

Management Plan of Sirince Village

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Abstract

Cultural heritage management has gained more importance in recent years. UNESCO, ICOMOS and IUCN have published documents about management of cultural heritage. Many leading universities and educational institutions offer programmes about cultural heritage management across the world. According to the latest developments some arrangements were made in Turkish National Conservation Law in 2004. The "site management" and "cultural heritage management" concepts were placed in Turkish legal system for the protection, conservation, evaluation and development of the protected sites and cultural heritage areas. **“Regulation Related to the Procedure and Principles for the Establishment and Responsibilities of Site Management and Monument Council and Determination of Management Sites”** was put into force in 27/11/2005. But until today there hasn't been any management plan prepared according to this regulation.

The subject of the study is to prepare a management plan for Sirince Village which could be a model for the other historic settlements in Turkey. The study presents an approach for the preparation of a management plan. As such, it includes the necessary research and analysis that would provide the base for management issues and objectives. The study includes the historical background of Sirince, geographical information about the Site and description of the present physical and legal state of the historic buildings and the site.

Introduction

Sirince is a small village near the Aegean shore of Anatolia that has maintained its traditional fabric together with its rural lifestyle. The written documents indicate the history of village to 14th century. But today only 125 historic buildings which reflect the living conditions and the construction techniques of 19 th century exist within village. Sirince Village was designated as a “Historic Site” due to the traditional pattern of the settlement and the architectural features of the traditional houses settled within this area in 1984. Also 125

historic buildings were registered as cultural asset with the Conservation Council's decisions taken on various dates. Conservation Plan for Sirince was prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and it was approved by Izmir Provincial Special Administration in 2006. Since the implementation periods of the plan decisions, the related institutes carry out these decisions and management strategies weren't defined with the conservation plan, the need to prepare a management plan became obvious.

In the scope of Advanced Training Programme on Conservation and Management of Historic Buildings 2007, a management plan for Sirince is prepared by Author as an individual study. The Management Plan presents a programme of actions to fulfill the objectives and to ensure that the Site is managed according to its needs. The Management Plan will be the complement of the Conservation Plan and it will be used in conjunction with it.

During the preparation of management plan, a field survey was carried out to determine the current situations and functions of the registered historic buildings and site. Also interviews were performed with owners and users of the historic buildings to identify the main problems about historic buildings and the site and to assess the awareness of the local people about the values of Sirince. SWOT Analyze was prepared according to the information and documents gathered during these studies. After that all the information was analyzed for its relevance to Sirince and management issues were identified for the preservation of the values of the site. Each of the issues was described with a range of objectives and actions which seek to address them. After that one of the action programmes was developed as an example to present the implementation of the management plan.

Background

Location

Sirince is a small village near the Aegean shore of Anatolia. It is one of the 8 villages of Selcuk District of İzmir Province. It is located on a valley about 375 m high from the sea level.

Selcuk is easily accessible from İzmir via the motorway and other high-grade road connections. The village is reached by an 8 km narrow paved road from Selcuk.

Selcuk District exists on a strategic point; it has many transportation options such as railway, seaway, airway, highway for people who want to travel the other parts of the Country. Pamucak Airport is 10 km away from Sirince, offering piloting and parachuting

History

It isn't possible to undertake the history of Sirince from Ephesus which was one of the important cities in the antiquity. It is believed

that Sirince was the countryside of Ephesus. In Byzantine Period Sirince continued to support Ephesus with its agricultural potential and natural water resources. There hasn't been any data to prove when Sirince was inhabited.

It is believed that after the arrival of the Seljukids in Ayasuluk-Ephesus IV (the city changed its location back to Ayasuluk Hill forming Ephesus IV) around 1300, the Christian population of Ephesus chose to move to higher locations for defense and that they settled near Sirince. The fact that Sirince is also referred to as Ephesus on the mountains support this idea.¹ The oldest remains in the nearby surroundings of Sirince are the remains of a Hellenistic building (B.C.300) possibly a tower, 3 km away to Sirince.² The evidences of the roman era in Sirince are the marble urns reused in the fountains and other reused blocks that can be found in the houses today. Near Sirince, there are remains of a building with vaulted spaces in a fruit garden, which probably are the remains of a Roman Villa³

The evidences of the Byzantine period in the village are the several remains on orchards surrounding the village. These remains that are from the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries are referred to as “monasteries” by the inhabitants of Sirince. Also there are the remains of aqueducts from the Byzantine period and Byzantine frescoes on walls of Sütini and Kemalpaşa Caves on the way to Sirince.⁴

Although the village's history based on ruins dates back to Roman Period, the written documents indicates the history of village to 14th century. The earliest known document in which the name of Çirkince (before becoming Sirince) can be traced is the document number 571 of Ankara Deed Office where the name of the village is mentioned with surrounding villages in a foundation book dated to 1583. In these records some property located in Çirkince is mentioned as source for the foundation of dynasts of Aydın. The village might have been existing in 14th century also.

The oldest traveller's diary giving information about the area is written by Edmund D. Chishull, a former monk who worked for a company in İzmir. Chishull visited the village 30th of April 1699 having intentions of visiting Ephesus. In his diary he states:

“30 April 1699 ... with the anxiety to reach Ephesus before the morning coolness, we have the intention to stay the night in Kirkingecui a Christian village two hours to the east of the ancient city. ... May, 1, 1699. All the inhabitants of Kirkingecui are Christian, who we suppose to be the miserable remains of the church of Ephesus...”

¹ Muss, U. 1999:54

² Tül, Ş. 1997: 17

³ Muss, U. 1999:53

⁴ Atalay, E. 1984:63

After the discovery of the House of Holy Virgin Mary in 1891, the area around Sirince became important and also people in Sirince helped this. A group of monks came for the search of the House of Holy Virgin Mary. They describe Çirkince as a Christian town that has a population of 4000 people, speaking mostly Turkish.⁵

At the beginning of 20th century the population of Sirince (all Greek) was between 4000-7000 and the number of houses was between 1100-1800.⁶

Being inhabited by a Greek population until January 30, 1923, the protocol for the exchange of citizens between Greece and Turkey at this date, has been a turning point on the history of the village where the population had to be changed with the group of Turkish population migrating from around Salonika, Kavala, Provusta in Greece. The 1923 population exchange between Greece and Turkey is the first large scale population exchange in the 20th century. The document about the population exchange was signed at Lausanne, Switzerland in 1923, between the governments of Greece and Turkey. The exchange took place between Turkish nationals of the Greek Orthodox religion established in Turkish territory, and of Greek nationals of the Muslim religion established in Greek territory. The legal rights of transferred peoples were guaranteed; their real estate was handed over to the local commissions to be given to the incoming immigrants.

