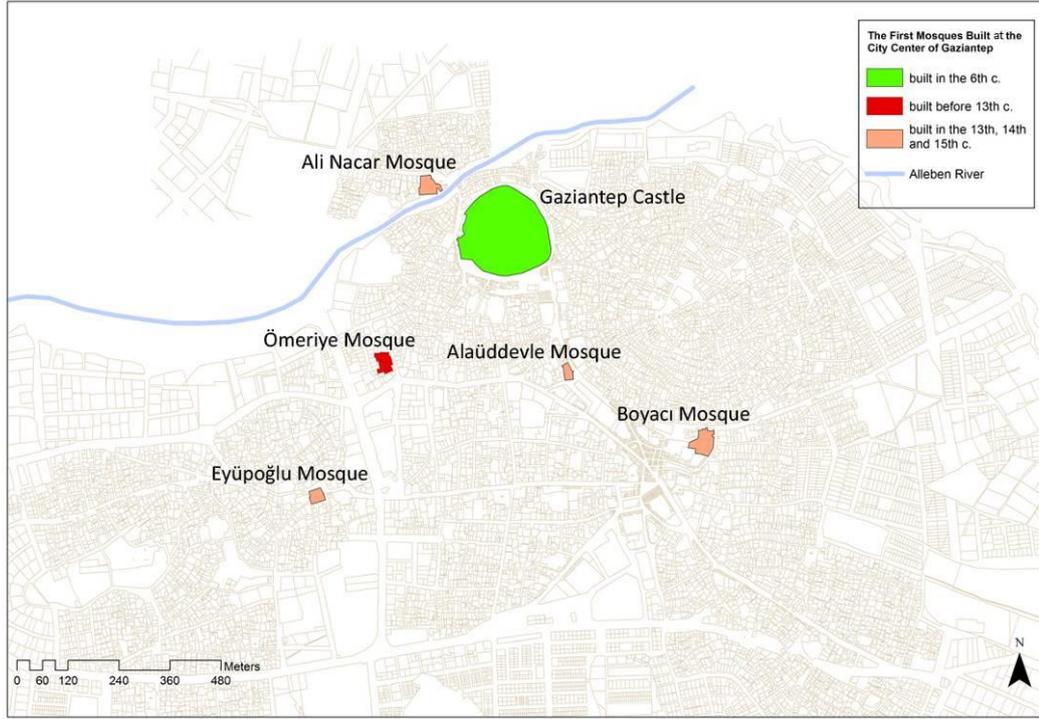


Figure 6. Location of the first mosques constructed in the historic city center of Gaziantep

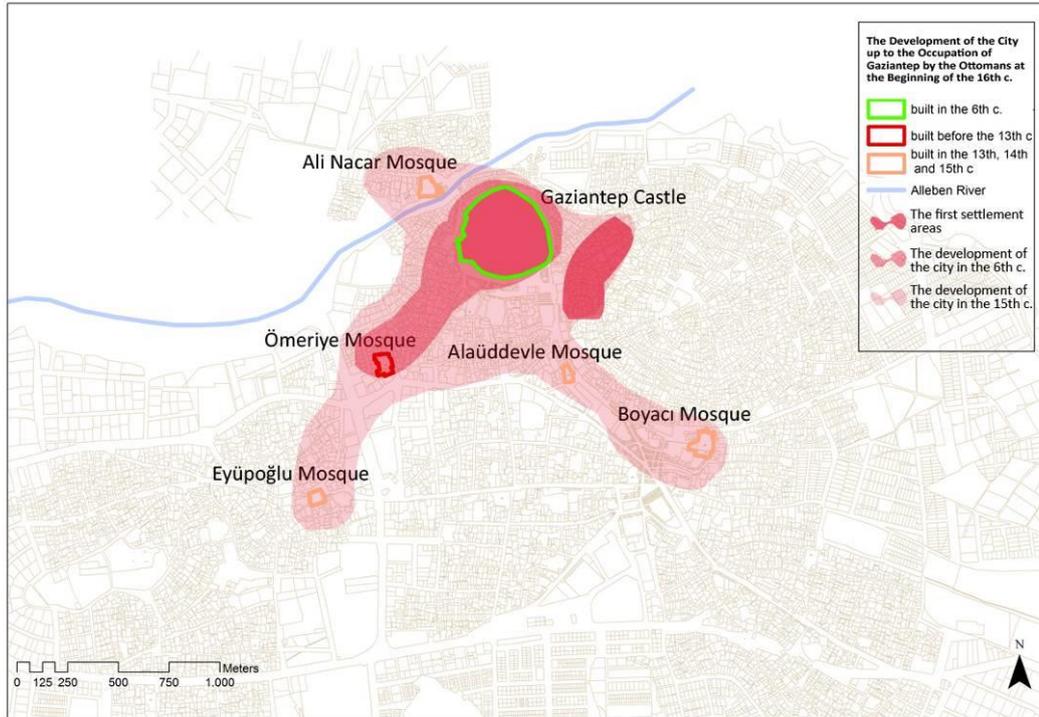


Figure 7. Development of the city up to the occupation of Gaziantep by the Ottomans at the beginning of the 16th c.

¹⁰⁶ UĞUR H., 2004, *ibid*, İstanbul, p. 55

Karlıgil Ünal indicates that the city of Gaziantep was established as a border city in the 7th century by the East Roman Empire, and continued its function up to the 14th century. In the period of the Dulkadirids the city turned into a secure area and had a stable administration, these developments continued in the period of the Ottomans. With the effect of this confidence and stability medium, the city center turned into a commercial center. In this manner the city gained the characteristic of commercial city rather than of a border city. Moreover she states that the oldest document, related to the commercial activities in Gaziantep, belongs to Bedreddin Ayni from the 14th century. Bedreddin Ayni described Gaziantep as a city having magnificent bazaars and a busy commercial center.¹⁰⁷

Ergeç asserts that this region was annexed by Ottomans in 1517 with the *Merc-i Dabık* War and entered a more peaceful period compared to the past.¹⁰⁸ After its conquest by the Ottomans the city became a regional centre with the trade activities in the city thanks to the important trade routes passing through the city. The number of the mosques, masjids, madrasahes, fountains, *hans* and baths increased significantly compared to other cities in this era. The city developed in terms of building activities as well as economy and trade in this period.¹⁰⁹

Çam indicates that the Pekmez *Han* was constructed before 1543. Moreover he claims that Antep was the second crowded city in this region in the 16th century after Aleppo, which was the commercial center of the region.¹¹⁰ Evliya Çelebi mentions the existence of 5 *hans*, 2 *bedesten*, bazaars consisting of shops on a covered street and 3900 stores in the city on his travel to the city in the 17th century. Karlıgil Ünal bases his analysis on comparison of number of the *bedestens* in the cities, Evliya Çelebi mentioned in his *Seyehatnames*, in order to set the commercial importance of them in the Ottoman Empire. In this era there were 3 *bedestens* in İstanbul, 2 in Kütahya, Urfa, Kayseri, Edirne Afyon, Manisa, Maraş and Antep. This comparison indicates that the existence of *bedestens*, where the international trade activities were done, Antep was one of the important trade centers of the empire in the 17th century.¹¹¹

Ünal Karlıgil also opines that in the 17th century the agriculture fields suffered and the trade routes were damaged because of the Celali Revolts in the Ottoman Empire. Although almost no monumental commercial building was constructed in Anatolia in this era, the number of the commercial buildings increased in Antep. The city was the transit center of the region with its location enabling the connection of the Anatolia to the Persian Gulf. This role of the city continued especially following the construction of the Suez Canal in 1869. The need of the large buildings to sale, storage and preservation of the valuable commercial goods like fabric and leather, which were distributed to the other cities, facilitated the increase in the number of monumental buildings in Antep.¹¹²

Evliya Çelebi visited the city twice in 1641 and 1671.¹¹³ He gives very detailed information about the buildings and the urban fabric of the city, especially his account after the second visit is an important document providing insights to understanding the urban development of the city. As

¹⁰⁷ ÜNAL G., 1998, "*Bilgisayar Destekli Tarihi Çevre Koruma Bilgi Sistemi Oluşturulması Ve Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Alanında Örnekleme*", Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul, p.116

¹⁰⁸ ERGEÇ R., 2007, *ibid*, Gaziantep, p. 34

¹⁰⁹ CEYHAN E., 1999, *ibid*, Gaziyurt Matbaası, Gaziantep, p. 90

¹¹⁰ ÇAM N., 2006, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri: Gaziantep 27*, Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, p.XXXI

¹¹¹ ÜNAL G., 1998, *ibid*, p.117

¹¹² KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *Gaziantep'te Anıtsal Yapılar: 'Geleceksel Dokusun Hafızası*, Gaziantep: "Dört Yanı Dağlar Bağlar", Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul, p. 161

¹¹³ ÇELEBİ E., 1966, *Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi*, C. IX, Üçdal Neşriyat, İstanbul, pp. 49-50

suggested by Uğur, the urban development of Gaziantep in the Ottoman period can be analyzed in two time periods: the first one is the era starting from 1516 until end of 17th century, and the second era is starting from the beginning of 17th century until 1923.¹¹⁴

Şeyh Fetullah Mosque-Kastel, Şih Ömer Mosque, Ağa Mosque, Kozluca Mosque, Alaybey Mosque, Tahtani Mosque, Handaniye Mosque, Şirvani Mosque, Tuz Han, Hışva Han, Büyük Paşa Bath and are the monumental buildings constructed in 16th century; Ahmet Çelebi Mosque-Kastel-Madrasah, Kılınçoğlu Mosque, Tekke Mosque and *Mevlevihanesi*, Bekirbey Mosque and *Mektebi*, Çınarlı Mosque, Şah Veli Mosque, Kozanlı Mosque, Kemikli Bedesten-I, Kemikli Bedesten-II, Naipoğlu Bath and Tabak Bath are the ones constructed in 17th century, in the first half of the Ottoman Era.¹¹⁵ (Please see Figure 8) Uğur asserts that in this period the city was adopted to Ottoman administrative structure and the Turkish clans were settled to the city as a part of the Ottoman settlement and rule policy. The Turkish clans were settled in different districts and had an assertive facilitating the expansion of the city center. In this period the city was out of the caravan routes and was on the secondary trade routes. However being close to Aleppo increased the trade activities in the city.¹¹⁶

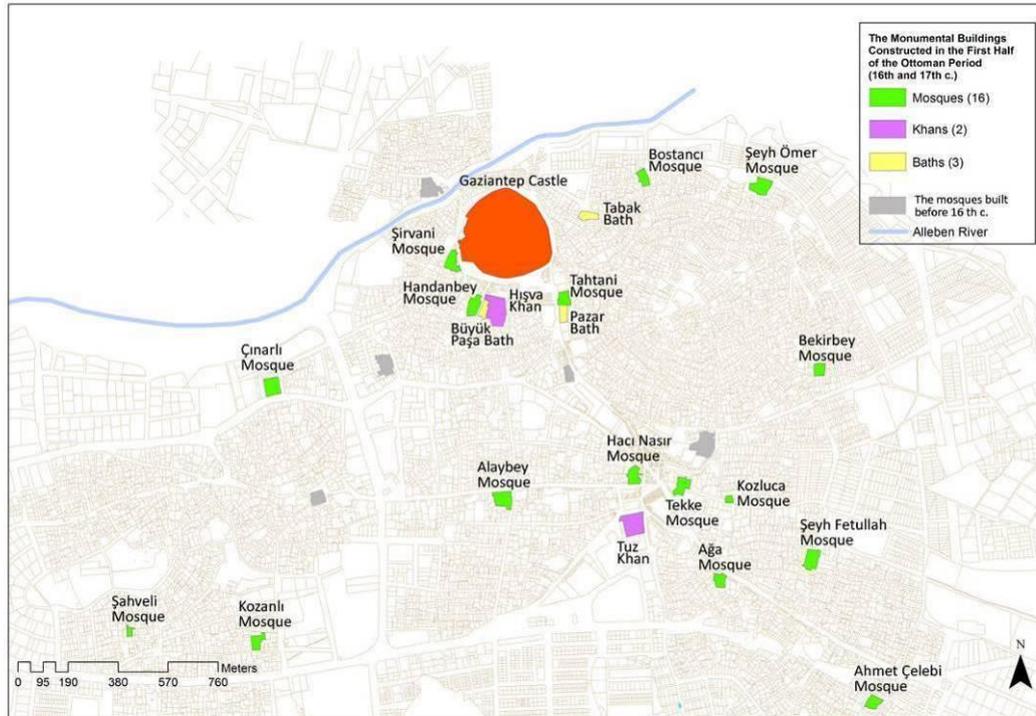


Figure 8. The monumental buildings constructed in the first half of the Ottoman period (16th and 17th c.)

Kuban asserts that the chaotic administrative medium in Anatolia after the 17th century, affected Gaziantep in the second half of the 18th century. The confusion and riots continued until II. Mahmut's era (1809). In the first half of the 19th century, the city was tied to Aleppo, and economical and administrative relation of the city with Aleppo increased in this period. After being under the reign of Egypt-Memluks for 8 years, the city was occupied by Ottomans again. The city went through an assessment period with the *Tanzimat* (Reformation) Period of the

¹¹⁴ UĞUR H., 2004, *ibid*, p. 56-63

¹¹⁵ *Gaziantep Kültür Envanteri*, *ibid*, pp. 41, 43, 47, 51, 55, 60, 64, 65, 72, 74, 86, 99, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 118, 126, 129, 136 and 153.

¹¹⁶ UĞUR H., 2004, *ibid*, İstanbul, pp. 57-60

Due to Ottomans Empire's defeat in the World War I in 1918, the city was firstly occupied by the British and then by the French in 1919. As a result of a great struggle, the city was liberated in 1921. After the establishment of the Turkish Republic Gaziantep was announced as a province in 1924.¹²⁰ When the construction years of the buildings forming this fabric are analyzed, it will be seen that the historical fabric completed its formation at the beginning of the 20th century.

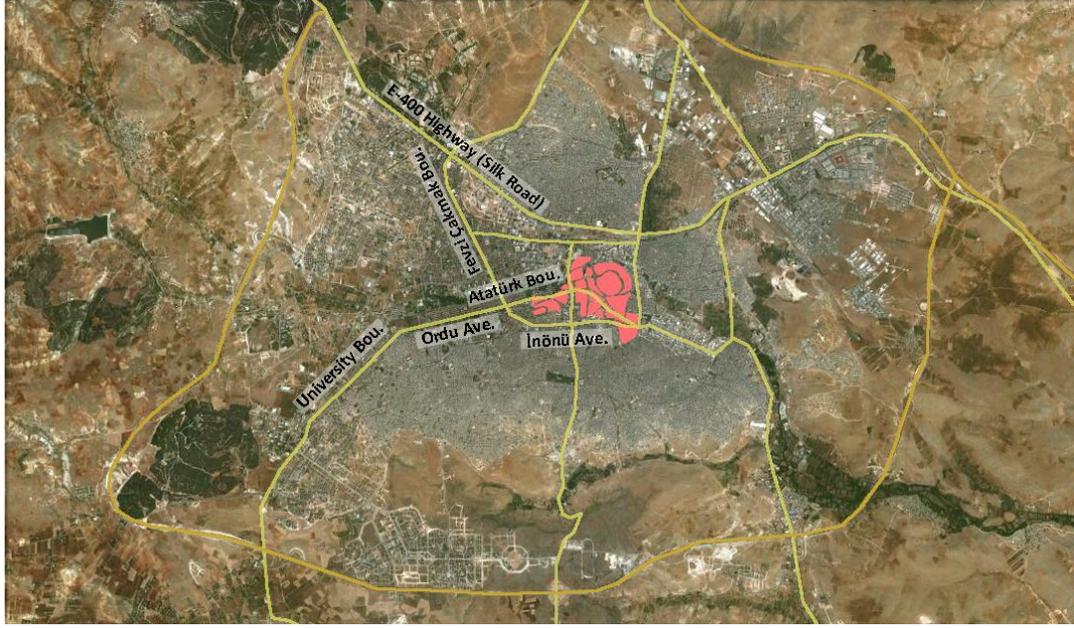


Figure 10. Overlapping the historical fabric of the city existing in the 1930s with the new developed areas of the city today.

During the years of war in between 1919 and 1921, the population of the city decreased to 25.000 from 83.000 and the city was damaged significantly.¹²¹ Later the city continued to develop through the vision of the new republic. Since 1935 the city started to develop through the development plans. Between 1930 and 1950 the city enlarged through the development and transportation axis of the city defined by the plans. In this period the commercial activities at the city center increased and developed around the traditional commercial fabric. After 1950 the migration from the country to city affected Gaziantep too, since this decade the population of the city rapidly increased. The migrants mostly settled in areas to the north and south of the city center, which are Karşıyaka and Düztepe districts. These zones expanded in an uncontrolled way. In this period the high income groups moved to the areas at vicinity of the Atatürk and Ordu Avenues, which were developed through the provisions of development plans. The İnönü Avenue, another important transportation axis of the city, was opened in this era. In spite of the rapid urbanization activities, the green areas surrounding the Alleben River could be preserved till 1970s. In 1970s and 1980s the green areas at the north of the Alleben River, which are İncilipınar, Sarıgüllük and Değirmişem districts, were opened to building activities. The main administrative buildings of the city such as governorship, municipality and police department were transferred to this zone, and this movement also increased the construction demands to this area. In this period the uncontrolled construction activities continued through Çıksorut District in east, and Karşıyaka in north and Düztepe Districts in south. In 1990s due to the terror and security problems in

¹²⁰ CEYHAN E., 1999, *ibid*, pp. 107-119

¹²¹ UĞUR H., 2004, *ibid*, pp. 64

Southeastern Anatolia, the migration to the city increased. In this period the planned zone of the city grew from 8.010 hectare to 21.000 hectare.¹²²

2.1.3. Cultural Heritage of the City

Many civilizations had settled and flourished in Gaziantep region in different time periods throughout history, and they produced various architectural works and objects marking traces of their existence culture on this land. Therefore Gaziantep has a multi-layered cultural heritage which are scattered around several areas of the city.

Table 3. The number of registered sites in Gaziantep province (including all settlements within the province)¹²³

Archaeological sites	219
Urban sites	1
Natural sites	1
Historical sites	-
Urban archaeological sites	-
Other sites (Overlapping sites)	-
Total	221

Table 4. The number of registered cultural assets in Gaziantep province (including all settlements within the province)¹²⁴

Civil architectural properties	815
Religious buildings	64
Cultural buildings	65
Administrative buildings	16
Defensive buildings	4
Industrial and commercial buildings	17
Cemeteries	11
Graveyards for martries	-
Monuments and memorials	2
Natural Properties	6
Remains	5
The streets under conservation	-
Total	1005

¹²² EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu- Plan Açıklama Raporu Uygulama Hükümleri 2010*, pp. 3-5

¹²³ Official website of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Statistics of Sites for the Provinces, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44974/illere-gore-sit-alanlari-istatistigi.html>, accessed in 16 august 2012

* The data given in ¹²³ and ¹²⁴ announced at the end of 2011. (The data related to the Natural Properties was processed until 17.08.2011, the announcement date of the Decree Law No.648 giving the authority and responsibilities for the Natural Properties to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism)

¹²⁴ Official website of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Statistics of Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties for the Provinces, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44799/illere-gore-korunmasi-gerekli-tasinmaz-kultur-varligi-i.html>, accessed in 16 august 2012

Gaziantep has 219 archaeological sites, one urban site composed of two parts (please see Figure 11) and one natural site in city scale. The archaeological sites contain mostly tumulus and in addition to them there are castles, monumental tombs, rock tombs, stone quarries, etc. having the conservation status of archaeological site. Zeugma, Rumkale, Doliche, Yesemek, Karkamış and Zincirli are the prominent historical sites of the city. Further there are in total 317 registered cultural properties in the surrounding towns of Gaziantep.¹²⁵ The number of the registered sites and cultural properties in city scale are given below:

Urban features of the historic city of Gaziantep



Figure 11. Boundaries of the urban site of Gaziantep

Historical urban features of the historic city of Gaziantep are composed of the citadel, the traditional commercial fabric and the traditional residential districts. The historic city of Gaziantep is being conserved by a Conservation Development Plan¹²⁶ which is composed of two parts. (As depicted in Figure 11) Moreover there is an archaeological site to ensure conservation of the Gaziantep Citadel. Furthermore there is one more archaeological site for a tumulus named Battalhöyük in Gaziantep city center. This tumulus is approximately 3.5 km far from Gaziantep citadel, and today it is located inside the new urban fabrics of the city which were developed in the last century.

¹²⁵ *Gaziantep İlçeleri Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Envanteri 2007*, Gaziantep İl Özel İdaresi Yayınları, Gaziantep,

¹²⁶ The last Conservation Development Plan for the historical city center of Gaziantep was prepared in 2009 by Egeplan (Necati Uyar, Hüseyin Yeldiren)

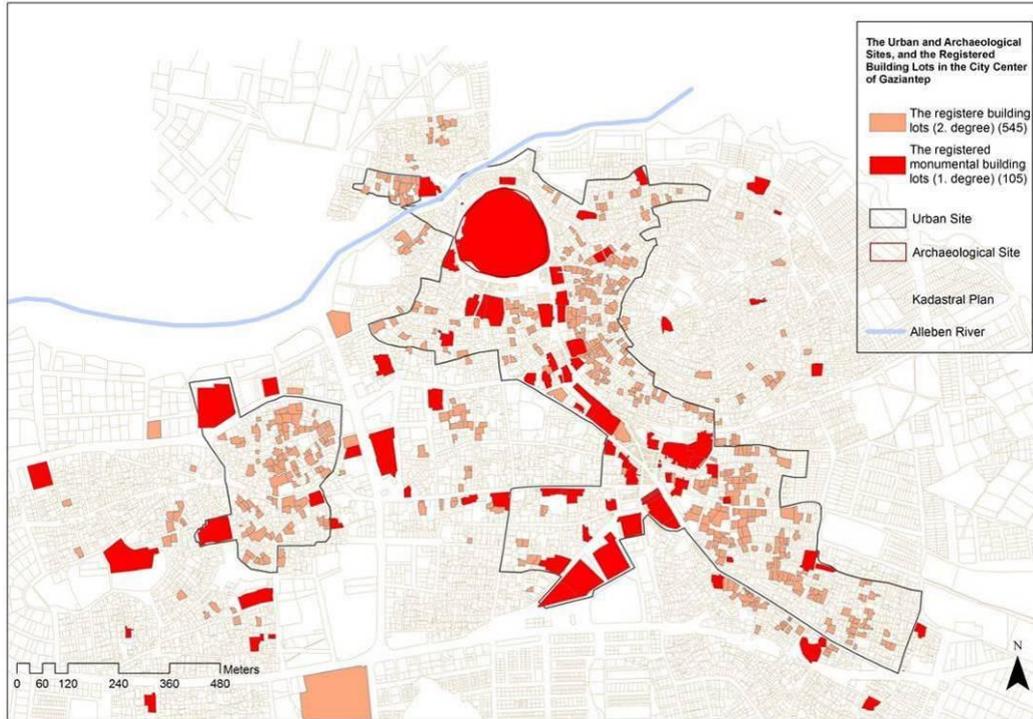


Figure 12. The distribution of the registered building lots in the historic city of Gaziantep

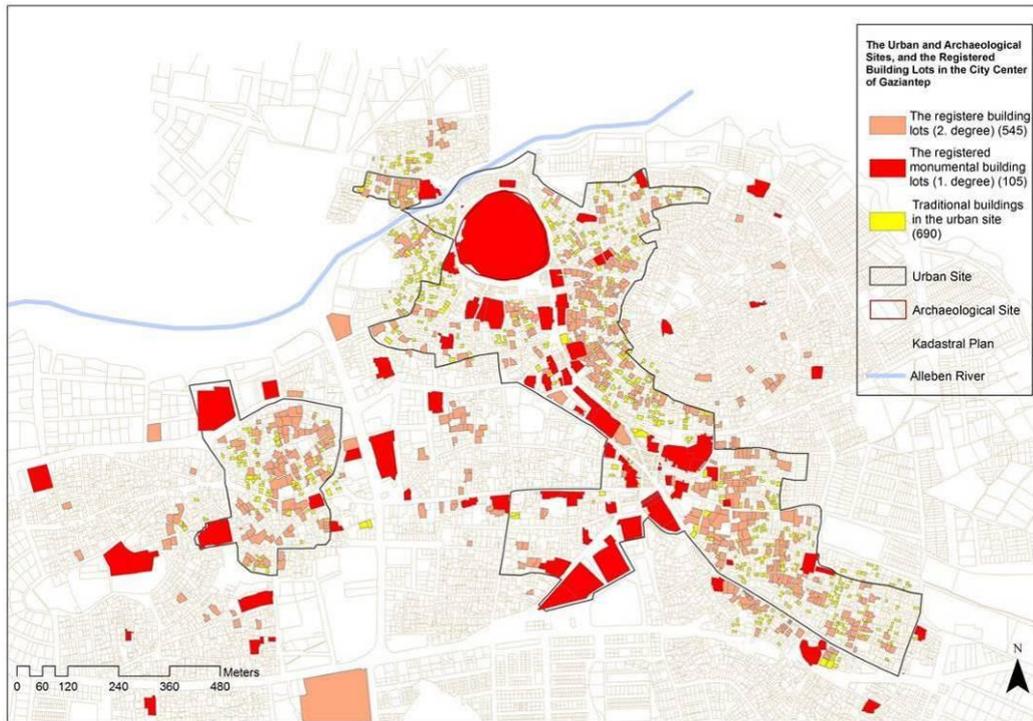


Figure 13. The distribution of the registered building lots and the other traditional buildings in the historic city of Gaziantep¹²⁷

¹²⁷ The unregistered traditional buildings are determined by the Analytic Research Report prepared for Revision of the Conservation Development Plan of the Urban Site of Gaziantep in 2009

There are 105 registered monumental buildings (1. Group), and 545 registered civil architecture samples (2. Group) in the historic city.¹²⁸ (Please see Figure 12) In addition to the registered ones, there are many traditional buildings at the city center. According to the Analytic Research Report prepared for Revision of the Conservation Development Plan of the Urban Site of Gaziantep in 2009, there are 690 unregistered traditional buildings in the boundaries of the urban site of Gaziantep. (Please see Figure 13) Çam asserts that 339 monumental buildings were constructed in historic city of Gaziantep throughout history. Nevertheless many of them were ruined and disappeared due to wars and different reasons in time, and only a quarter of them reached today.¹²⁹

The first group is composed of citadel, mosques, masjids, churches, synagogue, tombs, *hans*, *bedestens*, traditional commercial buildings, baths, *kastels*, fountains, schools, bridge, memorials, graveyard, republican period buildings etc. The second group is mostly composed of traditional residential buildings, and it also contains schools, *kabaltıs* with traditional residential buildings, traditional commercial buildings and *kahvehanes*.

The historic city reflects the characteristics of the Ottoman city planning. In this planning the *arastas* and *bedestens* are located in focal point of the city, the *han* buildings are located in the second zone and residential units are in the third zone. In this period, people were living in the triangle of their residential units meeting their housing needs, the bazaar where they meet their daily needs and livelihoods, and the religious buildings where they were fulfilling the religious practices.¹³⁰

The first part of the urban site covers nearly 80 % of the whole urban site, and the second one covers the rest of it.¹³¹ The citadel is located at the focal point of the first part, and the first settlement areas and the commercial facilities developed around it. This part developed at the vicinity of the traditional commercial activities and its buildings which were constructed through two axes. These axes are the Kilis-Aleppo and Teftiğın roads starting from the citadel. The first part of the urban site is quite a rich area for having monumental buildings from various building categories. All of the *hans*, except from the Bayazhan, were constructed in this area. There are many mosques and masjids, and one synagogue in this zone. The area at the surrounding of the synagogue is named Dügmeçi District and the Jewish community is said to have lived here until they left the city. This district is also called as Jewish District among the local people. There are seventeen districts containing residential building stock at a significant amount in this area; and they are located at the vicinity of the citadel and the traditional zone.

The second part of the urban site is composed of three districts and called with the name of Bey District today. The Armenian community had lived in this area until they left the city. Therefore this area of the city is also called as Armenian District. There are three churches in the city and all

¹²⁸ The registered building list of Gaziantep city center was revised in 30.09.2010 with the Decision No. 392 by the Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets of Gaziantep. This list was obtained from the council and revised with the registration decisions taken after 30.09.2010 until 24.11.2011

Registered buildings are composed of two groups according to the principle decision No.660 dated 05.11.1999 on "Grouping, Maintenance and Repair of Immovable Cultural Assets". The 1. Group is consisting of the buildings forming the history of the society with their historical, symbolical, memorial and aesthetical qualities. The 2. Group is consisting of cultural properties contributing the urban and environmental identity and reflecting the local way of life.

¹²⁹ ÇAM N., 2006, *ibid*, p.XXXIX

¹³⁰ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. p.149

¹³¹ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. p.119

of them were constructed in this area. Additionally there is also one mosque in this area. One of the three churches was transformed into a mosque and the other ones are being used for cultural and educational purposes today. The traditional residential buildings in this area are larger in size and more ornamented compared to those located in the first part of the urban site. These buildings constitute the most dense and magnificent traditional residential fabric of the city.

The urban site of Gaziantep does not cover the whole historical urban fabric in the city center. Additionally, there are many registered and unregistered cultural properties at Türktepe, Tepebaşı and Alaybey Districts, which are the neighboring areas of the urban site. Moreover there are some republican period buildings constructed mostly for public service functions around the historic city.

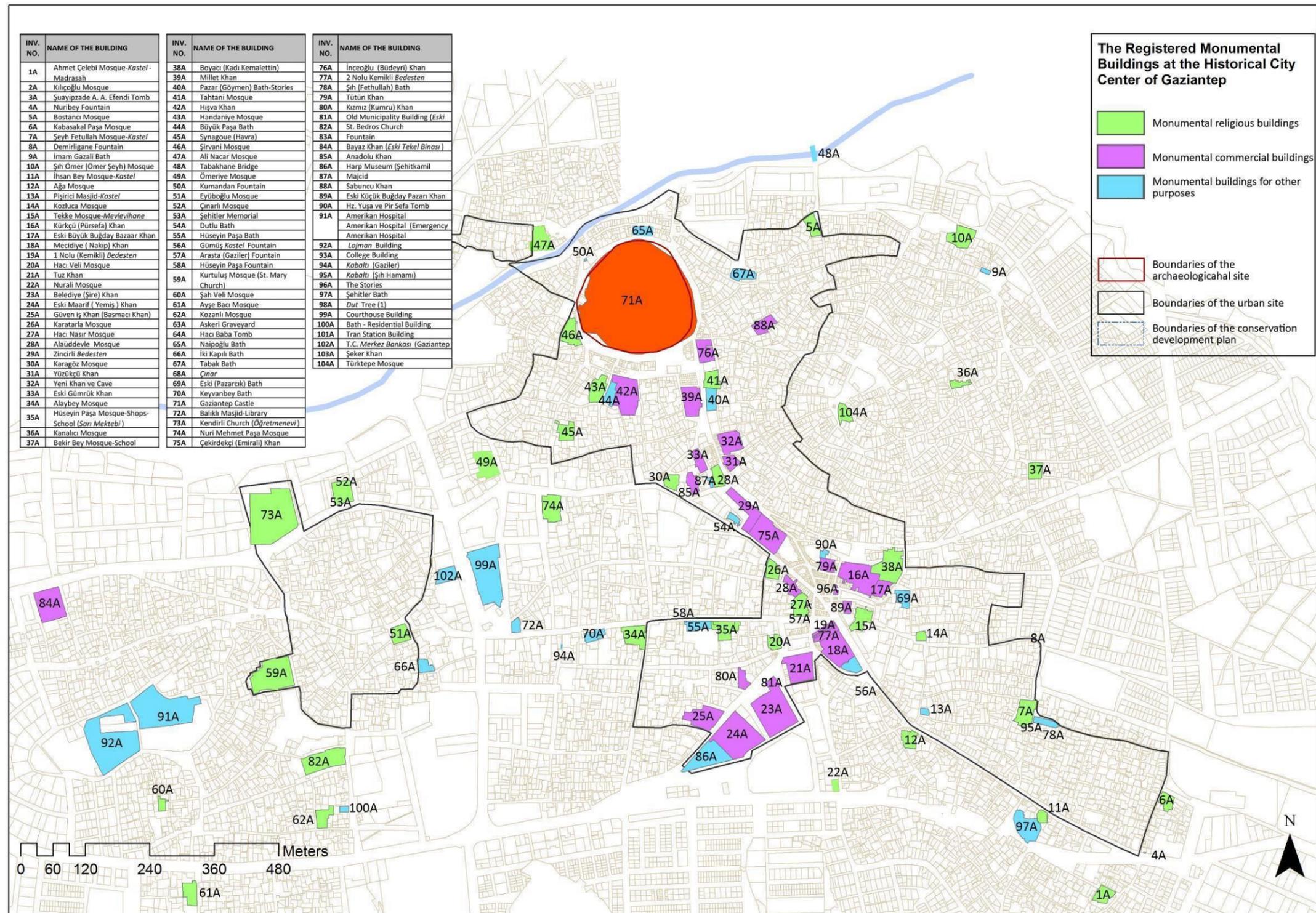


Figure 14. The registered monumental buildings at the historic city of Gaziantep

Monumental Buildings and the Traditional Commercial Fabric

Karlıgil Ünal defines the monumental buildings as the “memories of the settlements” because of revealing the formation-development processes and the events affecting this process, without any comment.¹³² In addition to the citadel, there are lots of monumental buildings in Gaziantep constructed for religious, commercial and social functions. (Please see Figure 14)

Hans, bedestens, arastas and stores form the traditional commercial fabric of the city, which is the main feature defining the characteristic of the historic city. The historical fabric of the city developed around this spine in time and almost all the commercial buildings were constructed in this area. Additionally many of the other types of monumental buildings were constructed here in order to meet the religious and social needs of the users of this commercial zone.

Archaeological Sites (Gaziantep Citadel and Battal Höyük): There are two archaeological sites at the city center of Gaziantep, which are the Gaziantep Citadel and Batalhöyük. Gaziantep Citadel is at the center of the historic city, and Batalhöyük is located nearly 3.5 km away from the citadel and the historic city; however is still inside the urban environment of Gaziantep.

The Gaziantep Citadel was constructed on an artificial hill, which was obtained with the additions to the natural rocks. This hill is enclosed with a trench having 30 m. width and 10 m. depth. The citadel has a circular plan schema, whose outer length is 1200 m. Today the entrance area and the outer walls of the citadel are still standing. There are foundlings of a bath, masjid, and a few other ones inside the citadel, and houses outside the citadel. The settlements located on this hill date back to the Hittites and a watch tower constructed on this hill in the Roma period. The buildings on this hill gained the castle characteristic in the period of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian.¹³³ The castle is the center of the traditional fabric by its affect on the city silhouette with the help of its 3d form, and its significance of its collecting function for the city.¹³⁴ The castle was repaired many times throughout history. The restoration works for the citadel and excavations for Batalhöyük continue today.

Religious Buildings: Karlıgil Ünal states that the religious buildings at the city center are located homogeneously on the site at the cores of the districts. In order to overcome the intra-day usage, the numbers of them increase at the commercial fabric.¹³⁵ There are 35 registered mosques and masjids, 3 churches and 1 synagogue at the historic city of Gaziantep.

21 of the 35 mosques and masjids are located within the boundaries of urban site, whereas 14 of them are outside of it. Some of them were originally constructed as a mosque and some of them were converted into mosque from masjid in time. Karlıgil Ünal claims that although it is known that there were more religious buildings on the site, the ones reached today were mostly constructed in the Ottoman era. Nevertheless rather than the Ottoman architectural style, these mosques and masjids generally reveal the characteristic of the early period Islam architecture with their plan schemas and facade organizations.¹³⁶ Ömeriye Mosque is the oldest mosque in Gaziantep city center; and Ali Nacar, Boyacı and Eyüpoğlu Mosques are the other ones constructed before the Ottoman period. (Please see Figure 12) Today all the mosques and masjids

¹³² KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 145

¹³³ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. p.150

¹³⁴ KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 149

¹³⁵ KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 149

¹³⁶ KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 150

are in use and many of them were repaired by General Directorate of Pious Foundations in the 2000s.

With respect to demographic formation, Armenians composed the biggest population among the non-Muslim communities in Gaziantep. Before they had only one church, and the number of the churches increased to seven by the beginning of the 20th century with the American missionaries' arrival in the city and their missionary activities.¹³⁷ Three of these churches survived until today, but they have lost their original function due to the extinction of the population of their communities in Gaziantep. The three churches are located in the small part of the urban site. One of them was converted into mosque, and the other two are being used for educational and cultural purposes today.

Karslıgil Ünal asserts that the Jewish people had a small portion in the population of the city. One synagogue was constructed at the Düğmeci District. Similar to the churches, the synagogue lost its community and the restoration works to adopt it another function is still continuing today.

Commercial Buildings: The historic city of Gaziantep firstly was settled around the citadel, and then developed at the vicinity of the commercial center. Therefore the traditional commercial fabric can be assumed as the spine of this historical settlement. The intensive trade activities in Gaziantep started at very early periods and defined the characteristic of the city. The construction year of the commercial buildings in this area reveal that the historical commercial fabric of Gaziantep completed its formation at the late periods of the Ottomans, beginning of the 20th century. Moreover they are mostly constructed in the 19th century and at the second half of the 18th century.

The oldest commercial building in the city is Lala Mustafa Paşa Bedesten, which was a part of the *küllüye* of Hışva Han, at a very close location to the citadel. Then the fabric was developed through the Aleppo-Kilis and Nizip roads. The commercial activities in this area include both the craft production and trade of goods. The shops dealing with the trade and production of the same good were located together. They could be in larger buildings like *han* and *bedesten* or on a street forming *arasta* or bazaar. Ünal Karslıgil asserts that the monumental commercial buildings or the groups of shops specialized on similar functions were located together and many of them have been called with their functions. She also indicates that due to the security reason, the buildings containing valuable goods are constructed at a close distance to the citadel. The monumental commercial buildings like *han* and *bedesten* were located on the main axis.¹³⁸ Today there are registered 22 *hans*, 3 *bedestens*¹³⁹ and many stores forming the traditional fabric. Except for Bayazhan, all of them are located at the first part of the historic city center.

The traditional commercial center of Gaziantep is composed of various building categories like *han*, *bedesten*, *arasta* and the stores in between these monumental buildings. The traditional commercial buildings in this fabric are composed of two groups according to their scale. The first group is the monumental buildings and the second one is the groups of shops.

¹³⁷ KARSLIGİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 156

¹³⁸ ÜNAL G., 1998, *ibid*, p. 115

¹³⁹ The buildings named Zincirli *Bedesten*, Kemikli *Bedesten-1* and Kemikli *Bedesten-2* are composed of the shops located at the two sides of a covered corridor, and the shops inside them are selling similar goods. This type of buildings are generally called "*arasta*", but these three buildings are called as "*bedesten*" in Gaziantep. And these buildings will be mentioned as *bedesten* in the next pages of the thesis.

Han buildings in city center were constructed to meet the accommodation needs of the merchants with their goods and animals. Moreover they used to function as the trade centers of specific good types, and the city *hans* can be assumed as the heart of the trade in the cities.¹⁴⁰ Karsligil Ünal asserts that the *han* buildings in Gaziantep are generally two stone buildings, which are composed of a rectangular courtyard and the semi open and closed spaces around it. The buildings may have more than one entrance enabling access to them from different directions. The first floors are mostly composed of closed spaces, on the second floors mostly there are a semi-open circulation area named *riwaq* and closed spaces lined on *riwaqs*.¹⁴¹ Moreover some of the *han* buildings in Gaziantep have a cave integrated to them.

There are three buildings named *bedestens* in Gaziantep city center. Eyice defines *bedesten* as very durable buildings and the center of the commercial activities. Moreover he compares it to a citadel for keeping the valuable goods of the merchants. He also indicates that the bazaar, *hans* and *arastas* develop around these *bedestens*. He further states that some buildings having the characteristics of *arasta* have been called *bedesten*.¹⁴² In addition to the *hans* and *bedestens*; there are bazaars and market places like the Bakırcılar Çarşısı and Almacı Pazarı developed around these monumental buildings. These commercial zones are composed of small stores selling or producing similar type of products. Moreover there are many traditional stores in between the monumental buildings and the designed groups of stores.

All these commercial buildings form the traditional commercial fabric of the city, and integrated to religious and social buildings like mosque, *kastel*¹⁴³, bath and fountain in order to meet the need of the merchants in the day. After the conservation projects implemented in the 2000s, the commercial fabric was adapted to cultural tourism theme, and the *bedestens*, *arastas* and stores have very intensive commercial activities. In this period many of the many of the *hans* repaired, but transformed to other functions like socio-cultural and gastronomic functions. Today some of the *hans* are still in severe condition.

The Buildings Used for Social Purposes: Karsligil Ünal asserts that owing to change of the characteristic of the city to a settlement based on trade from a border city, the population of the city increased by maintaining security in the principalities era. Thus the number of the buildings for the daily needs of people such as education, health and water buildings increased in time. There is an underground water system¹⁴⁴ at the historic city of Gaziantep, and by this system water can reach baths, *kastel* and fountains clearly and without evaporation that is likely to occur due to the hot climate of the region. There are mainly three water building categories in Gaziantep, which are bath, fountain and *kastel*.