Due to the number of migrants (1740) settled in Sirince in 1924 was less than the population returned to Greece (4000), most of the houses weren't used. Wooden parts of these abandoned houses were used by new comers in reparation of the houses which they dwelled in. And also they used wooden parts as firewood. These situation quickened spatial deterioration. By the time passed some of the abandoned houses collapsed. Today the population of village is nearly 562 and the number of registered historic building is 125.

Geography

The village is located at the south and east sides of a valley about 375 m high from the sea level. On the south and east boundaries of the village there are hills. On the north side there is a plain, to the west there is a second valley. The riverbed on the valley is a natural boundary that separates the village to two neighborhoods. Vineyards, fields and gardens are mostly located outside the settlement on the flat areas of the plain. Unlike fields and vineyards, gardens are located both in and out of the settlement. These areas include fruit trees arranged in an artificial order. The Village is located in first degree earthquake zone.

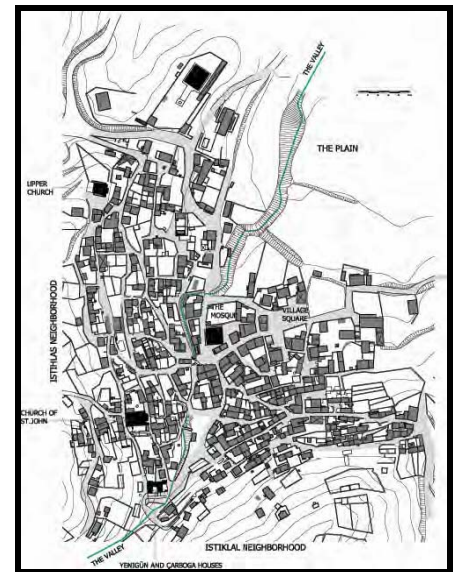


Figure 1: Site plan of Sirince

⁵ Uyar, S. 2004:11

⁶ Beker, O. 2002:48

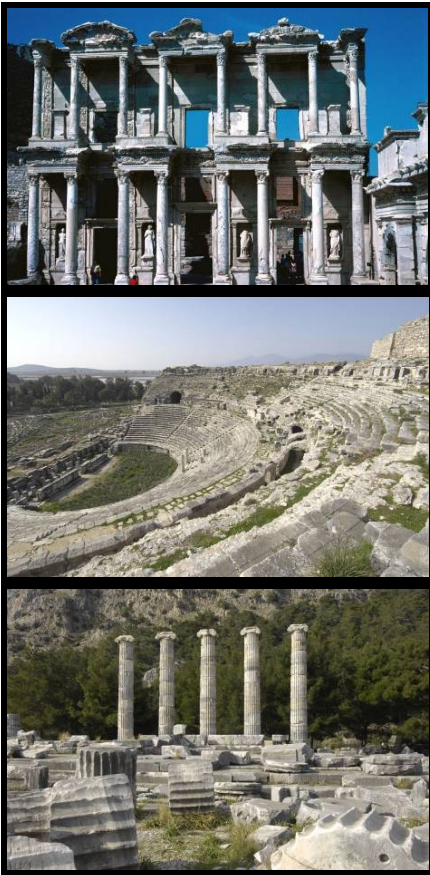


Figure 2: Archeological sites near Sirince

Climate

Similar to a typical Mediterranean climate, Sirince has hot and dry summers, reaching around 33 Degrees by Celsius. The winters are cool and wet, and the nights can get cool and drop below 3 degrees by Celsius.

Surrounding

Sirince is located in a region that has serious touristic potential. In the vicinity there are many important archaeological sites like Ephesos (8 km.), Miletos (80 km.), Priene (60 km.) and House of Holy Virgin Mary and other touristic centers like Kuşadası (28 km.). Also many important seaside resorts in the Aegean Shore is very close.. Selçuk is also a historic centre, where the remains and present monumental buildings display continuity from antique periods to Ottoman Period. It is also a commercial and activities centre with accommodation facilities consolidating tourism in this area.

Size

According to the national population census carried out in 2007, the population of Sirince is 562. Historic site's border and village's administrative border overlap and the area inside this border is 21 hectares. Today 307 building exist within Sirince Village.

Legal Status

The beginning of the conservation activities in the village is the registration of the two churches as historic monuments in 1978 by the decision of the Supreme Council for the Immovable Historic Assets and Monuments. This decision was followed by the registration of two houses in 1979.

In 1984, Sirince was designated as a "Historic Site" due to the traditional pattern of the settlement and the architectural features of the houses settled within this area. Also 88 traditional houses were registered as cultural asset in the same year.

In 1997 the designated Historic Site area was enlarged to its current status by Conservation Council. Parallel to this action, the surrounding areas around the village were designated as a "Natural Site" at the same date.

In 2002, Conservation Plan studies were started by Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the conservation, promotion and transmission of the historic and cultural heritage to future generations. In 2006 the plan was approved by the Izmir Provincial Special Administration. During the planning process many other traditional houses were identified and registered as cultural asset. Consequently the number of registered traditional buildings as cultural asset is 125 today.

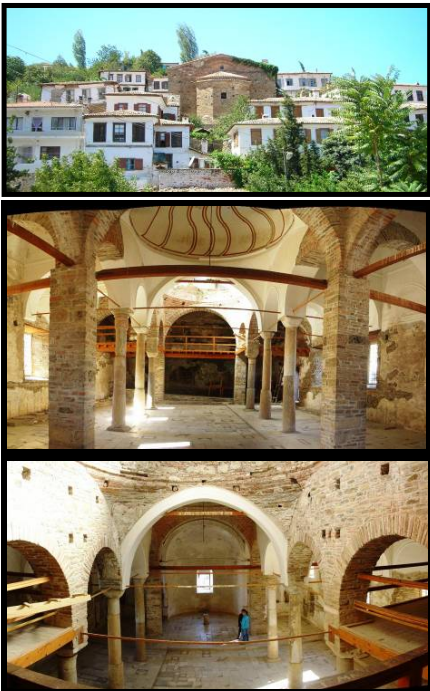


Figure 1: St. John Church

Sirince Village is governed by Village Authority. Also “Izmir Provincial Special Administration” is responsible to implement the decisions concerning conservation of the historic buildings and site, to give construction permits and to supervise the constructed buildings.