Kastel is a building category, special for Gaziantep and an important feature defining the characteristic of the historical fabric of the city. *Kastels* are the water facilities, enabling to reach the water carried with the underground channels. They are constructed totally or partially underground and constructed by carving ground 10 or 40 steps below. *Kastels* are composed of a

¹⁴⁰ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. p.153

¹⁴¹ KARSLIĞIL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 167

¹⁴² EYİCE S., 1992, “*Bedesten*”, *Türkiye Diyanet İslam Ansiklopedisi*, Güzel Sanatlar Matbaası, İstanbul, p. 311

¹⁴³ *Kastel* is a building category that specific to Gaziantep and will be described in the next pages of the master thesis

¹⁴⁴ Due to the lack of the water sources in the city and droughts, a water circulation system constructed under the ground with the help of the appropriate geological characteristic of the city to bring the water to the city and to reach it to the individual buildings.

hall with a pool in the middle, and the *sekis* for sitting, the toilets and the *çimeceklis* for bathing around the hall. Some of the *kastels* also contain a masjid. Pişirici, Şeyh Fetullah, İhsan Bey and Ahmet Çelebi *Kastels* are the ones reached today. The *kastels* reached today conserve their original functions and repaired in this period.

There are thirteen registered baths in the city center of Gaziantep and the construction years date back to the 13th century. Pazarcık (the Old), Keyvanbey, Şeyh Fetullah, İmam Gazali, Pazar, Dutlu, Hüseyin Paşa, Naipoğlu, İki Kapılı, Tabak and Şehitler Baths are the most prominent ones in the city center. Functions of nearly half of baths are preserved today and rests of them are in severely bad conditions. There are many fountains in the city, which were constructed in the Ottoman era. They are dispersed homogenously inside the fabric, still the number of them in the commercial zone is greater than the other areas of the city.¹⁴⁵

The building group, known as American Hospital today, was constructed in the 19th century. as an educational facility of medical sciences for the minority groups in the city. These buildings continue their function today and have been repaired for many times to meet the requirements of a contemporary hospital function. There are some school buildings like the Primary Schools of Şehit Kamil, Bostancı, Gazi and Fatih Sultan Mehmet, which were constructed in the Ottoman period. At the beginning of the 2000s these buildings were not used belonging to the public authorities. Owing to their potential in this aspect, they were repaired to be used for administrative and socio-cultural purposes in the last decade.

Lastly in the 20th century, in order to meet the needs of the new state organization and changing comfort conditions, new building categories emerged. These buildings were constructed at the city center and very close to the historical fabric. The train station, courthouse and T.C. Central Bank building were constructed in the 20th century and registered as republican period monumental buildings. The courthouse of the city moved to a new building and this building is unused today. The municipality is planning to implement a transformation project for the train station and its vicinity which have been rarely used in the last decade. Only the bank building is being used with its original function today. Additionally many civil architecture examples were also constructed in the last century. There are two registered republican period school buildings and apartment buildings, which are at a very close distance to the urban site.

The Traditional Residential Buildings and Fabric

The traditional residential fabric covers a large area in the city center. Most of the traditional residential buildings are located inside boundaries of the urban site. Additionally there are many of them out of the boundaries of the site too. Bey, Şekeroğlu and Kozluca Districts are the prominent ones for having dense traditional residential buildings. (Please see Figure 15)

The climatic characteristic of the region has a significant effect on the formation of the buildings and the fabric. In responding to hot and dry climate; the streets were formed narrow, and surrounded with the walls of the buildings and their courtyards which create shadow on the streets. Moreover there are *kabaltis*¹⁴⁶ passing through the streets for creating shadowed areas and wind corridor.

¹⁴⁵ KARSLIĞİL ÜNAL Z. G., 2007, *ibid*, p. 171

¹⁴⁶ *Kabaltı* is the local name of the covered passage area on the street in Gaziantep. Some of upper floors of the buildings were passed on the street, and a shadowed passage (*kabaltı*) is obtained by this way.

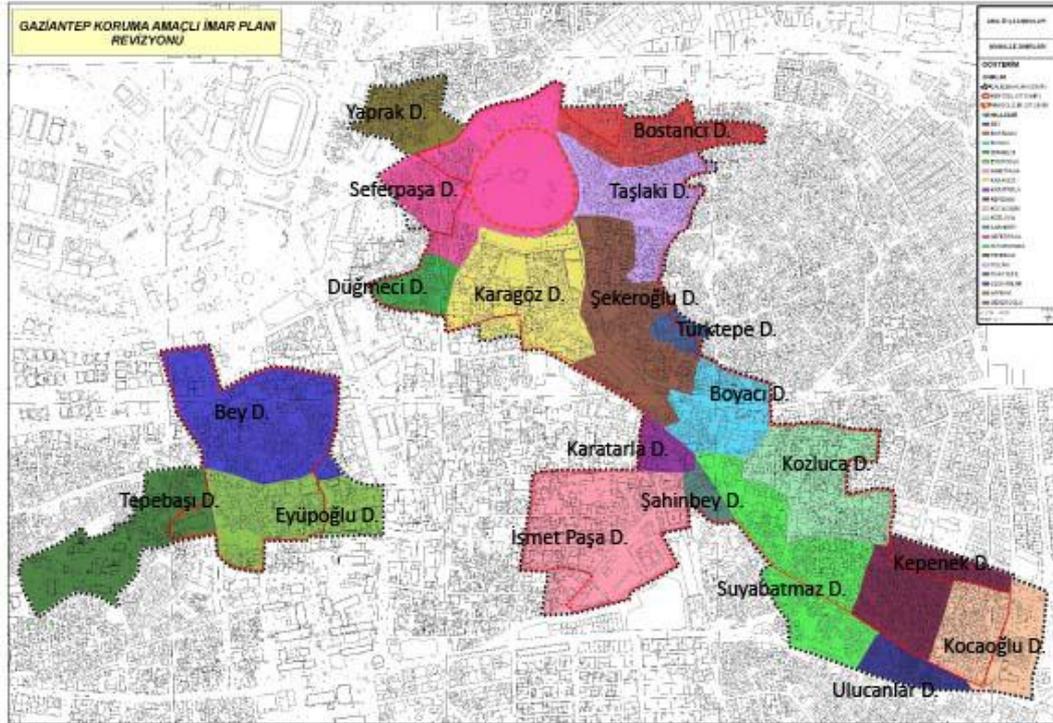


Figure 15. Boundaries of the districts located within the urban site of Gaziantep

The streets in the fabric have an organic character. The silhouette of the streets is mainly composed of the courtyard walls, the short facades of the buildings and the doors; moreover *köşks* (projections) are used as an articulation element on the street facade.

The traditional residential buildings in Gaziantep are stone masonry buildings and constructed with local stones like *keymih*, *havara*, *karataş*, pink marble etc.. They were generally constructed as two-storey buildings. These building have an introverted space organization and surrounded with high courtyard walls. Moreover the main facades of the buildings are positioned to the courtyard, and most of the openings and decorations are located on this facade. The courtyard, named *hayat* in Gaziantep, are the central space of these buildings, and surrounded with service spaces in addition to the main building. The entrance doors, projections, projected closed stairs, external stairs and entrance doors are the prominent facade element of these buildings. Furthermore these buildings have many other architectural elements, some of which are particular to Gaziantep.¹⁴⁷ After the intensive conservation activities in the 2000s, many of the traditional residential buildings, even the ones repaired in the scope of street rehabilitation projects, still suffer from the physical deterioration problems today. By such activities some of them are adopted for cultural tourism function.

2.2. Conservation and Planning Activities in the Historic City of Gaziantep

The administrative framework of municipality structure was established in 1930s. These municipalities are assigned to ensure the development of the cities through the planning studies. The modernity project implications of the republic led to design of city plans for many of the

¹⁴⁷ For further information please see TATLIGİL F., 2005, "Gaziantep Kentinin Geleneksel Konut Dokusunun Ve Sosyo-Kültürel Yapısındaki Değişimin İncelenmesi", Unpublished Master Thesis, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul and ATALAR A, 2004, Osmanlı Dönemi Antep Evleri, Merinos A.Ş. Kültür Yayınları, İstanbul

settlements in Turkey.¹⁴⁸ In this period Herman Jansen, who came to the Turkey to prepare the plan of Ankara, commissioned to prepare plans for Adana, Ceyhan, Mersin, Gaziantep, Tarsus and İzmit.¹⁴⁹

After the establishment of the Higher Council for Conservation, this council became the main organization taking decisions on various subjects. At first this council, then the regional council determined the conservation status of the cultural heritage. The Higher Council for Conservation took its first decision on the cultural heritage of Gaziantep in 1970. Kuban indicates that the conscious attempts for conservation of historical character of the city started at the second half of the 1960s in Turkey. Kuban, starting from this period, drafted reports and plans related to conservation of cultural heritage of several cities including Gaziantep.¹⁵⁰

As indicated above the planning activities of Gaziantep has a history dating back to 1935. After this time the city rapidly developed and many other plans were prepared for the city. After the first registration decision taken in 1970 and the conservation planning studies started in 1970s, the conservation status of the cultural assets of Gaziantep was determined with various conservation council decisions and conservation plans. Moreover especially in the 2000s, many conservation projects were implemented for conservation of cultural heritage of the city.

2.2.1. Conservation and Planning Activities in the Historic City of Gaziantep Before the 2000s

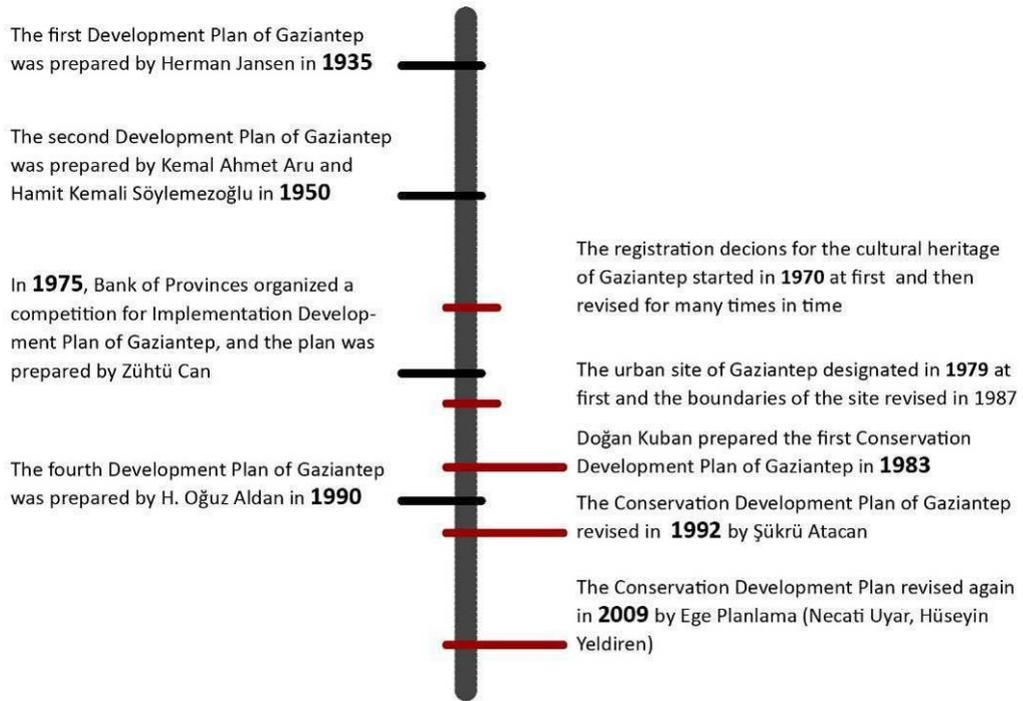


Figure 16. Development of planning and registration process of Gaziantep

¹⁴⁸ TEKELİ, I. 2009, *Modernizm, Modernite ve Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama Tarihi (1. basım. ed.)*. Eminönü, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, pp. 110-116

¹⁴⁹ TEKELİ, I. 2011, *Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama ve Kent Araştırmaları Tarihi Yazıları (1. basım. ed.)*. Eminönü, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı., pp. 86-105.

¹⁵⁰ KUBAN D., 2001, *Türkiye'de kentsel koruma: kent tarihleri ve koruma yöntemleri*. Beşiktaş, İstanbul: Türkiye Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Tarih Vakfı., p. V.

The first Development Plan for the city was prepared in 1935 by Herman Jansen. Tekeli describes the general planning approach of this period related to conservation of cultural heritage as to conserve the characteristic of the historical settlements, to adjust the existing road for requirements of the vehicles, to open surrounding of the monumental buildings having historical and aesthetic importance, to conserve the green areas and monumental trees in the urban environment, to open new development areas and preventing the building demands at the historical environments by this way.¹⁵¹ These general principles reflected on the Jansen's plan too. This plan opened new settlement areas, decreased the building demand at the historical settlement and conserved the green areas, which are Değirmişem, İncilipınar and Sargüllük Districts, at the vicinity of Alleben River. Furthermore this plan introduced new transportation and development axis, which later shaped the growth of the city. Uğur indicates that the transportation axis at the city center, Karagöz-Suburcu-Eski Saray Avenues, enlarged and the business facilities started to expand on this axis.¹⁵² The building demands on this commercial axis later transformed this area into a high storey and intensive commercial zone and caused deterioration problems for the cultural assets around this area.

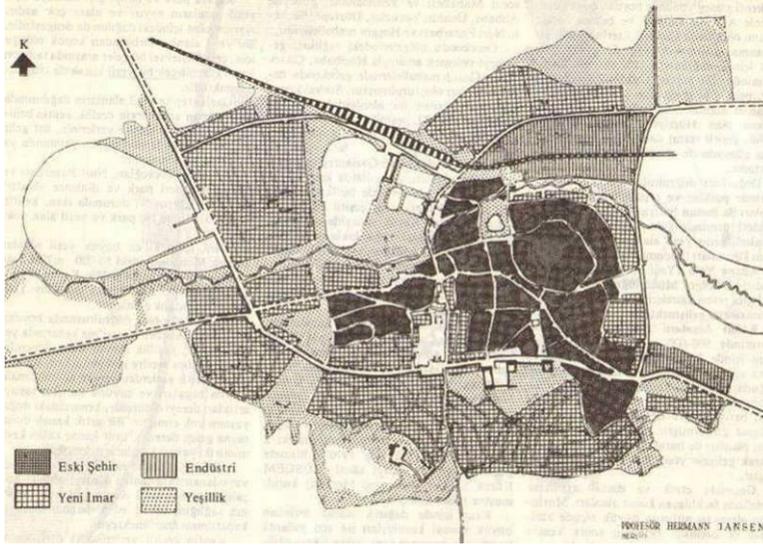


Figure 17. Development plan of Gaziantep prepared by H. Jansen in 1935 (Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. p.39)

The second Development Plan of Gaziantep was drafted by Hamit Kemali Söylemezoğlu and Kemal Ahmet Aru in 1950. Similar to the Jansen's plan, this plan introduced new settlement areas and conserved the historic city center indirectly.¹⁵³ The development axis proposed by Jansen's plan and the restrictions for building activities at the vicinity of the Alleben River were kept untouched.¹⁵⁴ In the period in between 1950 and 1970, as a result of the first big migration movement to the city the low income groups settled into the Karşıyaka and Düztepe Districts. The

¹⁵¹ TEKELİ, İ. 2011, *Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama ve Kent Araştırmaları Tarihi Yazıları (1. basım. ed.)*. Eminönü, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı., pp. 86-105.

¹⁵² *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti. pp.139-140

¹⁵³ UĞUR H., 2009, *Gaziantep'te Şehirsel Korumanın Kısa Bir Tarihi 'Koruma Planları ve Gaziantep Tarihi*, Mimarlık Dergisi, Volume: 25, Gaziantep, p.25

¹⁵⁴ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti., p.87

negative intervention of this plan is the road enlargement works at the historic city for the motorized vehicles.¹⁵⁵

In 1965, the Bank of Provinces commissioned Doğan Kuban to prepare detailed reports related to conservation of the historical settlements, to be used for preparation of development plans. The third development plan for Gaziantep paws prepared by Zühtü Can in 1975, and obtained with a competition organized by Bank of Province (*İller Bankası*). This plan proposed some interventions such as incompatible height permissions with the registered buildings, demolishing of some buildings for opening new roads and different building ratios at the historic city center. These plan arrangements caused destructions at the historical urban fabric of Gaziantep.¹⁵⁶

The registration decisions for the traditional buildings in Gaziantep city center, started in 1970. The first collective registration decision taken in 1972, and then the number of registered buildings increased to 426 traditional buildings in 1979. The boundary of the urban site at the historic city center was first designated in 1979. The first Conservation Development Plan for the historic city center of Gaziantep was approved in 1980. This plan was prepared by Doğan Kuban throughout the studies he had done before. This plan was integrated into the development of Zühtü Can. Kuban asserts that the areas between the citadel and Türktepe, which includes Dügmeçi, Karagöz, Şekeroğlu, Boyacı and Kozluca Districts, and Bey District was designated as the areas primarily to be conserved in the conservation development plan. The areas between the caste and Beytepe including Kantarlı and Çukur Districts, the areas around Bey District including Kayacık, Tepebaşı and Kozanlı, and in addition to these ones Alaybey, İsmetpaşa and Yaprak Districts were designated as the zone secondarily to be conserved. Moreover the areas containing rarely traditional buildings were designated as the third degree zone. Kuban defined different building and intervention conditions for these different types of zones. By this plan the road enlargement attempts restricted at these conservation areas. Furthermore in this report, Kuban asserts that the new roads of Hurriyet Avenue, Karagöz Avenue and Atatürk Boulevard became a dense transportation axis and a central commercial zone of the city. The new building demands on these roads caused destructions on the buildings surrounding them, which is the area between the two urban site of today. This development led to division of the fabric into two parts, and separated the historical fabric at Bey District and its surrounding from the rest. This report and plan of Kuban set detailed regulations for conservation of cultural heritage of the city, and these studies can be accepted as the first comprehensive conservation study for Gaziantep.¹⁵⁷

The boundaries of the urban site were designated again and the registration list revised in 1987 by the Higher Council for Conservation (*Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu* (TKTVYK). Later the registration list was revised numerous times till today. After the alteration of the boundaries of the urban site, a new conservation development plan was required; hence “the temporary application rules” were put into force till preparation of this plan in 1997.¹⁵⁸

In 1990, the fourth development plan was drafted by H. Oğuz Aldan for Gaziantep. Due to opening of the new roads, enlargement of existing roads and the pressure of the commercial activities caused destruction on the historic city center, especially the area between the two urban sites of

¹⁵⁵ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti., p.40

¹⁵⁶ UĞUR H., 2009, *ibid*, p.25

¹⁵⁷ KUBAN D., 2001, *ibid*, pp. 134-119-184.

¹⁵⁸ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti., p.44 and p.88

today. Even eight-storey buildings were built on the main roads, and these developments divided the urban fabric into two parts.¹⁵⁹

The second conservation development plan of Gaziantep was prepared by Şükrü Atacan and approved by the conservation council in 1997. Uğur indicates that this plan brought some improvements to the problems caused by the previous plan such as new transportation axis; problems like different building ratios in the same building lots could not be prevented due to the several reasons like vested rights.¹⁶⁰

Condition of the Historic City of Gaziantep at the Beginning of the 2000s and Its Potential

The historic city of Gaziantep had a lot of problems, which needed urgently to be solved, at the beginning of the 2000s. The main problems of the historical fabric were related to the role of the historical fabric in the commercial life of the city, transportation and parking, security, physical condition and interventions, and infrastructure. Firstly, the urban settlement of the city extended a lot in the last century and new commercial areas were constructed at these new settlement areas. These developments decreased the significance of the traditional commercial center in the city and this area came to be used only by the people who know the site. It is indicated that the traditional buildings fell short of meeting contemporary needs. Due to the dense building activities at the vicinity of the historical fabric, the site faced high building pressure. Thirdly the traditional commercial zone comprised the very dense transportation axis of the city, which passed through the commercial zone. In addition to main transportation axis, the attempts to enable vehicle's access to the site caused deterioration on the historical fabric.¹⁶¹ Moreover the commercial activities at the site require a lot of parking areas and the areas allocated for this purpose are inadequate. Open areas of many of the cultural assets were used for parking; furthermore some of them were consciously destroyed to be used for this purpose. Fourthly many of the buildings were unused, and inhabited by people with addiction issues and the homeless. Moreover due to the types of the commercial functions, the commercial zone encountered day-night density differences. In brief the site had security problems at the beginning of the 2000s. Fifthly providing infrastructural services to the site and their visual affects had been another problem of the historical fabric of the city.¹⁶² Lastly Yıldırım notes that the historical fabric had been suffering from deterioration. Although the buildings conserved their values in general, the repairs with inadequate materials caused changes on some of them.¹⁶³ Additionally the mass and floor additions to the fabric caused change on the ratio of open and built-up areas.¹⁶⁴ Because of all these problems, the traditional buildings of the historical fabric were not explicitly visible to visitors, and the historic city identity could not be identified by the inhabitants and visitors of the city.

Beside these several problems of the historic city of Gaziantep, the potential of the historical fabric and the city enabled the transformation process in the 2000s. It is noted that although new commercial zones emerged in the city, the traditional commercial fabric conserved its role of being the commercial center of the city. This prevented discharge of the functions from the site and enabled sustainability of the traditional production and trade functions at the site. The

¹⁵⁹ *Gaziantep Kentsel Sit Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu Analitik Etüt Raporu 2009*, Egeplan Planlama Ltd. Şti., p.42

¹⁶⁰ UĞUR H., 2009, *ibid*, p.26

¹⁶¹ EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, 2010, *ibid*, p. 243-258

¹⁶² EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, 2010, *ibid*, pp. 243-258

¹⁶³ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 140

¹⁶⁴ EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, 2010, *ibid*, pp. 243-258

unused buildings had the potential to facilitate the new functions to the traditional fabric. Owing to the social and cultural facility needs of the city, demands of cultural tourism for cultural and commercial facilities increased the potential of the traditional buildings to be repaired for the new functions. For example the traditional residential buildings had potential to be adapted to be café, hotel and serve cultural functions. Furthermore the monumental building also had potential to be adopted for gastronomic, hotel, and museum etc. functions.¹⁶⁵ Lastly the economic potential of the city loyalty of the inhabitants to the historical fabric increased its potential in terms of implementation of the conservation projects.

2.2.2. Conservation and Planning Activities in the Historic City of Gaziantep in the 2000s: "Gaziantep, the City that Transforms Its Assets into Abundance" ("Varlığını Bereketeye Dönüştüren Kent, Gaziantep") Project

With the assistance of the association of public authorities and involvement of civil initiatives, many conservation projects have been implemented in Gaziantep with the slogan of "Gaziantep, the City that Transforms Its Assets into Abundance" ("Varlığını Bereketeye Dönüştüren Kent Gaziantep") in order to overcome the physical deterioration problems of the historic city center and revive the historical identity of the city. As the conservation phenomenon currently assumed a multi dimensional nature; the conservation activities in Gaziantep were covered under diverse themes namely from the conservation implementations to the administrative, organizational and financial issues. The scales of interventions on the historical fabric of Gaziantep differ depending on the type of the site and function of the building; urban site, environmental/street and building. The interventions on the fabric were primarily applied on the "Cultural Route Axis" on which many of the monumental buildings are located reflecting the traditional commercial center characteristic of the city. It must be noted that the interventions on the fabric are not limited to those on the "Cultural Route Project" and there are many other interventions applied at the historic city.

Asım Güzelbey, the Mayor of the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep since 2004, asserts that 1000 historical buildings have been repaired within the scope of restoration projects that were completed between 2004 and 2011, during his service as the mayor.¹⁶⁶ There are several physical intervention types applied to the site such as restoration, reconstruction, street rehabilitation, environmental design projects etc. Although 1000 may be considered as an exaggerated number in particular for restoration projects on traditional buildings, the number may correspond to the total number of the buildings that were covered within conservation projects that comprised different intervention types. Once this number is compared to the number of the registered buildings (650) and the unregistered traditional buildings (690) in the city, it will be seen that the physical interventions on the historical fabric of Gaziantep city center are quite comprehensive covering a significant part of the site.

The changes in the legislative, administrative and economical structure of conservation were put into action in 2004; this led to an increase in the number of conservation applications in Gaziantep. Parallel to such developments, the urban dynamics of Gaziantep started to be discussed on how to conserve the cultural heritage of the city that comes before 2004. For this

¹⁶⁵ EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, 2010, *ibid*, pp. 243-258

¹⁶⁶ Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2011, "2004-2011 Birlikte Başardık-7 Yıla Sığan Büyük Değişimin Öyküsü", p.1

reason the conservation process of Gaziantep will be analyzed starting from the pre-2004 period. The process will be analyzed under 6 topics.



Figure 18. Elements of the process followed during the conservation projects undertaken in the 2000s in historic city of Gaziantep

2.2.2.1. Pre-2004: Beginning

Before the conservation implementation in the historic city of Gaziantep, as explained earlier the historical fabric had many significant physical deterioration problems, beside the social and economic ones. At the time, sufficient amount of conservation projects were not in place to eliminate these grave problems. Yıldırım notes that “repairing primarily the citadel and then the whole historical fabric in the boundaries of the urban site” was a spoken issue in Gaziantep. Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Gaziantep Chamber of Architects and ÇEKÜL Foundation undertook a study within a joint program defining the roles of the responsible authorities in the conservation field. The actors with the other administrations like Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation of Gaziantep, *İl Özel İdaresi* (Special Provincial Administration) related to the conservation projects they are planning.¹⁶⁷

The Governorship of Gaziantep prepared an inventory for the cultural heritage of Gaziantep at the city center between 2003 and 2005. The inventory was finalized with the contribution of several public administrations and researchers who studied the cultural properties of Gaziantep. This inventory contains information about the archaeological sites, registered monumental and civil architecture buildings as well as the republican period buildings at the city center.¹⁶⁸

Following 2004 local elections in Turkey, Asım Güzelbey, who was the candidate of the Justice and Development Party, was elected as the mayor of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality. In 2004, after the meetings held in 2002; Metin Sözen (the president of the ÇEKÜL Foundation), Lütfullah Bilgin (the governor of the city in that period), Asım Güzelbey and Zafer Okuducu (members of the ÇEKÜL Foundation) met once again to discuss the subject of conservation of cultural assets of the city. In addition to the metropolitan municipality, two other central municipality Şahinbey and Şehitkamil participated in this meeting along with other local organizations active in the conservation field.¹⁶⁹ Via these meetings, conservation of cultural heritage of the city was set as a common goal of the city. This association later played a vital role to activate all organizational dynamics in the conservation process and to ensure their co-ordination.

¹⁶⁷ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 437-438

¹⁶⁸ *Gaziantep Kültür Envanteri*, 2005, Gaziantep Valililiği Yayınları, Gaziantep, p.3

¹⁶⁹ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 437-438

2.2.2.2. The Vision of the Project

Gaziantep is one of the industry and trade cities of Turkey. The administrative and private initiatives of the city have a new approach named “brand city” (*marka şehir*) in the last decades in order to improve the level of development of the city. Under the leadership of the local public administrations, the new strategy was defined as “culture and tourism city” for Gaziantep.

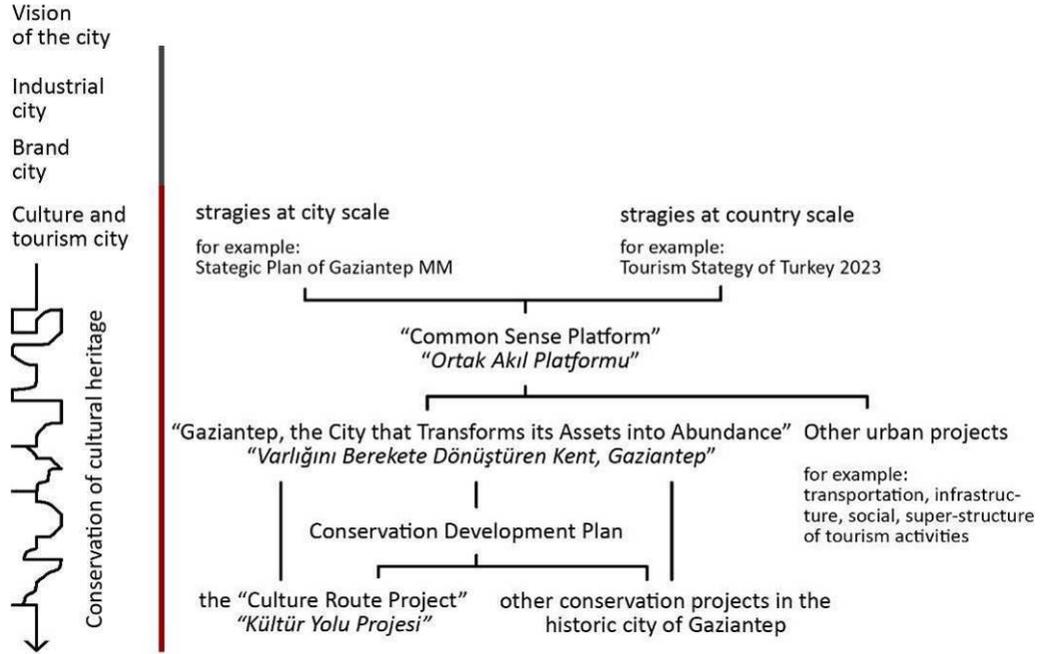


Figure 19. Development of the conservation motivation in Gaziantep¹⁷⁰

Güzelbey describes the main project themes of his service term as crossover roads, green areas, cultural heritage, cultural activities, education, museums, sport, infrastructure, health, social projects, mass housing and light rail system.¹⁷¹ The services of the metropolitan municipality related to conservation of cultural heritage and cultural tourism may be considered as the themes put forward by him. He has developed several projects directly or indirectly in relation with the conservation of cultural heritage.

Repairing the cultural heritage of the city, establishing new museums and underlining the values of the city like the famous mosaics, cuisine culture, city culture for exhibiting them at these museums are the basic studies of the goal of culture and tourism city and directly related to conservation of cultural heritage of the city. Moreover Yıldırım describes the other studies as building infrastructure and upper structure of tourism, solving the traffic and parking problems, establishing new facilities such as Planetarium and Science Center for children and young people, eliminating the historic city center from drug and prostitution, establishing a rehabilitation center for street children, teaching the profession of stonemasonry to them and enabling incorporation of them to the economy; in short step which are indirectly related to conservation of cultural heritage.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ Adopted from YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 437-438

¹⁷¹ Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2011, “2004-2011 Birlikte Başardık-7 Yıla Sığan Büyük Değişimin Öyküsü”, p.2-3

¹⁷² YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 145

Güzelbey emphasizes significance of perspectives of the city administrators for the achievement of conservation projects. He points to the support and positive initiatives of governors, and mayors of district municipalities towards conservation projects. Moreover he gives the example of collection of 10% contributions with real estate taxes; collection, transfer and spending of which have been operated by these local public administrators.¹⁷³

Turkey Tourism Strategy of 2023 is a basic document, constituting the framework for the developments in the field of tourism in country scale. In this document Gaziantep is assigned one of the 15 “brand culture cities” (*marka kültür kenti*) of Turkey in order to develop cultural tourism. Congress and fair tourism, and religion tourism are the other tourism types planned for Gaziantep. Additionally in this document, GAP Culture and Tourism Development Region is designed in order to diversify the tourism activities at GAP region.¹⁷⁴

The culture and tourism activities of Gaziantep are developed with the slogan of “Gaziantep, the City that Transforms Its Assets into Abundance” (“*Varlığını Bereketeye Dönüştüren Kent Gaziantep*”) defined by the meetings of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, ÇEKÜL Foundation and Gaziantep Chamber of Architects.

The Strategic Plan of Gaziantep for 2007-2011, prepared by the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, is a large-scaled document and also organizes the activities of the municipality in the fields of conservation of cultural heritage and tourism. The 26th article of the goals defined by this plan goes as “conserving the historical and cultural fabric of Gaziantep, and planning the city with a modern and visionary approach”. This article contains Renovating the Conservation Development Plan, rehabilitating historical streets and avenues, preparing documentation-restitution-restoration projects for historical buildings and enabling conservation of them. Last but not least the aforementioned plan was revised as a result of which a Strategical Plan for 2010-2014 prepared by the metropolitan municipality.¹⁷⁵

Another tag started to be used for Gaziantep is “the city of museums” (müzeler kenti) as indicated in the brochures of Asım Güzelbey prepared for elections.¹⁷⁶ Earlier, there were only two museums in Gaziantep, and the number of the museums increased to twelve in the last decade. In addition to them, feasibility studies for five new museum projects are in place. Except for three, all these museum projects are envisaged for traditional buildings. Furthermore the number of the hotels increased significantly in this term, and eleven boutique hotel projects were implemented on the traditional buildings at the historic city center. Many restaurants, cafes and shops opened in the historical space in order to meet the gastronomic and retail needs of the culture and tourism city theme.

Developing the relations in its basin in order to increase the culture and tourism potential of the region was defined as another goal for the city. The cities in the basin are Aleppo, Adıyaman, Antakya, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Mardin. The next step to such planning is improving the relations with the other cities in the Middle East. For this reason the International Iraq Fair was held in Gaziantep in 2006.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷³ ÇEKÜL Vakfı Yayınları, 2010, *Kendini Koruyan Kentler - 1 - Gaziantep*, İstanbul, p.13

¹⁷⁴ T.C. KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI, 2007, *Turizm Stratejisi 2023*, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, p.33,37,48,51.

¹⁷⁵ T.C. GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ, 2006, *Gaziantep Stratejik Planı, 2007-2011*, Gaziantep.

¹⁷⁶ Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2011, *ibid*, p.1

¹⁷⁷ “*Gaziantep Yol Haritası-Temmuz 2006 İlerleme Raporu*”, 2006, ÇEKÜL Vakfı, Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi, p.24

The significance of collaboration among public-local-civil-private spheres is emphasized frequently at the meetings and site trips held in Gaziantep related to conservation of cultural heritage of the city.¹⁷⁸ The concept of conservation used in the studies in this period have been discussed at “Platform of Common Sense” (“*Ortak Akıl Platformu*”), and a road map of the conservation activities was prepared in line with this mentality. Asım Güzelbey states that although the municipality is keen on conserving the historical fabric and is ready to take responsibility, it is impossible to achieve the goals alone. For this reason the support of other institutions was very important to realize large scale projects and to resist the discouraging critics. Therefore the conservation projects and the relations with the stakeholders of the projects developed synchronously. The heads of the institutions meet frequently, and formed a “common conservation approach” and the Cultural Route Project.

2.2.2.3. Organization of the Conservation Field

Although there were discussions concerning the conservation problem of the cultural heritage of Gaziantep since 2002, the concrete attempts for developing conservation projects to regenerate the historical fabric of the city started in 2004. The active participation of the institutions created a strong motivation in the city, and then the issue of organization gained a great importance in order to get successful results on regenerating the historical fabric.

Various actors took part in Gaziantep related to conservation of cultural heritage of the city. Both the local and central public authorities fulfilled very important tasks in terms of implementing conservation projects on the historical fabric of Gaziantep. The Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep, the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations of Gaziantep, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Gaziantep *İl Özel İdaresi*, Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities have been the active public organizations in developing and implementing conservation projects for the cultural heritage of the city. The mayors of three municipalities covered within Gaziantep city center, which are Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities, have been from the Justice and Development Party. Their political affiliation was essential to their contribution to a common goal in harmony. Since 2004 the mayor of the metropolitan municipality is in place, whereas the other two mayor changes at the 2009 local elections of Turkey. However their harmony in this common goal continued after 2009 too.

Yıldırım opines **Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality** is the most influential actor in the process by deciding and developing the culture and tourism city goal, and defining the “the City that Transforms Its Assets into Abundance” vision for the city.¹⁷⁹ The Metropolitan Municipality designed the strategies of the conservation process with the guidance of ÇEKÜL Foundation.¹⁸⁰

Before the Metropolitan Municipality had “the department of conserving historical environments”, and after revision in the law no. 2863 in 2004 the municipality established KUDEB department in 2006 as the first KUDEB department under metropolitan municipalities. After this, KUDEB was assigned as the department responsible for the works of the metropolitan municipality in the conservation field, and operated the superficial/ simple repair allowance,

¹⁷⁸ *Koruma Sürecinde Bir Kavşak: Gaziantep Modeli*, 2008, Tarihi Kentler Birliği, Geçmişten Geleceğe Yerel Kimlik, Volume: 16, pp. 56-65

¹⁷⁹ YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 160

¹⁸⁰ Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality and ÇEKÜL signed a protocol defining the contribution of ÇEKÜL to metropolitan municipality in 2005. Furthermore Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality signed up to the Association of Historic Towns in 2004.

monitoring of the interventions on the traditional fabric, implementation and development of the conservation projects of the municipality.

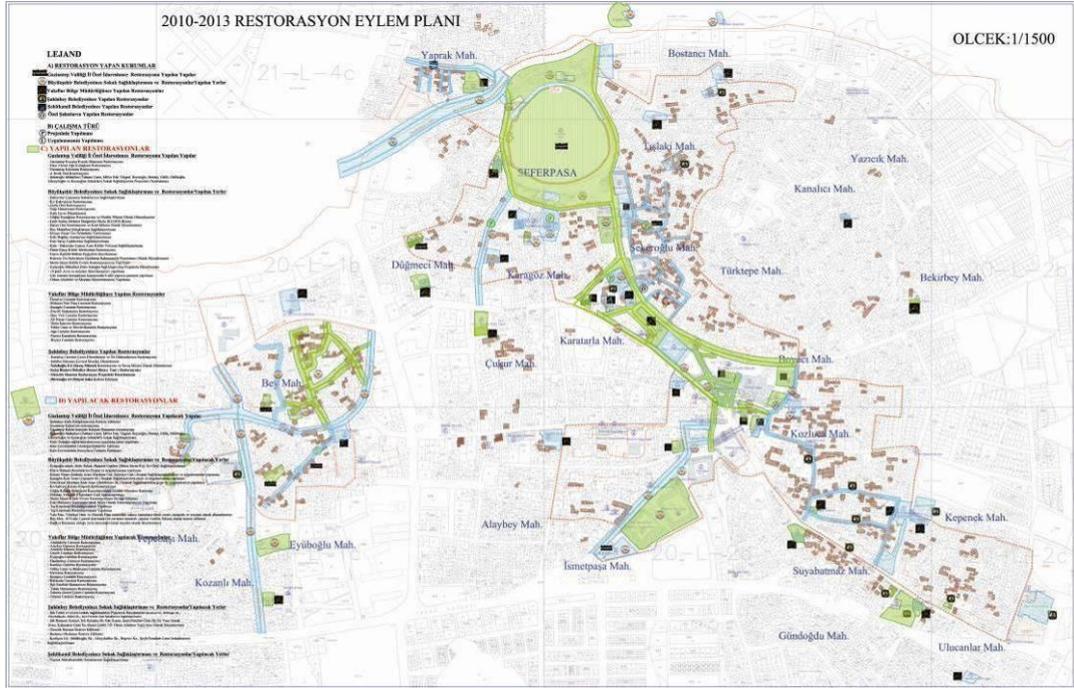


Figure 20. Conservation Action Plan for 2010-2013 (obtained from the Metropolitan Municipality)

In this term together with the vision of “the City that Transforms Its Assets into Abundance”, the metropolitan municipality introduced a “common sense platform” (“*ortak akıl platformu*”) where actors of the conservation field meet and discuss the studies at this platform. This platform was of informal nature and did not have status of legal personality. Nevertheless it could be very affective in the process. Yıldırım asserts that the decisions of this platform could be implemented with the help of Asım Güzebey who is a very reasonable mayor -open to dialogue. Beside the leadership of the mayor, Metin Sözen has been another influential person for overcoming the debates at this platform. The stage the studies reached and the implementations completed have been told, and what to do thereafter and the duties of each institution were discussed at the meetings of this platform.¹⁸¹ A conservation action plan was prepared by this association in order to define the roles of public administration in the city in the conservation field. (Please see Figure 20)

Cultural Route Project is a large scale project for conservation of the historic city center and was implemented with participation of several institutions. Although this project belongs to the metropolitan municipality, who organized other stakeholders in Gaziantep and implemented many of the implementations; the project was introduced as the project of the whole city and was adopted by the public easily. The definition of the responsibilities of each institution and success of each to realize their duties was a key factor on the process. For example the institutions

¹⁸¹ The meetings of this platform were held with participation of the metropolitan municipality (Mayor Asım Güzelbey and the head of Development and City Planning Department Sezer Cihan), Governorship of Gaziantep (Governor Lütfullah Bilgin and later Governor Süleyman Kamçı), the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations, İl Özel İdaresi, the central district municipalities, Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, ÇEKÜL Foundation (head-Prof. Dr. Metin Sözen, member of Gaziantep-Zafer Okuducu), Gaziantep Chamber of Architect, the officials of all the public administrations and non-governmental organizations having role in the conservation field, concerned individuals, etc.

concerned with infrastructure implemented their works with right timing. The right organizational management enabled good coordination and prevented the conflicts between the infrastructural works which are common in Turkey.¹⁸² In addition to its role in organization of the conservation field in Gaziantep, the municipality implemented many conservation projects on different scales. The municipality implemented most of the street and environmental design projects in this era. The list of the projects implemented by the municipality, other organizations, private persons and enterprises can be found in the interventions part of the study.

The Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation is another influential public authority in the conservation field in Gaziantep. This institution has nearly 50 immovable cultural assets in Gaziantep, most of which are monumental buildings. In this period the Directorate implemented conservation projects for nearly all their buildings on the Cultural Route Axis in compatible with the common conservation program of the city. Implementing conservation projects for all that require conservation intervention, till the end of 2014 is defined as the goal of the General Directorate of Pious Foundation.¹⁸³ At the present only 18 cultural assets remained, which belong to the pious foundations and have not been repaired by now. It is in the plans of the Directorate to implement conservation projects by 2014.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism undertook big scale conservation projects of the city like Zeugma Mosaic Museum and Gaziantep Citadel. In addition to these ones the ministry did not directly implement projects itself, but financially supports projects of municipalities as an indication of the localization trend in conservation field in Turkey. The municipality also contributed to the conservation field by supporting the conservation projects for the immovable cultural assets of private persons.

Additionally **Şahinbey Municipality** covers 96 % of the historical fabric of the city. The projects on the cultural route axis are mostly implemented within the metropolitan municipality, and the areas that are extensions of this axis are undertaken by Şahinbey Municipality. This municipality implemented conservation projects on both building and street/environmental scales. Moreover the **Şehitkamil Municipality** implemented conservation projects on the only historical fabric, named Yaprak District, within its boundaries. Gaziantep **İl Özel İdaresi** also contributed to the conservation studies in Gaziantep. Beside the building scale projects implemented by them, they also supported some of the projects of municipalities.

In addition to these ones, the Regional Conservation Councils of Adana and Gaziantep, the Governorship of Gaziantep, the Mass Housing Administration, infrastructure organizations, European Union Cultural Heritage Development Program of the GAP Region have been the other public organizations that contributed to the conservation studies for cultural heritage of the city. The ÇEKÜL Foundation, The Association of Historic Towns and Cities, Gaziantep Chamber of Architects were also involved in the conservation process of the city in this period, in addition to the private enterprises and persons form the city.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸² YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, *ibid*, p. 160-163

¹⁸³ T.C. Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü, *Strateji Plan 2010-2014*, 2009, Ankara, p.65

¹⁸⁴ For further information please see YILDIRIM A. E., 2011, "*Kentsel Koruma Projelerinde Aktörlerin Örgütlenmesi: Gaziantep, Kuşadası ve Mudurnu Örnekleri Üzerinden Türkiye'nin Tarihi Kent Dokularında Uygulanabilir Örgütlenme Modellerine Yönelik bir Araştırma*", Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyal Çevre Bilimleri Anabilimdalı, Ankara Üniversitesi, Ankara, pp. 168-188

2.2.2.4. Financing Opportunities for the Conservation Activities

As explained previously, the funding opportunities in the conservation field are mainly composed of three groups which are central administrations, local administrations and private sector.¹⁸⁵ Although the various founds exist for conservation studies, the local administrations have been commissioned to create founds for the conservation implementations in Gaziantep.

To begin with the main central administrations that supported the conservation projects, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Pious Foundation and *TOKİ* (Housing Development Administration-*Toplu Konu İdaresi*) must be mentioned. The ministry supported the big scale conservation projects of the citadel and its surrounding from its budget. Furthermore the ministry also supported the conservation implementations for the cultural assets belonging to (*özel hukuka tabi gerçek ve tüzel kişiler*) private persons and legal enterprises that are subjected to private law.¹⁸⁶ The Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation in Gaziantep implemented conservation projects on the 25 historical buildings they owned at the historic city center of Gaziantep between 2005 and 2011. Moreover they implemented some of the projects with build-operate-transfer model.¹⁸⁷ Another central public administration, *TOKİ* (Housing Development Administration of Turkey) provided credits for repairing traditional buildings in Gaziantep city center in this period.¹⁸⁸

Secondly, the local administrations providing funds for conservation in Gaziantep are the metropolitan municipality, Municipalities of Şahinbey and Şehitkamil, *İl Özel İdaresi* and some special organizations like 200 collaborators – 200 project (*200 ortak-200 eser*) program Association of Historical Towns and the Cultural Heritage Development Programme of European Union. The municipalities support their conservation projects from their own budget and also %10 contributions collected with real estate taxes. Additionally the metropolitan municipality utilized from different financing opportunities, which mentioned above. *İl Özel İdaresi* also supported its conservation projects from their budget.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁵ MADRAN E., ÖZGÖNÜL N., 2005, *Kültürel ve Doğal Değerlerin Korunması*, TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Ankara. pp. 104-106

¹⁸⁶ The Ministry of Culture and Tourism supported the implementations through the contribution program of ministry, based on Article 12 of the Law No. 2863, of 645.000 TL for projects and 400.000 TL for implementations, in this respect in Gaziantep between 2005 and 2011. (Obtained from the survey at the achieve of the Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

¹⁸⁷ The Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation in Gaziantep allocated 7.804.000 TL for repair of 16 buildings (nearly 488.000 TL per each) and 220.000 for the conservation projects of 5 buildings (nearly 44.000 TL per each). They have spent nearly 8.000.000 TL for conservation of the buildings belonging to them. (Official website of General Directorate of Pious Foundation, <http://ihale.vgm.gov.tr/index.aspx>, accessed in august 2012)

¹⁸⁸ *TOKİ* provided 379.102 TL. credits for conservation of 5 traditional residential buildings in Gaziantep (nearly 76.000 TL per each) They also financed the implementation of the conservation project for Bayazhan.

¹⁸⁹ The cost of the conservation projects of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality was nearly 25 million TL in this period. Fifty percent of the conservation cost financed from the budget of the metropolitan municipality, 20 percent from *İl Özel İdaresi*, 15 percent from *TOKİ*, 10 percent from European Union Funds, and 5 percent from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through the budget of *İl Özel İdaresi*.

European Union financed 5 conservation projects (3 conservation projects of the metropolitan municipality, 1 belonging to *İl Özel İdaresi* and 1 belonging to a private company) with nearly 3.200 million TL (1.811.000 Euro) throughout the cultural heritage development programme of the *GAP* region. The Association of Historical Towns (TKB) financed the street rehabilitation project of the metropolitan municipality at Hıdır Street and conservation project of Şahinbey Municipality on Bostancı School via the 200 collaborators – 200 project (*200 ortak-200 eser*) program.

Thirdly private sector financed some of the conservation projects as an investor, sponsor and user. Some of the institutions like the Chamber of Architects of Gaziantep, Gaziantep Zirve University... etc. repaired some of the buildings in order to use them for their institutional services. Some of the individuals like Göğüş, Konukoğlu, Düveroğlu families donated their buildings to the public administration to be used as museum, cultural centre purposes and some of them repaired their buildings themselves for museum functions (Medusa Museum of Glass Artifacts, Museum of Copper Artifacts). The most common contribution of private sector was realized as investments on the traditional buildings in the historic city center. A lot of hotel, restaurant, and retail investments have been undertaken in this period by private enterprises.

2.2.2.4. Promotion and Presentation of the City

The historical fabric at the city center were integrated into each other by implementation of conservation projects at street/environmental scale. Owing to the new arrangements implemented to the site for the cultural tourism strategy, the cultural route axis became a promenade supported by various facilities with different functions. The street rehabilitation projects enabled alternative routes to penetrate into the traditional residential districts. Additionally the museums, boutique hotels, restaurants, cafes, shop etc. enabled the visitors to spend time in the historical fabric. The projects implemented on the cultural route axis (main promenade), alternative axis and the facilities enable people (local or visitor) to experience the historic city.

The city museum (Bayazhan) became a place where people get information about culture, history and cultural properties of Gaziantep. The metropolitan municipality prepared brochures, booklets about the conservation projects implemented. Moreover the Development and City Planning Department of the metropolitan municipality published a bulletin promoting their works. All these documents are distributed to the people at the information stands at some of the public buildings especially museums. Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Culture and Tourism also played the role of information office for the city. There are many promotional materials (cd, web site etc.) about the culture-tourism strategy and cultural properties of the city. Lately a book named "Kendini Koruyan Kentler-1-Gaziantep" was published by the ÇEKÜL Foundation in 2010. The municipalities, especially metropolitan municipality, organize and participate in meetings, trips, events in order to discuss and promote the conservation projects. Asım Güzelbey takes active role in the Association of Historical Towns and was elected as the president of this organization in 2011.

2.2.2.5. The Urban Strategies of the Conservation Process

The historic city of Gaziantep is composed of the citadel, traditional commercial fabric and traditional residential districts. Sözen describes the significance of these parts with three slogan sentences: If the citadel falls, city falls / If the bazaar falls, life ends / If the districts fall, love ends (*Kale düşerse kent düşer / Çarşı düşerse yaşam biter / Mahalle düşerse sevgi söner*)¹⁹⁰ He asserts that Gaziantep Citadel must be the starting point of the project, and secondly the bazaar (*çarşı*) and thirdly the traditional residential fabrics surrounding the citadel and bazaar should be addressed in the scope of the conservation projects. He also notes that the fabric surrounding the citadel is close to the dynamic zones of the city, and the projects can spread from these areas to the bazaar and traditional districts. Moreover he indicates that some of the regeneration and

¹⁹⁰ *Koruma Sürecinde Bir Kavşak: Gaziantep Modeli*, 2008, Tarihi Kentler Birliği, Geçmişten Geleceğe Yerel Kimlik, Volume: 16, p 62.

functioning (*yenileme-işlevlendirme*) projects should be implemented for some of the buildings, not having property right problems in order to accelerate and strength the conservation movement.

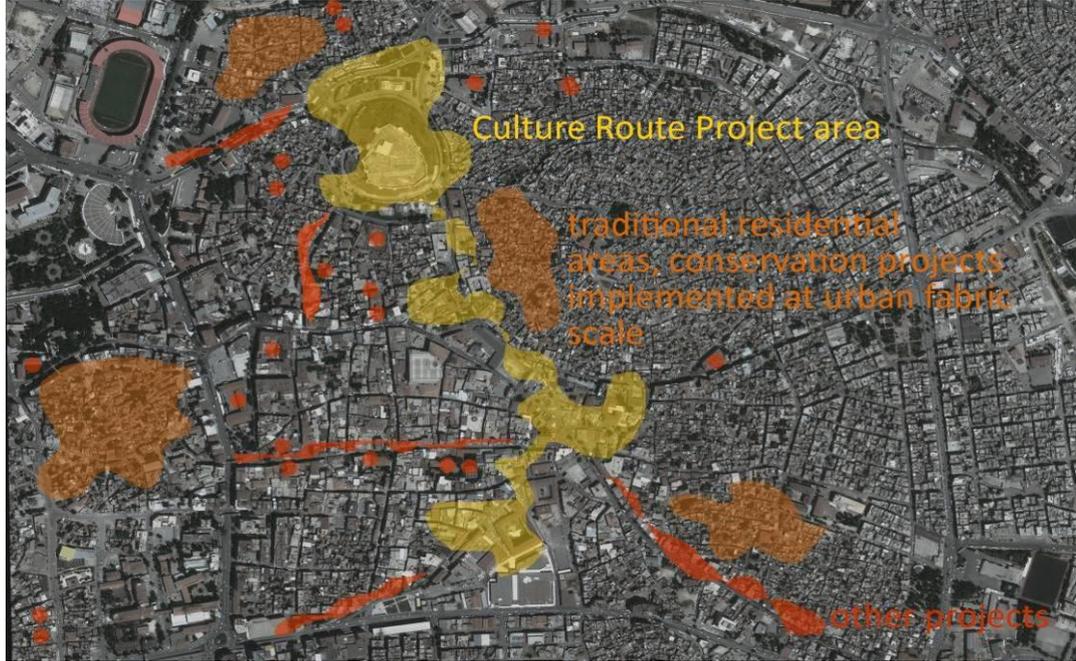


Figure 21. The large scale of conservation project in Gaziantep

The conservation concept of “the inside of the houses belongs to its owner, their street façades belongs to all of us” (*evlerin içi sizin sokakların yüzüyse hepimizin*) underlines the approach that is common to the conservation field of Turkey in the last decades. This approach is reflected the implementations with street rehabilitation projects, façade arrangement projects etc. by “conserving the street façade of the buildings and to leave the repair of the other parts of the buildings to its owner”. Sözen asserted that rehabilitating the fabric with this method will be very helpful to spread the conservation projects to all site. He also proposed implementing some of the public functions like museums, cultural houses on the historical fabric. Moreover he emphasized the significance of accommodation facilities to sustain the cultural tourism aspect to conservation projects. He claimed that these interventions were vital in order to integrate the historical fabric with the city and decreasing the population difference between day and night at the historic city.¹⁹¹

The conservation implementations are composed of the **Cultural Route Project, the conservation projects in district/ fabric scale** and **other projects** in general. (As depicted in Figure 21) Cultural Route Project is the spine of the conservation implementations in Gaziantep in the last decade, and meet several public administrations of the city for the common conservation goal under the leadership of the metropolitan municipality. The Cultural Route Axis reflects the historic city characteristic of Gaziantep, and contains a number of traditional monumental buildings and civil

¹⁹¹ SÖZEN M., 2006, *Gaziantep Yeni Yaklaşımları Bekliyor, Geçmişten Geleceğe Yerel Kimlik*, Volume:7, İstanbul, pp. 50-54.

architecture examples. Some of the conservation projects were implemented firstly to activate the dynamics of the city in the conservation field.

Initial projects



Figure 22. The conservation projects started at the beginning of the process

At the beginning of the process some of the projects were implemented primarily in 2004 and 2005. These **primary projects** are the conservation projects applied on the Citadel and projects regenerating the fabric around the citadel, the projects for the bazaars of the city and a rehabilitation project on district scale are of the city.

The conservation activities on the citadel have been continuing for long years. The conservation projects for three buildings (Naip Bath, Kirkahvesi and a traditional residential building), supported by European Union funds, started in 2004. Moreover the environmental design project around the citadel began in 2005 and started the regeneration process of the citadel and its surrounding with the other three projects. The conservation projects for the bazaars of the city started with the street rehabilitation project of Bakırcılar Bazaar in 2004 and continued with the projects of Buğday Arasası, Almacı Bazaar and Eski Saray Avenue in 2005. These projects facilitated revitalization of the commercial city characteristic of Gaziantep. The conservation projects on district scale started with the street rehabilitation project of Bey District in 2005. Moreover conservation process of many of the monumental traditional buildings belonging to General Directorate of Pious Foundations started in 2005. Briefly all these projects started in 2004 and 2005 provided a strong motivation in the city for conservation, and enabled the further projects in Gaziantep. (Please see Figure 22)

Yıldırım asserts that the metropolitan municipality, the leader of the project, tried to involve the users (house owners, tenants, tradesmen... etc.) in several phases of the project. For example, at the beginning of the Street Rehabilitation Project of Bakırcılar Bazaar, the trade men were invited to the meetings and seminars, and the projects were presented to them. Thus the local ownership was sustained and they supported the implementation easily. Furthermore some of the individuals who repaired or wanted to repair his/her historical building were invited to the

meetings of “Common Sense Platform” in order to increase their motivation on this issue. Their buildings were also involved in the site trips. Sezer Cihan argues that the general approach of the metropolitan municipality was sharing the projects with all groups concerning with the projects and asking their opinions on this issue.

The Culture Route Urban Conservation Project

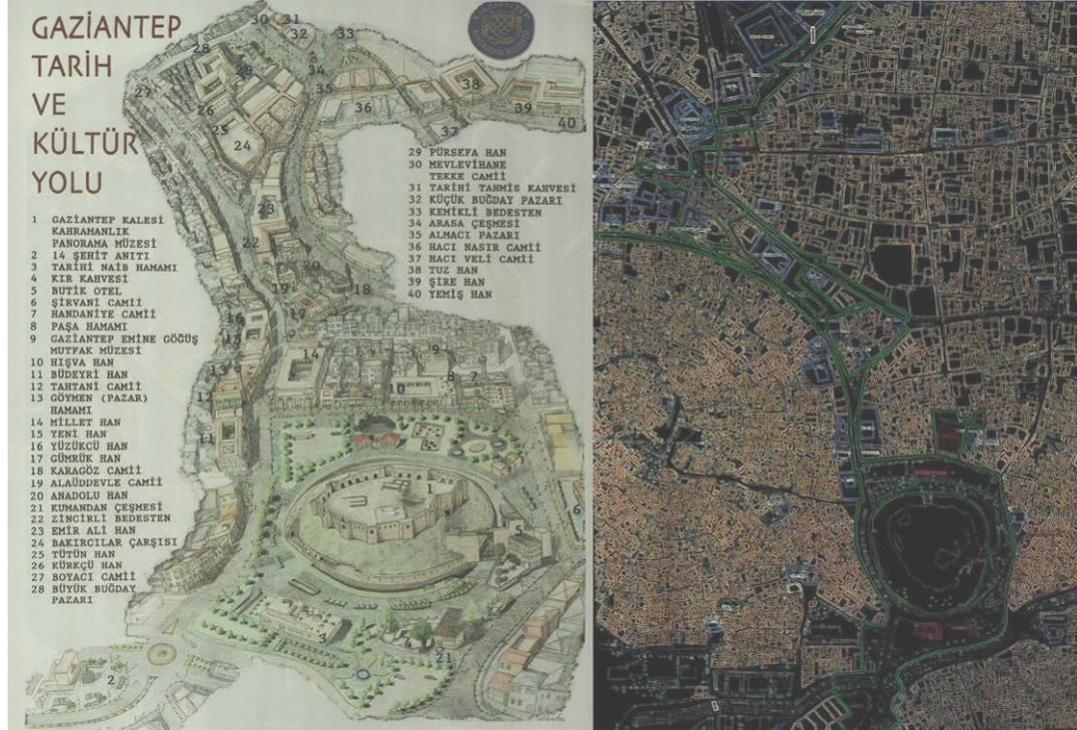


Figure 23. A restitutive drawing of the Culture Route, and drawing of the interventions at street and environmental scales (booklet of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality)

The citadel and its surrounding are the focal point and heart of the project. The area of the Cultural Route Project is starting from the citadel and continues through Köprübaşı Street, Şırvani Mosque Street, Pazar Street, Lala Paşa Avenue, Keçehane Avenue, Uzun Çarşı, Hamdi Kutlar Avenue, Gümrük Avenue, Alaüddevele Street, Meyvacı Bazaar, Bakırcılar Bazaar, Buğday Arasası, Almacı Bazaar, Şire Han, Yemiş Han. There are 18 hans, 10 mosques, 4 baths, 1 mevlevihane and some others (totally 41 monumental traditional buildings) and many other traditional civil architecture examples.¹⁹² (Please see Figure 23)

2.2.2.6. Interventions

Intervention Types

The conservation activities undertaken for conservation of historical fabric contain social, economical, cultural, administrative aspects to them in addition to the physical implementations. The physical implementations on the cultural properties are restricted with the legislation, and can be applied with the approval of the conservation councils and KUDEBs (commissioned with

¹⁹² T.C. GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ, 2008, İmar ve Şehircilik Daire Başkanlığı, Aylık Bülten, Volume:1, pp. 1-3, Gaziantep.

operating the superficial/ simple repair permissions-*basit onarım izinleri*). Additionally the owners or users of the buildings may apply interventions without any restriction.

There are various types of physical implementations differing according to their scale and qualification. When the conservation projects defined by legislation and the implementation projects defined by the project owners in Gaziantep are evaluated together; there are mainly three types of projects according to their scale: **urban site scale** (conservation development plan), **street/environment scale** (street rehabilitation projects, environmental design projects, urban design projects etc.) and **building scale** (maintenance-*bakım*, substantial repair-*esaslı onarım*, superficial/ simple repair-*basit onarım*, reconstruction, environmental design project etc.). Another project scale started to be used for conservation of historical fabric is the scale of urban conservation projects which is in between the three scales. It may contain street/environmental scale projects together with building scale ones. The urban conservation projects meet different conservation actors (especially the project owners) under a big scale project and it can be defined as a partial conservation plan composed of projects in building scale and street/environment scale.

The names of the projects in street/environment scale vary according to interventions they contain (such as street rehabilitation project-*sokak sağlıklaştırma projesi*, environmental design project-*çevre düzenleme projesi*, urban design project-kentsel tasarım projesi, street/avenue façade rehabilitation project-*sokak/cadde cephe düzenlemesi*, road and pavement arrangement project-*yol kaldırım düzenlemesi*,...)

- **urban site scale:** conservation development plan
- **street/environment scale:** street rehabilitation projects, environmental design projects, urban design projects, street/avenue façade rehabilitation projects, road and pavement arrangement projects etc.
- **building scale:** maintenance-*bakım*, substantial repair-*esaslı onarım*, superficial/ simple repair-*basit onarım*, reconstruction, environmental design project etc.

Urban Scale

The previous revision for the Conservation Development Plan of the urban site of Gaziantep was drafted in 1992 by Şükrü Atacan. This plan became insufficient in time due to the various problems of the historical fabric within the boundaries of the urban site, the need for defining the actual state of the site, and the demands for intensive conservation implementations and building activities. For these reasons, the current plan was revised, approved and put into action in 2009 by Ege Planlama Ltd. Şti. (Please see Figure 24)

Street / Environmental Scale

A lot of street rehabilitation projects (SRP) and environmental design projects (EDP) were planned at the beginning of the process by the "Conservation Action Plan". The plan aimed to cover a large part of the historical fabric by these projects that provided integrity at the site and were supported by various public administrations and implemented step by step.

The street rehabilitation projects are mainly composed of expropriations and facade- road-infrastructure arrangements. Primarily some of the unqualified buildings around the historical buildings and buildings incompatible with the conservation development plan were nationalized and demolished. The implementations on the facades cover changing the decaying stones, uncovering the plaster on the facades, applying chemical and mechanic operations, applying traditional plaster on some of them, repair and change of the architectural elements (doors,

windows, projections etc.) and repair of damaged. The implementations on the roads and infrastructure contain uncovering the existing asphalt coverings, putting all the infrastructural elements (telephone, electricity, water, waste water etc.) underground, constructing fire hydrants and hydraulic garbage cans, then covering with cut basalt stone, putting information panels, putting sitting and lighting elements, constructing parking areas. Moreover timber display windows, timber canopies (*saçak*), metal shutters (*kepenk*) were used at the commercial areas. The environmental design projects cover more detailed landscape arrangements. (Please see Table 5 and Figure 25, Figure 26, Figure 27 and Figure 28)

Single Building Scale

Restoration of Monuments and Residential Buildings

Conservation projects for 41 monumental building were implemented at the city center of Gaziantep in this term. 5 of these projects were implemented by private incentives and 36 of them were implemented by the public authorities. The Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations implemented 26 projects on their own buildings in this period. The other 10 projects are implemented by Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Şahinbey Municipality and İl Özel İdaresi. With the conservation implementations function of many of the buildings changed. The mosques are the only building category that continued their function in this term. Cultural and commercial functions were implemented on the buildings leading to adaptation of new functions. The cultural functions are composed of museum, cultural center and library, and the commercial ones are hotel, restaurant and cafe. There are 3 monumental buildings still empty after the implementation of conservation project. (Please see Table 6, Figure 29, Figure 30, Figure 31 and Figure 32)

Conservation projects on 28 civil architecture examples were implemented at the city center of Gaziantep in this term. These buildings are composed of 23 traditional residential building, 3 school buildings, 1 *kahvehane* and 1 bank building. 13 of these projects were undertaken by private incentives and 11 of them were implemented by the public authorities. Şahinbey Municipality implemented 5 projects in this term, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality 4 and İl Özel İdaresi 2. Organizations, like Zirve University and Gaziantep Chamber of Architects, each repaired 1 traditional residential building in order to use for social and cultural needs of their administrations. The other 11 conservation projects were implemented by the investors. All the 24 buildings assumed different functions with these conservation projects. Nearly all conservation projects implemented on the buildings by the investors were adopted to commercial functions like hotel, cafe and pub. On the contrary the projects of the public authorities adopted the buildings to cultural functions like museum, cultural house, education facility, administrative building etc.¹⁹³ (Please see Table 7 and Figure 33, Figure 34, Figure 35 and Figure 36)

¹⁹³ In addition to these, the Regional Conservation Council of Gaziantep approved 22 simple repair permission and the KUDEB organization 26 in this period. The simple repair permissions approved by KUDEB gathered from this administration, but there may be some more permissions, which were missed due to the insufficiency of archive system of KUDEB.

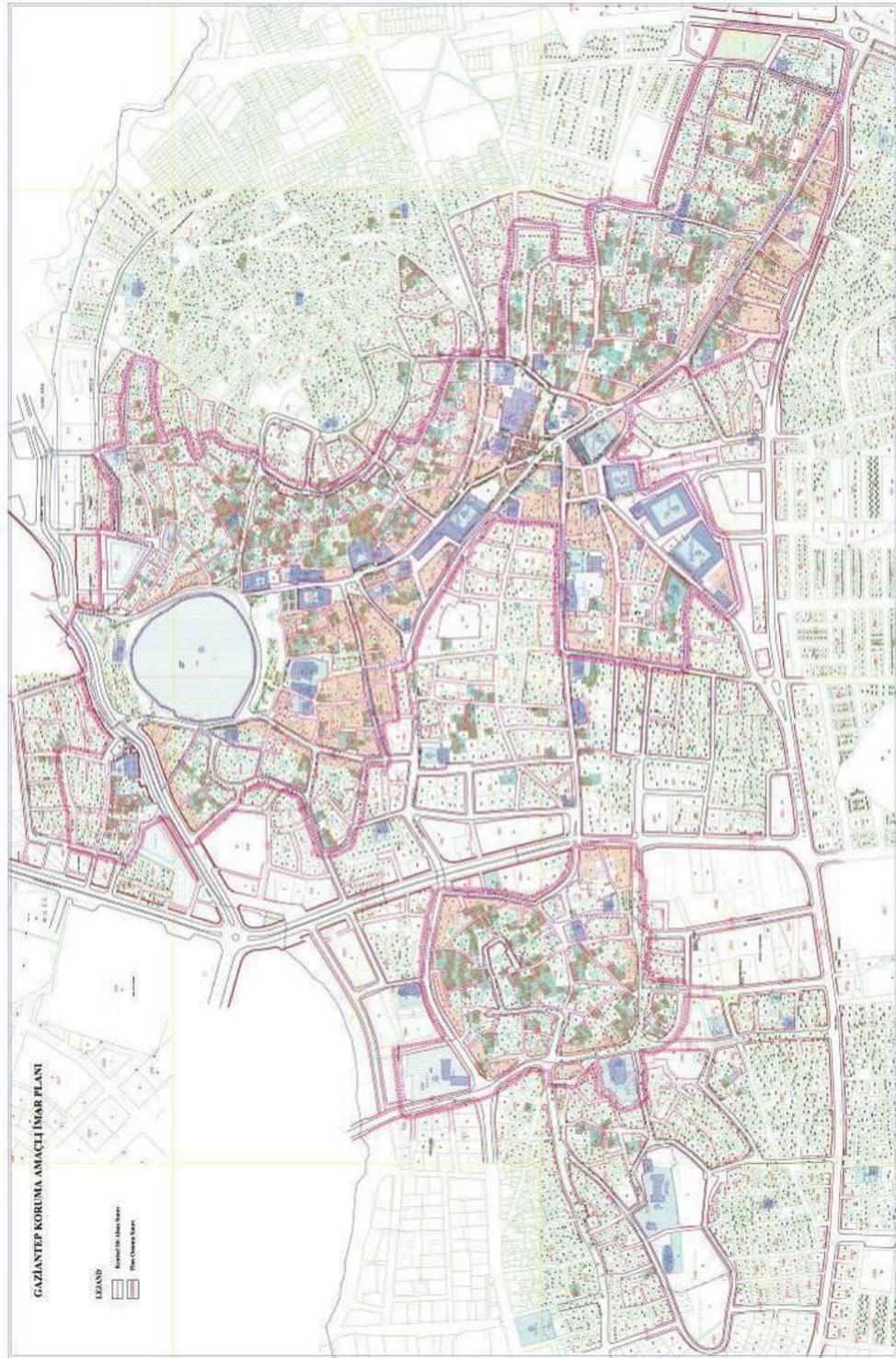


Figure 24. Conservation Development Plan of Gaziantep prepared by Egeplan and adopted in 2009

Table 5. List of street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep

	Ownership status (Public-Pu/Private-Pri)	Owner of the project	Category of the edifices	New Function
1. 14 Martyr Monuments - Environmental Design Projects (EDP)	-	Pu- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality (GMM)	-	-
2. Almacı Pazarı - EDP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
3. Bakırcılar Bazaar - Street Rehabilitation Project (SRP)	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
4. Belediye Ave. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
5. Bey Dist. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
6. Buğday Arastası - EDP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
7. Çamurcu St. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
8. Derekenarı St. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
9. Eski Saray Ave. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
10. Eyüpoğlu Dist. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
11. Hıdır St. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
12. Kozluca Dist. and the streets surrounding Şih Mosque – SRP	-	Pu- Şahinbey Municipality (ŞBM)	-	-
13. Orhun Inscriptions - EDP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
14. Şekeroğlu Dist. - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
15. Surrounding of Şehitler Bath - EDP	-	Pu- ŞBM	-	-
16. Surrounding of Şih Mosque – EDP	-	Pu- ŞBM	-	-
17. Surrounding of the Castle - SRP and EDP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
18. The Streets between the Castle and Bakırcılar Bazaar - SRP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-
19. Yaprak Dist. – SRP	-	Pu- Şehitkamil Municipality	-	-
20. Yeşilsu Park – EDP	-	Pu- GMM	-	-

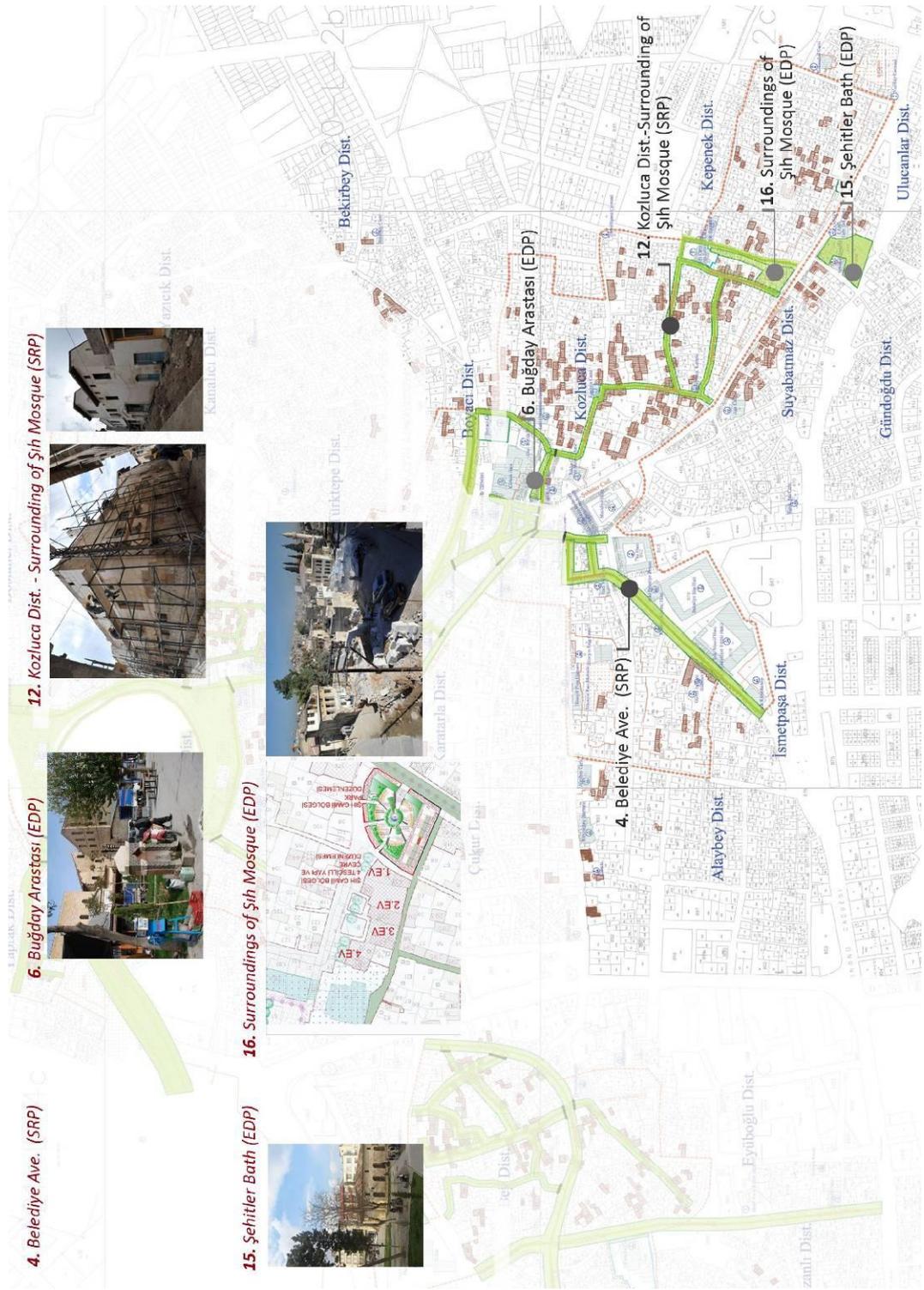


Figure 26. Part 1-The street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

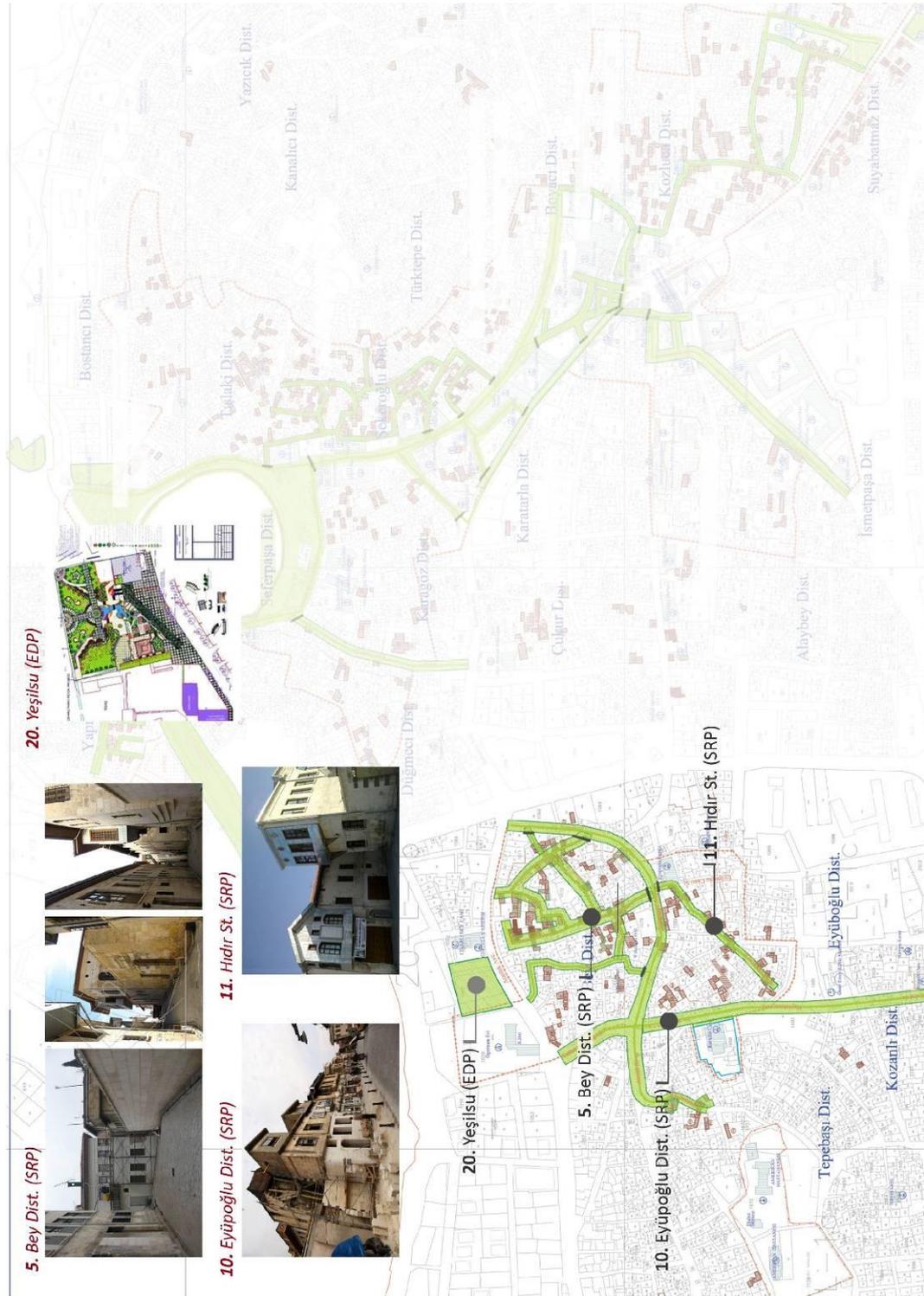


Figure 27. Part 2- The street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

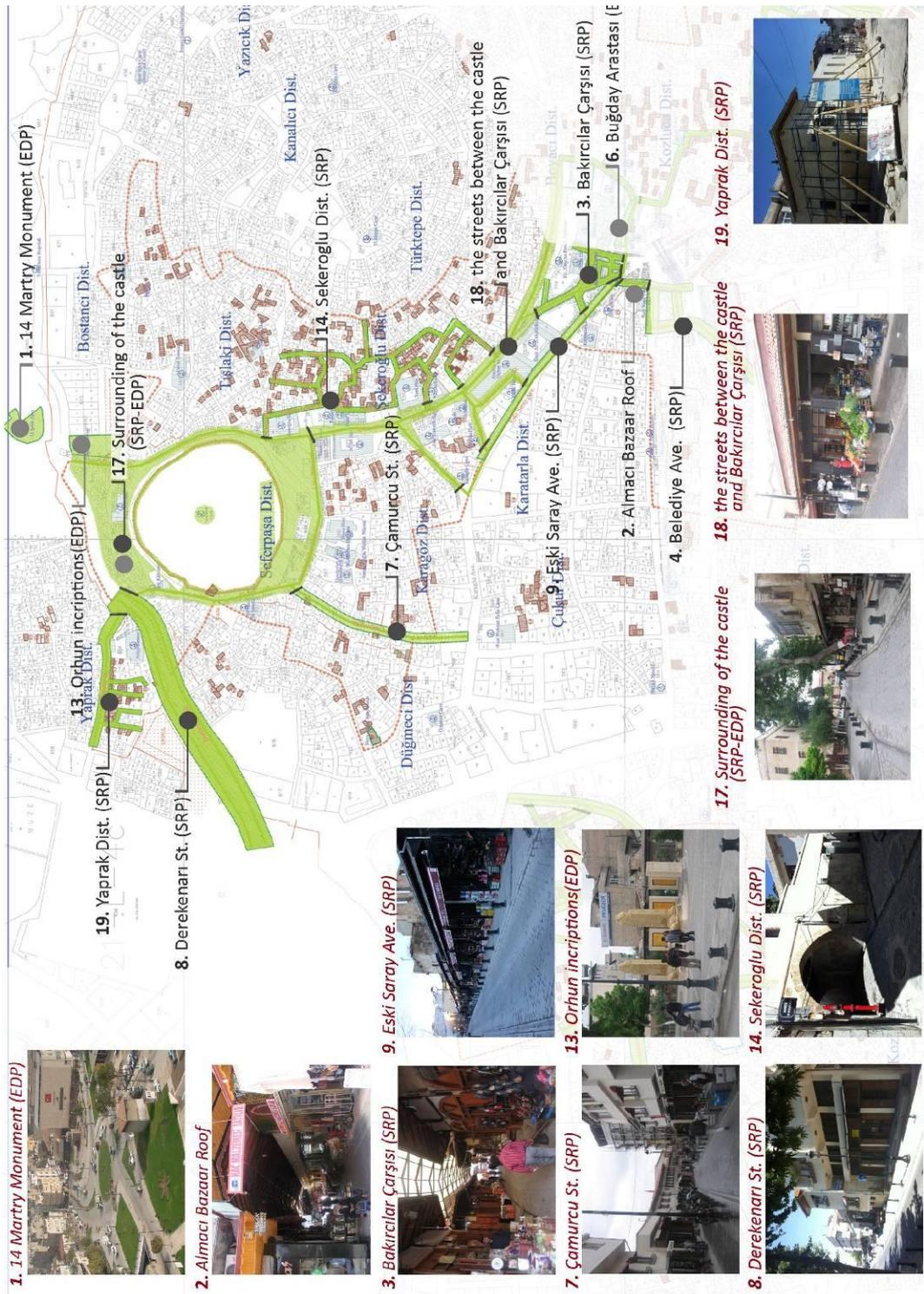


Figure 28. Part 3- The street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

Table 6. List of monumental buildings in the historic city of Gaziantep, for which restoration projects were implemented.