Architecture

Traditional Architecture

Previous researches on the village and the existing inscription with the date 1890 on one of the houses support the idea that the historic houses in the village can be dated to the end of 19th, beginning of 20th Century.⁷

It is known that about 1800 buildings were located within Sirince Village in 19 century. But today only 125 historic buildings registered as cultural asset situated there.

The classification of these buildings is given below:

- Churches of St. Demetrius and St. John
- 2 fountains
- Traditional olive oil factory
- 1 furnace
- 1 primary school (It is being used as a restaurant)
- 7 stores
- 111 traditional houses
 - 70 of which are being used as residences
 - 5 of which are being used as cottages
 - 19 of which are being used as pensions
 - 17 of which were abandoned

Traditional houses are usually two-storied; one-storied and three-storied houses are quite few. During the conservation plan studies it is figured out that 50 % of the traditional houses have courtyards and gardens. The houses that do not have a courtyard have their main facades to the street and they are entered directly from the street. In the houses that have courtyards, the courtyard is located between the street and the main façade of the house and the house is usually entered from the courtyard. The courtyard walls aren't high and they are built of rubble stone. The courtyards are covered organically with slate stone paving or covered with earth.

The ground floors of historic buildings are constructed in rubble stone masonry and covered with lime plaster and white wash. As binding material lime mortar is used. Between the stone masonry ground floor walls of some houses and above the openings timber lintels are placed. But they are irregular and are not continuous. Interior walls are also covered with lime plaster and white wash.

Construction techniques of upper floors differ according to the direction of facades. In the upper floors, the front façade directed to

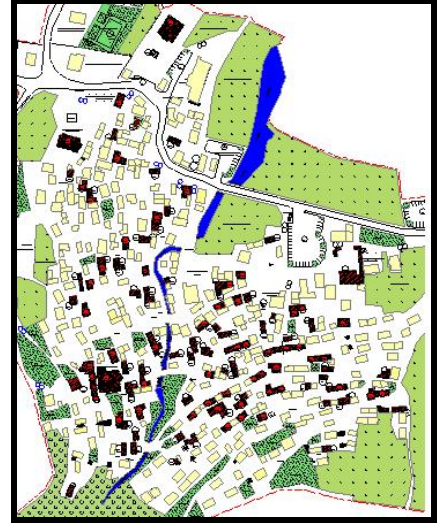


Figure4: Historic buildings within Sirince



Figure 5: General view of Sirince



Figure 6: An example of historic buildings

⁷ Uguroglu et al 983:15



Figure 7: Back façade of a historic building



Figure 8: Views from streets

the panorama are usually in timber frame construction, with lime plaster on wood lath.

The back façades are in rubble stone masonry. The side facades can be both in rubble stone masonry and timber frame construction. The interior walls are usually timber frame structure except the rubble stone masonry walls where fireplaces located.

Historic buildings have pitched roofs and sloped roofs covered with traditional tiles. The upper floors contain the living spaces, while the ground floors consist of store rooms and stables.

The houses which were located on the two sides of the valley with the same height don't block the panorama of each other. Since the houses were generally located parallel to the topography, the front facades facing the panorama are two storey, whereas the back facades are single storey.

Streets generally lie parallel to the topography, on the west slopes to north-south direction and on the south slopes to east-west direction. Some streets lie diagonally to the direction of the slopes in order to reduce the pitch. And also some streets are formed with stairs and stepped slopes.

Modern Architecture

Almost 100 buildings have been constructed in Sirince since 1960. Luckily most of them were constructed in harmonious with the traditional buildings such as height, area and material used. During Conservation Plan studies, modern buildings which are inconsistent with the historic fabric were determined and principals were identified to modify them. Also the modern buildings which were constructed illegally will be demolished according to the decision taken by Conservation Council and Izmir Provincial Special Administration.

Values of the Site

- **Historical Value:** Sirince as a whole provide information about the past which is not available from any other sources. Historic houses reflect the living conditions and the construction techniques of 19th century. Also it has a historical value because of the events related with population exchange.
- **Architectural Value:** Traditional houses are the representatives of the vernacular architecture of the Region.
- **Aesthetic Value:** The village has a well preserved traditional pattern and natural landscape.
- **Economic Value:** Historic buildings have economic value as real estates. Also commercial use of the historic buildings as restaurants and pensions create revenues for the owners.

Method

In November 2007 a field survey was carried out to determine the current situations and functions of the registered historic buildings and site. Also interviews were performed with owners and users of the historic buildings to identify the main problems about these buildings and to assess the awareness of local people about the values of these buildings and the site. SWOT Analyze was prepared according to the information and documents gathered during these studies.

After that all the information was analyzed for its relevance to Sirince and 6 key issues were identified for the preservation of the values of the site. Each of the issues was described with a range of objectives and actions which seek to address them. And related organizations which will implement these actions were defined with the Management Plan.

SWOT Analyze

Strengths:

- 125 historic buildings located within Sirince,
- Registered as a historic site,
- Connectivity to the other tourist destinations such as Efes and Kusadası,
- Cultural tourism attractiveness,
- High accessibility to the village,
- Traditional products (olive oil, home made wine...) produced with traditional techniques,
- Willingness of local inhabitants to protect their historic buildings and site,
- Having a conservation plan,
- Highly entrepreneurial population,
- High literacy rates among local inhabitants,
- Residential use of historic buildings

Weaknesses:

- Decrease in population
- Migration from village
- Abandonment of some historic houses
- Due to the lack of maintenance, collapse of the historic buildings
- Low-income families
- Change in the original functions of the traditional buildings
- New constructed buildings that are inharmonious with the townscape
- High maintenance and restoration costs of the listed buildings
- Ineffective maintenance of the site
- Overlapping roles of local and central authorities and too many authorities have responsibilities about area

- Need for awareness raising throughout the local community about the values of Sirince
- Poor visitor facilities
- Interpretation and signage is needed in some areas
- Traffic is interfering with pedestrians and lowering the quality of life for residents
- On-street information panels are untidy and worn.
- A significant proportion of the roads are poorly maintained, leading to uneven and broken surfaces.
- Local inhabitants are lack of knowledge about conservation and maintenance of their historic buildings
- Some public facilities, particularly toilets, are inadequate

Opportunities:

- Initiating reforms of government about allocating funds
- Incentives and technical support given to owners of heritage building for they're upkeep and maintenance.
- Supports of the international organizations to the restoration and conservation of the historic buildings located in the village
- Potential attractions of the surrounding area to encourage longer stay
- Being a destination for organized tours

Threats:

- Continued negligence of heritage areas can lead to loss in tourism revenues
- Lack of linkage of Physical Planning Strategy with Financial Planning
- Limited positive and meaningful cooperation between the agencies involved
- Due to the disposal of historic buildings the change in the social structure
- Difficulties to obtain funds and grants for historic buildings from government agencies

Management Plan

Conservation Plan for Sirince Village was prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Izmir Provincial Special Administration in 2006. Conservation plan essentially shows the land use decisions for the village and the construction and reparation regulations for the buildings. But the implementation periods of the plan, related institutes carry out these decisions and management strategies weren't defined with conservation plan.