	Ownership status (Public-Pu/Private- Pri)	Owner of the project	Category of the edifices	New Function
1. Ağa Mosque	Pu- Pious Foundation (VGM)	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
2. Ahmet Çelebi Mosque- <i>Kastel</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	- (repairs continuing)
3. Ali Nacar Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
4. Balıklı Masjîd-Library	Pu- VGM- Şahinbey Municipality (Şa.M.)	Pu- Şa. M.	Masjîd	Masjîd-Library
5. Bayazhan	Pu- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality (GMM)(with nationalization)	Pu- GMM	Han	Museum- Restaurant-Cafe
6. Bostancı Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	- (repairs continuing)
7. Boyacı Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
8. The tunnel of the Castle	Pu- (GMM)	Pu- GMM	Tunnel	Museum
9. College Building	Pu- VGM- Şahinbey Municipality (Şa.M.)	Pu- Şa. M.	College	Cultural Centre
10. Gümrük <i>Han</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- Şa. M.	<i>Han</i>	Museum
11. Hacı Veli Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
12. Synagogue	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Synagogue	Cultural centre
13. Hüseyin Paşa <i>Mektebi</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	School	Cultural centre
14. İhsan Bey Mosque- <i>Kastel</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque- <i>Kastel</i>	-
15. Karagöz Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
16. Karatarla Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
17. Kırkahvesi-Kumandan Fountain	Pu- GMM	Pu- GMM	<i>Kahvehane</i> - Fountain	-
18. Kozanlı Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
19. Kozluca Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
20. Küçük Buğday <i>Pazarı Han</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	<i>Han</i>	-
21. Kürkçü <i>Han</i>	Pri	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Empty
22. Mevlevihane	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mevlevihane	Museum
23. Millet <i>Han</i>	Pri	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Empty
24. Naip Bath	Pu-GMM	Pu- GMM	Bath	-
25. Nuri Mehmet Paşa Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
26. Ömeriye Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
27. Pişirici <i>Kasteli</i> -Masjîd	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	<i>Kastel</i> -Masjîd	
28. Pürsefa <i>Han</i>	Pri	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Empty
29. St. Bedros Church	Pu- GMM	Pu- GMM	Church	Cultural centre
30. St. Marry Church (Kurtuluş Mosque)	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Church	Mosque
31. Şehitkamil Primary School	Pu-İ.Ö.İ.	Pu- İ.Ö.İ.	School	Library
32. Şih Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
33. Şih Ömer Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
34. Şirvani Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
35. Şire <i>Han</i>	Pu-GMM	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Hotel
36. Tahtani Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
37. Tekke Mosque	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	Mosque	-
38. Tütün <i>Han</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	<i>Han</i>	Cafe
39. Yemiş <i>Han</i>	Pu-GMM	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Restaurant
40. Yüzükçü <i>Han</i>	Pu- VGM	Pri	<i>Han</i>	Restaurant (repairs continuing)
41. Zincirli <i>Bedesten</i>	Pu- VGM	Pu- VGM	<i>Arasta</i>	-

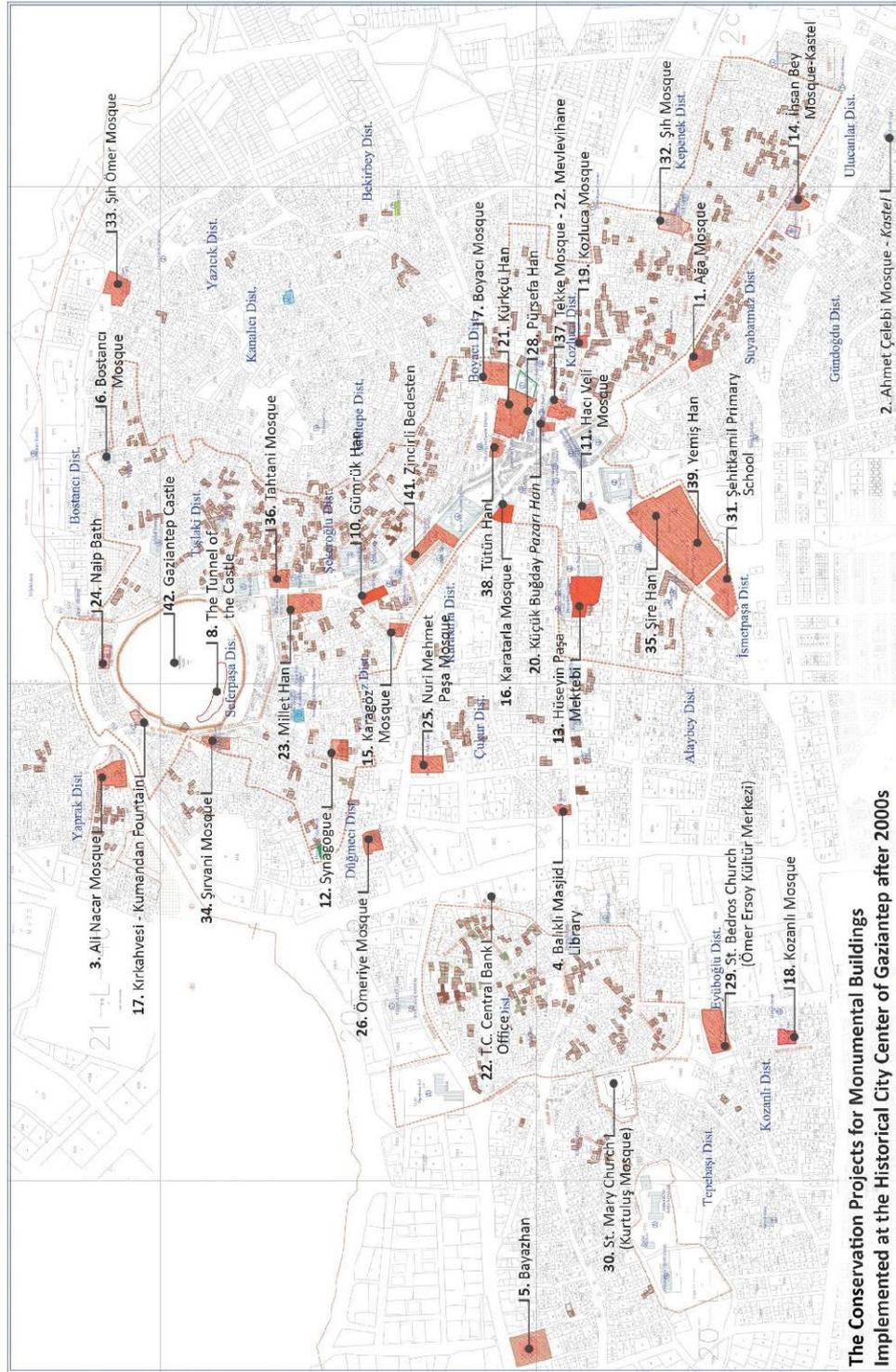


Figure 29. The conservation projects for monumental buildings, implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s



Figure 31. Part 2-The conservation projects for monumental buildings, implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

Table 7. List of civil architecture examples in the historic city of Gaziantep, for which restoration projects were implemented.

	Ownership status (Public-Pu / Private-Pri)	Owner of the project	Category of the edifices	New Function
1. 4 Buildings for Social Purposes at Suyabatmaz District	Pu-Şa. M. (with nationalization- <i>kamulaştırma</i>)	Pu-Şahinbey Municipality (Şa. M.)	Traditional Residential Building (TRB)	Cafe-Guest House-Condellence(<i>Taziye</i>) House-Education Centre
2. A Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
3. Ali Bey Konağı Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
4. Anadolu Evleri Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
5. Antik Belkıs <i>Han</i> Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
6. Asude Konağı Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
7. Bostancı School Cultural Center	Pu-Şa. M.	Pu-Şa. M.	School	Cultural center (educational facilities, meeting rooms etc.)
8. Cultural House of Zirve University	Pri	Zirve U.	TRB	Cultural house-Guest house
9. Dayı Ahmet Ağa Boutique Hotel	Pu-Pious Foundations	Pu-İl Özel İdaresi (İ.Ö.İ.)	TRB	Hotel
10. Düveroğlu Social House	Pu-Şa. M. (with donation)	Pu-Şa. M.	TRB	Cultural house
11. Elvissa Rental Suites	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
12. Emine Göğüş Cusine Museum	Pu-G.M.M. (with donation)	Pu-G.M.M.	TRB	Museum
13. Hıdıroğlu Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
14. KUDEB Building	Pu- G.M.M.	Pu-G.M.M.	School	Administrative building
15. La Mia Verita Cafe-Pub	Pri	Pri	TRB	Cafe-Pub
16. Medusa Museum of Glass Artifacts	Pri	Pri	TRB	Museum
17. Metin Sözen Education Centre	Pu- G.M.M. (with nationalization)	Pu-G.M.M.	TRB	Educational facility
18. Papirüs Cafe	Pri	Pri	TRB	Cafe
19. Saklı Konak Museum	Pri	Pri	TRB	Museum
20. Şahinbey <i>Mahalle Evi</i>	Pu-Şa. M.	Pu-Şa. M.	TRB	Cultural house
21. Tahmis <i>Kahvesi</i>	Pu- VGM	Pri	<i>Kahvehane</i> (Café)	<i>Kahvehane</i>
22. TC. Central Bank Office	Pu	Pu	Bank Office	Bank Office
23. The Building of the Conservation Council	Pu-İÖİ	Pu-İÖİ	School	Administrative building
24. The Castle Boutique Hotel	Pu- G.M.M.	Pu-G.M.M.	TRB	Hotel
25. The Chamber of Architects' Cultural House	Pri	Chamber of Architects (Gaziantep Dep.)	TRB	Cultural house
26. Tutyalı Konak Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel
27. War Museum (Nakipoğlu House)	Pu-Şa. M. (with donation)	Pu-Şa. M.	TRB	Museum
28. Zeynep Hanım Konağı Boutique Hotel	Pri	Pri	TRB	Hotel

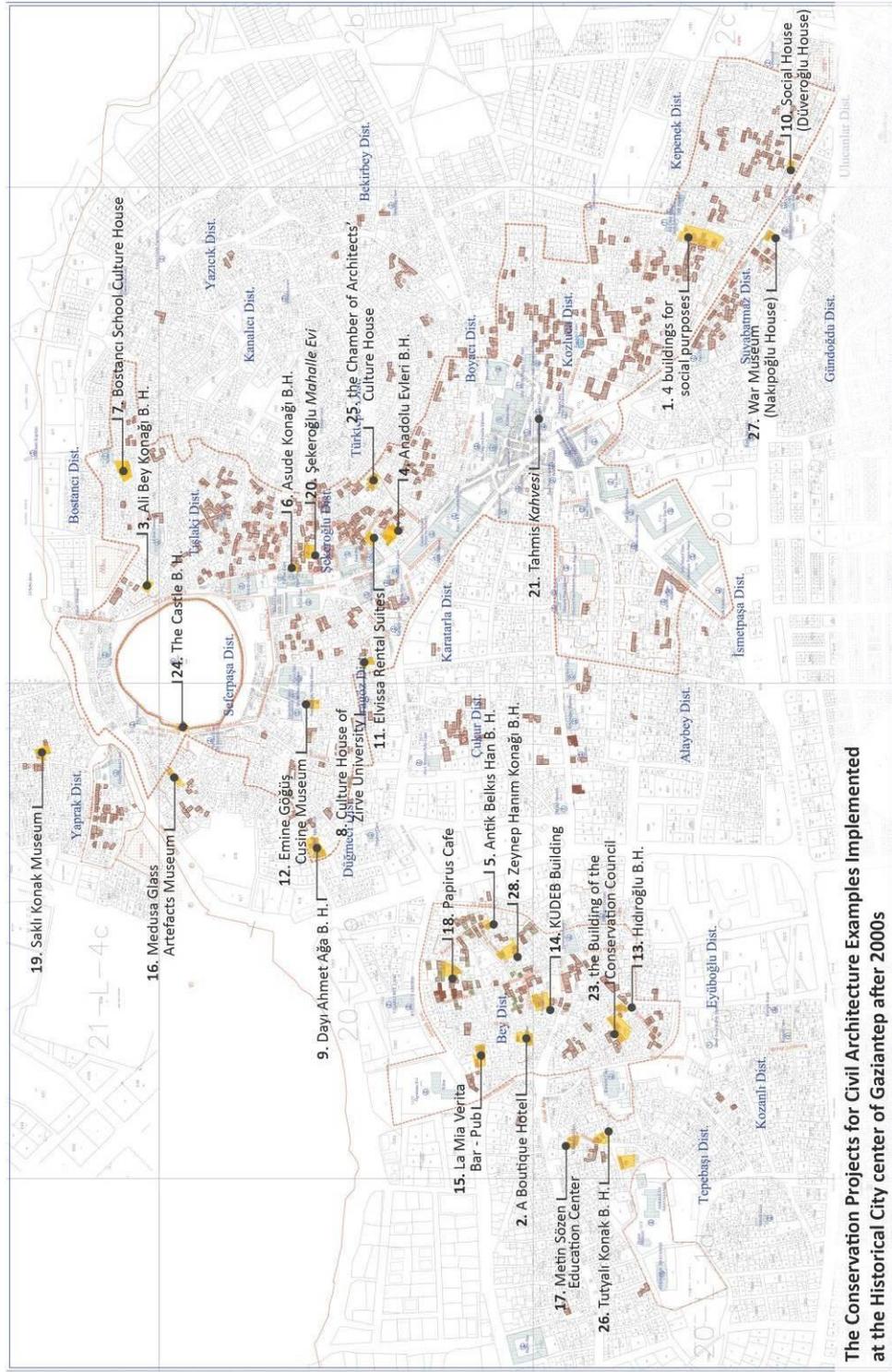


Figure 33. The conservation projects for civil architecture examples implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

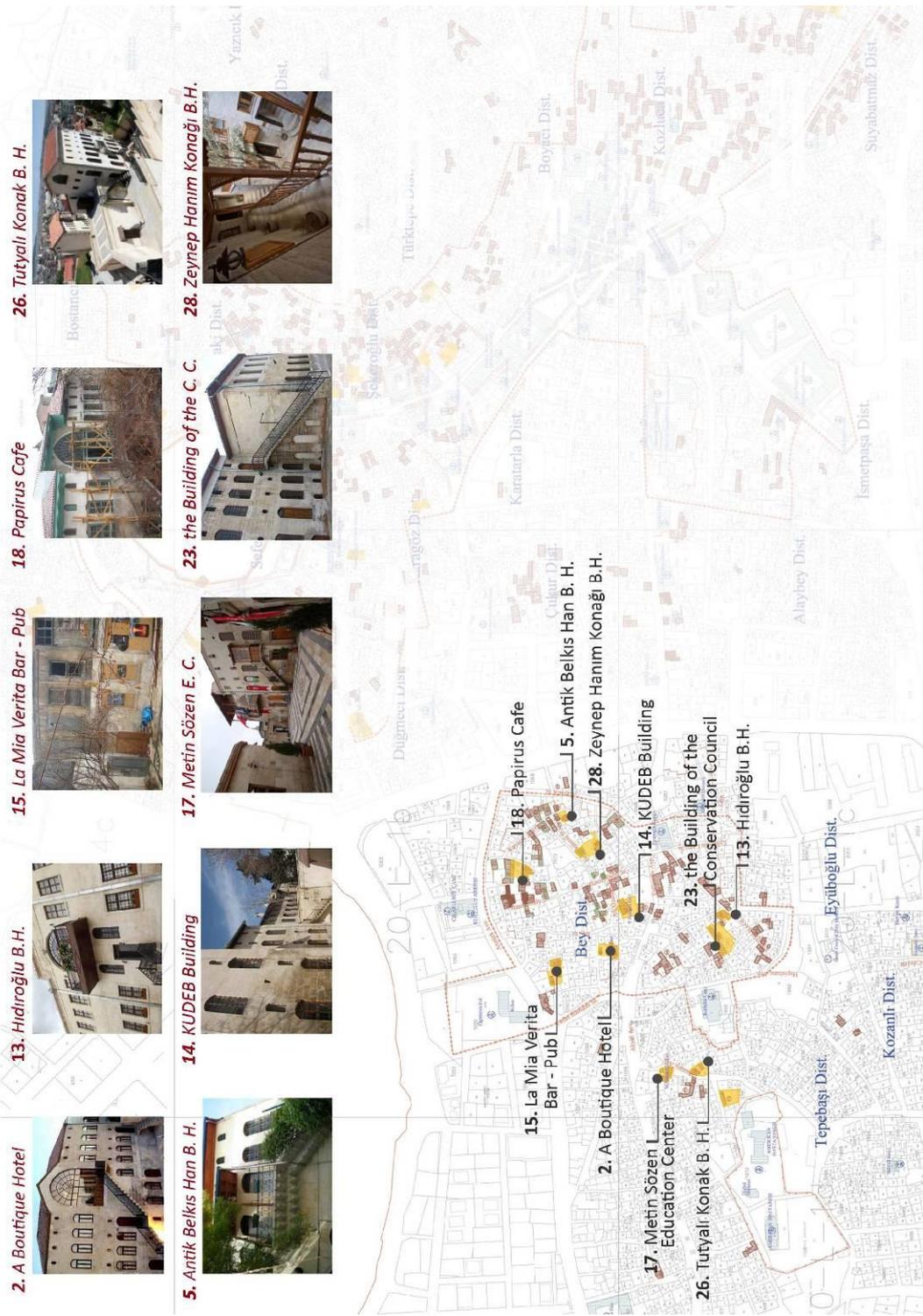


Figure 35. Part 2-The conservation projects for civil architecture examples implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s



Figure 36. Part 3-The conservation projects for civil architecture examples implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s

2.2.2.7. Physical Interventions

There had been several types of interventions implemented on the historical fabric. Beside the other types, the street rehabilitation and environmental design projects have been implemented on a large area, and significantly affected the historical fabric. The critical interventions implemented by these large scale projects mainly cover repairs on the roofs and façades of the buildings, reconstruction, imitation design of additions and new buildings, prototype façade arrangements and open-air arrangements. The building scale restoration projects contain more comprehensive interventions compared to the large scale projects.



Figure 37. Roof renewal works from Yaprak Dist. (left)
Figure 38. Roof renewal works from Bey Dist. (right)



Figure 39. Emine Göğüş Cuisine Museum (left)
Figure 40. Street rehabilitation in Şekeroğlu Dist. (right)

The roofs of nearly all the traditional buildings repaired in this period, were renewed including change of structural elements and coverings. The plasters on the street façades, composed of the building facades and courtyard walls, were removed and the stones in bad condition were replaced. Additionally nearly all the architectural elements were replaced with the new prototypes. (Please see Figure 37, Figure 38, Figure 39 and Figure 40)

In general the concept of street rehabilitation projects cover interventions on the street facades and these projects are approved by the conservation councils in this scope. On the other hand some of the interventions involve repairs on the other facades of the buildings. Furthermore some of the interventions turn into reconstruction. (Please see Figure 43 and Figure 44)



Figure 41. Street rehabilitation in Yaprak Dist. (left)
Figure 42. Street rehabilitation in Yaprak Dist. (right)



Figure 43. A building in Düğmeci Dist. (left)
Figure 44. Yüzükçü Khan after restoration. (right)

Some of the new building and additions on the traditional buildings were constructed by imitating the appearances of traditional buildings. In some examples they used timber cladding elements on façade that is contradictory with the characteristic of the traditional buildings of Gaziantep. After these interventions it becomes very difficult to differentiate the traditional buildings with the fake ones for the people that are unfamiliar with conservation field. (Please see Figure 43 and Figure 44)



Figure 45. Bakırcılar Bazaar. (left)
Figure 46. Çamurcu Street. (right)

Another important issue is related to the street rehabilitation projects on the traditional commercial zone. In general these zones are composed of small units having traditional façade organizations particular to each of them. The conservation projects implemented in this period

led to change in all the architectural elements and the prototype façade arrangements along the streets including both traditional and new buildings. (Please see Figure 45 and Figure 46)



Figure 47. Şırvani Mosque before restoration (left)
Figure 48. Şırvani Mosque after restoration (right)

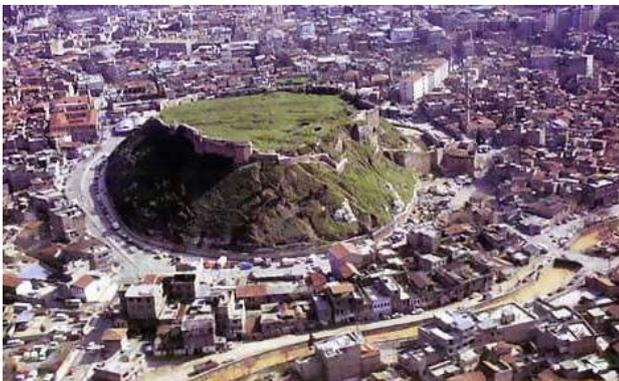


Figure 49. Vicinity Gaziantep Citadel before environmental design project (left)
Figure 50. Vicinity Gaziantep Citadel after environmental design project (right)

The open air arrangements provided recreational areas both for inhabitants and visitors of the historical site. In this period particularly the surrounding of the monumental buildings opened that were designed for recreational functions and to strengthen the historic city identity of the city visually. The narrow roads of the historic city of Gaziantep are very important to conserving the characteristic of the city. For this reason the liberation interventions, opening the large areas around some of the special building, changed the perception of the observers experiencing the historical fabric. (Please see Figure 49 and Figure 50)

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE 2000s FOR THE HISTORIC CITY OF GAZİANTEP: “RE-READING OF THE CONSERVATION PROCESS OF THE HISTORIC CITY THROUGH THE DECISIONS”

3.1. Methodology

The content of the decision documents is quite an important issue for evaluation of the information they contain. The decision documents are mainly composed of two parts, which are namely **agenda topic** and **decision provision**. Determination-registration of cultural properties, their conservation areas, sites; and the constructional and physical interventions applied on them are legitimized via conservation council decisions. The content of the decisions are composed of such topics.

As mentioned earlier, in the 8th Article of the Directive, which was firstly published in 1996 and revised lastly in 2006, introduced rules related to writing technique, legal validity and content related issues to be used while preparing the decision documents. The decision documents include information, which consist of mainly three topics, in order to clearly describe the agenda topic interviewed and the decision provision determined by the council.

Information related to:

- **Documentation of the decision:** date and number of the meeting and the decision, name of the council, general documentation number of the council, place of the meeting, name and signs of the conservation council members
- **Building/parcel/street/environment interviewed:**
 - Location: name of the city, district (*ilçe*) , district (*mahalle*), and building blocks-lots (*ada-parcel*)
 - Legal conservation status: being registered/not registered, being in conservation area, urban site, boundaries of conservation development plan, and inventory number (if registered)
 - General: name of the building/project, category of the building(in its name), ownership status
- **Agenda/Decision:** Agenda topic and decision provision, and the scientific or legal reasons of the decision (As depicted in Figure 51)

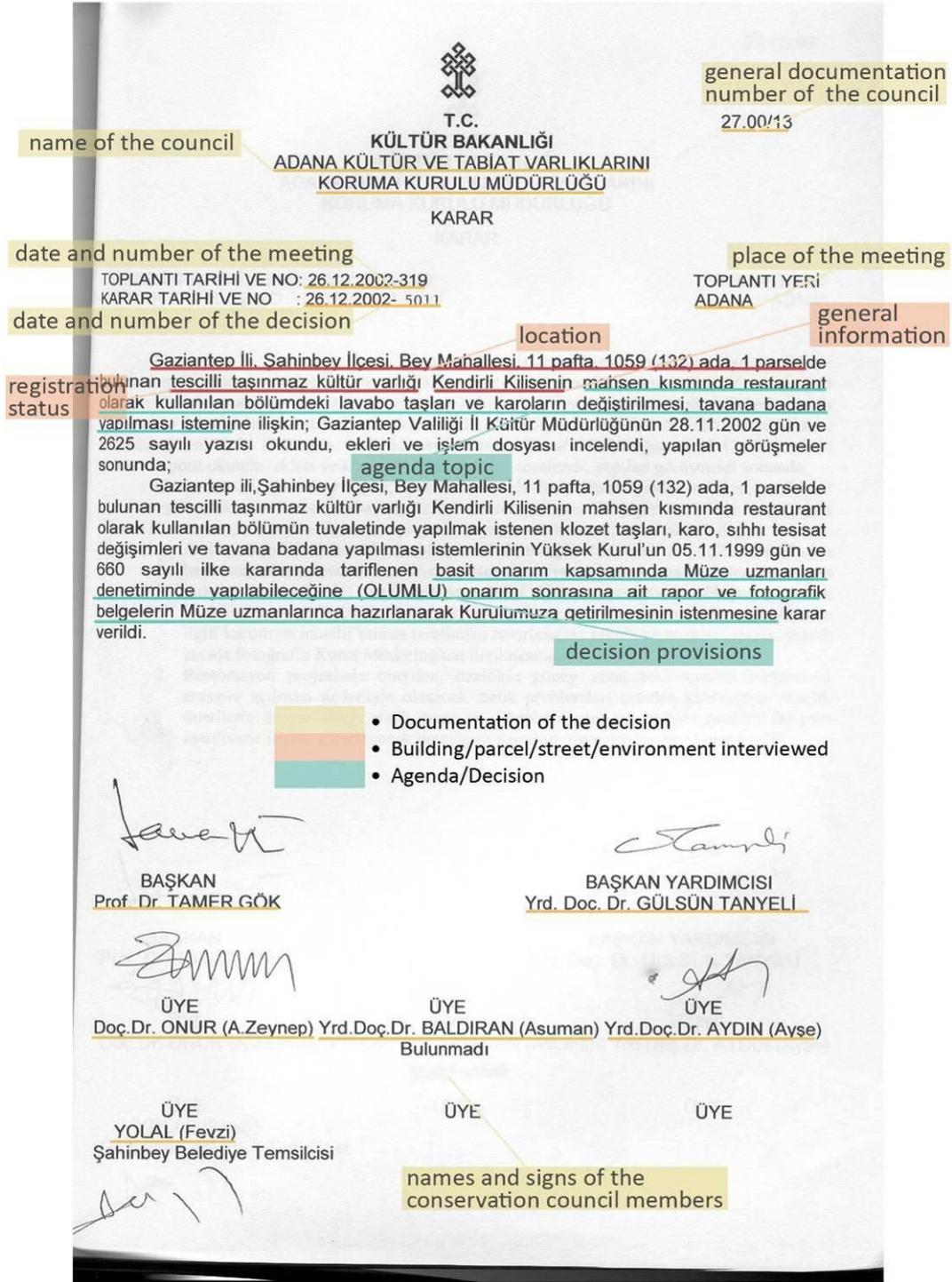


Figure 51. A sample conservation council decision, on which the sections containing different type of information are marked.

Although these several subjects, explained above, are defined to be described in the decision documents; mostly information related to many of them is not given. The decision is generally articulated in a non-comprehensible language for the reader. As such, some decisions cannot be understood without examining its attachments. The texts of the documents include only a few terms related to the conservation field, such as restoration, restitution, documentation (*rölöve*), reconstruction etc... They are generally drafted in terminological language related to law; like

registration, protection area, urban site, annotation of title deed (*tapuya şerh koyma/ şerhi kaldırma*), expropriation (*kamulaştırma*), allotment (*tahsis*), occupancy permit etc... Moreover there are some procedures defined by the legislative arrangements which affect the decisions; like specification of the person responsible for the implementations, asking for bringing photographs-reports-information... to the council after the completion of implementation, starting legal proceedings (*yasal kovuşturma açılması*) for the responsables etc... These procedures are provided with their legal basis. On the other hand, descriptions related to the scientific basis of the decision are not provided in the texts.

Usually same phrases are used in the texts to describe similar decision provisions. This renders the text legible and comprehensible. For this particular reason the details of the decision provisions could not be learned from the decision texts.

Lastly the legal operations in the conservation field are realized through their building block-lot (*ada-parşel*) information. For example the registration, annotation of title deed (*tapuya şerh koyma*) are done with their building block-lots. Similarly the conservation council decisions contain building block-lots. But the decisions evaluating the conservation activities at street/environment scale contain their address information.

The topic of the master thesis is **evaluation of the conservation activities at the historic city center of Gaziantep in the 2000s**, for this reason the analysis of the conservation council decisions is limited with this area and time period.

Table 8. The scope of the analysis of the conservation council decisions.

Gaziantep: 1706 decisions		
Central districts of the city (Şahinbey and Şehitkamil): 1241 decisions		Other districts (Araban, İslahiye, Karkamış, Nizip, Nurdağı, Oğuzeli, Yavuzeli): 458 decisions
City center: 1091 decision	The villages connected to central districts: 151 decisions	Incomplete decisions: 7 decisions
Historic city center: 1001 decisions	The places at the city center but far from the historic city center: 10 decisions	
Gaziantep Citadel: 28 decisions, Battalhöyük Archaeological Site: 11 decisions, Conservation Development Plan: 41 decisions		

There are totally 1706 conservation council decisions taken for the city of Gaziantep in the 2000s. Firstly, the decisions are limited to the central districts of Şahinbey and Şehitkamil, and other districts are excluded from the analysis. In this respect, the villages connected to Şahinbey and Şehitkamil (such as Burç, Küçükkızılıhisar, Dülük etc. Villages), and the places out of the historic city center are also excluded from the survey. Seven of the decision documents obtained were incomplete and excluded from the survey. Lastly the decisions related to archaeological sites

(Gaziantep Citadel, Battalhöyük) and urban site (Preparation/Implementation of Conservation Development Plan) are excluded; because these areas/topics have more complicated conservation problems. At the end, **1001 conservation council decisions** obtained which have been taken **for the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s** for the further investigations. (Please see Table 8)

Classification of conservation council decisions according to their content may be done with respect to different criteria. The **content of the conservation council documents** is composed of mainly two parts to be analyzed: **agenda topic** and **decision provision**. The agenda topic describes “**For which reason/demand the issue came to the agenda of the council?**”, and the decision provision describes “**What will be done related to this issue hereafter?**”.

In general; these two parts are related to the same subject like registration, cadastral operations, new building activities etc... But in some cases the subject of the decision provision can be different from that of the agenda topic. For example the agenda topic may be about an unauthorized intervention on a traditional residential building; then the council research about the topic and may decide to registration of the building, to stop the construction of the new building in that lot, to start the legal proceedings for the responsible bodies from these implementation.

The main **agenda topics** coming to the council are;

A1. Registration (*tescil*):

A2. Cadastral operations (*parsel uygulamaları*):

A3. New building activities (*yeni yapılaşma*):

A4. Conservation–repair interventions (*koruma-onarım müdahaleleri*)

A5. Demolition-transportation-precaution-danger (*yıkım-taşıma-tedbir-tehlike*)

A6. Street rehabilitation / environmental design etc. projects (*sokak sağlıklaştırma, çevre düzenleme vb. projeleri*)

A7. Preparation-implementation of conservation development plan (*koruma amaçlı imar planı hazırlanması-uygulamaları*)

A8. Interventions made without permission (*izinsiz uygulamalar*)

A9. Other

These topics include conservation activities at three scales: **building lot** (building lots of cultural assets and new buildings), **street/environment** and **urban site**. The topics of A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 are at building lot scale; and A6 is at street/environment scale; A7 is at urban site scale; and A8 may be at all three scales mentioned above. The description of the agenda topic generally is not given in detail in the decision documents. (Please see Table 9) The main subjects of decision provisions are similar to the agenda topics. The decision provision part includes more detailed descriptions in accordance to the subject discussed at the council.

The part of the decision provision is analyzed under 8 groups in the Analytic Research Report for the Revision of the Conservation Development Plan of Gaziantep (2009): the decisions related to site boundaries, registration of single buildings, building lots, street rehabilitation projects, new building demands, restoration projects, demolition and transportation, conservation development plan.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁴ EGE PLAN PLANLAMA LTD. ŞTİ, 2009, ibid, pp. 43-83.

Durukan set the first criteria as being cultural or natural property/ site/ new building; and set the second criteria as the phases of the process (determination-registration, plan-project, implementation and control). Moreover she defined the subgroups of these phases (decision themes), and developed a code system reflecting the variety of the decision provisions.¹⁹⁵

Table 9. Classification of the decision provisions

Scale/	Building Lot					Street-Environment	Site	
Category of Immovables	Cultural Properties				New Buildings		Street-Environment, Environmental Design etc. Projects	Site Preparation Implementation of Conservation Development Plan
Decision Provisions	(D1) Registration	(D4) Conservation-Repair Interventions	(D5) Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger	(D2) Cadastral Operations	(D3) New Building Activities	(D6) Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects		

The classification of Durukan is quite a successful format for analysis of all the decisions in the conservation field. On the other hand the scope of this master thesis is limited to the decisions for the conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s, and the decisions related urban and archaeological sites are excluded for the further analysis. Moreover the street rehabilitation projects and environmental design projects have become a very common conservation implementation type in the 2000s.

The aforementioned differences are taken into consideration and the classification of the decision provisions is set in a different way. The first criteria is defined as the scale of the topic, later the groups defined according to the main subjects. After that the decision coding system defined by Durukan is applied on the conservation council decisions, and the failures of this list are determined. In this way the decision coding system developed by adding new ones to and removing some of them from Durukan's list. At the end a new detailed decision coding system is obtained, which covers nearly all the possibilities of the decisions analyzed in the scope of this master thesis. (Please see Decision Code System in page 91)

The main **decision provisions** determined by the council are;

- D1.** Decisions Related to Registration of Single Buildings (*Tek Yapılara Yönelik Tescile İlişkin Kararlar*)
- D2.** Decisions Related to Cadastral Operations (*Parsellere Yönelik Kararlar*)
- D3.** Decisions Related to New Building Activities (*Yeni Yapılaşma Taleplerine İlişkin Kararlar*)
- D4.** Decisions Related to Conservation-Repair Interventions (*Koruma - Onarım Müdahalelerine İlişkin Kararlar*)
- D5.** Decisions Related to Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger (*Tedbir, Yıkım, Taşıma ve Tehlikeye İlişkin Kararlar*)
- D6.** Decisions Related to Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects (*Sokak Sağlıklılaştırma-Çevre Düzenleme Projelerine İlişkin Kararlar*)

¹⁹⁵ DURUKAN İ., 2004, ibid, pp. 112-151

D7. Decisions Related to Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan (Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Hazırlanması-Uygulamaları)

D8. Other (Diğer)

This decision coding system includes 12 decision provisions under the 1st subject (D1), 19 under 2nd (D2), 24 under 3rd (D3), 39 under 4th (D4), 20 under 5th (D5), 15 under 6th (D6) and 1 under 7th (D7) and 8th (D8); 130 decision provisions in total.

The “interventions made without permission” main subject (A8) of the agenda topic is eliminated in the decision provision list. Because after the discussions at the council related to this subject, they analyze and decide if it is a conservation-repair intervention (D4) or demolition-transportation-precaution-danger (D5) subject.

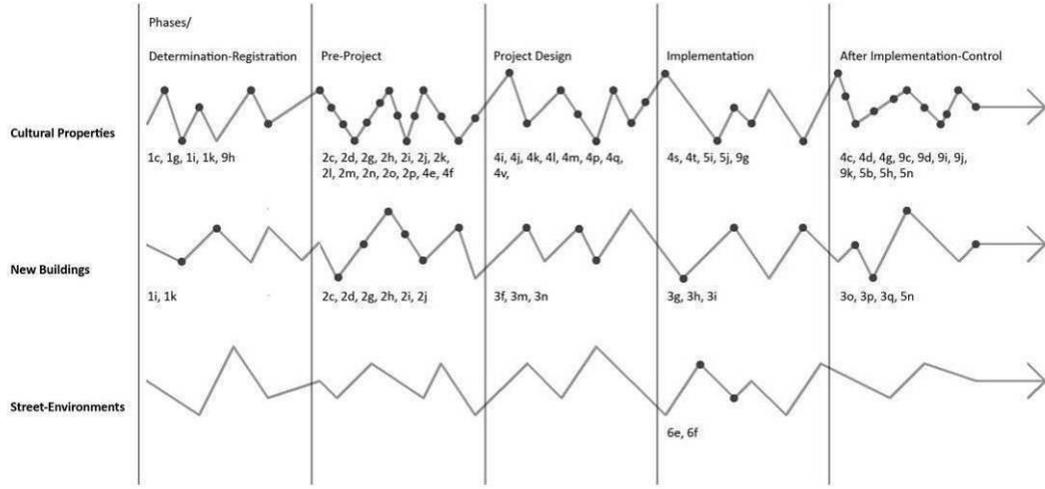


Figure 52. The important decision provisions indicating critical points of the urban conservation process.

The conservation process for cultural properties, new buildings and streets/environments have several phases like determination-registration, pre-project, project design, implementation, after implementation-control phases. 65 of the decision provisions mentioned above indicate important steps of these phases, and marked with blue color within the coding system. (Please see Figure 52 and Decision Code System in page 91)

Firstly the coding system for the agenda topics and decision provisions is applied on 1001 decisions (the decision taken in the 2000s for the conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep) by noting the codes for the two parts on the hard copies of the decision documents. (As depicted in Figure 55) Then these notes are transmitted to **excel database with their building block-lot** information. In this excel list, the codes are entered under the sections **for each decision**. (Please see Figure 53)

Secondly the database of the decisions are enriched with their spatial information. The information in the excel list is transmitted to the **Geographic Information System (GIS) Database** by entering the inputs **for the building lots**. (Please see Figure 54)

Decision Code System

Agenda Topic

- A1. Registration
- A2. Cadastral Operations
- A3. New Building Activities
- A4. Conservation – Repair Interventions
- A5. Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger
- A6. Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects
- A7. Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan
- A8. Interventions Made without Permission
- A9. Other

Decision Provision Codes

1. Decisions Related to Registration of Single Buildings

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
- c. [Registration](#)
- d. No need to register
- e. Upholding of registration status
- f. Change in the scope of registration
- g. [Abolition of registration status](#)
- h. Designation registration group
- i. [Designation protection area](#)
- j. Upholding of protection area status
- k. [Abolition of protection area status](#)
- l. Other

2. Decisions Related to Cadastral Operations

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
- c. [Annotation of title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#)
- d. [Removal of annotation from title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#)
- e. [Upholding annotation on title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#)
- f. Change of type
- g. [Ownership arrangements-affirmative](#)
- h. [Ownership arrangements-negative](#)
- i. [Expropriation-affirmative](#)
- j. [Expropriation- negative](#)
- k. [Leasing-affirmative](#)
- l. [Leasing- negative](#)
- m. [Allotment-affirmative](#)
- n. [Allotment- negative](#)
- o. [Property right operations-affirmative](#)
- p. [Property right operations- negative](#)
- q. Tree planting, cutting ... works
- r. Warning concerned administration
- s. Other

3. Decisions Related to New Building Activities

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
- c. Preliminary permission for new building activities/ Preparation of architectural design or repair projects for new buildings and submission of the projects to the council
- d. [Change of function-affirmative](#)
- e. [Change of function-negative](#)
- f. [Approval of new building architectural design project](#)
- g. [Approval for annex, floor addition, open area arrangements](#)
- h. [Demolition permit for existing building](#)
- i. [Reconstruction of existing building](#)
- j. Rejection of new building architectural design projects
- k. Approval of project revision
- l. Rejection of project revision
- m. [Approval of repair project](#)
- n. [Rejection of repair project](#)
- o. [Stopping construction , reversal of unauthorized actions](#)
- p. [Occupancy permit-affirmative](#)
- q. [Occupancy permit-negative](#)
- r. Change of project author
- s. Starting implementation after ...
- t. Implement under the control of the relevant administration
- u. Specification of the person responsible for the implementation
- v. To bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation
- w. Warning the concerned administration
- x. Other

4. Decisions Related to Conservation-Repair Interventions

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
- c. [Occupancy permit-affirmative](#)
- d. [Occupancy permit-negative](#)
- e. [Change of function-affirmative](#)
- f. [Change of function-negative](#)
- g. [Cancellation of current function](#)
- h. Change of project author
- i. [Approval of Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan](#)
- j. [Rejectionof Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan](#)
- k. [Approval of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects](#)

l. [Rejection of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects](#)

- m. [Approval of project revision](#)
- n. [Rejection of project revision](#)
- o. [Request for preparation/ implementation of reconstruction projects](#)
- p. [Approval of reconstruction project](#)
- q. [Rejection of reconstruction project](#)
- r. Preliminary permit for repair
- s. [Repair permission \(simple repair\)](#)
- t. [Repair permission \(material, structural... repairs\)](#)
- u. Repair permission-negative
- v. [Approval of repair project](#)
- w. [Rejection of repair projects](#)
- x. Permission for implementation
- y. Starting implementation after the completion of ... studies
- z. Stopping the intervention
- aa. Consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation
- bb. Excavation-Cleaning works
- cc. [Repairs made-affirmative](#)
- dd. [Repairs made-negative](#)
- ee. [Repair of damaged parts / maintenance](#)
- ff. [Preservation of the building by the concerned administration](#)
- gg. [Preparation of Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(applications for conservation intervention\)](#)
- hh. [Preparation of Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(on the subject of registration\)](#)
- ii. [Preparation of Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(on the subject of unauthorized action-danger\)](#)
- jj. [Reversal of unauthorized conservation interventions \(in cases where a project has been prepared/ application is made to the council for repair permission\)](#)
- kk. [Reversal of unauthorized actions](#)
- ll. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration
- mm.Specification of the person responsible for the implementations
- nn. To bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation
- oo. Warning the concerned administration
- pp. Warning the project author/property owner not to make unauthorized interventions
- qq. Other

5. Decisions Related to Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. [Preservation of existing building](#)

- c. Transportation works
- d. Cleaning works
- e. Excavation works
- f. Removal after documentation
- g. Not to intervene at this phase
- h. [To take necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner](#)
- i. [Demolition- dismantling permission-affirmative](#)
- j. [Demolition- dismantling permission-negative](#)
- k. Confirmation of building having been demolished
- l. Removal of the debris
- m. Classification of the debris
- n. [Starting legal proceeding](#)
- o. Follow up of the topic due to its being subjected to legal proceedings
- p. To give information to the council about the results of the process
- q. Implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration
- r. Implementation under the control of relevant administration
- s. Warning the concerned administration
- t. Other

6. Decisions Related to Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects

- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
- b. Preparation of a project
- c. Approval of preliminary projects
- d. Rejection of preliminary projects
- e. [Approval of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale](#)
- f. [Rejection of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale](#)
- g. Approval of revision projects
- h. Rejection of revision projects
- i. Repairs made-affirmative
- j. Repairs made-negative/ Reversal of unauthorized interventions
- k. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration
- l. Specification of the person responsible for the implementation
- m. To bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation
- n. Warning the relevant administration
- o. Other

7. Decisions Related to Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan (7a)

8. Other (8a)

No	karar tarih-no	council n	ilçe	district	sc	ada-parse	o	yapı/proje ismi	emi	karar g.	s.a./k	tescil	y.	grub
258	06.01.2000-3627	AKK	gm_sahinbey	te	y	1972(98)_7(3-6)	o	amerikan hastanesi	g2-g4	2h-9c-9j	sa	t	v-sev	hastane
259	28.02.2000-3656	AKK	gm_sahinbey	*	kip-ssp	*	*	(çekemoğlu çikmazı)	g7*	6b	-	*	*	*
259	28.02.2000-3658	AKK	gm_sahinbey	*	kip-ssp	*	*	noter sok.-eski sinema sok.	g7*	6b	sa	*	*	*
259	28.02.2000-3659	AKK	gm_sahinbey	te	y	98_3-6		amerikan hastanesi	g2	2a	sa	t	v-sev	* hastane
259	28.02.2000-3656	AKK	gm_sahinbey	ey	y	1090_29			g3	3j	sa-ka	-	o	
261	10.04.2000-3675	AKK	gm_sahinbey	ey	y	1090_29			g3	3f	sa-ka	-	o	
261	10.04.2000-3676	AKK	gm_sahinbey	ka	y	672_8	A39	millet han	g2	2a		t		han
261	10.04.2000-3677	AKK	gm_sahinbey	te	y	98_3-6	A91	amerikan hastanesi	g2	2g	sa	t	v-sev	hastane
264	30.05.2000-3763	AKK	gm_sahinbey		y	881_96(88-89)			g3	3a	ka	-		
267	02.08.2000-3844	AKK	gm_sahinbey	be	y	1073_4	11--12		g4	4e-4i-4l	t		2	
269	09.10.2000-3894	AKK	gm_sahinbey	ka	y	672_8	A39	millet han	g2	2a-2r	sa	t		han
269	09.10.2000-3895	AKK	gm_sahinbey	du	y	532(332)_67	73		g1	1a	sa	t		
269	09.10.2000-3896	AKK	gm_sahinbey		y	881_96-97			g2-g3	2h-3j	kip			

Figure 53. A view from the Excel program list, containing information related to the conservation council decisions

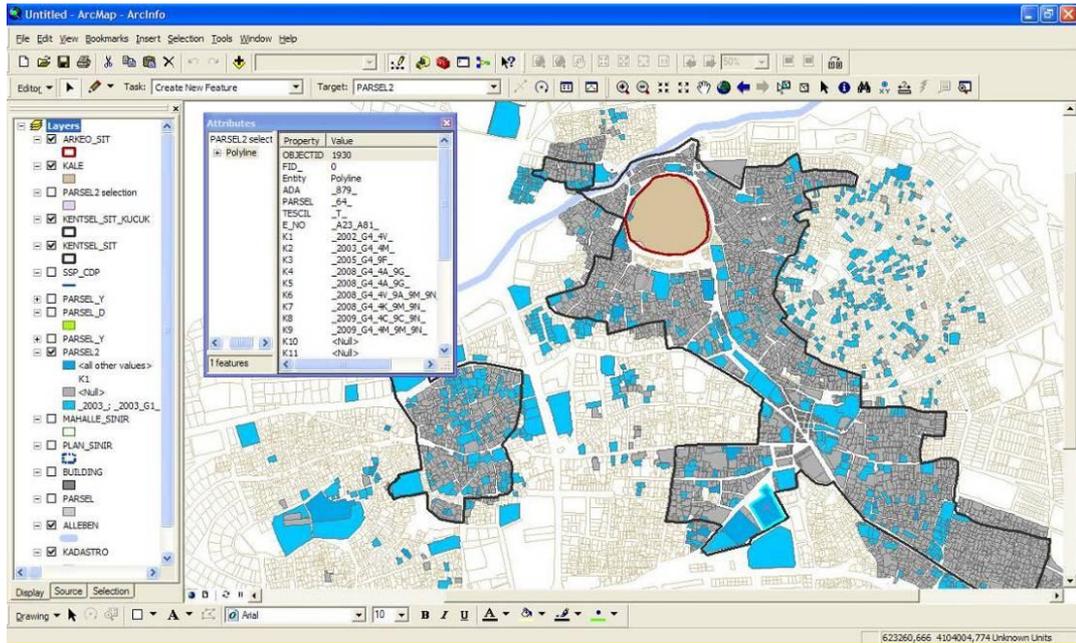


Figure 54. A view from the GIS program list, containing information related to the conservation council decisions

The information related to the decisions for conservation activities on street or environmental scale are transmitted to the excel database with the addresses, and transmitted to the GIS database by the shapes drawn at their locations. The entites gathered from the conservation council decisions are entered to the database obtained from Ege Planlama Ltd. Şti.