The Management Plan presents a programme of actions to fulfill the objectives and ensure that the Site is managed according to its needs.

The Management Plan will be the complement of the Conservation Plan and it will be used in conjunction with it. The management plan aims to ensure that the conservation and management of Sirince is undertaken in a sensitive and appropriate manner. It highlights the key issues affecting the site both now and in the future and outlines how these will be addressed.

The main objectives of the management plan are:

- Promote sustainable management of Sirince,
- Ensure that the values of the Site are understood and are sustained in the future
- Improve physical access
- Inform the visitors about the importance of the site
- Increase public awareness of the site

Issues

In producing the management plan, the information gathered from sources such as surveys, SWOT analyze, previous researches and consultations have been analyzed for its relevance to Sirince. After this analysis 6 key issues identified for the preservation of the values of the site. The issues that resulted from that analysis are;

- Management
- Conservation
- Interpretation, Education & Research
- Physical Access
- Visitor Management
- Agriculture

Objectives

Objectives are written in response to the identified issues and are designed to achieve comprehensive management of Sirince. The implementation of these objectives will be achieved through a programme of action.

Management Objectives

Objective 1: Ensure that the management and administrative arrangements for Sirince are appropriate for the effective and sustainable implementation of the Management Plan

Objective 2: Make a thorough assessment of the potential risks to the survival of the Site

Objective 3: Ensure that all information about the Site is collected, stored and analyzed in a way that assists the implementation of the Management Plan, ensuring compatibility, accessibility and integration of information amongst partner organizations

Objective 4: Establish an accurate picture of the current condition and vulnerability of the various elements of the Site and develop a system to continually monitor the condition of the site

Objective 5: Ensure the allocation of funds and grants by relevant institutes for the conservation and promotion of Sirince

Conservation Objectives

Objective 6: Owners and users of historic properties within the Site or any property that impacts upon the Site, should be aware of the requirements for care and enhancement, have access to appropriate guidance and advice, and should endeavour to maintain and repair their properties to an appropriate standard

Objective 7: Ensure that adequate funding is available and is appropriately used for the conservation of the Site

Objective 8: Any conservation work for enhancement, maintenance, repair or restoration carried out within the Site should be of the highest standard, using materials, design and workmanship appropriate to the character of the Site

Objective 9: Assess the availability and sustainability of materials required to conserve and enhance the character, values and authenticity of the Site, and secure appropriate sources for long-term use

Objective 10: Identify and implement positive measures for the enhancement of the physical condition of the Site

Objective 11: Support traditional handicrafts and productions

Objective 12: Ensure that the landscape and natural elements of the Site, are acknowledged and understood as integral parts of the Site's values and are managed accordingly

Objective 13: Ensure that the public realm is regarded and understood as an historic element of Site and establish agreed standards for workmanship, design, materials and maintenance for work carried out in the public realm

Interpretation, Education & Research Objectives

Objective 14: Support the activities to improve the comprehensive interpretation and management of Sirince and ensure that there is interpretation accessible to all

Objective 15: Ensure the use of Sirince as a comprehensive educational and training tool

Objective 16: Improve understanding of Sirince (character, significance, development, use) through appropriate and coordinated research, encouraging widespread dissemination of results to raise general awareness of the Site

Visitor Management Objectives

Objective 17: Arrange training programmes to raise the satisfaction of visitors

Objective 18: Develop sustainable visitor flow within the village by sufficient and appropriate infrastructure and facilities

Objective 19: Reduce the reliance of the visitors on the car and the number of cars entering and traveling within Sirince

Objective 20: Identify opportunities for encouraging longer-stay visitors, to increase the contribution made by each individual visitor to Sirince

Physical Access Objectives

Objective 21: Reduce the volume of traffic passing through village's center

Objective 22: Increase the accessibility of Sirince for pedestrians, giving them priority over motorized traffic

Agriculture Objectives

Objective 23: Sustain the main role of agriculture in the local economy

Actions

Actions were designed to fulfill the objectives. The Management Plan is a partnership document and the defined actions may be implemented by a single partner or by multiple partners. The partners listed against each action are a suggestion of possible key organizations (Appendix.1) There will be many more partners involved in implementation than is possible to identify at this stage. The actions have all been given a timescale as a guideline for when they should be carried out. These are:

- Short (S), up to 2 years
- Medium (M), up to 6 years
- Long (L), up to ten years or more
- Ongoing, continuous work

Management Actions

Action 1: Secure employment of Site Manager

Action 2: Establish Committee of Coordination and Supervision

Action 3: Establish Committee of Consultants

Action 4: Establish Control Unit

Action 5: Establish and implement ongoing monitoring of Plan

Action 6: Review the Management Plan and update as necessary

Action 7: Review Conservation Plan & ensure Management Plan is acknowledged

Action 8: Establish KUDEP (Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureaus)

Action 9: Identify potential risks to site and ensure appropriate plans are in place

Action 10: Identify all the buildings which are under risk of collapse

Action 11: Identify all records relating to history and condition of site

Action 12: Establish system to coordinate collection, storage, compatibility and accessibility of these records

Action 13: Provide an accessible and comprehensive GIS for site including all information relevant to the management of site

Action 14: Improve the comprehensiveness and accessibility of sites and monuments records and ensure it is comprehensively managed, maintained and enhanced

Action 15: Establish and implement a programme of recording to supplement existing records of the history and condition of site

Action 16: Ensure that the historic environment of the site is appropriately characterized and the information is entered onto a GIS system

Action 17: Identify baseline survey work needed to understand the condition of site

Action 18: Carry out baseline survey work

Action 19: Identify key indicators for monitoring condition of site

Action 20: Implement programme of monitoring the site

Action 21: Identify and promote sources of potential funding for improvements to Site