Thus two databases, which are excel and GIS databases, obtained for the analysis of the decisions in the scope of this study. The two databases can be used by different researches analyzing different themes of conservation related to the historic city of Gaziantep. The statistical information and mappings for various topics of the conservation activities will be obtained from these two databases. The analysis in the scope of this study will be done with the outputs of these

two databases in addition to the information gathered in the second chapter (Conservation Activities at the Historic City Center of Gaziantep in the 2000s).

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Adana Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 26.01.2000 - 258 Toplantı Yeri: ADANA
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 26.01.2000 - 3627

62 64

Gaziantep İli, Şahinbey İlçesi, Kentsel Sit Alanı, Tepebaşı Mahallesi, Mülkiyeti SEV Vakfına ait Kültür Varlığı 3 pafta, 98 ada, 3-6 parsellerde tevhid-yola terk ve yapıya ek ameliyathane binasına ilişkin, Gaziantep Amerikan Hastanesinin 20.01.2000 tarihli başvurusu ve eki Gaziantep Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğünün 18.01.2000 gün ve 150 sayılı, Şahinbey İlçe Belediyesi İmar Müdürlüğünün 19.01.2000 gün ve 12 sayılı yazısı, Gaziantep Valiliği İl Kültür Müdürlüğünün 22.12.1999 gün ve 2871 sayılı yazıları ve ekleri okundu, işlem dosyası ve projesi incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Gaziantep İli, Şahinbey İlçesi, Kentsel Sit Alanı, Tepebaşı Mahallesi, 3 pafta, 98 ada, 3-6 parsellerde yol terkinin yapılamayacağına, Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı bu bölümünde mevzii plan tadilatının hazırlanarak Kurulumuza sunulmasına, zemin kat kuba inşasına başlanmış ameliyathane projesinin kültür varlığı yapının daha önceki yıllarda yapılmış ek bölümüne bağlantılı olmasından dolayı uygun bulunduğu, bu alandaki tüm yapıların rölövesinin hazırlanması ve tüm kompleksin 1/500 ölçekli yerleşim nazım planının Kurulumuza getirilmesi gerektiğine, yapılacak her türlü inşai ve fiziki müdahale için Kurulumuzdan görüş alınmasının SEV Vakfı yönetimine hatırlatılmasına karar verildi.

2h 7 gj 9c

Tamer Gök
BAŞKAN
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Gülşün Tanyeli
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Yrd.Doç.Dr. GÜLSÜN TANYELİ

Erkin
Üye
Prof.Dr. ERTEN (Erkin)

Özgan
Üye
Prof.Dr. ÖZGAN (Ramazan)
Bulunmadı

Doğan
Üye
Y. Mimar DOĞAN (Erol)

İnci
Üye
ÇANLIOĞLU (İnci)
Şahinbey Belediye Temsilcisi

Osman
Üye
ÖZGAN (Osman)
Gaziantep Vakıflar Temsilcisi

Figure 55. Sample of conservation council decision document, on which decision codes are applied and marked.

Decision Code System with Result of the Analysis

Agenda Topic

- A1.** Registration (106, %9,9)
- A2.** Cadastral Operations (139, %12,9)
- A3.** New Building Activities (110, %10,2)
- A4.** Conservation – Repair Interventions (476, %44,3)
- A5.** Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger (113, %10,5)
- A6.** Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects (73, %6,8)
- A7.** Preparation - Implementation of Conservation Development Plan (80, %0)
- A8.** Interventions Made without Permission (44, %4,1)
- A9.** Other (14, %1,3)

Decision Provision Codes

- 1.** Decisions Related to Registration of Single Buildings (226, % 10,3)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (18, % 0,8)
 - b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution (0, % 0)
 - c. [Registration](#) (58, %2,6)
 - d. No need to register (8, %0,4)
 - e. Upholding of registration status (21, %1,0)
 - f. Change in the scope of registration (4, %0,2)
 - g. [Abolition of registration status](#) (9, %0,4)
 - h. Designating registration group (96, %4,4)
 - i. [Designation of protection area](#) (7, %0,3)
 - j. Upholding of protection area status (2, %0,1)
 - k. [Abolition of protection area status](#)(0, % 0)
 - l. Other (3, % 0,1)
- 2.** Decisions Related to Cadastral Operations (176, % 8,0)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (27, % 1,2)
 - b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution (9, % 0,4)
 - c. [Annotation to title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#) (8, % 0,4)
 - d. [Removal of annotation from title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#) (21, % 1,0)
 - e. [Upholding annotation on title deed \(registration, protection area, urban site\)](#) (15, % 0,7)
 - f. Change of type (6, % 0,3)
 - g. [Ownership arrangements-affirmative](#) (38, % 1,7)
 - h. [Ownership arrangements-negative](#) (6, % 0,3)
 - i. [Expropriation-affirmative](#) (24, % 1,1)
 - j. [Expropriation- negative](#) (1, % 0,0)
 - k. [Leasing-affirmative](#) (2, % 0,1)
 - l. [Leasing - negative](#) (0, % 0,0)
 - m. [Allotment-affirmative](#) (2, % 0,1)
 - n. [Allotment- negative](#) (0, % 0,0)
 - o. [Property right operations-affirmative](#) (9, % 0,4)

- p. [Property right operations- negative](#) (1, % 0,0)
- q. Tree planting, cutting ... works (1, % 0,0)
- r. Warning concerned administration (1, % 0,0)
- s. Other (5, % 0,2)
- 3.** Decisions Related to New Building Activities (207, % 9,5)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (6, % 0,3)
 - b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution (3, % 0,1)
 - c. Preliminary permission for new building activities/ Preparation of architectural design or repair projects for new buildings and submission of the projects to the council (6, % 0,3)
 - d. [Change of function-affirmative](#) (3, % 0,1)
 - e. [Change of function-negative](#) (4, % 0,2)
 - f. [Approval of new building architectural design project](#) (35, % 1,6)
 - g. [Approval for annex, floor addition, open area arrangements](#) (2, % 0,1)
 - h. [Demolition permit for existing building](#) (0, % 0)
 - i. [Reconstruction of existing building](#) (0, % 0)
 - j. Rejection of new building architectural design projects (23, % 1,1)
 - k. Approval of project revision (2, % 0,1)
 - l. Rejection of project revision (0, % 0)
 - m. [Approval of repair project](#) (14, % 0,6)
 - n. [Rejection of repair project](#) (6, % 0,3)
 - o. [Stopping construction , reversal of unauthorized actions](#) (6, % 0,3)
 - p. [Occupancy permit-affirmative](#) (3, % 0,1)
 - q. [Occupancy permit-negative](#) (0, % 0)
 - r. Change of project author (2, % 0,1)
 - s. Starting the implementation after ... (2, % 0,1)
 - t. Implement under the control of the relevant administration (3, % 0,1)
 - u. Specification of the person responsible for implementations (35, % 1,6)
 - v. To bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of implementation (48, % 2,2)
 - w. Warning the concerned administration (0, % 0)
 - x. Other (4, % 0,2)
- 4.** Decisions Related to Conservation-Repair Interventions (1199, % 54,8)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (24, % 1,1)
 - b. Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution (8, % 0,4)
 - c. [Occupancy permit-affirmative](#) (12, % 0,5)
 - d. [Occupancy permit-negative](#) (1, % 0,0)
 - e. [Change of function-affirmative](#) (58, % 2,6)
 - f. [Change of function-negative](#) (10, % 0,5)
 - g. [Cancellation of current function](#) (15, % 0,7)
 - h. Change of project author (2, % 0,1)

- i. [Approval of Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan](#) (52, % 2,4)
- j. [Rejection of Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan](#) (11, % 0,5)
- k. [Approval of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects](#) (124, % 5,7)
- l. [Rejection of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects](#) (56, % 2,6)
- m. [Approval of project revision](#) (19, % 0,9)
- n. [Rejection of project revision](#) (2, % 0,1)
- o. [Request for preparation/ implementation of reconstruction projects](#) (15, % 0,7)
- p. [Approval of reconstruction project](#) (3, % 0,1)
- q. [Rejection of reconstruction project](#) (1, % 0,0)
- r. Preliminary permit for repair (1, % 0,0)
- s. [Repair permission \(simple repair\)](#) (34, % 1,6)
- t. [Repair permission \(material, structural... repairs\)](#) (31, % 1,4)
- u. Repair permission-negative (17, % 0,8)
- v. [Approval of repair project](#) (45, % 2,1)
- w. Rejection of repair projects (16, % 0,7)
- x. Permission for implementation (0, % 0)
- y. Starting implementation after the completion of ... studies (17, % 0,8)
- z. Stopping the intervention (5, % 0,2)
- aa. Consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation (19, % 0,9)
- bb. Excavation-Cleaning works (7, % 0,3)
- cc. [Repairs made-affirmative](#) (31, % 0,4)
- dd. [Repairs made-negative](#) (1, % 0,0)
- ee. [Repair of damaged parts / maintenance](#) (7, % 0,3)
- ff. [Preservation of the building by the concerned administration](#) (5, % 0,2)
- gg. [Preparation of Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(applications for conservation intervention\)](#) (43, % 0,2)
- hh. [Preparation Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(on the subject of registration\)](#) (14, % 0,6)
- ii. [Preparation Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects \(on the subject of unauthorized action-danger\)](#) (48, % 2,2)
- jj. [Reversal of unauthorized conservation intervention \(in cases where a project has been prepared/ application is made to the council for repair permission\)](#) (17, % 0,8)
- kk. [Reversal of unauthorized actions](#) (21, % 1,0)
- ll. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration (72, % 3,3)
- mm. Specification of the person responsible for implementations (125, % 5,7)
- nn. To bringing photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation (192, % 8,8)
- oo. Warning the concerned administration (5, % 0,2)
- pp. Warning the project author/property owner not to make unauthorized interventions (11, % 0,5)
- qq. Other (2, % 0,1)

- 5.** Decisions Related to Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger (233, % 10,6)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (11, % 0,5)
 - b. [Preservation of existing building](#) (1, % 0,0)
 - c. Transportation works (0, % 0)
 - d. Cleaning works (2, % 0,1)
 - e. Excavation works (1, % 0,0)
 - f. Removal after documentation (0, % 0)
 - g. Not to intervene at this phase (5, % 0,2)
 - h. [Necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner](#) (60, % 2,7)
 - i. [Demolition- dismantling permission-affirmative](#) (49, % 2,2)
 - j. [Demolition- dismantling permission-negative](#) (6, % 0,3)
 - k. Confirmation of building having being demolished (5, % 0,2)
 - l. Removal of the debris (6, % 0,3)
 - m. Classification of the debris (4, % 0,2)
 - n. [Opening of legal proceeding](#) (4, % 0,2)
 - o. Follow up of the topic due to its being subjected to legal proceedings (7, % 0,3)
 - p. To give information to the council about the results of the process (26, % 1,2)
 - q. Implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration (21, % 1,0)
 - r. Implementation under the control of relevant administration (16, % 0,7)
 - s. Warning the concerned administration (6, % 0,3)
 - t. Other (3, % 0,1)
- 6.** Decisions Related to Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects (130, % 5,9)
 - a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) (4, % 0,2)
 - b. Preparation of a project
 - c. Approval of preliminary projects (4, % 0,2)
 - d. Rejection of preliminary projects (0, % 0)
 - e. [Approval of the conservation projects in street/environmental scale](#) (28, % 1,3)
 - f. [Rejection of the conservation projects in street/environmental scale](#) (19, % 0,9)
 - g. Approval of revision projects (8, % 0,4)
 - h. Rejection of revision projects (1, % 0,0)
 - i. Repairs made-affirmative (1, % 0,0)
 - j. Repairs made-negative/ Reversal of unauthorized interventions (2, % 0,1)
 - k. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration (0, % 0)
 - l. Specification of the person responsible for implementations (5, % 0,2)
 - m. To bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation (23, % 1,1)
 - n. Warning relevant administration (25, % 1,1)
 - o. Other (0, % 0)
- 7.** Decisions Related to Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan (7a) (80, % 0)
- 8.** Other (8a) (18, % 0,8)

3.2. Overview of the Conservation Councils and Conservation Council Decisions for the Historic City Center of Gaziantep since 1951

The Conservation Councils Responsible for Gaziantep since 1951

The decisions for conservation of cultural properties in Gaziantep have been taken by mainly four councils: GEEAYK (İstanbul and Ankara later), TKTVKYK, Adana (KTVKK and KTVKKBK later), Gaziantep (KTVKKBK and KVKBK later). The service periods of the councils, which were responsible for Gaziantep, and the number of decisions taken by them for Gaziantep are given below:

- 1951-1976 GEEAYK-İstanbul : 87
- 1976-1983 GEEAYK-Ankara : 42
- 1983-1988 TKTVKYK : 28
- 1988-2004 Adana KTVKK : 1000
- 2004-2009 Adana KTVKKBK : 777
- 2009-2011 Gaziantep KTVKKBK : 483
- 2011 Gaziantep KTVKKBK : 84¹⁹⁶

At the beginning of the 2000s, Council of Adana for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (Adana KTVKK) had been the responsible for the city of Gaziantep until 2004. This council was also responsible for the cities of Adana, Adıyaman, Hatay, İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Kilis and Osmaniye.

In 2004 the name of this council was changed to Regional Council of Adana for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (Adana KTVKKBK), and continued its responsibility for Gaziantep until 2009. In 2009 Regional Council of Gaziantep for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (Gaziantep KTVKKBK) was established, and became the responsible regional conservation council for Gaziantep and Kilis.

Lastly the responsibility of this council was limited to cultural assets (natural assets excluded) in 2011, and its name changed to Regional Council of Gaziantep for Conservation of Cultural Properties (Gaziantep KVKBK). This council continues to be the responsible regional conservation council for Gaziantep at the present.

Numerical Overview of the Decisions

Establishment of the Higher Council for Conservation is defined as the first comprehensive attempt in the field of conservation in Turkey by Madran.¹⁹⁷ In parallel to this development, the first conservation council decision for Gaziantep was taken in 1953. In 1950s, 1960s 1970s and 1980s only a few decisions were taken by the concerned conservation councils for Gaziantep. Then the number of the decisions started to increase in 1988 and 1989 when the boundaries of the urban site of the city were designated again and the registration list for the city was revised. The law no. 2863, released in 1983, was considered an attempt toward localization by Kurul and Güçhan Şahin.¹⁹⁸ Establishment of regional conservation council of Adana in 1988 was another

¹⁹⁶ The statistical information related to the conservation council decisions for Gaziantep before 2000 is obtained from DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, pp. 112-151

¹⁹⁷ MADRAN E., 2002., *ibid*, pp. 54-55.

¹⁹⁸ KURUL E., GÜÇHAN ŞAHİN N., 2009, *ibid*, p. 21

important factor for the increase of the number of the decisions. The changes in the Law No. 2863 and the other conservation legislation was put into force in 2004. Following its enactment, the number of the decisions increased significantly in 2005. The financial opportunities created by these changes activated the conservation field in Gaziantep in terms of conservation projects and council decisions only one year after they were released. Moreover the number of the decisions per year reached the highest value in 2010s. This reveals that the conservation process of the city started in the 2000s, and increasingly continues at the present. (Please see Table 10)

Table 10. The number of the conservation council decisions for Gaziantep.¹⁹⁹

		1960	2	1970	5	1980	8	1990	45	2000	77	2010	221
1951	-	1961	7	1971	3	1981	10	1991	39	2001	96	2011	231
1952	-	1962	6	1972	1	1982	8	1992	31	2002	94		
1953	2	1963	6	1973	4	1983	7	1993	40	2003	55		
1954	1	1964	4	1974	1	1984	5	1994	65	2004	84		
1955	-	1965	4	1975	3	1985	8	1995	70	2005	153		
1956	1	1966	7	1976	3	1986	12	1996	57	2006	143		
1957	4	1967	4	1977	5	1987	2	1997	29	2007	191		
1958	3	1968	6	1978	1	1988	62	1998	42	2008	187		
1959	3	1969	9	1979	2	1989	118	1999	39	2009	174		
Total number in 1950s:	14	Total number in 1960s:	55	Total number in 1970s:	28	Total number in 1980s:	240	Total number in 1990s:	457	Total number in the 2000s:	1254	Total number in 2010s:	452
Per year:	1.6	Per year:	5.5	Per year:	2.8	Per year:	24	Per year:	45.7	Per year:	125.4	Per year:	226
1900s										the 2000s			
										Total number in the 2000s:			
										1706			
										Per year:			
										142.2			

In total 1706 decisions were taken for conservation of cultural properties of Gaziantep in city scale by the 159 meetings of Adana and Gaziantep conservation councils since 2000. In this term 1248 decisions were related to the city center, whereas 1001 decisions were related to the historic city center of Gaziantep. Nearly 11 decisions were taken at city scale, 8 for city center and 6 for the historic city center per a meeting; in the 2000s.

As mentioned above the number of the decisions increased in the last decade. 2005 became another critical point for the increase of the decisions, owing to the developments in the conservation field in Turkey in 2004.

Table 11. Number of conservation council meetings held and decisions made for Gaziantep in the 2000s

Number of	meetings	decisions (in city scale)	decisions for city center	decisions for historic city center
2000	9	77	29	21
2001	10	96	76	42
2002	14	94	67	57

¹⁹⁹ The statistical information related to the conservation council decisions for Gaziantep before 2000 is obtained from DURUKAN İ., 2004, *ibid*, pp. 112-151

Table 121. (cont'd)

2003	9	55	49	38
2004	10	84	64	53
2005	12	153	127	112
2006	13	143	107	89
2007	13	191	146	109
2008	12	187	153	119
2009	14	174	128	102
2010	24	221	160	132
2011	19	231	142	127
the 2000s (total)	159	1706	1248	1001
Per year	13,25	142,17	104	83,42
Per a meeting	-	10,73	7,85	6,30

3.3. Outcomes of the Analysis of the Decisions through Their Content

In total 1077 agenda topic and 2232 decision provision were taken by the 1001 decision document in this period. The number of the agenda topic ranges between 1 and 3, and the number of the decision provision ranges between 1 and 12. The average of the agenda topics is 1,08 and decision provision is 2,23 for each decision document. (Please see Analysis in page 95)

3.3.1. The Agenda Topic of the Decisions

The topics of registration and cadastral operation spread to a large area at the site. These two topics contain the preliminary works/permissions of conservation projects and also new building activities. The large scale projects of the public authorities were also influential at these two topics appear on the agenda of the conservation council agenda so frequently.

The topic of conservation-repair interventions is the third largely seen agenda topic at the site. The conservation activities at the historic city center of Gaziantep are implemented on various parts of the urban site owing to the implementations of the public authorities at street and environment scales. These activities intensified around the street / environmental scale projects. On the other hand, the conservation activities were rarely observed in certain areas, which are far from the street / environmental scale projects and not having dense commercial activity. The conservation projects at street and environmental scale spread to a large area at the site and ensure the integrity at the site.

The new building demands mostly came from the areas having dense commercial activity. The topics of demolition-transportation-precaution-danger and interventions without permission spread to various areas of the site too. (Please see Figure 56, Figure 57, Figure 58, Figure 59, Figure 60, Figure 61 and Figure 62)

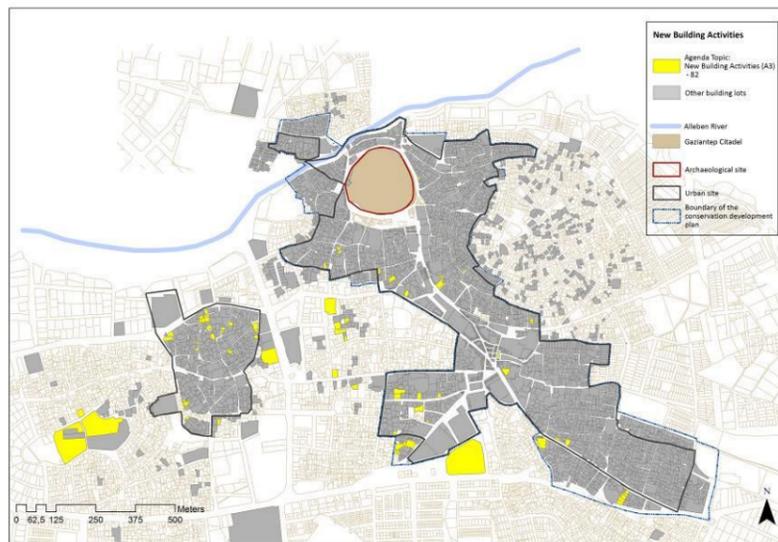
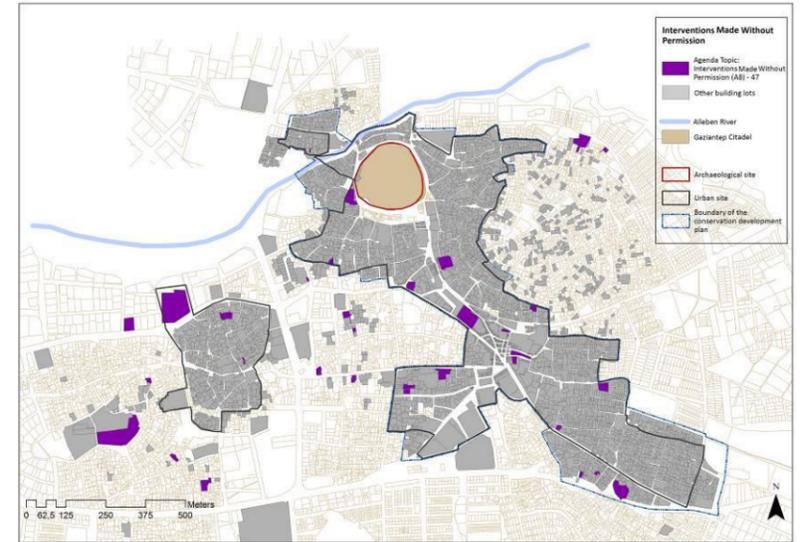
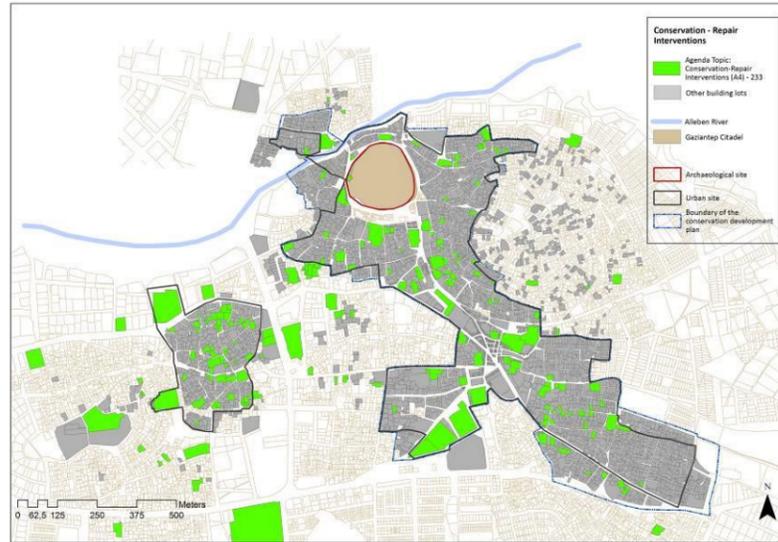
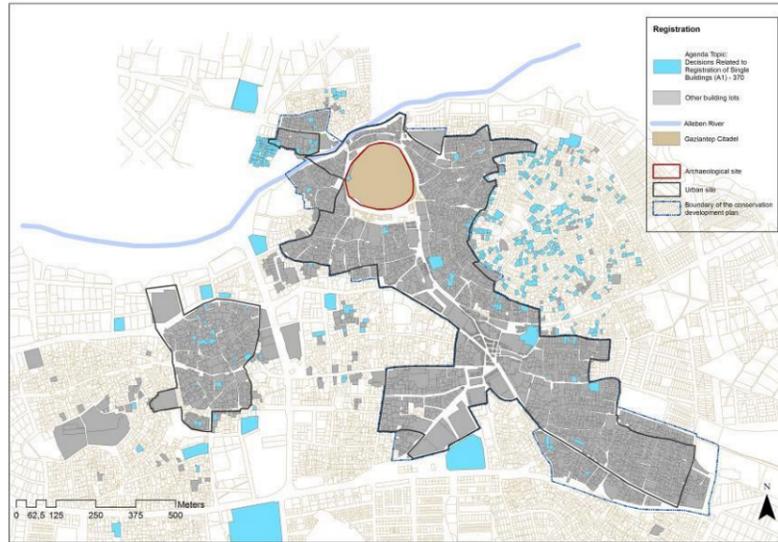


Figure 56. Building lots, agenda topic: registration (A1)

Figure 57. Building lots, agenda topic: cadastral operations (A2)

Figure 58. Building lots, agenda topic: new building activities (A3)

Figure 59. Building lots, agenda topic: conservation - repair interventions (A4)

Figure 60. Building lots, agenda topic: demolition, transportation, precaution and danger (A5)

Figure 61. Building lots, agenda topic: street rehabilitation, environmental design etc.. projects (A6)

Figure 62. Building lots, agenda topic: interventions made without permission (A8)

3.3.2. Decisions Related to Registration of Single Buildings

Totally 226 decision provision were taken related to registration of single buildings and they constitute 10,3 % of the all. The registration of cultural properties (1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g) and designating their registration groups (1h) are the most frequently used themes in the conservation council decision texts in this group.

The registration groups of many of the cultural properties were not designated when they were registered. Their groups are being designated by the council according to the principle decision No.660 of the high conservation council, whether they come to the agenda of the council.

In this term 66 subjects were interviewed with registration demand, and 58 of them were registered. Apart from these; 30 subjects were interviewed with abolition of registration status demand, 9 of them approved and 21 of the demands rejected.

In this period some of the traditional residential buildings were registered in Bey and Yaprak Districts and in some other parts of the historic city center. A church building was found during the road opening works at Bey District. Additionally some of the republican period buildings were registered, such as Rüştü Uzel Industry High School, Courthouse Building, Train Station Building, Old Commercial High School, Ersoylar Building, Göksel Apartment, Kavaklık Pavilion.

Another important development of this period is Şahinbey Municipality's attempts to implement an urban transformation project in Türktepe District. Although this part is out of the urban site, there are a lot of traditional residential buildings majority of which are unregistered. Moreover this district is located on a hill which is adjacent to Gaziantep Citadel, for this reason this district is significant for the silhouette of the citadel and historic city. The Chamber of Architects of Gaziantep undertook a site survey for determination of the cultural properties at Turktepe in 2010 and they proposed 235 traditional buildings to the council to be registered in 2010 throughout this study. But the council delayed evaluation of this subject for the preparation of the registration inventories. At the present the process of this topic is still continuing. (Please see **Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 64)

3.3.3. Decisions Related to Cadastral Operations

In total 176 decision provisions were taken related to cadastral operations and they are 8 % of the all. The most commonly determined themes are annotation of title deed (*tapuya şerh koyma*) for registration/protection area/urban site (2c, 2d, 2e), ownership arrangements (*mülkiyet düzenlemeleri*) (2g, 2h) and property right operations (*üst hakkı, kat irtifakı...*) (2i, 2j, 2k, 2l, 2m, 2n, 2o, 2p) in this group.

The conservation legislation limits the interventions to the registered cultural assets, and building activities at their protection area and in the urban site. These restrictions are being recorded in the title deeds. For this reason, the operation of enforcement or removal of annotation from title deed is a significant process for people demanding further interventions or building activities.

The ownership arrangements are mainly composed of the operations of *tevhid, ifraz, yola terk etc.*. The property right operations include various subtopics. Expropriation, leasing and allotment are the ones specifically defined in the decisions. In this term 25 subjects were interviewed with expropriation (*kamulaştırma*) demand, and 24 of them were approved by the council.

A number of public administrations expropriated some of the historical buildings and the other buildings at the vicinity of them. Some of the buildings are expropriated with the financial sources of the public administrations and some of them are denoted by the owners of the buildings to be used for social purposes such as St. Bedros Church, Emine Gögüş Cuisine Museum. The environmental design projects are facilitated by the expropriation operations namely the ones at the vicinity of the Şih Mosque, Şehitler Bath, Naip Bath. Moreover some of other cadastral operations have been facilitating to enable implementation of the conservation projects. (Please see Figure 65 and Figure 66)

3.3.4. Decisions Related to New Building Activities

Totally 207 decision provisions were taken related to new building activities and they constitute 9,5 % of all decisions. The forthcoming themes are new building architectural design projects (3f, 3j), repair projects (3m, 3n), specificfication of the person responsible for implementations (3u) and bringing a report to the council after completion of the implementation (3v) in this group.

The themes of specificfication of the person responsible for implementations and bringing a report to the council after completion of the implementation are the legal procedures defined by the principle decision No.660 of the high conservation council.

In this term 58 new building architectural design projects were brought up to the council and nearly 60 % of them were approved. Moreover 20 repair projects for the new buildings were brought up and 70 % of them were approved.

A lot of new building projects and new building repair projects were implemented at the historic city center of Gaziantep in this term. These projects are mostly implemented for commercial purposes. The old bazaar in between the two parts of the urban site contains a lot of commercial buildings. Moreover the roads designated below form the commercial and transportation axis of the city center. Additionally the fabric at the big part of the urban site and Bey District contain commercial facilities serving for the tourism theme of the city. The new building activities at the historic city center are implemented at these areas and axes. (Please see Figure 67, Figure 68 and Figure 69)

3.3.5. Decisions Related to Conservation-Repair Interventions

Totally 1199 decision provisions were taken related to conservation – repair interventions constituting 54,8 % of all decisions. The most commonly determined themes are documentation-restitution-restoration/restoration projects (4k, 4l), repair permissions for interventions-projects (4r, 4s, 4t, 4u, 4v, 4w), implementations (4x, 4y, 4z, 9a, 9c, 9d, 9j, 9k), to prepare project/precautions (9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9l, 9m, 9n) in this group.

In this term 180 restoration projects were brought up to the attention of the council and 124 of them were approved. The projects for substantial (*esaslı*) repair may typically come to the council together, 180 of them were raised this way and 63 them were raised with their preliminary projects.

Totally 144 decision provisions were determined with the theme of repair permissions. They are mainly within 6 different specific themes varying according to the type of repair.

Totally 100 decision provisions were determined with the theme of implementation phase. They vary according to the issue encountered during the implementations, evaluating the interventions after they implemented and reversal of unauthorized intervention.

Totally 506 decision provisions were determined with the theme of to prepare project / precautions. Many of the repair permission come to the council without a project and the council reminds to bring projects for these interventions. These themes form a large amount of the decision provisions and vary according to the subject they came to the council. The council also determined reversal of some of the interventions implemented. Moreover the councils determine precautions to ensure conservation of cultural properties. They also remind some of the legal procedure defined by the principle decision of the high conservation council such as specification of the person responsible for implementations and bringing a report to the council after completion of the implementation.

The restoration project which is obliged to implement substantial repair for cultural properties approved by the conservation council with the two other projects: documentation and restitution projects. In some cases, the three projects came to the agenda of the council together. In some cases, they may be brought up separately. The restoration project is the last phase of the process before the implementations. The buildings, restoration projects approved, are largely at Bey District and around the Cultural Route Axis. These buildings comprise both monumental buildings and civil architecture examples.

The repair demands come to the agenda of the council in different ways. There are two repair types defined in the legislation: superficial (*basit onarım*) and substantial repair (*esaslı onarım*). The substantial repair is the type requiring projects to be approved. Practically there are four repair types according to the conservation council decisions examined in the scope of this master thesis: restoration projects, repair projects, simple repair permissions and material/structural repair permissions. Additionally, in some cases the topic is raised for the attention of the council and they decide/want the damaged parts of the buildings to be repaired by their owners. These various repair permissions are scattered to a large area of the historic city center of Gaziantep. Different from the restoration projects, repair projects are mostly being implemented to overcome the problems of the cultural properties to be used for the same function.

In this term, a lot of change of function of cultural properties demand came to the agenda of the conservation council and the council approved many of them. The public administrations operate their expropriation works through approval of the conservation council as indicated in the 15th article of the Law No.2863. The council approved these expropriation operations of these buildings to be used for social and cultural purposes. In this way it was possible to implement museum, cultural house, social house etc. projects. Moreover in this term many of the cultural properties were transformed for commercial functions. Many boutique hotel, cafe, restaurant facilities were implemented in this way. The buildings that changed function are generally located at Bey District and at the vicinity of the citadel. (Please see Figure 70, Figure 71, Figure 72 and Figure 73)

3.3.6. Decisions Related to Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger

Totally 233 decision provision were taken related to demolition, transportation, precaution and danger, constituting 10,6 % of all. The most common themes are necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration/property owner (5h) and demolition-dismantling permissions-affirmative (5i) in this group.

The cultural properties may have very significant problems in time, and the owners of the cultural properties and also others may inform the conservation councils on this situation. The councils evaluate these issues, give permission to the implementations for demolition-dismantling or decide to take precautions to prevent demolition of them. In addition to the cultural properties, many of the new buildings came to the agenda of the council with this demand.

Cultural properties from different parts of the historic city center encountered various problems. The problems of these buildings differ. Some of them are very soon to collapse and some of them have partially problems. (Please see Figure 74 and Figure 75)

3.3.7. Decisions Related to Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects

Totally 130 decision provision were taken related to street rehabilitation, environmental design etc. projects, constituting 5,9 % of all. The most common themes are approval/rejection of conservation projects (6e-6f) and the procedure of them (6m-6n) in this group. In similar to the restoration projects, the preliminary projects for street rehabilitation projects (documentation and/or restitution projects) may come to the council at first. But the implementation phase starts with the approval of the conservation implementation projects. The environmental design project notion is used for the projects covering a large area such as environmental design projects around the Citadel and Şih Mosque; and also used for the building lot scale projects such as environmental design projects of Eyüpoğlu Mosque and M. Nuri Paşa Mosque. Moreover decision provision of to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementations is a frequently decided theme in relation to the approval of the projects. These projects were implemented by the public authorities and for this reason the council took the decision provision of warning the relevant administration due to the deficiencies of the implementations. (Please see Figure 76 and Figure 77)

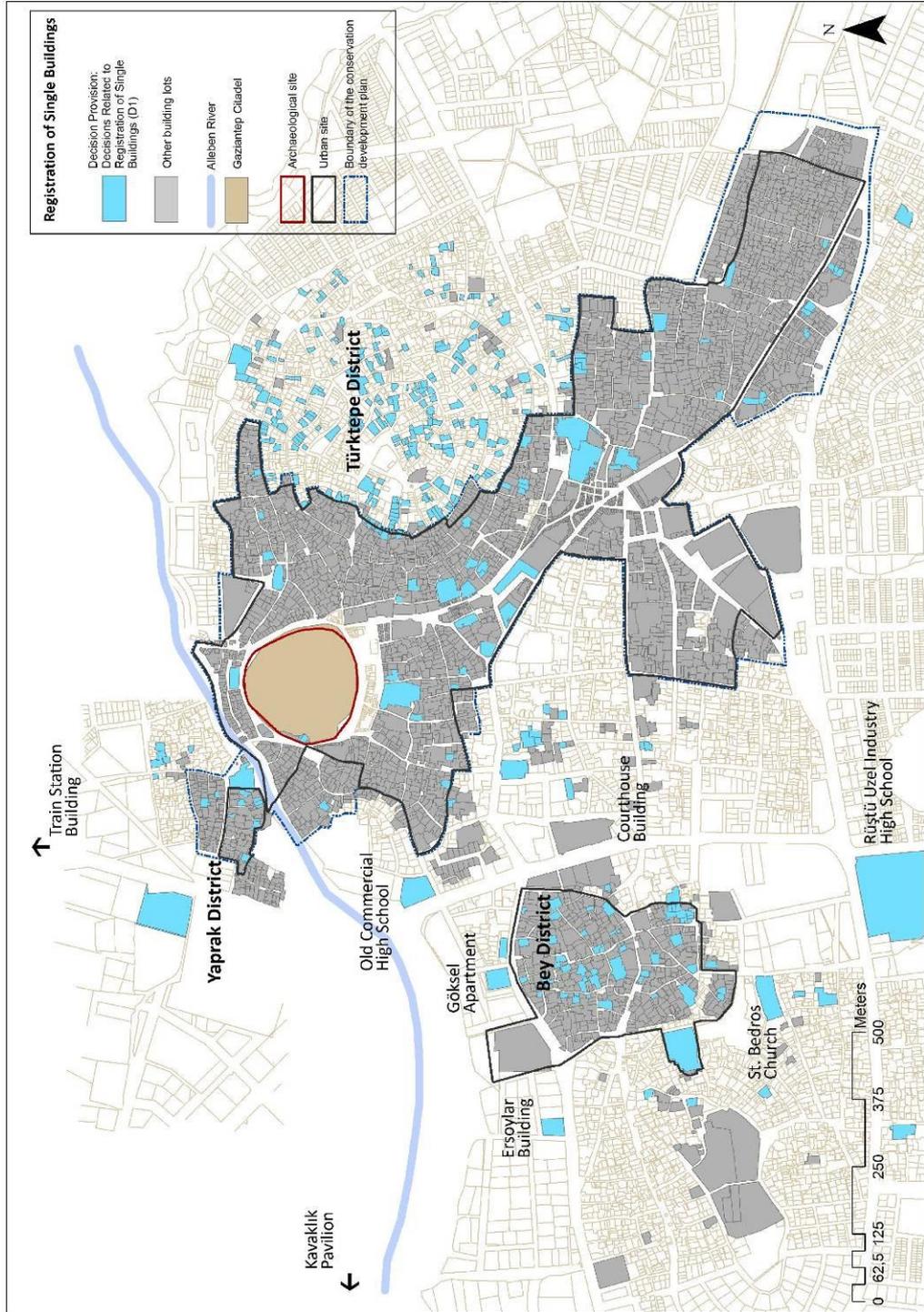


Figure 63. Building lots, decision provision: registration of single buildings (D1)

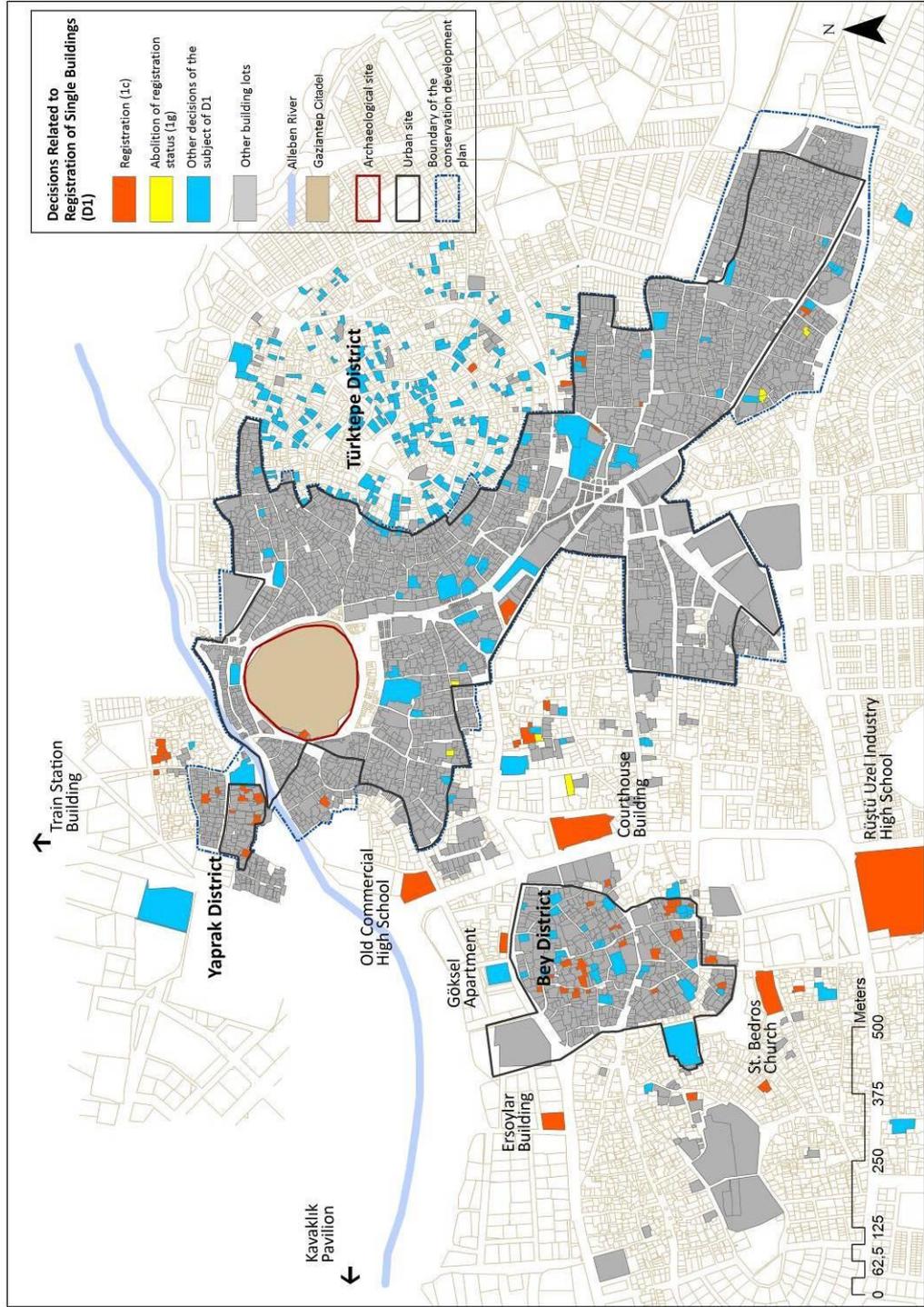


Figure 64. Building lots, decision provision: registration (1c), abolition of registration status (1g) and other decisions of D1

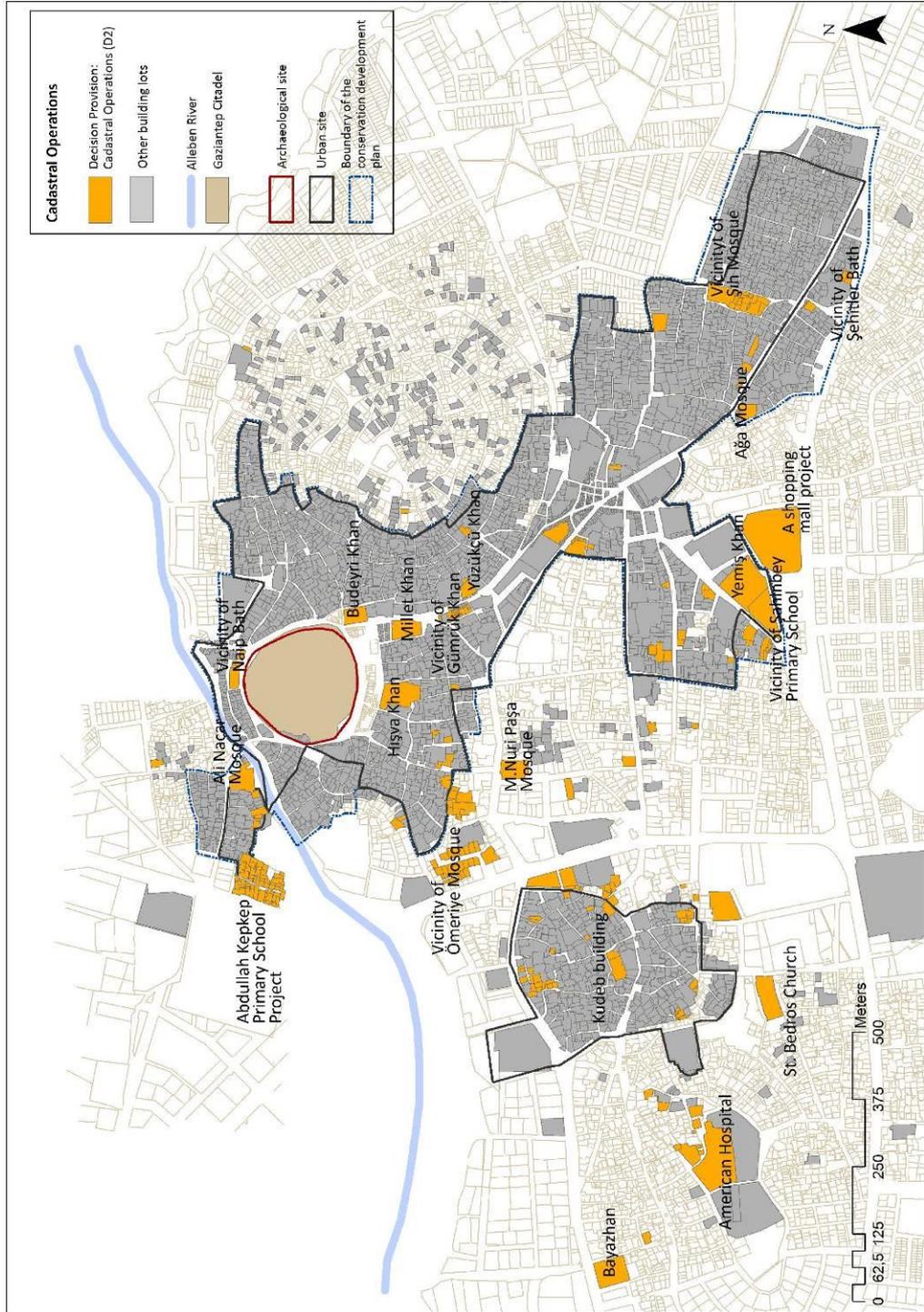


Figure 65. Building lots, decision provision: cadastral operations (D2)

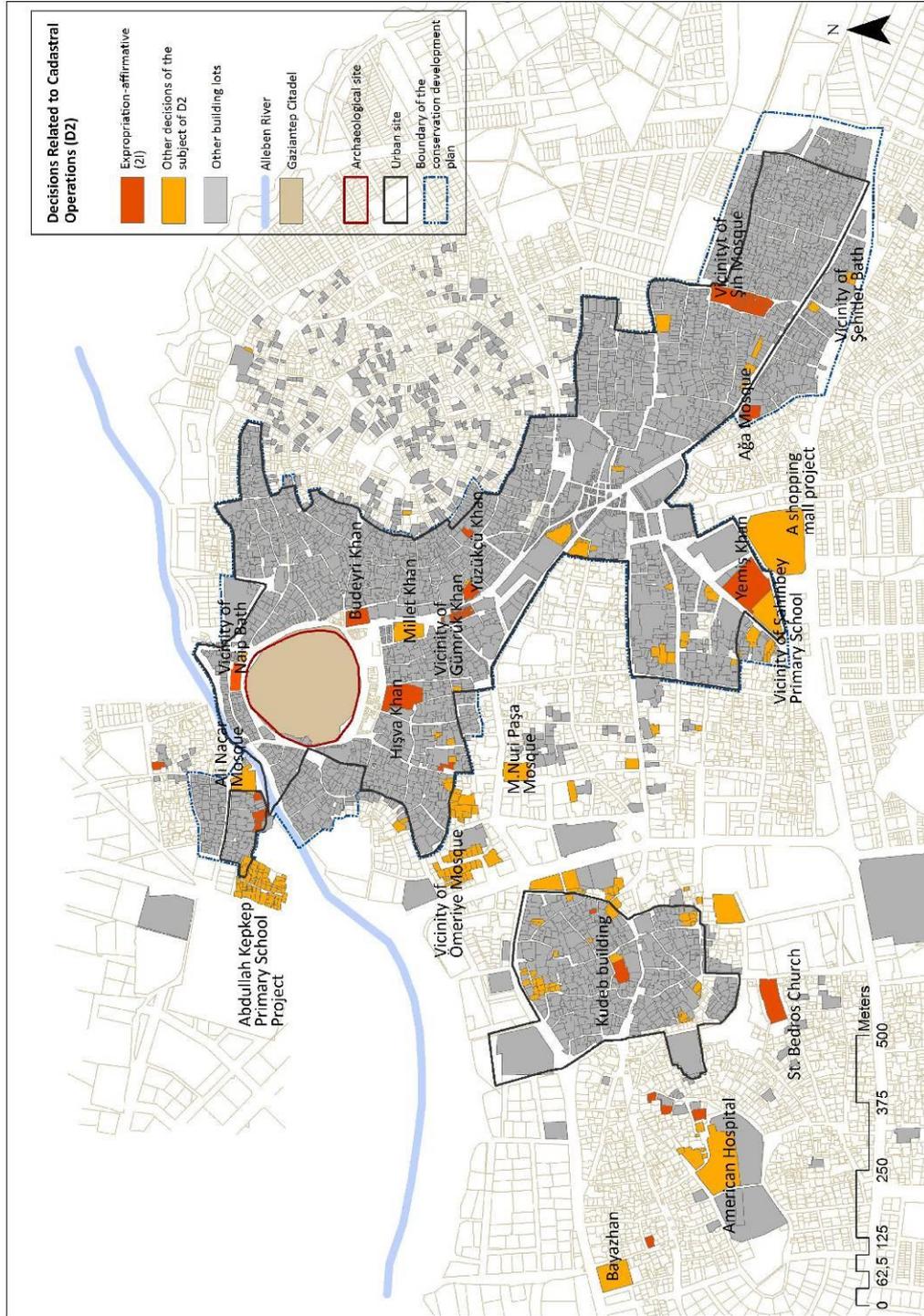


Figure 66. Building lots, decision provision: expropriation-affirmative (2i) and other decisions of D2

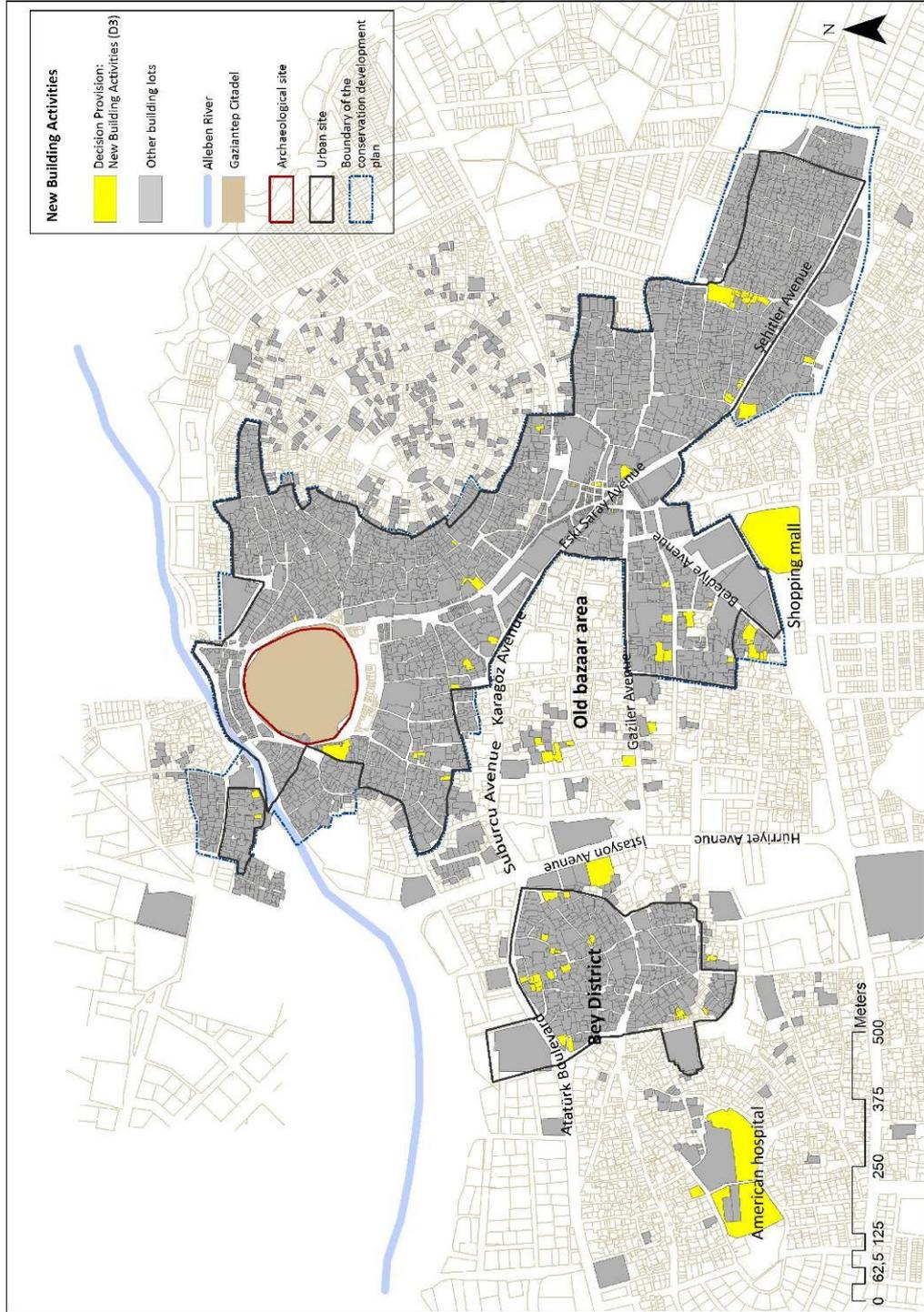


Figure 67. Building lots, decision provision: new building activities (D3)

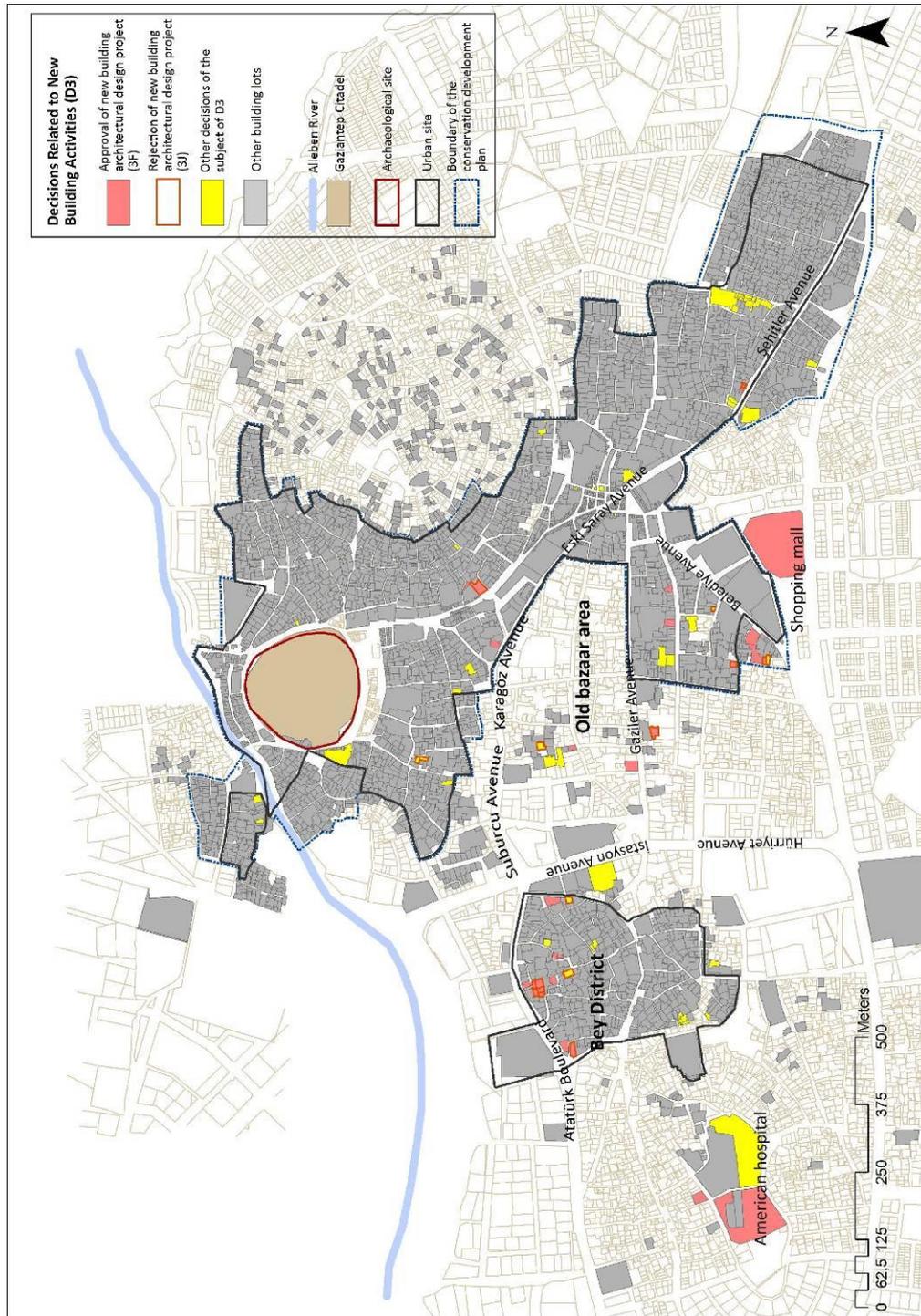


Figure 68. Building lots, decision provision: approval of new building architectural design projects (3f), rejection of new building architectural design projects (3j) and other decisions of D3

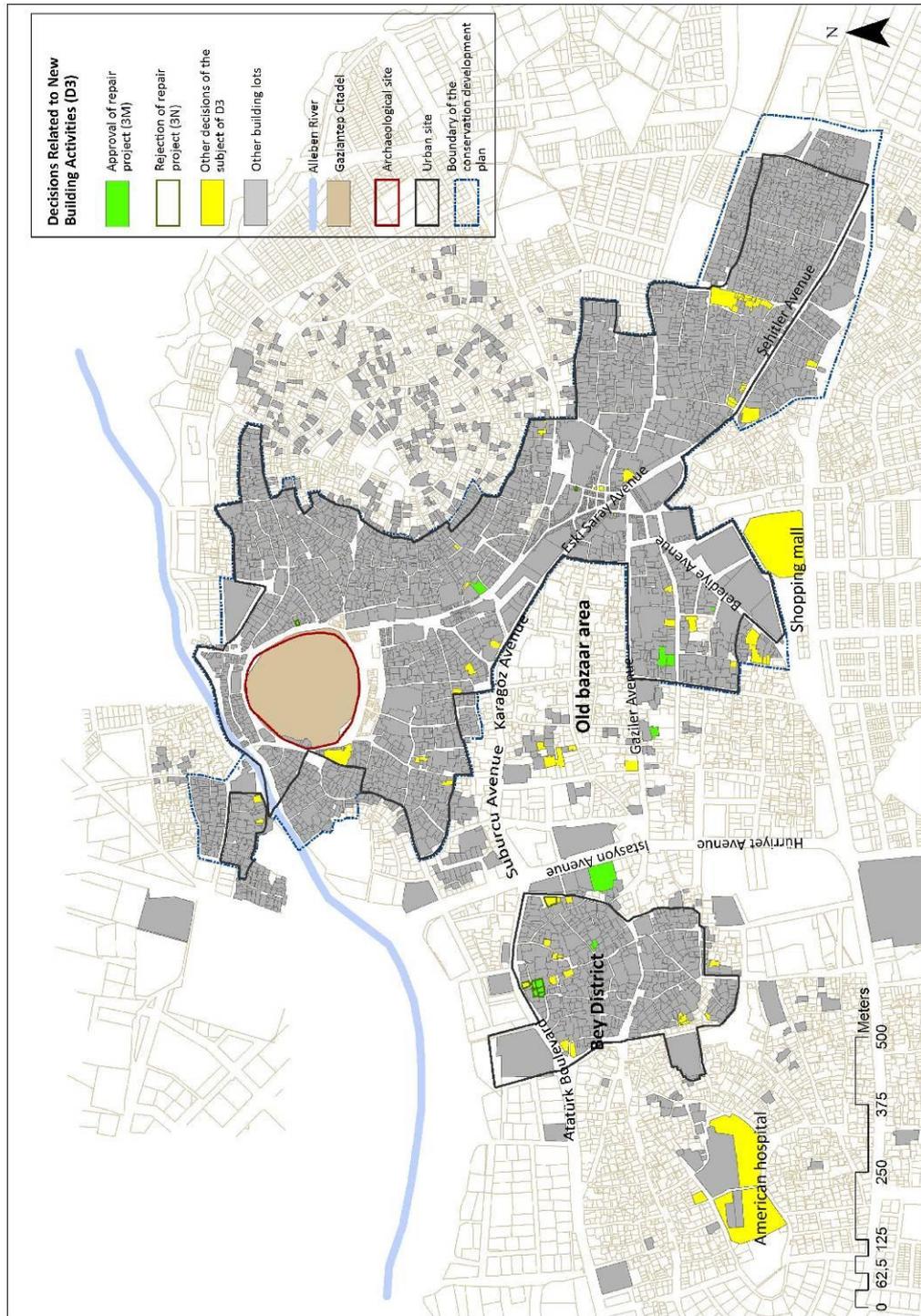


Figure 69. Building lots, decision provision: approval of repair project (3m), rejection of repair project (3n) and other decisions of D3

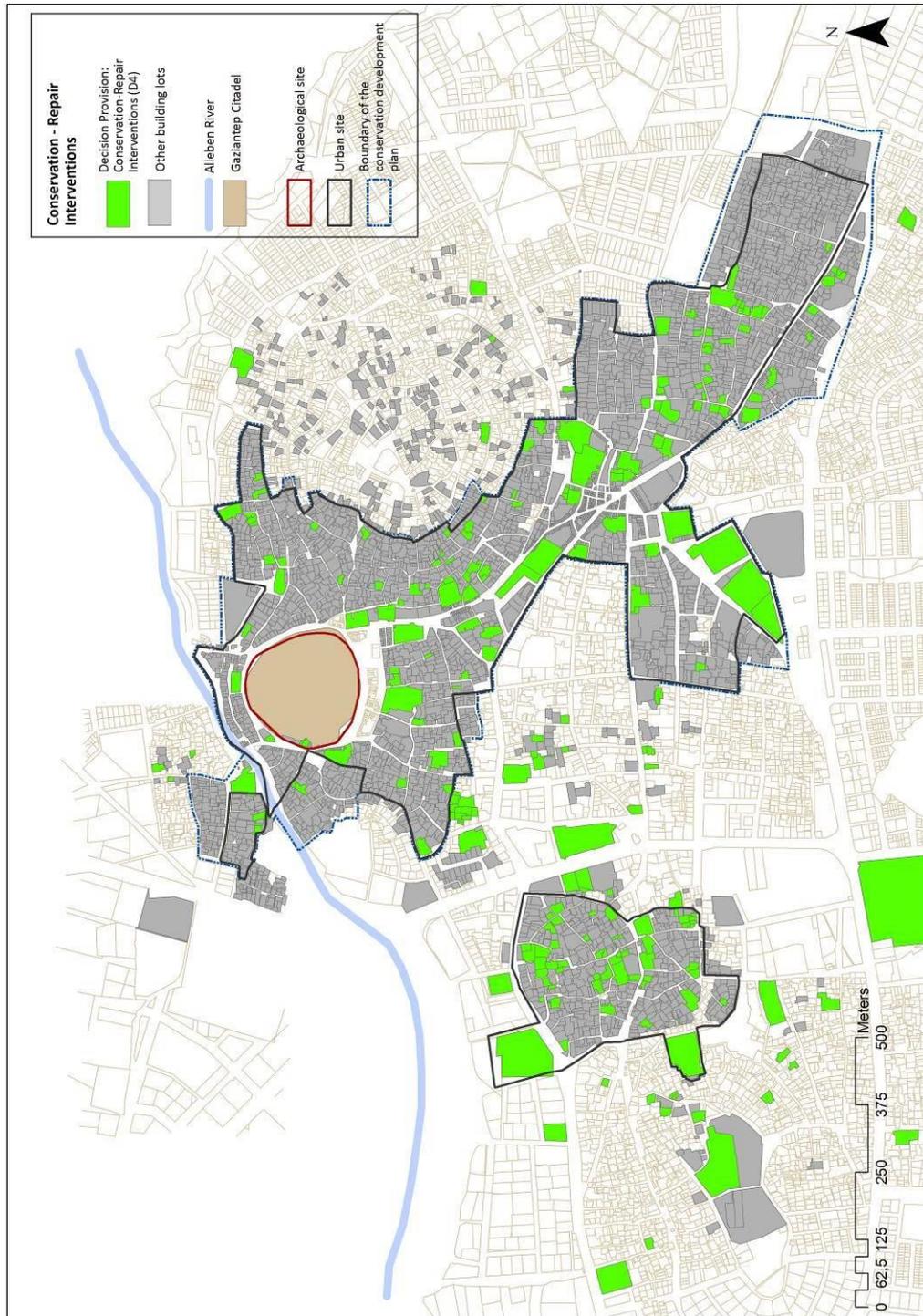


Figure 70. Building lots, decision provision: conservation-repair interventions (D4)

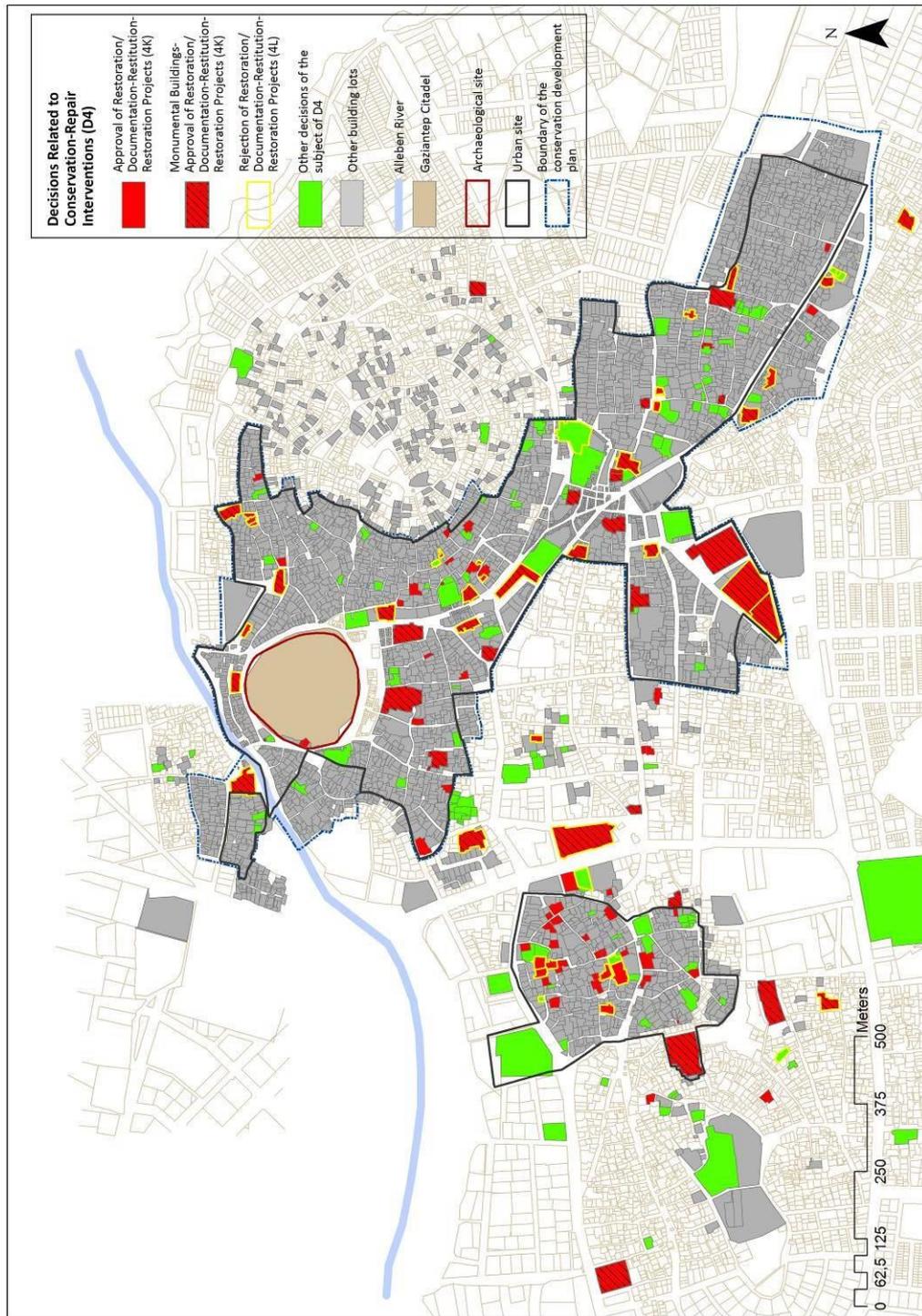


Figure 71. Building lots, decision provision: approval of restoration projects/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects (4k), rejection of restoration projects/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects (4I) and other decisions of D4

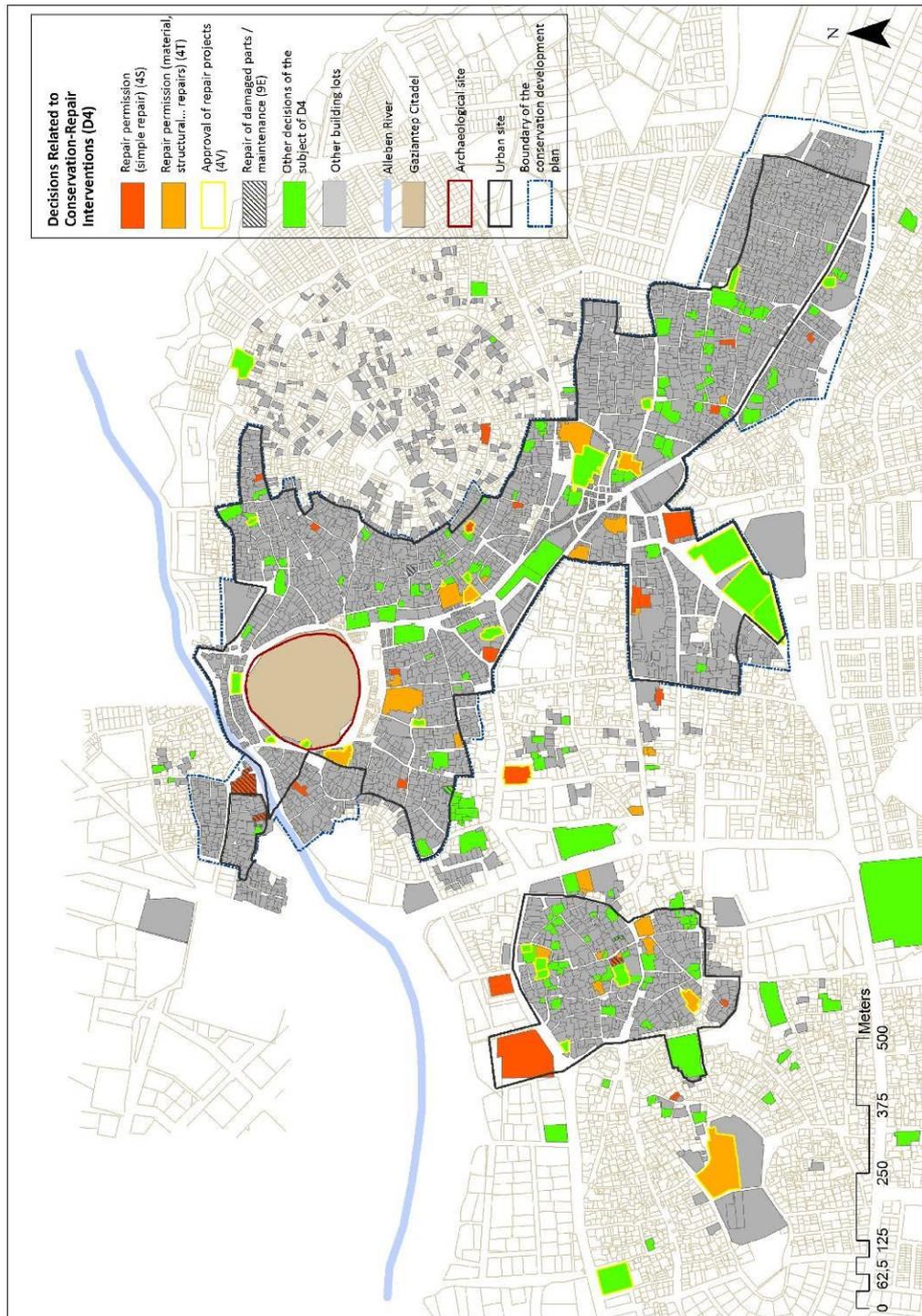


Figure 72. Building lots, decision provision: repair permission (simple repair) (4s), repair permission (material, structural... repairs) (4t), approval of repair projects (4v), repair of damaged parts / maintenance (9e) and other decisions of D4

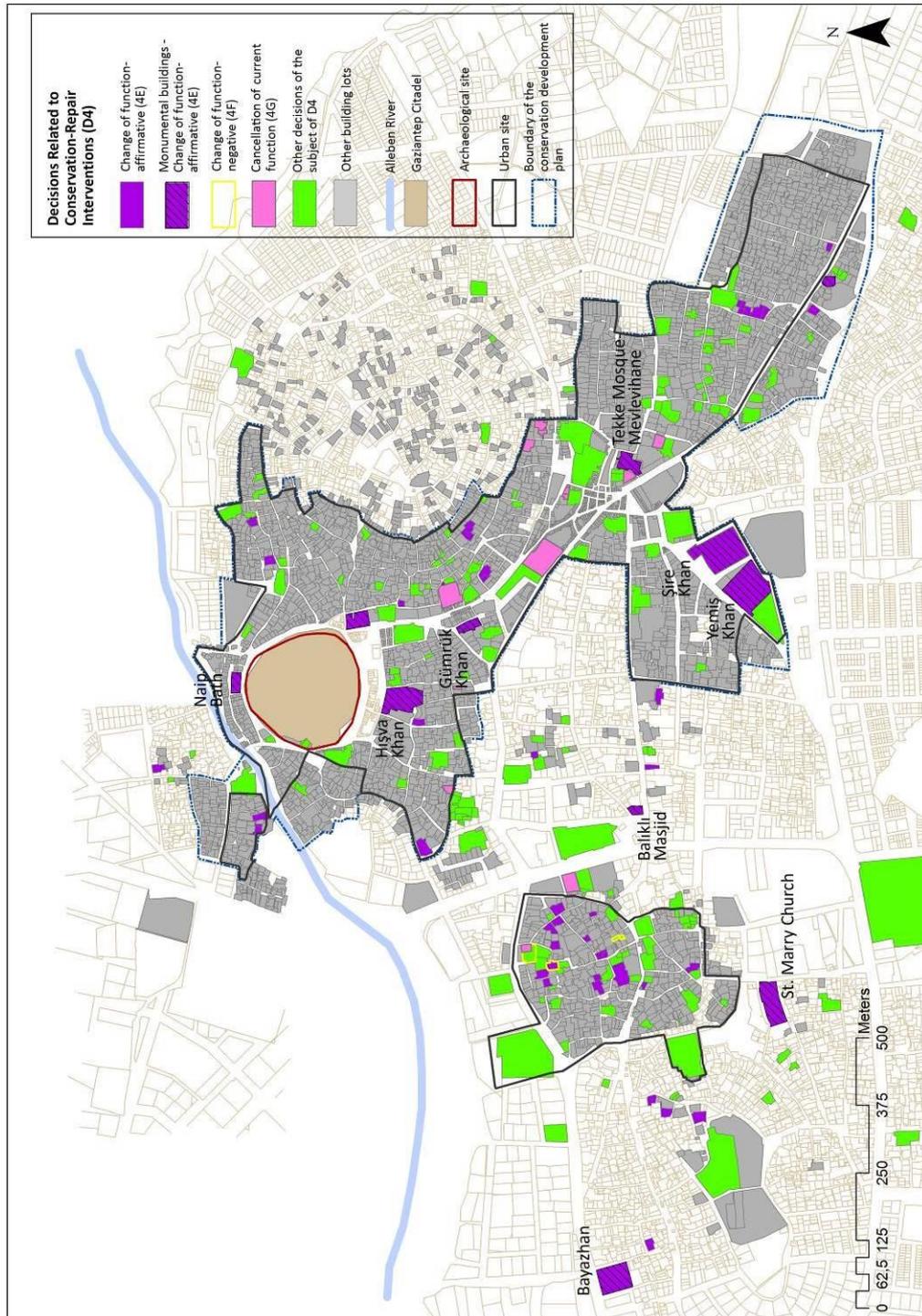


Figure 73. Building lots, decision provision: change of function-affirmative (4e), change of function-negative (4f), cancellation of current function (4g) and other decisions of D4

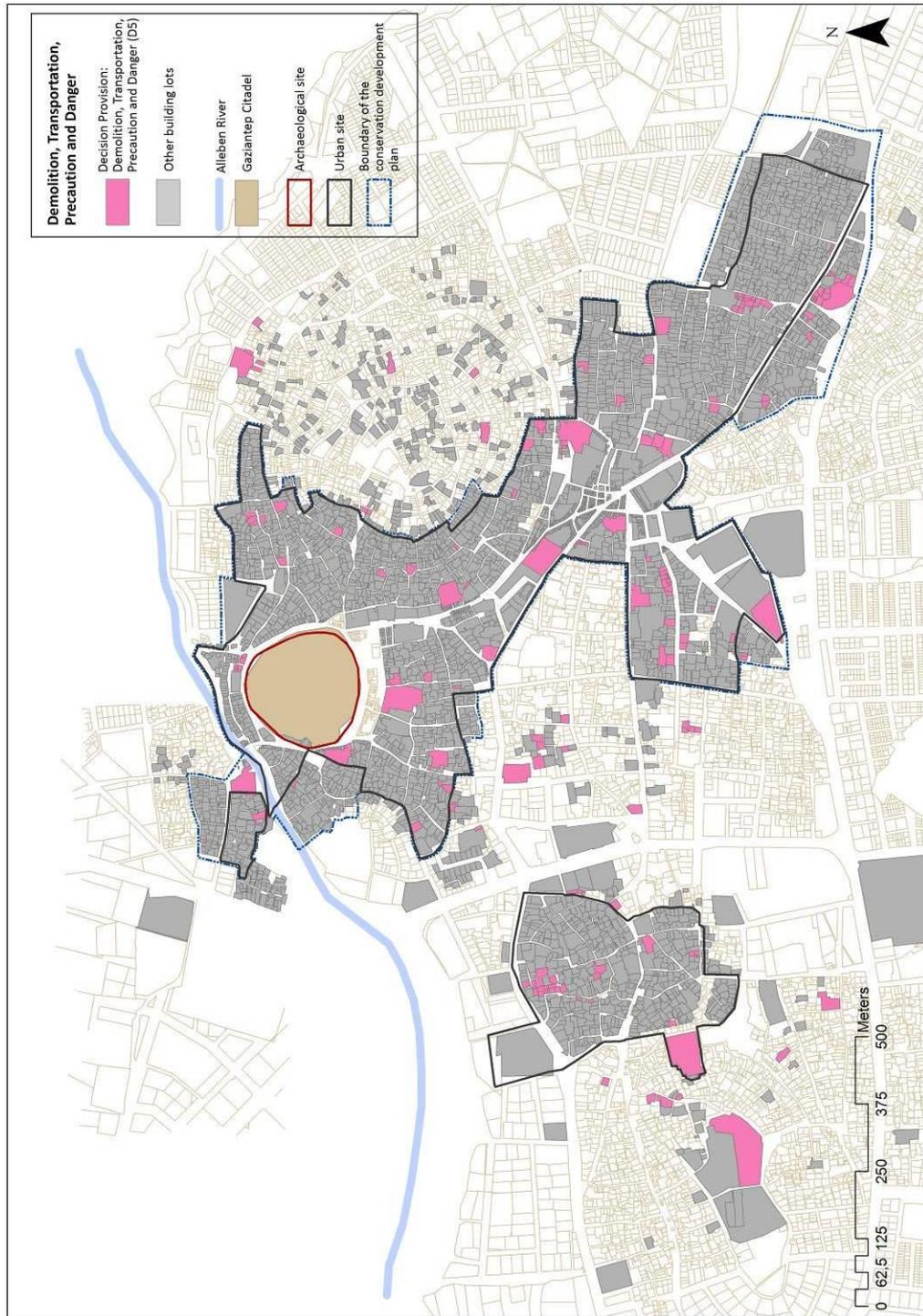


Figure 74. Building lots, decision provision: demolition-transportation, precaution and danger (D5)