Action 22: Seek to establish central government funding for Site Management Unit caring for Site

Action 23: Secure funding for long-term implementation of Plan

Conservation Actions

Action 24: Raise the public awareness about the importance of conservation, maintenance and restoration of historic buildings

Action 25: Identify guidance needed for owners and users of the historic environment and produce appropriate literature

Action 26: Identify and promote grant funding opportunities for repairs to and enhancement of the historic buildings and landscape

Action 27: Prepare necessary guidelines to help and orient property owners how individually one can apply for governments' funds

Action 28: Establish current state of conservation of whole site with surveys

Action 29: Establish monitoring programmes and incorporate them into a comprehensive system for monitoring the quality of conservation work

Action 30: Assess the quality of conservation work required for the site (including materials, techniques, workmanship and design) and

produce and encourage the use of best practice guidance for both professionals and the general public, considering existing guidelines
Action 31: Establish an award scheme for best conservation practice in site

Action 32: Identify appropriate materials for use in conservation of historic buildings and site and investigate the availability and sustainability of sources

Action 33: Identify all historic assets at risk from degradation and encourage repair to ensure their future protection and conservation

Action 34: Prepare & implement strategies for the encouragement of ongoing maintenance, rather than reactive repair of historic buildings

Action 35: Identify areas of Sirince in need of enhancement and prepare programme of improvement

Action 36: Establish training programs related to handicrafts to enhance the capacities of local inhabitants

Action 37: Ensure obtaining grants from national funds to support handicraft programs

Action 38: Identify ways of promoting landscape as an important element of the site and to improve its management

Action 39: Develop and implement strategies for woodlands, open spaces, trees within and around the site

Action 40: Develop and implement a strategy for management and use of river as a recreational element

Action 41: Identify key views into, within and out of the site including skylines and panoramas, and ensure they are protected and enhanced

Action 42: Agree standards and produce guidance for materials, design, workmanship and maintenance programmes for any work carried out in public realm of site

Action 43: Record and monitor the extent of historic material, workmanship and design of the public realm and ensure that it is adequately protected and managed

Action 44: Ensure that infrastructure inserted into the site is in harmony with the historic Environment

Action 45: Produce a lighting strategy (adverts, street lighting etc.) for the site

Action 46: Identify areas of site in need of enhancement and prepare programme of Improvement

Action 47: Review programmes of public realm maintenance

Action 48: Provide clean and accessible public toilets

Action 49: Review street cleaning programme

Action 50: Encourage users of the site, especially property owners / renters, to help care for the streets and public places

Action 51: Seek to improve the impact of utilities installation upon the historic fabric and visual sensitivity of the site

Interpretation, Education & Research Actions

Action 52: Ensure that the presentation of the site is undertaken to the highest standard

Action 53: Prepare and implement a programme of works for providing comprehensive interpretation of whole Sirince

Action 54: Develop web-based interpretation for Sirince

Action 55: Investigate the need for and viability of a exhibition/ interpretation/archive space for Sirince

Action 56: Ensure any on-street interpretation is complementary in the range and accuracy of information given

Action 57: Hold raising awareness campaign to highlight meaning of site

Action 58: Investigate possibilities of promoting Sirince for use as an educational tool in schools

Action 59: Identify requirements for training of teachers and education officers in use of Sirince's cultural heritage as an educational tool

Action 60: Establish and implement a training & awareness programme for Site Management Unit & KUDEP staff

Action 61: Ensure that appropriate research is carried out to improve understanding of the site and its values

Action 62: Develop a method for tracking research done on Sirince, encouraging publication and the widest possible dissemination of results

Action 63: Found an archive which will include all the related documents, publications and projects about site

Visitor Management Actions

Action 64: Organize tourism panels to inform the local inhabitants

Action 65: Organize training programs related with tourism services

Action 66: Enhance the quality of pedestrian signage and toilets

Action 67: Assess the current condition of visitor facilities and draw up plans for any needed improvements

Action 68: Identify pedestrian routes

Action 69: Arrangement of new auto parks for the visitors' vehicles and tour buses on the northern part of Sirince

Action 70: Encourage visitors to walk inside village by arranging pedestrian roads that connects auto parks to village center and the other parts of the site

Action 71: Prevent motorized traffic passing through the village center and arrangement of new traffic road that passes through northern border of village without entering to center

Action 72: Identify and support opportunities to encourage longer-stay tourism

Action 73: Assess the capacity of the site for visitors and encourage the wider dispersal of visitors around Sirince

Action 74: Investigate possibility of a scheme for visitors to financially contribute directly to the conservation and management of Sirince

Action 75: Support the vintage festival organized by Village Authority

Physical Access Actions

Action 76: Restrict tour buses to enter village center to reduce their negative impact on the historic and natural environment

Action 77: Improve the physical condition of main traffic road which is connected to Selcuk District

Action 78: Arrangement of new auto parks for tour buses and visitors' vehicles at the entrance of village to reduce the negative impacts of these vehicles to the site

Action 79: Identify key pedestrian routes and assess requirements for improvement of facilities and environments

Action 80: Review pedestrian signage and information panels

Agricultural Actions

Action 81: Encourage environmentally sensitive farming practices

Action 82: Encourage sustainable and diversified agriculture

Action 83: Ensure the allocation of funds and grants by relevant institutes for the supporting of agricultural activities

Reviewing the Management Plan

The Management Plan has a ten year lifespan, though some elements of the Plan will be relevant for longer. The issues and objectives in the Management Plan are expected to retain their relevance for at least six to ten years, some for much longer. The lifespan of the programme of action depends on the success of implementation.

In order to keep the Management Plan as relevant as possible, there will be a system of review. The review process will be facilitated by Committee of Coordination and Supervision organized under Site Management Unit. During the review process effectiveness of the management plan implementations, consistency with the determined objectives and accuracy of the performed actions will be checked by the Committee. Furthermore to identify any short-term updates needed to ensure the effective management of the Site, Committee will review the annual progress based to the annual work plans (derived from programme of action) and will evaluate the annual performance of the management plan. Besides every 5 year, the Management Plan in particular management issues and objectives and the programme of action will be reviewed comprehensively to update the Management Plan.