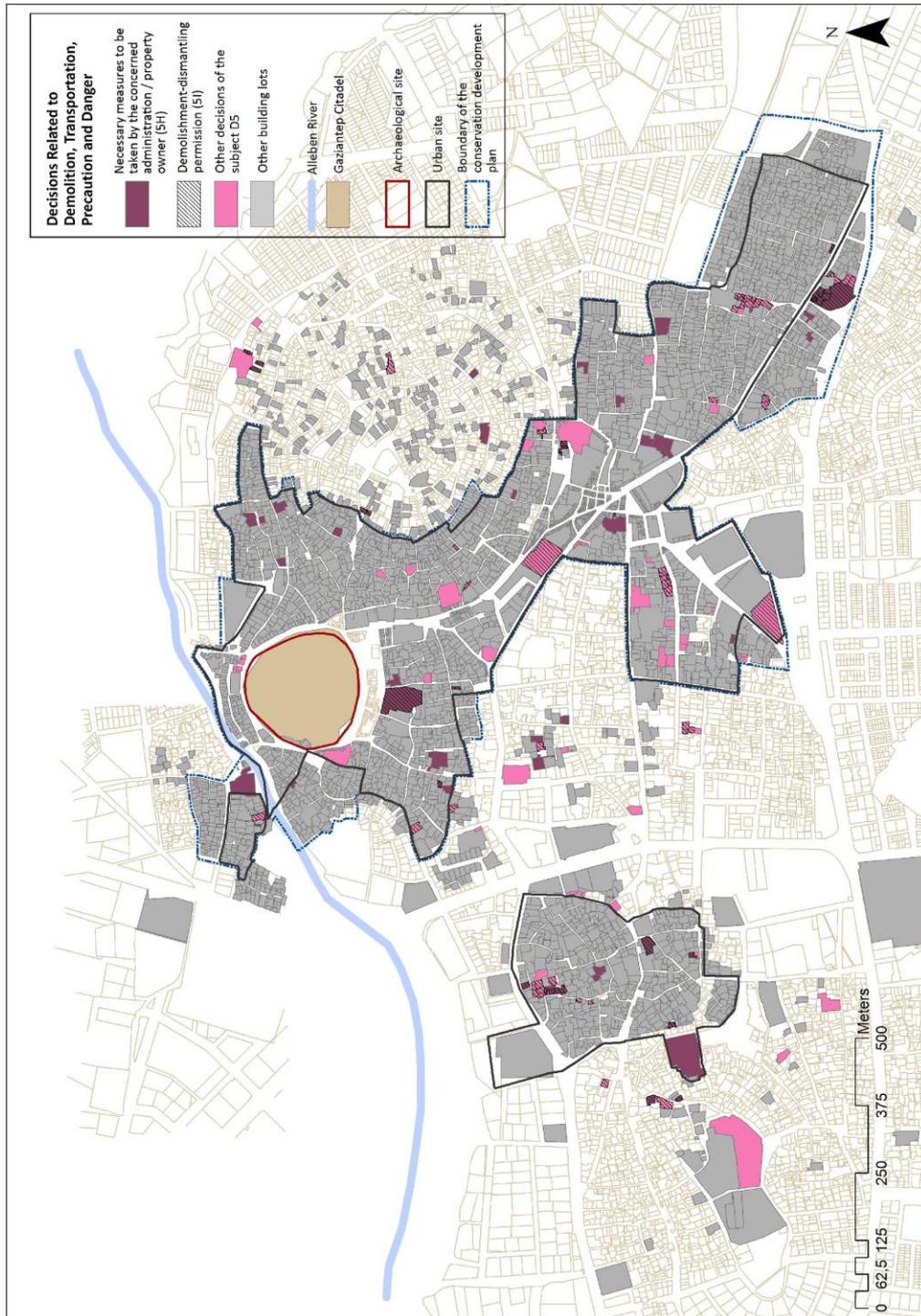


Figure 75. Building lots, decision provision: necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration/ property owner (5h), demolition-dismantling permissions (5i) and other decisions of D5

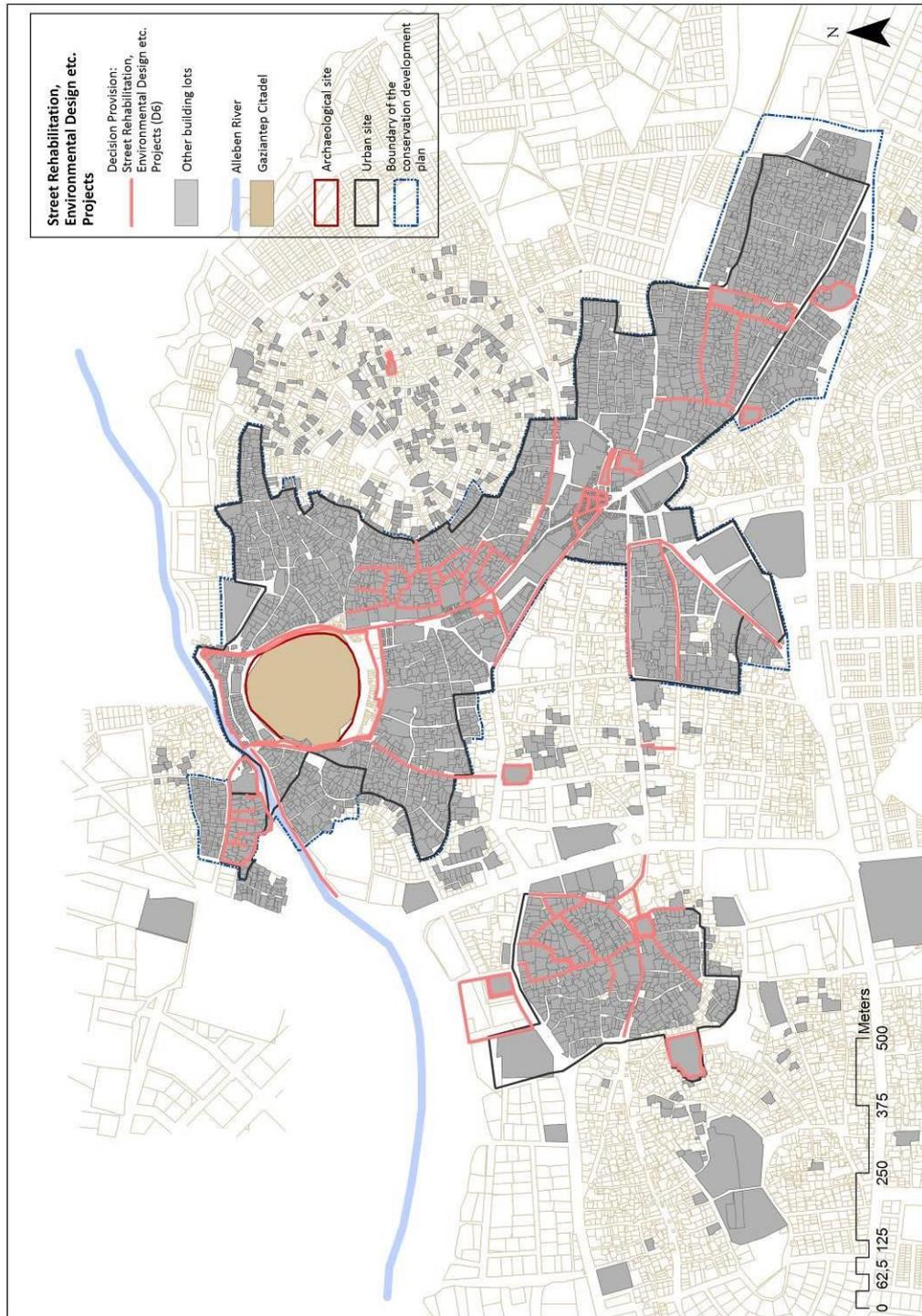


Figure 76. Building lots, decision provision: street rehabilitation, environmental design and similar environmental projects (D6)

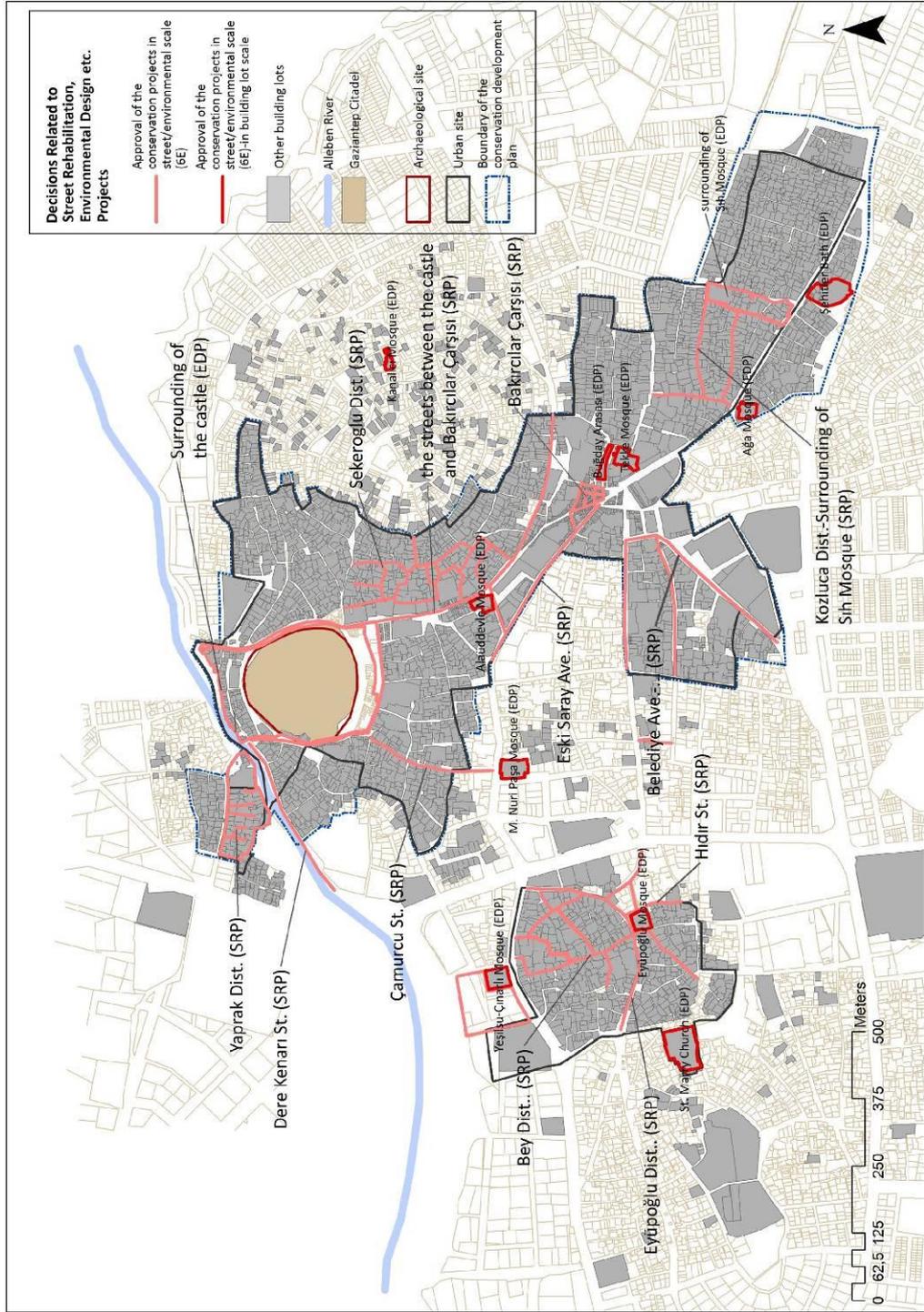


Figure 77. Building lots, decision provision: approval of conservation projects at street/ environmental scales (6e) and other decisions of D6

3.3.8. Decisions Related to Preparation-Implementation of the Conservation Development Plan

There are totally 80 conservation council decisions for the urban and archaeological sites. However within the scope of this thesis these decisions excluded from the analysis.

3.3.9. Other

The council took some exceptional decision provisions related to the functioning of the council like election of the head of the council. There are 18 decision provision decided by the council in this period, and they constitute 0,8 % of all.

3.4. Analysis of the Conservation Process of the Building Lots, Most Frequently Discussed by the Conservation Councils

Totally 1001 conservation council decisions were taken for 883 building lot at the historic city center of Gaziantep in the 2000s. Many of the decisions contain provisions for more than one building lot and for many of the building lots more 1 conservation council decision were taken in this period. At most 16 conservation council decisions were taken for each building lots. The **number of the building lots at least how many conservation council decisions taken** is given below:

Number of the building lots ,	1 <= conservation council decisions taken for	: 883	
	2 <=	: 340	
	3 <=	: 163	
	4 <=	: 113	
	5 <=	: 81	
	6 <=	: 50	
	7 <=	: 31	
	8 <=	: 23	
	<hr/>		
	9 <=	: 16	
	10 <=	: 10	
	11 <=	: 8	
	12 <=	: 5	
	13 <=	: 2	
	14 <=	: 1	
	15 <=	: 1	
16 <=	: 1		

In this part, the building lots most frequently interviewed by the conservation council will be studied in detail. The 23 building lots, for which at least 8 conservation council decisions taken, will be studied by documenting decision codes of them. (Please see Figure 78) After documenting their decision codes, the developments of each building will be written briefly.

3.4.1. Documentation of Decision Codes of the Most Frequently Discussed Buildings

The decision codes for these buildings are obtained from the GIS program. (Please see the decision codes from GIS in APENDIX-B)SAMPLES OF DECISION CODES FROM GIS The developments related to conservation in particular to each cultural asset could be obtained with the help of these decision codes.

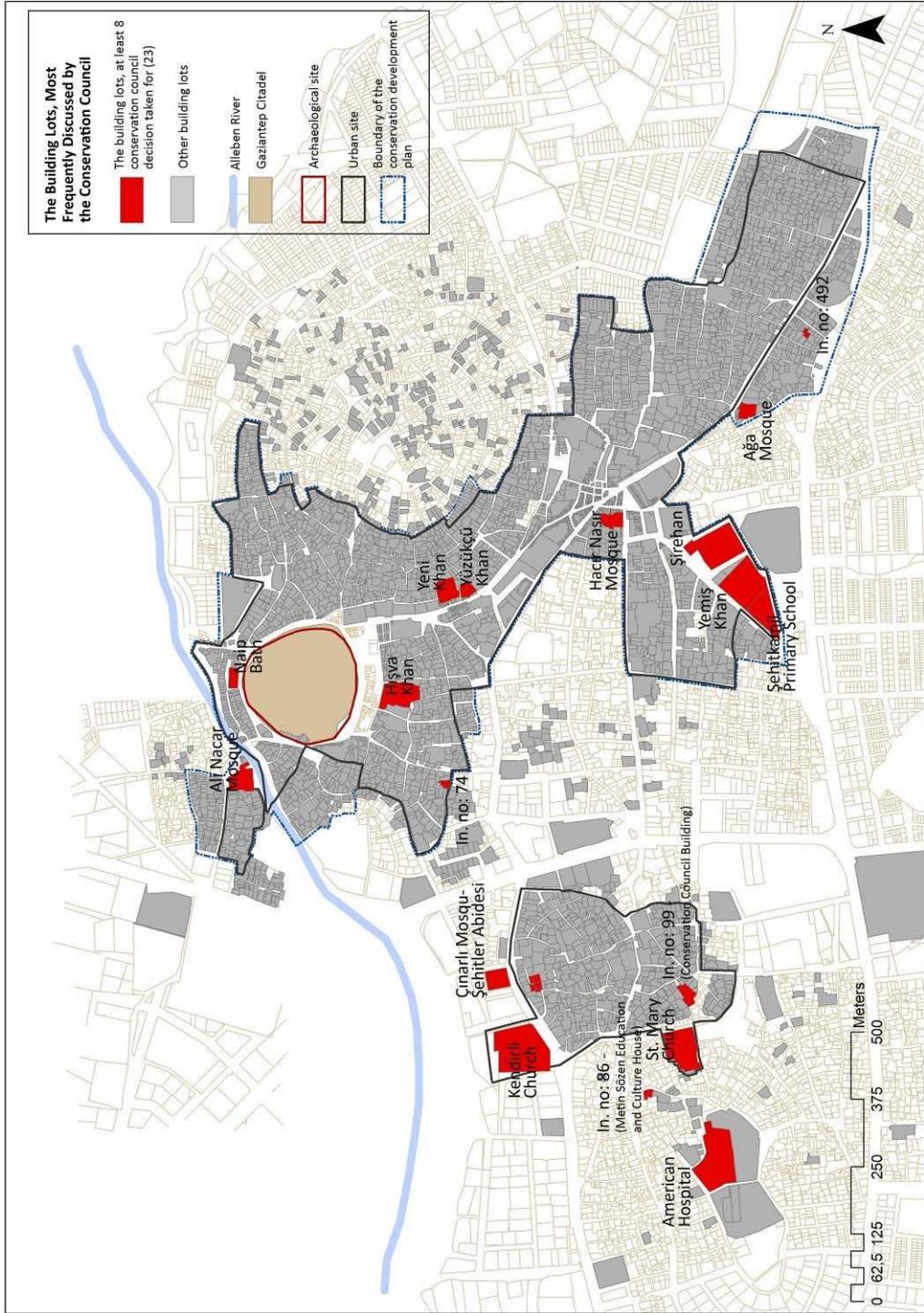


Figure 78. Building lots, for which at least 8 conservation council decisions were made

3.4.2. Brief Information Related to the Conservation Process of the Buildings Most Frequently Discussed by the Conservation Council

Monumental Buildings

A12 (Inventory No)-Ağa Mosque is in use and continuing its original function at the present. At first the building came to the agenda of the council with repair permission demand and the council asked the concerned administration to prepare conservation projects in 2003. Later the council firstly rejected in 2004 then approved the documentation–restitution- restoration projects in 2005. The conservation project was implemented and the council approved the repairs in 2006. Flowingly, a building lot adjacent to the mosque was expropriated in 2007. Lastly the council approved the environmental design projects in 2007.

A23-A81-Şirehan had continued its commercial function till the fire in 1990s, since then the building is unused. Firstly, a repair projects came to the agenda of the council in 2002. Later the council asked the concerned administration to ensure conservation of the building in 2005 and to prepare conservation project in 2008. After that they approved the documentation-restitution-restoration projects in 2008. Then the conservation projects were revised and approved by the council in 2009. The implementations continuing and the building will be used for hotel purposes.

A24-Yemiş Khan was a partially collapsed and unused building at the beginning of the 2000s. Firstly the council approved the change of function demand in 2001. Then they approved the preliminary conservation projects and demanded restoration projects to be prepared for a few times in 2002. The council demanded the concerned administration to ensure conservation of the building in 2005. Later they approved the restoration projects and demanded the issues encountered during the implementations to be referred to the council in 2008. In 2009 the council approved the repairs made and also approved occupancy permit. Lastly the conservation projects were revised and approved by the council in 2009.

A27-Hacı Nasır Mosque is used for its original function at the present. At first this mosque came to the agenda of the council with repair demand and the council asked conservation projects in 2001. Then they asked the concerned administration to take necessary measures in 2002 and 2005. The council approved the structural conservation interventions for a few times for this mosque. Later the council approved the restoration projects in 2006. Lastly they evaluated the implementations through the information came to the council and approved them in 2008.

A31-Yüzükü Khan was an un-used building and in severe condition at the beginning of the 2000s. At first the pious foundation expropriated the building with the approval of the council in 2008. The council firstly rejected, and then approved the preliminary conservation projects and restoration project in 2009. Later additional repair demand came to the council. The council rejected and then approved repair projects in 2009. This project revised in 2010. Lastly the council approved material/structural repair demand in 2011. The implementations are completed and the building will be used as a restaurant.

A32-Yeni Khan and Cave is continuing its commercial function currently. At the beginning the council decided to stop the parking function at the roof of the building in 2006. They also decided the legal proceedings to be started and demanded to prepare conservation projects in 2008. Then in this year, they approved structural and material repair demand. Later they approved the repairs made in 2009. Lastly they registered the cave of the building too and designated the conservation group of the building in 2010.

A42-Hışva Khan is in severe condition and un-used at the present. This building came to the agenda of the council with danger issue and they gave permission to removal of the debris in 2004. Then they demanded the concerned administration to take necessary measures in 2005. After that the council designated the conservation group of the building in 2006. In this year, the building was expropriated to be used for social and cultural purposes and the council designated its registration group. The council approved the excavation, classification of debris and repair permission demand in 2007. Lastly the council approved the documentation-restitution-restoration projects in 2011, but conservation interventions have not yet been implemented.

A47-Ali Nacar Mosque is in use and continuing its original function at the present. At first the council approved the simple repair demand and decided removal of unpermitted conservation interventions in 2001. Later the council firstly rejected in 2005 and then approved the documentation-restitution-restoration projects in 2006. In 2006 the council decided reversal of the unauthorized interventions to the building again. After that they demanded the concerned administration to take necessary measures and to repair damaged parts in 2007. The council designated registration group of the building and approved restoration projects in this year. At the end the council approved the reconstruction projects for the minaret of the mosque in 2008.

A52-A53-Çınarlı Mosque-Şehitler Abidesi are two monumental buildings located on the same building lot. In 2003 the council approved the simple repair demand for the mosque, then approved the repairs made, but decided removal of the unpermitted interventions in 2004. Later the council firstly rejected and later approved the environmental design project for Şehitler Abidesi in 2007.

A59-St. Marry Church is used as a mosque at the present. At first the council approved environmental design project in 2005 and then documentation-restitution-restoration projects in 2007 for this building. Later some repairs implemented and then the council decided reversal of the unauthorized interventions in 2010. After that, the council registered the building lots adjacent to it and demanded to prepare conservation projects in 2010. Lastly the council decided to change in the scope of registration, designated conservation group and demanded the concerned administration to take necessary measures in 2010.

A65-Naipoğlu Bath was in severe condition and unused at the beginning of the 2000s. In 2004 the building lots adjacent to it were expropriated to be used for social and cultural purposes. Then the council designated registration group of the building and approved documentation-restitution-restoration project in this year. Later the council approved repair project and revision of this project in 2005. After that the council firstly rejected and then approved documentation-restitution-restoration project in 2006. In this year the council also approved the excavation-cleaning demands. This building is currently functioning as a bath at the present.

A73-Kendirli Church is currently used for educational and cultural purposes. In order to meet the needs in its current function, this building was brought to the agenda of the council with simple repair permission in 2002. After that the simple/material/structural repair demands came to the council frequently. Information related to these repairs came to the council and approved by them for a few times. Lastly this repair demands came to the agenda of the council, but they decided that these interventions require repair projects to be approved in 2010.

A86-Şehitkamil Primary School is constructed as an educational facility and used as a library at the present. In 2009 ownership arrangements were implemented related to this building with the approval of conservation council. In 2010 the council turned down and then approved

documentation-restitution-restoration projects for this building. Lastly ownership arrangement and repair project demands were approved by the council in 2010 and 2011.

A91-American_Hospital is a building used for educational purposes at first and used as a hospital at the present. At first, the building came to the agenda of the council with ownership demand in 2000. In this year the council also decided removal of unpermitted interventions. In 2001 the council approved preliminary conservation project for this building. To ensure its function, ownership arrangements, repairs and new building additions were implemented very frequently for this cultural property between 2001 and 2011.

Civil Architectural Examples

74 (Inventory No): At first the council assigned the owner of the building to take necessary measures to ensure its preservation in 2000. They also asked for the conservation projects from the owner of the building in this year. The council assigned concerned administration/ owner of the building to take necessary measures and started the legal proceedings for the people responsible for unauthorized actions in 2005. After that the council designated registration group of this building and approved documentation-restitution-restoration projects in this year. Then the council decided to stop current function and start the legal proceedings for the responsible people again in 2008 and 2009. Currently this building is being used as an office building.

86-Metin Sözen Education and Culture House: At first the council approved the dismantling demand to prevent the dangerous condition of the building in 2001. Then they decided to start the legal proceedings and demanded to prepare conservation projects in 2003 and 2006. Later the council assigned the owner of the building to take necessary measures for the conservation of the building and decided to start legal proceedings for the responsible in 2006 and 2007. The council approved the expropriation and change of function demand for this building in 2007. After that they designated registration group of the building, approved the preliminary projects and decided reversal of the unauthorized interventions in 2008. Lastly the council approved restoration project for this building in this year.

99-Conservation Council Building: In 2009 the abolition of registration demand came to the council, but the council rejected this demand and demanded to prepare conservation project for this building. In this year the council approved material/structural repair demand. Then the repair demands and repair projects were brought up to the attention of the council on a number of occasions between 2009 and 2011. The council approved some of them. This building is used as an administrative building at the present.

492-: At first the council approved the simple repair demands in 2004. Then the abolition of registration demand came to the council. But the council rejected this demand, assigned the owner of the building to take necessary measures for the conservation of the building and also demanded the conservation projects to be prepared in 2007 and 2009. At last in 2011 the council decided abolition of the registration status of this building.

New Buildings

1074_17-36-37-38-69 (Building Block-Lot No): These five building lots came to the agenda of the council together between 2004 and 2009. At first the council approved the ownership arrangements for these building lots and then the new building architectural design project in this period. Then the council approved repair project for these lots. Lastly the council approved property right operation on them.

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSING THE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF GAZIANTEP IN THE 2000s

In the previous chapters of the thesis, the measures for conservation of cultural heritage in Turkey and the conservation activities in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s explained, then the conservation process of the city analyzed with the method based on the conservation council decisions. In reference to the principles of urban conservation and value criterion explained by the reference documents, the conservation activities at the historic city center of Gaziantep in the 2000s will be assessed with physical, socio-cultural and managerial aspects. The concepts of authenticity and integrity, which are the two basic notion of conservation, and additionally improvement of urban environment and life were chosen as the special assessment topics in order to understand the affects of the process to the historical fabric of the city in detail.

4.1. Assessment of Physical Effects of the Conservation Activities on the Historic City of Gaziantep in the 2000s

Authenticity

In this period restoration projects implemented for 41 monumental buildings and 28 civil architecture examples at the site. Beside these single building scale projects, 20 street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented. Additionally a lot of repair and maintenance studies implemented at the site in this period. All these conservation interventions cover a large area of the site, and changed values of the cultural assets significantly. The problems causing change on authenticity of the cultural heritage of the site are mostly related to construction technique and materials used. Moreover the reconstruction, new building, change of function activities and liberation operations are the other interventions need to be criticized.

The approaches towards the conservation of authenticity are embodied in the projects, which are the attachment of conservation council decision. Conservation council decisions are assigned to contain assessments on theoretical aspects of the projects. But in general the subject came to the council, and the council simply decides affirmative or negative provisions for that subject. There is no description related to this issue and, for this reason conservation council decision texts are inadequate in containing theoretical and technical assessments.

On the other hand the affirmative decision provisions in the decisions shows that the conservation implementation is approved by the council with various types. The councils approve the repair demands through the decision provisions of simple repair (4s), material-structural repair (4t), repair projects (4v); and the restoration demands through the decision provision of approval restoration projects (4k). The simple repair demands have been discussed only by the conservation councils till the establishment of KUDEB organization in Gaziantep in 2006. After this year this topic rarely came to the agenda of the council.

Firstly construction technique and material is a vital issue in conservation implementations to ensure the values of the cultural assets. These interventions are approved by the councils through the decision provisions, explained above. The interventions in street scale mainly cover the repair works for the roof, facades and streets. The roofs renewed, surface cleaning and material renewals made on facades, taking infrastructure under the ground and renewal of covering material works made in the scope of these implementations. After these implementations roofs become totally renewed, the facades become almost a new one due to change of many of the main construction elements and brightening existing stone surfaces excessively. These implementations cause the problems of lack of patina and substance of the cultural assets. Another problem in this topic is that almost no original architectural element exists especially on the facades of the buildings with these interventions and these elements are changed with prototype windows, doors, lattices etc. Furthermore prototype facade elements covering all the facade organization implemented by the street rehabilitation projects, before which were designed special to the each building.

Secondly the conservation council approved only three reconstruction projects in this period through the decision provision of (4p). The number of these projects is very few in accordance to size of the site. But the council decided to preparation/implementation of reconstruction projects for fifteen traditional buildings which are in severe condition. These reconstruction projects have not came to the agenda of the council yet and they are prone to conjecture due to lack of documentation studies for them. The superficial (simple repair) permissions, substantial repair (repair and restoration projects) permissions, street rehabilitation projects may exceed the intervention permissions approved by the council and also cover reconstruction works partially.

Thirdly some of the new buildings have been constructed very similar to the traditional ones both in material and facade design. In this period the conservation council approved architectural design projects for 35 buildings and repair projects for 14 building. But there is no interpretation related to compatibility of them to the traditional fabric in the decision texts. Many of the existing new building facades are altered into a very similar version to the traditional buildings, rather than making them compatible with the traditional fabric. For this reason it becomes very difficult to differentiate if the buildings are new or traditional.

Fourthly functions of some of the traditional buildings changed into hotel, cafe, bar etc., which may lead to deteriorations on the values of the cultural assets due to improper interventions. Lastly some of the unqualified buildings demolished at the surrounding of the monumental buildings like the citadel, Yeni Khan, Gümrük Khan, Şih Mosque, Şırvani Mosque etc. and their surroundings opened in this way. These liberation implementations approved by the council through the decision provisions of restoration projects (4k) and environmental design projects (6e), and caused alteration at visual perception of the monumental buildings and their surroundings.

In brief many of conservation projects implemented in a very limited time in this era. All these interventions altered form and design, material and substance, use and function, construction technique, location and setting values which are the fundamentals of authenticity. In this period some of the architectural values loosed, and some of the fake architectural elements, building facades constructed. These interventions cause wrong information transmission too residents and visitors of the site. In addition to its positive effects on conservation of cultural heritage of the city in a certain extent, this rapid conservation process also caused deteriorations on the historic fabric of the city and can be criticized with the descriptions of as “zipped (compressed) conservation process” or “plastic restoration process”.

Integrity

The historic city of Gaziantep had social-functional, structural and visual integrity problems before the conservation process in the 2000s. The conservation activities had positive and negative effects on these topics. In similar to the notion of authenticity, the concept of integrity was not assessed in the conservation council decisions.

Social-functional integrity of the cultural assets are very significant to preserve values of the site. The conservation council approved change of function demands for 58 times and disapproved for 10 times. These new functions implemented to the site and changed the functional distribution at the site.

The mosques and masjids at the historic city continue their function today. But the other religious buildings such as the churches and synagogue lost their functions in time, and used for cultural and educational purposes today.

There exists 21 *hans* at the site, and only 7 of them continue their original function currently. In the 2000s, 10 of them repaired in the scope of restoration projects; and 7 of these *hans* adopted to different functions, 1 of them continued its function and 2 of them remained unused after the implementation. 11 of the 21 *hans* have not repaired in this period, but only 6 of them continue their function, 2 of them are used for car-parking and 3 of them are unused at the present. Moreover the 7 *hans*, continuing their traditional commercial activities, are mostly used as a storage area at the present. There are 3 *arasta* buildings at the site, and all of them continue their function today. The demand for traditional commercial activities increased in Gaziantep recently owing to the touristic visits to the site. But these activities mostly use the small units like bazaars, *arastas*, and the *hans* confront functional integrity problem today.

The water structures are another characteristic of the site and had functional integrity in the past. 7 of the 11 baths are in use with their original function today. There exist 4 *kastels* at the site and all continue their function at the present. Many of the fountains are running today. The *kastels* and fountains preserve their functions, but the baths are living an interruption in this respect. Additionally there is an underground water system connecting these cultural assets and the wells of houses. Today this system is almost out of use and these water structures lost their functional integrity in this respect.

The traditional residential fabrics at the site mostly continue to be used for their original functions today. But some of the new functions such as hotels, museums, restaurants etc. are adapted to some of these buildings. These new functions are mostly implemented at the specific areas of the site, which are the Bey District, surrounding of the cultural route axis and Gaziler Avenue. Additionally there are many unused and demolished traditional residential buildings at the site. Apart from these interruptions, the traditional residential fabric continues its functional integrity at the present.

Structural integrity of the cultural asset is also very significant to preserve spatial references of these functions at the site. Many of the cultural assets were in severe condition at the site at the beginning of the 2000s. The research report of Ege Plan points out that %12,5 of the registered cultural assets were in severe condition and only %20 of them were in good condition in 2009 too. In this period restoration projects implemented for 41 monumental buildings and 28 civil architecture examples. Moreover 20 street rehabilitation and environmental design projects implemented in this era. % 34 of the monumental buildings repaired in the scope of restoration project, and only a few of them remained in severe condition today. The monumental buildings

continuing their function are generally repaired or in good condition. But the ones not able to continue their function are in severe condition. The street rehabilitation projects include only facades of the buildings and the amount of conservation implementations is very small in respect to the total number of civil architecture examples (543). For this reason the civil architecture examples still continue to live physical deterioration problems. Moreover due to the new building demands for commercial purposes at the city center, the historical fabric divided into two parts in the last century and the area in between the two parts lost its traditional fabrics. For this reason the fabric has structural integrity problem due to being divided into parts. Lastly the regeneration project of Şahinbey Municipality for Türktepe District create the danger of loose of the traditional fabric in this area. But the remained parts continue its historic city characteristic in general and some parts of the fabric still have intense cultural assets. Restoration projects have been implemented for nearly half of the monumental buildings and planned for many of them. But the traditional residential fabrics still confront structural problems at the present.

Another issue related to this topic is **visual integrity**. The research report of Ege Plan points out that the registered traditional buildings are %12 of the site, the unregistered traditional buildings %13, the building incompatible with the traditional fabric %6 and others %71 of the site. Before the conservation process started, the existing cultural assets could not be clearly perceived at the site. Many of the monumental buildings were surrounded with unqualified mass additions and the historic city characteristic of the site could not be easily perceived due to the various problems of the cultural heritage. The conservation activities implemented in this era, revealed the historic city identity of the site again. "To rise of the historical fabric" (*tarihi dokuyu ayağa kaldırma*) determined as one of the slogans of the process. After the implementations, especially the monumental buildings at the site become more dominant. The liberation operations, discussed before related to authenticity notion, have been very influential on this perception. The historic settlement characteristic of the districts becomes a more visible manner after completion of implementations. The big scale conservation projects (street rehabilitation and environmental design projects) on the cultural route axis and its surroundings integrated different parts of the fabric and enabled visual integrity of these fabrics. The historic city center of Gaziantep is composed of the hills of Gaziantep citadel, Türktepe, Bey and Tepebaşı Districts and the areas between them. In this point the regeneration projects of Şahinbey Municipality at Türktepe District become very critical issue again to preserve the visual integrity of these hills and silhouette of the historic city.

Improvement of Urban Environment

The historic city of Gaziantep had been suffering from various problems till the beginning of the 2000s. The basic problem related to conservation of the cultural heritage in the historic city was related to physical condition of the cultural assets and interventions to them. Moreover insufficiency in security, transportation and parking, infrastructure etc. were the other problems of the site. In this period a large amount of conservation projects implemented on the cultural assets at the historic city of Gaziantep, which are covering interventions in building, street and environmental scales. These interventions enabled improvements on the problems mentioned above at a certain extent. Restoration projects implemented on many historical buildings at Bey District and the areas around the Cultural Route Project. Furthermore owing to the large scale conservation projects of the public authorities, condition of the street facades, coverings and infrastructure of the traditional fabric improved. The improvements on the street facades-coverings and the recreation projects implemented on the site enabled residents and visitors to experience the historic city in a better condition. The security problems of the site eliminated at a certain amount in the last decade. All these studies implemented in the 2000s improved quality of

the urban environment of the historic city. The historic city became a more attractive area both for the residents and visitors of the city.

4.2. Assessment of Socio-Cultural Effects of the Conservation Activities on the Historic City of Gaziantep in the 2000s

The historic city of Gaziantep designed and constructed in accordance to the needs of the past and became insufficient to contemporary needs. The resident of the site had moved to new settlement areas of the city in the second half of the 20th century. After that the historic city became the first settlement area of the migrants till they will find a better place to move. Due to these developments the historic city gained characteristic of a slum, which are not adopted by its residents, in time. The conservation activities implemented in the historic city in the 2000s affected the social structure of the site significantly, especially at the areas subjected to dense conservation interventions. New commercial activities implemented on these areas of the site, and the residents of them moved to other places in this term too. The areas abandoned by them loosed the features of neighbourhood life and became a touristic promenade.

Improvement of Urban Life

Gaziantep is a rapidly growing city, and in parallel to the growth of the city social, cultural, gastronomical, commercial, entertainment and recreational needs increase too. In this respect beside from the tourism trend, which is easily adopted by the public owing to increasing economic potential of the sites, the needs of the city were also created a pressure on transformation of the historic city. Briefly the historic city turned into an area, where these new demands meet in the last decade.

One of the goals of the consortium, supported the conservation activities in Gaziantep in this era, was transforming the city into a culture and tourism city. The museum and hotel projects were the main studies implemented for this purpose. Before the 2000s, there were only two museums at the city center of Gaziantep. The number of the museums reached to 12 in this period. These museums have different themes such as Zeugma mosaics, ethnography, glass artifacts, copper artifacts, cuisine culture, defense and bravery, city culture, history of city culture, *mevlevihane* tradition, independence war, production and sale of crafts museums. 9 of these 12 museums are constructed by adopting the traditional building to museum function. Moreover there are 5 more museum projects planned to be implemented soon, which have the functions of museum of bath culture, a traditional Gaziantep house, toy, Atatürk memorial house and industry. Additionally cultural and social center concepts are other cultural facilities adopted to the traditional buildings in this era. The monumental scale cultural centers such as Aziz Bedros Church and the synagogue building are adapted to more crowded cultural activities like concerts, meetings, conference etc. The small scale cultural centers like chamber of architects, Zirve University are used for meeting events of these organizations; the small scale cultural centers like Metin Sözen, Düveroğlu and Bostancı are repaired by the public authorities and nongovernmental organizations, and used for educational purposes. The social centre concept also meets the needs of the residents for condolence (*taziye*) place and guest house needs of the public authorities.

A lot of touristic accommodation facility constructed in Gaziantep in the last decade. The number of officially certificated touristic accommodation facilities has increased to 36 facilities-2165

rooms in 2011 from 9 facilities-568 rooms in 1999.²⁰⁰ In parallel to this trend, 10 traditional buildings adopted to boutique hotel concept at Bey District and surrounding of the citadel.²⁰¹ These hotels have a capacity of 84 rooms. Moreover the restoration studies continue for Şirehan to adopt this buildings to be used as a hotel facility having 80 rooms. Additionally some of the monumental buildings such as Bayazhan, Yemişan and Tütün *Han*; and a lot of civil architecture examples adapted to restaurant-cafe-bar facilities. These implementations are mostly located at Bey District, cultural route axis and Gaziler Avenue. Moreover the Kırkahvesi and Tahmis Kahvesi buildings repaired to be used for *kahvehane* (coffeehouse) concept. Furthermore the open areas of the historic city turned into a recreational area-touristic promenade for both the residents and visitor of the city.

As a result all these social, cultural, commercial etc. functions implemented to the site; altered the potential of the site in these aspects, and meet the needs of the culture and tourism city concept.

4.3. Assessment of Managerial Aspects of the Conservation Activities at the Historic City of Gaziantep in the 2000s

The alterations in the conservation legislation of Turkey introduced remarkable opportunities to the conservation field particularly related to new financial sources and localization approach. In addition to them the nongovernmental organizations also participated to the conservation field in this term. As an indication of these developments in Turkey; a lot of actors contributed to the conservation activities in Gaziantep and implemented numerous conservation projects. ÇEKÜL and Gaziantep Chamber of Architects participated to the studies and guided the other actors, the metropolitan municipality played the leader role for the conservation activities and organized other actors, the public and private sectors utilized from the various financial opportunities allocated for the conservation field. The case of Gaziantep revealed that if the actors of a city are organized for the goal of conservation of cultural heritage of the city, numerous conservation projects can be implemented by utilizing the opportunities of the conservation field created in the 2000s. But in spite of the institutionalization efforts in conservation, the leadership of some of the individuals and organization is still required in order to implement so many conservation projects.