Restoration And Maintenance Program

After examination of all registered historic buildings during the survey carried out in November 2007; historic buildings were classified into 5 groups according to the material and structural problems (Appendix.2):

- 1 Severe loses in material and severe structural problems (This group consists of St. Demetrios Church, Olive Oil Factory and 18 historic houses 16 of which are abandoned) (Problems are such as missing of the stones, cracks on the wall surfaces, partial collapse of the roofs or walls)



Figure 9: Examples of historic buildings in group 1

- 2 Loses and decay in material and structural deformation problems (This group consists of 1 furnace collectively used by local inhabitants and 19 houses which are being used as residence) (loss of jointing mortar, missing wood-lath on wall construction)

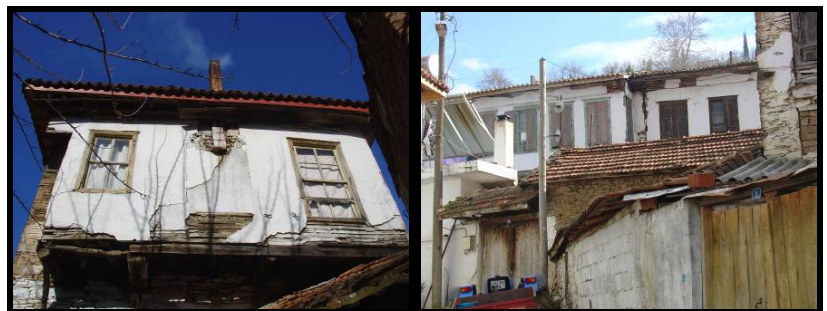


Figure 10: Examples of historic buildings in group 2

- 3 Deterioration in material and structurally stable (This group consists of 20 houses. 19 of them are being used as residence and 1 of them isn't being used in any purposes.)



Figure 11: Examples of historic buildings in group 3

- 4 Slight surface deterioration and structurally sound (This group consists of 20 houses. 18 of them are being used as residence, 1 of them isn't being used in any purposes and 1 of them is used only in weekends as cottage)



Figure 12: Examples of historic buildings in group 4

- 5 In a good condition in terms of material and structure (This group consists of St. Jean Church, 2 fountains and 15 houses. 12 of them are being used as residence and 3 of them are being used as cottage. For the maintenance of their current conditions they must be supported and handled)



Figure 13: Examples of historic buildings in group 5

After the field survey it was figured out that most of the historic buildings in Sirince are deteriorated and the rest of them could enter the same process if no intervention will be carried out. So it was decided to start the “**restoration and maintenance program**” defined under Action 33 of Objective 10.

This program was arranged in relation to the current physical situation, function and utilization of the historic buildings. The registered historic buildings which are being used in tourism or commercial activities such as pensions, restaurants, shops etc. weren't included in the program. Because during the field survey it was figured out that the historic buildings which are being used for commercial or tourism purposes are in good condition .



Figure 14: Examples of historic buildings used as pensions

But for the maintenance of all historic buildings appropriate documents and programs will be produced by Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureau, Site Management Unit and Ministry of Culture and Tourism under Action 25. It is expected that “Practical Binder for Maintenance Program & Maintenance Plan & Documentation” presented by Architect Dick Sandberg during Advance Training Program for Conservation and Management of Historic Buildings will be a model for these studies. In fact this document was disseminated to colleagues in Ministry of Culture and Tourism and one of the architects is still working on it to develop a model which can be used in the conservation and maintenance of historic buildings.

In the first year the projects of the historic buildings located in first group will be carried out. The costs of measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects of the buildings which were categorized estimated according to the method that was developed and being used by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Following 4 years, the projects of the other historic buildings will be carried out according to the group classification.

Table 1: Estimated Costs for the projects

Estimated cost for first year	Estimated cost for second year	Estimated cost for third year	Estimated cost for fourth year	Estimated cost for fifth year
83683,21	13530,57	6541,37	9727,10	11980,97
46092,79	9019,68	15043,73	7428,39	6186,87
5466,87	6723,07	7428,39	11461,29	8141,31
8490,82	10940,03	8141,31	9892,81	12499,07
14888,76	6004,90	10760,69	6894,81	14711,52
12499,07	11119,00	10760,69	6723,07	7790,75
7609,57	6894,81	15397,70	8490,82	16562,65
18390,71	6359,66	8490,82	10072,68	17567,40
7257,70	10760,69	6359,66	9019,68	6541,37
8490,82	7960,39	6894,81	12159,79	12837,31
10417,21	6186,87	16234,38	12837,31	10072,68
5029,00	9019,68	15905,05	11802,15	9546,96
10760,69	19645,34	15043,73	10760,69	10417,21
6004,90	4568,84	9892,81	21837,59	119925,03
9892,81	11282,20	12320,52	11282,20	10940,03
10940,03	4568,84	9366,83	10417,21	16057,91
10417,21	9200,07	9546,96	9546,96	3697,02
4751,59	7257,70	7790,75	12499,07	3697,02
6541,37	12499,07	4927,26	11980,97	-
8671,48	830,65	9892,81	10237,60	-
296.296,61 YTL	174.372,06 YTL	206.740,27 YTL	215.072,19 YTL	299173,08 YTL
241.480 \$	142.112 \$	168.492 \$	175.283 \$	243.825 \$

The preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects of historic buildings will be carried out according to this program.

Ministry of Culture and Tourism allocates grants to private persons who possess historic buildings registered as cultural assets. These grants must be used in the preparation of measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects of the cultural assets and the restoration implementations of them. In 2007, **4.700.000 USD** (**3.350.000 USD** for restoration implementations and **1.350.000 USD** for projects) was allocated to private persons throughout Turkey. Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism enlarged the amount of funding for 2008 and **6.720.000 USD** was allocated for the studies which will be carried out this year. Since Management Plan for Sirince is the first one prepared in compliance with the related National Regulation, the grants for the preparation of measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects will be allocated by Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to the proposed programme.

Results

The Management Plan for Sirince will ensure the sustainable management of Village and sustainability of its values in the future. Physical accessibility, infrastructure and facilities will be improved with the actions which are going to be carried out by related institutes.

The program developed under objective 10 prioritized the interventions according to the structures of the historic buildings. After the completion of projects, restoration implementations will be started by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Thus a settlement as a whole will be rehabilitated and quality of life will be improved. It is expected that the objectives and actions proposed under Management Plan will also help to prevent migration from Sirince and sustain the social structure of village. Management Plan for Sirince is supposed to be an example for the historic settlements in Turkey.

Conclusions

In the study, the approach for management plan and the stages involved to reach the final objectives and actions were studied within the framework of the study. There are 83 actions identified in the Management Plan and considerable resources will be needed to successfully carry them out. Securing funding for these actions, and particularly for the ongoing employment of a Site Manager, will be a fundamental and ongoing part of implementation. According to the National Regulation, related institutes should allocate adequate funding for the actions defined with the Management Plan.