Release of the Law No. 2863 in 1983 was an important attempt enabling localization of public authorities in conservation and their roles increased by the changes put into action in the last decade too. The local authorities of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Şahinbey and Şehitkamil Municipalities, *İl Özel İdaresi* have been very influential on the conservation activities in Gaziantep. The problems related to quality of conservation projects occurred at their conservation implementations. Moreover the lack of insufficiency in quality of conservation implementations is a common problem in Turkey involving implementations of central and local public authorities, and also private sector. The case of Gaziantep shows that in parallel to the developments, created new opportunities for the conservation field, further improvements are required in order to overcome the lack of quality problem of the implementations. Although localisation has been assumed as a positive attempt in the conservation field, it became a very questionable issue in the current framework of conservation in Turkey.

²⁰⁰ Official website of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Statistics of Tourism, <http://www.ktbaytirimisletmeler.gov.tr/TR,9851/turizm-istatistikleri.html>, accessed in 16 august 2012

²⁰¹ The boutique hotel concept is defined as the hotels, providing hotel services in 5 star hotel standards in rooms and high standard common services to its visitors in generally small scale facilities by the tourism legislation of Turkey. The hotels built in this concept at the traditional buildings of Gaziantep are small scale hotels having nearly 8 rooms, and generally do not have the boutique hotel standards and certificate described above.

A great amount of found spend for the conservation projects implemented in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s. These projects were financed by mostly public funds. In this point it becomes a very critical question if the funds used for accomplishing the primary goal of conservation, which is conserving the cultural heritage of the city, or used for creating a touristic urban environment and disregarding other problems of the historic city.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the regional conservation councils and the municipalities (KUDEB in Gaziantep) are the three main public organizations responsible in regular conservation process of cultural asset in Turkey. As indicated previously, the ministry is responsible for detection of cultural assets, the regional conservation council is responsible for taking decisions related various steps of the projects, and KUDEB is responsible for control and completion of the projects. The regional conservation councils are located in the focal of this schema. Very significant changes put into action related to framework of conservation in the last decade, and the number of the implementations increased significantly and conservation became a multi-dimensional phenomenon. But the conservation council concept remained almost the same, and became incapable with the improvements in the conservation field.

The concerned conservation councils discussed 10,73 decision per a meeting for Gaziantep in the 2000s. In addition to Gaziantep, the concerned conservation councils were responsible for several other cities. Thus the council members could discuss the topic through the investigations of council reporters. In this point competence of them in the conservation field become a critical issue for assessment of the agenda topics properly. The conservation council evaluates the agenda topics through the data came to the council . The relation of the agenda topic with the context of the historic city could not be established for this reason. This approach caused integrity problems on the site.

As indicated in the Directive, released in 1996 and defining the working principles of the conservation council decisions, the conservation council decisions should involve assessments related to conservation activities. The councils examine the projects with its attachments and in general the decision texts involve only the descriptions of affirmative or negative related to the approval of the applications. This common practice of the councils brings questions to the conservation council decisions whether they assessed through the contemporary scientific approaches of conservation field or they assessed only through compliance to conservation legislation of Turkey. Lack of the scientific assessments in the decisions has been one of the main factors leading to the deteriorations on the historical fabric in terms of authenticity and integrity. The conservation activities gain legal validity through approval of the conservation council decisions, and the control mechanism becomes a very significant issue after this. Moreover due to the deficiencies in the control mechanism, the conservation implementations lead to deteriorations on the historical fabrics. In conclusion the regional conservation councils performed their tasks by assessing the topic in reference to conservation legislation of Turkey, but could not adapt themselves to the dense and rapid conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep of this era, and could not improve scientific quality of the conservation implementations.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In this thesis, the process of the conservation activities at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s analyzed through the conservation council decisions taken by the concerned regional conservation councils of Adana and Gaziantep. The conservation activities implemented at the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s was documented and explained with various aspects, then the conservation process of this period analyzed through the conservation council decisions, which are the basic instruments of this field involving information in particular to each conservation activity. Later these studies assessed with physical, socio-cultural and managerial aspects emphasizing concepts of authenticity, integrity, and improvement of urban environment and life in order to understand the impacts of the conservation process on the historic city of Gaziantep.

In addition to the investigations on the process of conservation activities, by this study the place of conservation council decisions in the conservation field explored in the case of historic city of Gaziantep. Moreover an analysis method obtained for the further researches on the history of conservation activities at the historic towns and cities. As the method of the study was limited to the conservation council decision texts, the data embodied on the conservation projects could not be assessed in the scope of this thesis.

The conservation studies in Gaziantep succeed in implementing numerous conservation projects owing to the developments in the conservation field of Turkey after 2004 and the attempts of the responsible organizations for conserving the cultural heritage of the city. Despite the institutionalization efforts in conservation, the leadership of some of the individuals and organizations is still required in order to implement large scale conservation projects in Turkey. The Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality particularly the Mayor Asım Güzelbey undertook the leader role in developing conservation projects for the historic city of Gaziantep. The conservation development plans are determining the rules and principles in order to preserve the values of the historic settlements, but leaves implementation of conservation activities to the initiative of individuals and organizations. The conservation studies in Gaziantep introduced an active conservation model, defining the responsibilities of the actors, and activating and contributing various actors to the conservation projects.

Beside the organizational and numerical success of the conservation projects implemented, the historic city of Gaziantep transformed into a different historic urban environment in accordance to the past. "Whether the basic concepts of the historic city of Gaziantep such as authenticity and integrity preserved while implementing these conservation projects" was one of the vital questions tried to be explored in this thesis. The zipped (compressed) conservation process and the plastic restorations implemented on the historic city lead to deteriorations on the authentic values of the fabric in a certain extent. Moreover the historic fabric encounters socio-cultural integrity problems due to the projects adopted the historical buildings to different functions and

the ones lost their function in time. The conservation projects specifically the large scale ones implemented in this era improved visual integrity of the site. These projects also improved physical condition of the traditional buildings. But the structural integrity of the site could not be achieved and the physical deterioration problems of many of the traditional buildings still continue in spite of these numerous projects. The approach of giving primacy to visual features rather dealing with other vital conservation problems of the site is outcome of the cultural tourism goal of the local authorities. By this way the historic city of Gaziantep turned into a cultural route promenade servicing to the visitors of the site. The studies improved the urban environment of the historic city physically and also socio-cultural life of Gaziantep. In this term the social structure of the site particularly around the Bey District and Cultural Route Project changed inevitably. Apart from the managerial success of the process, the problems explained above had negative impacts on the historic city of Gaziantep.

Another critical question was set for the study as “whether the quality of the conservation implementations reached a sufficient level to meet the scientific requirements for the conservation of cultural heritage, while quantity of them increased exceedingly in this term.” The problems related to the impacts of the implementations on the historic city of Gaziantep clears that the quality of the conservation implementations could not reached to a sufficient level in this period. The conservation practices are mainly composed of two phases, which are project and implementation. But there are various problems of the conservation field in Turkey concerning practices of both of the two phases. For example a lot of physical problems such as improper material use, exceeding the scope of its project etc. may occur during the implementation phase in spite of the control mechanism, which is carried out mostly by the local public authorities.

In this point the conservation council decisions become a critical instrument to ensure scientific competence of the conservation implementations. Because the conservation activities gain legal validity through approval of the conservation council decisions. The councils decide only affirmative or negative decision provisions for the conservation activities in general and they assess the topics only through its’ compliance to conservation legislation of Turkey. But they mislead to assess the topics through the contemporary scientific approaches of the conservation field. Lack of scientific assessments in the decisions has been one of the main factors leading to deteriorations on the historical fabrics in terms of authenticity and integrity. The projects, attached to the decisions, contain substance of the conservation approaches intended to be applied on the historic areas. If the conservation approaches embodied in these projects are approved by the conservation council, there may be no need to criticise them in the decision texts. But in the case of negative decision, it should be assessed scientifically in the decision texts in order to clarify the negative aspects of them and guide the applicant for that conservation implementation.

Gaziantep is one of the developed cities of Turkey and the city activated its potential for conserving the cultural heritage of the city in the 2000s. In this era, a lot of conservation projects, which are composed of various types of conservation activities, implemented on the historic city of Gaziantep. The local authorities operated the conservation process actively. The conservation councils are assigned for regulation and approval of the interventions. But in the case of Gaziantep the council could not adopt itself into the very active and rapid conservation process of the city. For this reason the council could not increase scientific, theoretical and technical quality of the conservation interventions in this process. The conservation council decisions could not become the documentaries, which reflect the history of the conservation activities of their times, in a scientific manner. The conservation council are not the only failing element of the conservation field in Turkey. But this organization has a great potential to minimize many of the

problems of the conservation field. For this reason the concept of conservation councils, which is the main public decision-taking organization in particular to each conservation activity and responsible for ensuring compliance of the conservation activities to the scientific requirements in Turkey, need to be improved in order to perform its tasks properly.

The changes put into action since 2004 increases the roles of the public authorities in conservation. Numerous conservation projects were engaged by them in since 2004. But there had been various problems caused by their approaches to the conservation of cultural heritage and their performance on the task of control of the implementations. These negative interpretations lead to discussions on localisation of the public services for conservation of cultural heritage in this period.

The method of re-reading the conservation activities at the historic towns and cities through conservation council decision enables making assessments for different themes of the conservation field and the data collection can be easily updated with the new decisions taken for the study area. The GIS program is a useful data management tool and enables classification of the data, which are ingredients of conservation council decisions with their spatial information. This data creates opportunities to watch the development of the conservation activities in particular to the each cultural asset and to do analysis for the historic settlements.

Totally 1001 decision provision analyzed through the decision code system, which is including 130 decision provisions. By this way a data collection obtained containing the legal traces of the diverse conservation activities in the historic city of Gaziantep in the 2000s in detail. The study is mainly focused on authenticity and integrity for investigation of impacts of the conservation studies of this period on the historical fabric of the city. The dataset produced with this study has potential for the further studies focusing on other topics of conservation such as new building activities, the interventions to open areas, expropriations, registration, change of function etc.

As the study is mainly based on the analysis through the conservation council decisions texts, the attachments of these texts, which contain more detailed information related to interventions, could not be assessed by this study. Further studies may focus on technical investigations concerning the interventions in a limited part of the historic city of Gaziantep.

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APPENDIX-A

GLOSSARY FOR DECISION CODE SYSTEM

Agenda Topic

Gündem Konusu

A1. Registration

Tescil

A2. Cadastral Operations

Parsel Uygulamaları

A3. New Building Activities

Yeni Yapılaşma

A4. Conservation – Repair Interventions

Koruma-Onarım Müdahaleleri

A5. Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger

Yıkım, Taşıma, Tedbir ve Tehlike

A6. Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects

Sokak Sağlıklaştırma, Çevre Düzenleme ... Projeleri

A7. Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan

Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Hazırlanması-Uygulamaları

A8. Interventions Made without Permission

İzinsiz Uygulama

A9. Other

Diğer

Decision Provision Codes

Karar Kodları

1. Decisions Related to Registration of Single Buildings

Tek Yapılara Yönelik Tescile İlişkin Kararlar

- Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
- Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
İlgili kuruma görüş sorulması / Konunun başka kurumların görev alanında olması
- Registration
Tescil edilmesi
- No need to register
Tescile gerek olmadığı
- Upholding of registration status
Tescilin devamı
- Change in the scope of registration
Tescilin kapsamında değişimi yapılması
- Abolition of registration status
Tescilden düşme
- Designation of registration group
Koruma grubu belirlenmesi
- Designation of protection area
Koruma alanı belirlenmesi
- Upholding of protection area status

Koruma alanı devamı

k. Abolition of protection area status

Koruma alanı sınırının iptali

l. Other

Diğer

2. Decisions Related to Cadastral Operations

Parsellere Yönelik Kararlar

- Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
- Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
İlgili kuruma görüş sorulması / Konunun başka kurumların görev alanında olması
- Annotation of title deed (registration, protection area, urban site)
Tapuya şerh konulması (tescil, koruma alanı, kentsel sit alanı)
- Removal annotation from title deed (registration, protection area, urban site)
Tapudaki şerhin kaldırılması (tescil, koruma alanı, kentsel sit alanı)
- Upholding annotation on title deed (registration, protection area, urban site)
Tapudaki şerhin devamı (tescil, koruma alanı, kentsel sit alanı)
- Change of type
Cins değişikliği
- Ownership arrangements-affirmative
Mülkiyet düzenlemeleri-olumlu (tevhid-ifraz-yola terk)
- Ownership arrangements-negative
Mülkiyet düzenlemeleri-olumsuz (tevhid-ifraz-yola terk)
- Expropriation-affirmative
Kamulaştırma-olumlu
- Expropriation-negative
Kamulaştırma-olumsuz
- Leasing-affirmative
Kiralama-olumlu
- Leasing- negative
Kiralama-olumsuz
- Allotment-affirmative
Tahsis-olumlu
- Allotment- negative
Tahsis-olumsuz
- Property right operations-affirmative
Mülkiyet hakkı işlemleri (üst hakkı, kat irtifakı...)-olumlu
- Property right operations- negative
Mülkiyet hakkı işlemleri (üst hakkı, kat irtifakı...)-olumsuz
- Tree planting, cutting ... works
Ağaç kesilmesi, dikilmesi...
- Warning concerned administration
İlgili idarenin uyarılması
- Other
Diğer

3. Decisions Related to New Building Activities

Yeni Yapılaşma Taleplerine İlişkin Kararlar

- Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
- Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
İlgili kuruma görüş sorulması / Konunun başka kurumların görev alanında olması
- Preliminary permit for new building activities/ Preparation of architectural design or repair projects for new buildings and submission of the projects to the council
Yeni yapı ön izni / Yeni yapılaşma projesinin - Yeni yapı tadilatı projesinin hazırlanarak kurula sunulması
- Change of function-affirmative
Fonksiyon değişikliği - olumlu
- Change of function-negative
Fonksiyon değişikliği - olumsuz
- Approval of new building architectural design project
Yeni yapılaşma projesi onayı
- Approval for annex, floor addition, open area arrangements
Ek yapı, kat ilavesi, açık alan düzenlemesi onayı
- Demolition permit for existing building
Mevcut yapının yıkılması izni
- Reconstruction of existing building
Mevcut yapının yeniden yapılabileceği
- Rejection of new building architectural design projects
Yeni yapılaşma projesinin eksiğinin tamamlanması, uygun olmaması
- Approval of project revision
Proje revizyonunun uygun olması
- Rejection of project revision
Proje revizyonunun uygun olmaması
- Approval of repair project
Tadilat projesinin uygun olduğu
- Rejection of repair project
Tadilat projesinin uygun olmadığı
- Stopping construction , reversal of unauthorized actions
Yapılaşmanın durdurulması, kaçak uygulamaların kaldırılması
- Occupancy permit-affirmative
İskan (yapı kullanma) izni verilmesi
- Occupancy permit-negative
İskan (yapı kullanma) izni verilmemesi
- Change of project author
Proje müellifi değişikliği
- Starting implementation after ...
Uygulamaya ... dan sonra başlanması
- Implement under control of the relevant administration
Uygulamanın ilgili idarenin denetiminde yapılması

- Specification of the person responsible for implementations
Uygulamanın sorumlusunun belirtilmesi
 - To bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of implementation
Uygulama sonrasına ilişkin fotoğraf, rapor, bilgi ... istenilmesi
 - Warning the concerned administration
İlgili idarenin uyarılması
 - Other
Diğer
4. Decisions Related to Conservation-Repair Interventions
- ###### *Koruma-Onarım Müdahalelerine İlişkin Kararlar*
- Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
 - Asking the concerned institution for their opinion/ The subject is in the domain of another institution
İlgili kuruma görüş sorulması / Konunun başka kurumların görev alanında olması
 - Occupancy permit-affirmative
İskan (yapı kullanma) izni - olumlu
 - Occupancy permit-negative
İskan (yapı kullanma) izni-olumsuz
 - Change of function-affirmative
Fonksiyon değişikliği - olumlu
 - Change of function-negative
Fonksiyon değişikliği - olumsuz
 - Cancellation of current function
Mevcut fonksiyona son verilmesi
 - Change of project author
Proje müellifi değişikliği
 - Approval of Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan
Rölöve – Restitüsyon projesi / Vaziyet planı onayı
 - Rejection of Documentation-Restitution Projects / Site Plan and request for submission of missing items
Rölöve – Restitüsyon projesinin / Vaziyet planının eksiğinin tamamlanması, uygun olmadığı
 - Approval of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects
Restorasyon / Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon projesi onayı
 - Rejection of Restoration/ Documentation-Restitution-Restoration Projects and request for submission of missing items
Restorasyon / Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon projesinin eksiğinin tamamlanması, uygun olmadığı

- m. Approval of project revision
Proje revizyonu - olumlu
- n. Rejection of project revision
Proje revizyonu - olumsuz
- o. Request for preparation / implementation of reconstruction projects
Rekonstrüksiyon uygulanması / Rekonstrüksiyon projesi hazırlanmasının istenilmesi
- p. Approval of reconstruction project
Rekonstrüksiyon projesi olumlu
- q. Rejection of reconstruction project
Rekonstrüksiyon projesi olumsuz
- r. Preliminary permit for repair
Tadilat ön izni
- s. Repair permission (simple repair)
Tadilat onayı (basit onarım)
- t. Repair permission (material, structural... repairs)
Tadilat onayı (malzeme, strüktürel... onarım)
- u. Repair permission-negative
Tadilat izni- olumsuz
- v. Approval of repair projects
Tadilat projesi onayı
- w. Rejection of repair projects
Tadilat projesinin uygun olmadığı
- x. Permission for implementation
Uygulamanın yapılabileceği
- y. Starting implementation after the completion of ... studies
... konularının tespiti sonrasında uygulama yapılması
- z. Stopping the intervention
Uygulamanın durdurulması
- aa. Consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation
Uygulama sırasında karşılaşılabilecek konuların kurula danışılması
- bb. Excavation-Cleaning works
Kazı-temizlik çalışmaları yapılması
- cc. Repairs made-affirmative
Yapılan onarımlar-olumlu
- dd. Repairs made-negative
Yapılan onarımlar-olumsuz
- ee. Repair of damaged parts/ Maintenance
Hasarlı bölümlerin onarılması / bakımının yapılması
- ff. Preservation of the building by the concerned administration
İlgili kurum tarafından yapının korunması
- gg. Preparation of Documentation- Restitution-Restoration Projects (applications for conservation interventions)
Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon-Tadilat Projelerinin hazırlanması (koruma uygulaması başvurusu)
- hh. Preparation of Documentation- Restitution-Restoration Projects (on the subject of registration)
Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon-Tadilat Projelerinin hazırlanması (tescil konusu)
- ii. Preparation Documentation-Restitution- Restoration Projects (on the subject of unauthorized action-danger)
Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon-Tadilat Projelerinin hazırlanması (izinsiz uygulama / tehlike)
- jj. Reversal of unauthorized conservation intervention (in case where a project has been prepared /application made to the council for repair permission)
İzinsiz koruma müdahalesinin kaldırılması (projesi olan / tadilat izni için kurul gündemine gelmiş)
- kk. Reversal of unauthorized action
İzinsiz uygulamaların kaldırılması
- ll. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration
Uygulamanın ilgili idarenin denetiminde yapılması
- mm. Specification of the person responsible for implementations
Uygulamanın sorumlusunun belirtilmesi
- nn. To bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of implementation
Uygulama sonrasında ilişkin fotoğraf, rapor, bilgi ... istenilmesi
- oo. Warning the concerned administration
İlgili idarenin uyarılması
- pp. Warning the project author/property owner not to make unauthorized interventions
Müellifin / mal sahibinin kuruldan izinsiz müdahalede bulunulmaması konusunda uyarılması
- qq. Other
Diğer
5. Decisions Related to Demolition, Transportation, Precaution and Danger
Tedbir, Yıkım, Taşıma ve Tehlikeye İlişkin Kararlar
- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
- b. Preservation of existing building
Mevcut yapının muhafazasının sağlanması
- c. Transportation works
Taşıma yapılması
- d. Cleaning works
Temizlik yapılması
- e. Excavation works
Kazı yapılması
- f. Removal after documentation
Belgelendikten sonra kaldırılması
- g. Not to intervene at this phase
Bu aşamada bir müdahalede bulunulmaması
- h. Necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner
İlgili idare / mal sahibi tarafından gerekli tedbirlerin alınması
- i. Demolishment- dismantling permission - affirmative
Yıkım - sökülme yapılabileceği
- j. Demolishment- dismantling permission - negative
Yıkım- sökülme yapılamayacağı
- k. Confirmation of building having been demolished
Yıkıldığının tespit edilmesi
- l. Removal of the debris
Enkazın kaldırılması
- m. Classification of the debris
Enkazın tasnif edilmesi
- n. Starting legal proceeding
Yasal kovuşturma açılması
- o. Follow up of the topic due to its being subjected to legal proceedings
Yasal kovuşturma açılmış olması nedeniyle konunun takip edilmesi
- p. To give information to the council about the results of the process
... Sonucundan kurula bilgi verilmesi
- q. Implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration
Uygulamanın ilgili idare tarafından gerçekleştirilmesi
- r. Implement under the control of relevant administration
Uygulamanın ilgili idarenin denetiminde yapılması
- s. Warning the concerned administration
İlgili idarenin uyarılması
- t. Other
Diğer
6. Decisions Related to Street Rehabilitation, Environmental Design etc. Projects
Sokak Sağlıklaştırma-Çevre Düzenleme Projelerine İlişkin Kararlar
- a. Evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)
Konunun daha sonra tekrar değerlendirilmesi (... tespitler-çalışmalar yapıldıktan sonra)
- b. Preparation of a project
Proje hazırlanması
- c. Approval of preliminary projects
Ön projeler (rölöve, restitüsyon...) - olumlu
- d. Rejection of preliminary projects
Ön projeler (rölöve, restitüsyon...) - olumsuz
- e. Approval of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale
Koruma uygulaması projesi (ssp, cdp ...) onayı
- f. Rejection of the conservation projects in street/environmental scale
Koruma uygulaması projesinin (ssp, cdp ...) uygun olmadığı, eksiklerin tamamlanması
- g. Approval of revision projects
Revizyon projesi - olumlu
- h. Rejection of revision projects
Revizyon projesi - olumsuz
- i. Repairs made-affirmative
Yapılan uygulamanın uygun olduğu
- j. Repairs made-negative/
Reversal of unauthorized interventions
Yapılan uygulamanın uygun olmadığı / izinsiz uygulamanın kaldırılması
- k. Implementation under the control of the relevant administration
Uygulamanın ilgili idarenin denetiminde yapılması
- l. Specification of the person responsible for the implementations
Uygulamanın sorumlusunun belirtilmesi
- m. To bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation
Uygulama sonrasında ilişkin fotoğraf, rapor, bilgi ... istenilmesi
- n. Warning relevant administration
İlgili idarenin uyarılması
- o. Other
Diğer
7. Decisions Related to Preparation-Implementation of Conservation Development Plan (7a)
Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Hazırlanması- Uygulamaları
8. Other (8a)
Diğer

APENDIX-B

SAMPLES OF DECISION CODES FROM GIS DATABASE

MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS

A12 (Inventory No)-Ağa Mosque :

_2003_A4_9G / _2004_A4_4L / _2005_A4_4K_4N / _2006_A4_9C / _2007_A2_A6_2I_6A / _2007_A6_6A / _2007_A6_6E_6N / _2007_A3_3A_3X_

2003- A4- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2004- A4- rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2005- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + rejection of project revision

2006- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2007- A2- A6- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (the subject of unauthorized intervention-danger)

2007- A6- expropriation - affirmative + evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2007- A6- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2007- A6- approval of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale + warning the relevant administration

2007- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + other

A23-A81-Sirehan :

_2002_A4_4V / _2003_A4_4M / _2005_A4_9F / _2008_A4_4A_9G / _2008_A4_4A_9G / _2008_A4_4V_9A_9M_9N / _2008_A4_4K_9M_9N / _2009_A4_4C_9C_9N / _2009_A4_4M_9M_9N_

2002- A4- approval of repair projects

2003- A4- approval of project revision

2005- A4- preservation of the building by the concerned administration

2008- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2008- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2008- A4- approval of repair projects + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation + specification of the person responsible for implementations+ to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects +

specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- occupancy permit-affirmative + repairs made-affirmative + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- approval of project revision + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A24-Yemiş Khan :

_2001_G4_4E / _2002_G4_4E / _2002_G4_4I_4L_9G / _2002_G2_2B_2I / _2003_G4_4I / _2005_G4_9F / _2008_G4_4A_9G / _2008_G4_4A_9G / _2008_G4_4V_9A_9M_9N / _2008_G4_4K_9M_9N / _2009_G4_4C_9C_9N / _2009_G4_4M_9M_9N_

2001- A4- change of function-affirmative

2002- A4- change of function-affirmative

2002- A4- approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan+ rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects+ preparation of documentation- restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2003- A4- rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2005- A4- preservation of the building by the concerned administration

2008- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2008- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2008- A4- approval of repair projects + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementations + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + specification of person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- occupancy permit-affirmative + repairs made-affirmative + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- approval of project revision + specification of the person responsible for

implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A27-Hacı Nasır Mosque _____ :

_2001_A4_4W_9J/_2001_A4_9G/_2001_A4_9G/_2002_A4_5H_9G/_2002_A9_5H/_2003_A4_4T/_2005_A5_5H_5P_9I/_2005_A4_4I_4T_9A/_2006_A4_4K_9A_9N/_2006_A4_4T/_2007_A4_4T_9N/_2008_A4_9C_

2001- A4- rejection of repair projects + repairs made-affirmative

2001- A4- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2001- A4- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2002- A4- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2002- A9- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner

2003- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs)

2005- A5 necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + to give information to the council about the results of the process + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention-danger)

2005- A4- approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan + repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation

2006- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs)

2007- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + to bring photographs, report, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A4- repairs made-affirmative

A31-Yüzükcü Khan _____ :

_2008_A2_2I/_2009_A4_1H_4I_4J/_2009_A4_4L/_2009_A4_4K_4Y_9N/_2009_A4_4W/_2009_A4_4V/_2010_A4_4M/_2010_A4_4V_9M_9N/_2011_A4_4T_9M_9N_

2008- A2- expropriation-affirmative

2009- A4- designation of registration group + approval of documentation-restitution projects /

site plan + rejection of documentation-restitution projects / site plan

2009- A4- rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2009- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + starting the implementation after the completion of ... studies + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- rejection of repair projects

2009- A4- approval of repair projects

2010- A4- approval of project revision

2010- A4- approval of repair projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2011- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A32-Yeni Khan and Cave _____ :

_2006_A8_4G_9N_9P/_2008_A4_5N_9G/_2008_A4_4T_9L_9N/_2009_A4_9C/_2010_A8_1A/_2010_A1_1A/_2010_A1_1F_1H/_2010_A1_1L_

2006- A8- cancellation of current function + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation + warning the project author/property owner not to make unauthorized interventions

2008- A4- starting legal proceeding + preparation of documentation- restitution- restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2008- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2010- A8- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2010- A1- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2010- A1- change in the scope of registration status + designation of registration group

2010- A1- other

A42-Hışva Khan _____ :

_2004_A5_5O_5I/_2005_A5_5H_5D/_2006_A4_4Y/_2006_A2_1H_2I_4E/_2007_A5_5E_5M/_2007_A4_4T/_2009_A4_4I/_2010_A4_4J/_2011_A4_4I_4K_9L_9M_9N_

2004- A5- follow up of the topic due to its being subjected to legal proceedings + removal of the debris

2005- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + cleaning works

2006- A4- starting the implementation after the completion of ... studies

2006- A2- designation of registration group + expropriation-affirmative + change of function-affirmative

2007- A5- excavation works + classification of the debris

2007- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs)

2009- A4- rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2010- A4- rejection of documentation-restitution projects / site plan

2011- A4- approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan + approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + implementation under the control of relevant administration + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A47-Ali Nacar Mosque :

_2001_A4_4S_9J_9N / _2002_A2_2A / _2005_A4_4L / _2006_A4_4K_9J_9N / _2007_A5_4U / _2007_A5_5H_9E / _2007_A4_1H_4K_9M_9N / _2008_A4_4O / _2008_A4_4P_9M_9N_

2001- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + reversal of unauthorized conservation interventions (in case where a project has been prepared /application made to the council for repair permission) + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2002- A2- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2005- A4- rejection of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2006- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + reversal of unauthorized conservation interventions (in case where a project has been prepared /application made to the council for repair permission) + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2007- A5- repair permission-negative

2007- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + repair of damaged parts / maintenance

2007- A4- designation of registration group + approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + specification of

the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A4- request for preparation / implementation of reconstruction projects

2008- A4 - approval of reconstruction project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A52-A53-Cınarlı Mosque-Şehitler Abidesi :
_2003_A4_4A / _2003_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2004_A4_9C_9K_9L_9N / _2005_A4_9C / _2005_A1_1I / _2007_A6_6F / _2007_A6_6F / _2007_A6_6E_6M_6N_

2003- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2003- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2004- A4- repairs made-affirmative + reversal of the unauthorized action + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2005- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2005- A1- other

2007- A6- rejection of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale

2007- A6- approval of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation + warning the relevant administration

A59-St. Marry Church :

_2004_A4_4A / _2005_A6_6B / _2005_A6_6E_6N / _2007_A4_4K / _2009_A4_4W / _2010_A6_6J / _2010_A5_1F_1H_5H_9H / _2010_A5_1F_1H_5H_

2004- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2005- A6- to prepare project

2005- A6- approval of the conservation projects at street/environmental scale + warning relevant administration

2007- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2009- A4- rejection of repair projects

2010- A6- repairs made-negative/ reversal of the unauthorized intervention

2010- A5- change in the scope of registration + designation of registration group + necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + preparation of

documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of registration)

2010- A5- change in the scope of registration + designation of registration group + necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner

A65-Naipoğlu Bath _____ :

_2004_A2_2F_4E / _2004_A4_1H_4K / _2005_A2_2G / _2005_A4_4V / _2005_A4_4M_9M_9N_9A / _2006_A4_4K_9A_9B_9L / _2006_A4_4L_9C / _2006_A4_4K_9M_9N_

2004- A2- changing its type + change of function-affirmative

2004- A4- designation registration group + approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2005- A2- ownership arrangements-affirmative

2005- A4- approval of repair projects

2005- A4- approval of project revision + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation

2006- A4- approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation + excavation-cleaning works + implementation under the control of relevant administration

2006- A4- rejection of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + repairs made-affirmative

2006- A4- approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

A73-Kendirli Church _____ :

_2002_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2002_A4_9C / _2002_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2004_A8_9C / _2004_A4_4S_9N / _2004_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2004_A4_8 / _2005_A4_9C / _2007_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2008_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2009_A4_4A_4U / _2010_A4_9G / _2010_A4_4W_

2002- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2002- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2002- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2004- A8- repairs made-affirmative

2004- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2004- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2004- A4- other

2005- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2007- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2009- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + repair permission-negative

2010- A4- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2010- A4- rejection of repair projects

A86-Sehitkamil Primary School _____ :

_2005_A4_4U / _2009_A2_2G / _2009_A2_A5_2G_5I / _2010_A2_A5_2A_8 / _2010_A4_4L / _2010_A4_4I_4L / _2010_A4_4K_9M_9N / _2010_A2_2G_7_2010_A2_2B_2C_2D_2S / _2011_A4_9M_9L_9V_9W / _2011_A4_4V_

2005- A4- repair permission-negative

2009- A2- ownership arrangements-affirmative

2009- A2- A5- ownership arrangements-affirmative + demolition- dismantling permission

2010- A2- A5- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + other

2010- A4- rejection of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2010- A4- approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan + rejection of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects

2010- A4- approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2010- A2- ownership arrangements-affirmative

2010- A2- asking the concerned institution their opinion/ the subject is in the domain of another institution + annotation to title deed (registration, protection area, urban site) +

removal annotation from title deed (registration, protection area, urban site) + other

2011- A4- specification of the person responsible for implementations + implementation under the control of relevant administration

2011- A4- approval of repair projects

A91-American Hospital :
_2000_A2_A4_2H_9C_9J/_/2000_A2_2A/_/2000_A2_2G/_/2000_A4_4I_4W/_/2001_A4_4V/_/2001_A9_8A/_/2002_A4_4S_9G_9L_9N/_/2002_A4_9C/_/2003_A4_4V_4T_9M_9N_9L/_/2004_A4_9C_9L_9N/_/2004_A4_4T_4U/_/2005_A4_4V_9M_9N/_/2007_A3_4V/_/2007_A4_4W/_/2007_A4_4V_9N/_/2011_A4_4V_

2000- A2- A4- ownership arrangements-negative + repairs made-affirmative + reversal of the unauthorized conservation interventions (in case where a project has been prepared /application made to the council for repair permission)

2000- A2- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2000- A2- ownership arrangements-affirmative

2000- A4- approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan + rejection of repair projects

2001- A4- approval of repair projects

2001- A9- other

2002- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + preparation of documentation- restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2002- A4- repairs made-affirmative

2003- A4- approval of repair projects + repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation + implementation under the control of relevant administration

2004- A4- repairs made-affirmative + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2004- A4- repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + repair permission-negative

2005- A4- approval of repair projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2007- A3- approval of repair projects

2007- A4- rejection of repair projects

2007- A4- approval of repair projects + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2011- A4- approval of repair projects

CIVIL ARCHITECTURAL EXAMPLES

74 (Inventory No)- :
_2000_A5_5H_9I_9E/_/2003_A5_5H_9I/_/2005_A5_5H_5N_9I/_/2005_A8_9I/_/2005_A4_1H_4K_9M_9N/_/2008_A2_2E/_/2008_A4_4G_5N/_/2009_A4_4G_

2000- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + preparation of documentation- restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention - danger) + repair of damaged parts / maintenance

2003- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + preparation of documentation- restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention - danger)

2005- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + starting legal proceeding + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention - danger)

2005- A8- preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention - danger)

2005- A4- designation of registration group + approval of restoration/ documentation-restitution-restoration projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A2- upholding annotation on title deed (registration, protection area, urban site)

2008- A4- cancellation of current function + starting legal proceeding

2009- A4- cancellation of current function

86-Metin Sözen Education and Culture House:
_2001_A5_5I_5R_5P/_/2003_A8_5N_9I/_/2006_A5_5N_5H/_/2007_A2_2I_4E_9G/_/2007_A5_2A_5H/_/2008_A4_1H_4I_9B_9L_9K/_/2008_A4_4K_9A/_/2010_A4_4A_

2001- A5- demolition- dismantling permission + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to give information to the council about the results of the process

2003- A8- starting legal proceeding + preparation of documentation- restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention-danger)

2006- A5- starting legal proceeding + necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner

2007- A2- expropriation-affirmative + change of function-affirmative + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2007- A5- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done) + necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner

2008- A4- designation of registration group + approval of documentation-restitution projects / site plan + excavation-cleaning works + implementation under the control of relevant administration + reversal of the unauthorized action

2008- A4- approval of restoration/documentation-restitution-restoration projects + consulting the council regarding the issues encountered during implementation

2010- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

99-Conservation Council Building :

_2007_A4 / _2009_A4_1E_4T_9G / _2009_A4_4A / _2009_A4_4U_9I / _2009_A4_4V / _2009_A4_4U / _2010_A4_4V_9L_9M_9N / _2011_A4_4W_4V_9M / _2011_A4_4V_9M_9N_

2007- A4

2009- A4- upholding of registration status+ repair permission (material, structural... repairs) + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (applications for conservation implementation)

2009- A4- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2009- A4- repair permission-negative + implementation under the control of relevant administration

2009- A4- approval of repair projects

2009- A4- repair permission-negative

2010- A4- approval of repair projects + implementation under the control of relevant administration + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2011- A4- rejection of repair projects + approval of repair projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations

2011- A4- approval of repair projects + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

492- :

_2004_A4_4S_9L_9N / _2007_A8_1E_5H_5Q_9I / _2007_A8_5P_5Q / _2009_A5_5H_5P_9I / _2009_A5_5H_5P_5Q_9I / _2011_A1_1A / _2011_A1_1A / _2011_A1_1G / _2011_A1_1G_

2004- A4- repair permission (simple repair) + implementation under the control of relevant administration + to bring photographs, reports, information ... after the completion of the implementation

2007- A8- upholding of registration status + necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention-danger)

2007- A8- to give information to the council about the results of the process + implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration

2009- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + to give information to the council about the results of the process + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized-danger)

2009- A5- necessary measures to be taken by the concerned administration / property owner + to give information to the council about the results of the process + implementation of the intervention by the relevant administration + preparation of documentation-restitution-restoration projects (on the subject of unauthorized intervention-danger)

2011- A1- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2011- A1- abolition of registration status

2011- A1- abolition of registration status

NEW BUILDINGS

1074_17 (Building Block-Lot No) :

_2004_A2_A3_2G_3E_3J / _2005_A3_3F_3V / _2006_A3_3J_3R / _2007_A3_A5_3F_3U_3V_5I / _2008_A3_3F_3V / _2008_A3_3N / _2008_A3_3M_3U_3V / _2008_A3_3A / _2008_A3_3M_3P / _2009_A2_2F_2O_

2004- A2- A3- ownership arrangements-affirmative + change of function-negative + rejection of new building architectural design projects

2005- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + change of project author

2007- A3- A5- approval of new building architectural design project + specification of the person responsible for the implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation + demolition- dismantling permission

2008- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photograph, report, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- rejection of repair project

2008- A3- approval of repair project + specification of the person responsible person for the implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2008- A3- approval of repair project + occupancy permit-affirmative

2009- A2- changing its type + property right operations-affirmative

1074 36 _____ :

_2004_A2_A3_2G_3E_3J/_2005_A3_3F_3V/_2006_A3_3J_3R/_2007_A3_A5_3F_3U_3V_5I/_2008_A3_3F_3V/_2008_A3_3N/_2008_A3_3M_3U_3V/_2008_A3_3A/_2008_A3_3M_3P/_2009_A2_2F_2O_

2004- A2- A3- ownership arrangements-affirmative + change of function-negative + rejection of new building architectural design projects

2005- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photograph, report, information... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A3- rejection of new building architectural design projects + change of project owner

2007- A3- A5- approval of new building architectural design project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation + demolition - dismantling permission

2008- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- rejection of repair project

2008- A3- approval of repair project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2008- A3- approval of repair project + occupancy permit-affirmative

2009- A2- changing its type + property right operations-affirmative

1074 37 _____ :

_2002_A5_5I_5K/_2004_A2_A3_2G_3E_3J/_2005_A3_3F_3V/_2006_A3_3J_3R/_2007_A3_A5_3F_3U_3V_5I/_2008_A3_3F_3V/_2008_A3_3N_3U_3V/_2008_A3_3A/_2008_A3_3M_3P/_2009_A2_2F_2O_

3N/_2008_A3_3M_3U_3V/_2008_A3_3A/_2008_A3_3M_3P/_2009_A2_2F_2O_

2002- A5- demolition - dismantling permission + confirmation of building having been demolished

2004- A2- A3- ownership arrangements-affirmative + change of function-negative + rejection of new building architectural design projects

2005- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A3- rejection of new building architectural design projects + change of project author

2007- A3- A5- approval of new building architectural design project + specification of the person responsible for implementation + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation + demolition - dismantling permission

2008- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- rejection of repair project

2008- A3- approval of repair project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2008- A3- approval of repair project + occupancy permit-affirmative

2009- A2- changing its type + property right operations-affirmative

1074 38 _____ :

_2002_A5_5I_5K/_2004_A2_A3_2G_3J/_2005_A3_3F_3V/_2006_A3_3J_3R/_2007_A3_A5_3F_3U_3V_5I/_2008_A3_3F_3V/_2008_A3_3N/_2008_A3_3M_3U_3V/_2008_A3_3A/_2008_A3_3M_3P/_2009_A2_2F_2O_

2002- A5- demolition- dismantling permission + to determined the building to be collapsed

2004- A2- A3- ownership arrangements-affirmative + rejection of new building architectural design projects

2005- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A3- rejection of new building architectural design projects + change of project author

2007- A3- A5- approval of new building architectural design project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after

the completion of the implementation + demolition- dismantling permission

2008- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- rejection of repair project

2008- A3- approval of repair project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photograph, report, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2008- A3- approval of repair project + occupancy permit-affirmative

2009- A2- changing its type + property right operations-affirmative

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_2002_A5_5I_5K / _2004_A2_A3_2G_3J / _2005_A3_3F_3V / _2005_A3_3V / _2006_A3_3J_3R / _2007_A3_A5_3F_3U_3V_5I / _2008_A3_3F_3V / _2008_A3_3N / _2008_A3_3M_3U_3V / _2008_A3_3A / _2008_A3_3M_3P / _2009_A2_2F_2O_

2002- A5- demolition - dismantling permission + confirmation of building having been demolished

2004- A2- A3- ownership arrangements-affirmative + rejection of new building architectural design projects

2005- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2005- A3- to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2006- A3- rejection of new building architectural design projects + change of project author

2007- A3- A5- approval of new building architectural design project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation + demolition - dismantling permission

2008- A3- approval of new building architectural design project + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- rejection of repair project

2008- A3- approval of repair project + specification of the person responsible for implementations + to bring photographs, reports, information... after the completion of the implementation

2008- A3- evaluation of the subject again later (after ... studies done)

2008- A3- approval of repair project + occupancy permit-affirmative

2009- A2- changing its type + property right operations-affirmative