Since management plans are the documents which guide the administrators of heritage areas, Management Plan for Sirince will ensure conservation, promotion, enhancement of Sirince in a sensitive and appropriate manner. With the Management Plan the economic and administrative aspects of the physical decisions were taken into account and issues that affect Sirince were delineated. Thus identification of the responsibilities of related organizations and the time period for the actions will make the related organizations to allocate necessary funding for these actions. In this way many actions which haven't been realized until today will be carried out soon.

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Appendix 1

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
MANAGEMENT	Objective 1: Ensure that the management and administrative arrangements for Sirince are appropriate for the effective and sustainable implementation of the Management Plan	Action 1: Secure employment of Site Manager	MCT	S
		Action 2: Establish Committee of Coordination and Supervision	MCT	S
		Action 3: Establish Committee of Consultants	MCT	S
		Action 4: Establish Control Unit	SMU	S
		Action 5: Establish and implement ongoing monitoring of Plan	SMU	S
		Action 6: Review the Management Plan and update as necessary	SMU	S-M
		Action 7: Review Conservation Plan & ensure Management Plan is acknowledged	MCT, SMU	S
		Action 8: Establish Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureaus	PSA	S
	Objective 2: Make a thorough assessment of the potential risks to the survival of the Site	Action 9: Identify potential risks to site and ensure appropriate plans are in place	KUDEP, SMU	S-M
		Action 10: Identify all the buildings which are under risk of collapse	KUDEP	S
	Objective 3: Ensure that all information about the Site is collected, stored and analyzed in a way that assists the implementation of the Management Plan, ensuring compatibility, accessibility and integration of information amongst partner organizations	Action 11: Identify all records relating to history and condition of site	MCT, SMU, KUDEP,	L
		Action 12: Establish system to coordinate collection, storage, compatibility and accessibility of these records	MCT, SMU, KUDEP	L
		Action 13: Provide an accessible and comprehensive GIS for site including all information relevant to the management of site	KUDEP, SMU	S
		Action 14: Improve the comprehensiveness and accessibility of sites and monuments records and ensure it is comprehensively managed, maintained and enhanced	MCT	Ongoing
		Action 15: Establish and implement a programme of recording to supplement existing records of the history and condition of site	KUDEP, SMU	S
		Action 16: Ensure that the historic environment of the site is appropriately characterized and the information is entered onto a GIS system	KUDEP, SMU	M

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
MANAGEMENT	Objective 4: Establish an accurate picture of the current condition and vulnerability of the various elements of the Site and develop a system to continually monitor the condition of the site	Action 17: Identify baseline survey work needed to understand the condition of site	MCT, SMU, PSA	S
		Action 18: Carry out baseline survey work	SMU, KUDEP	M
		Action 19: Identify key indicators for monitoring condition of site	SMU, KUDEP	S
		Action 20: Implement programme of monitoring the site	SMU	S
	Objective 5: Ensure the allocation of funds and grants by relevant institutes for the conservation and promotion of Sirince	Action 21: Identify and promote sources of potential funding for improvements to Site	SMU	S
		Action 22: Seek to establish central government funding for Site Management Unit caring for Site	MCT, SMU	M
Action 23: Secure funding for long-term implementation of Plan		MCT, SMU	S-M	

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
CONSERVATION	Objective 6: Owners and users of historic properties within the Site or any property that impacts upon the Site, should be aware of the requirements for care and enhancement, have access to appropriate guidance and advice, and should endeavour to maintain and repair their properties to an appropriate standard	Action 24: Raise the public awareness about the importance of conservation, maintenance and restoration of historic buildings	KUDEP, SMU	S
		Action 25: Identify guidance needed for owners and users of the historic environment and produce appropriate literature	KUDEP, SMU	S-M
	Objective 7: Ensure that adequate funding is available and is appropriately used for the conservation of the Site	Action 26: Identify and promote grant funding opportunities for repairs to and enhancement of the historic buildings and landscape	SMU, MCT, KUDEP	S
		Action 27: Prepare necessary guidelines to help and orient property owners how individually one can apply for governments' funds	KUDEP, SMU, MCT	S
	Objective 8: Any conservation work for enhancement, maintenance, repair or restoration carried out within the Site should be of the highest standard, using materials, design and workmanship appropriate to the character of the Site	Action 28: Establish current state of conservation of whole site with surveys	KUDEP, SMU	S
		Action 29: Establish monitoring programmes and incorporate them into a comprehensive system for monitoring the quality of conservation work	KUDEP, SMU	M
		Action 30: Assess the quality of conservation work required for the site (including materials, techniques, workmanship and design) and produce and encourage the use of best practice guidance for both professionals and the general public, considering existing guidelines	KUDEP, SMU, MCT	M
		Action 31: Establish an award scheme for best conservation practice in site	SMU, KUDEP	M

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
CONSERVATION	Objective 9: Assess the availability and sustainability of materials required to conserve and enhance the character, values and authenticity of the Site, and secure appropriate sources for long-term use	Action 32: Identify appropriate materials for use in conservation of historic buildings and site and investigate the availability and sustainability of sources	KUDEP, SMU	M
	Objective 10: Identify and implement positive measures for the enhancement of the physical condition of the Site	Action 33: Identify all historic assets at risk from degradation and encourage repair to ensure their future protection and conservation	MCT	Ongoing/ S-M
		Action 34: Prepare and implement strategies for the encouragement of ongoing maintenance, rather than reactive repair of historic buildings	KUDEP, SMU	M
		Action 35: Identify areas of Sirince in need of enhancement and prepare programme of improvement	SMU, KUDEP	S-M
	Objective 11: Support traditional handicrafts and productions	Action 36: Establish training programs related to handicrafts to enhance the capacities of local inhabitants Action 37: Ensure obtaining grants from national funds to support handicraft programs	PSE, NGOs, MCT PSE, MCT, SMU	M M
Objective 12: Ensure that the landscape and natural elements of the Site, are acknowledged and understood as integral parts of the Site's values and are managed accordingly	Action 38: Identify ways of promoting landscape as an important element of the site and to improve its management Action 39: Develop and implement strategies for woodlands, open spaces, trees within and around the site Action 40: Develop and implement a strategy for management and use of river as a recreational element Action 41: Identify key views into, within and out of the site including skylines and panoramas, and ensure they are protected and enhanced	PAEn, SMU	S	
		PAEn, SMU	S	
		SMU, DWA	M	
		KUDEP, SMU	S	

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
CONSERVATION	<p>Objective 13: Ensure that the public realm is regarded and understood as an historic element of Site and establish agreed standards for workmanship, design, materials and maintenance for work carried out in the public realm</p>	<p>Action 42: Agree standards and produce guidance for materials, design, workmanship and maintenance programmes for any work carried out in public realm of site</p>	KUDEP, SMU	S
		<p>Action 43: Record and monitor the extent of historic material, workmanship and design of the public realm and ensure that it is adequately protected and managed</p>	KUDEP, SMU	S
		<p>Action 44: Ensure that infrastructure inserted into the site is in harmony with the historic Environment</p>	KUDEP, SMU	S
		<p>Action 45: Produce a lighting strategy (adverts, street lighting etc.) for the site</p>	PSA, SMU	M
		<p>Action 46: Identify areas of site in need of enhancement and prepare programme of Improvement</p>	SMU	S-M
		<p>Action 47: Review programmes of public realm maintenance</p>	SMU, VA, PSA	S
		<p>Action 48 : Provide clean and accessible public toilets</p>	VA	S
		<p>Action 49: Review street cleaning programme</p>	VA, SMU	S
		<p>Action 50: Encourage users of the site, especially property owners / renters, to help care for the streets and public places</p>	SMU, VA	S
		<p>Action 51: Seek to improve the impact of utilities installation upon the historic fabric and visual sensitivity of the site</p>	SMU, KUDEP	M

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
INTERPRETATION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Objective 14: Support the activities to improve the comprehensive interpretation and management of Sirince and ensure that there is interpretation accessible to all	Action 52: Ensure that the presentation of the site is undertaken to the highest standard Action 53: Prepare and implement a programme of works for providing comprehensive interpretation of whole Sirince Action 54: Develop web-based interpretation for Sirince Action 55: Investigate the need for and viability of a exhibition/interpretation/archive space for Sirince Action 56: Ensure any on-street interpretation is complementary in the range and accuracy of information given Action 57: Hold raising awareness campaign to highlight meaning of site	SMU, MCT, PACT	M
			SMU, PACT	M
			SMU, PACT	S
			SMU, KUDEP	M
			SMU	M
			SMU, KUDEP	S
	Objective 15: Ensure the use of Sirince as a comprehensive educational and training tool	Action 58: Investigate possibilities of promoting Sirince for use as an educational tool in schools Action 59: Identify requirements for training of teachers and education officers in use of Sirince's cultural heritage as an educational tool Action 60: Establish and implement a training & awareness programme for Site Management Unit & KUDEP staff	PAE, SMU	S
			SMU, PAE	M
			MCT, PSA, SM	S
	Objective 16: Improve understanding of Sirince (character, significance, development, use) through appropriate and coordinated research, encouraging widespread dissemination of results to raise general awareness of the Site	Action 61: Ensure that appropriate research is carried out to improve understanding of the site and its values Action 62: Develop a method for tracking research done on Sirince, encouraging publication and the widest possible dissemination of results Action 63: Found an archive which will include all the related documents, publications and projects about site	MCT, SMU, KUDEP	S
			SMU, KUDEP	M-L
			MCT, PSA	L

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
VISITOR MANAGEMENT	Objective 17: Arrange training programmes to raise the satisfaction of visitors	Action 64: Organize tourism panels to inform the local inhabitants	UNV, NGOs, PACT, SMU	S-M
		Action 65: Organize training programs related with tourism services	UNV, PACT, SMU	S-M
	Objective 18: Develop sustainable visitor flow within the village by sufficient and appropriate infrastructure and facilities	Action 66: Enhance the quality of pedestrian signage and toilets	SMU, VA	S
		Action 67: Assess the current condition of visitor facilities and draw up plans for any needed improvements	SMU, VA	M
		Action 68: Identify pedestrian routes	SMU	S
Objective 19: Reduce the reliance of the visitors on the car and the number of cars entering and traveling within Sirince	Action 69: Arrangement of new auto parks for the visitors' vehicles and tour buses on the northern part of Sirince	PSA, VA	S	
	Action 70: Encourage visitors to walk inside village by arranging pedestrian roads that connects auto parks to village center and the other parts of the site	SMU, VA	S	
	Action 71: Prevent motorized traffic passing through the village center by arranging new traffic road that passes through northern border of village without entering to center	PSA, PAPW	S	
Objective 20: Identify opportunities for encouraging longer-stay visitors, to increase the contribution made by each individual visitor to Sirince	Action 72: Identify and support opportunities to encourage longer-stay tourism	SMU, PACT, TURSAB	M	
	Action 73: Assess the capacity of the site for visitors and encourage the wider dispersal of visitors around Sirince	SMU, PACT	M	
	Action 74: Investigate possibility of a scheme for visitors to financially contribute directly to the conservation and management of Sirince	MCT, PACT, TURSAB, SMU	S-M	
	Action 75: Support the vintage festival organized by Village Authority	MCT	S	

ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PARTNERS	DATE
PHYSICAL ACCESS	Objective 21: Reduce the volume of traffic passing through village's center	Action 76: Restrict tour buses to enter village center to reduce their negative impact on the historic and natural environment Action 77: Improve the physical condition of main traffic road which is connected to Selcuk District Action 78: Arrangement of new auto parks for tour buses and visitors' vehicles at the entrance of village to reduce the negative impacts of these vehicles to the site	PSA, VA	S-M
			PAPW	S-M
			PSA, VA	S
PHYSICAL ACCESS	Objective 22: Increase the accessibility of Sirince for pedestrians, giving them priority over motorized traffic	Action 79: Identify key pedestrian routes and assess requirements for improvement of facilities and environments Action 80: Review pedestrian signage and information panels	SMU, VA	S
			SMU, VA	S
AGRICULTURE	Objective 23: Sustain the main role of agriculture in the local economy	Action 81: Encourage environmentally sensitive farming practices Action 82: Encourage sustainable and diversified agriculture Action 83: Ensure the allocation of funds and grants by relevant institutes for the supporting of agricultural activities	PAA, SMU, UNV	S-M
			PAA, SMU	S-M
			MA, PAA, SMU	S

The following abbreviations are used in the action plan:

MCT	: Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MA	: Ministry of Agriculture
PAPW	: Provincial Administration of Public Works
PAA	: Provincial Administration of Agriculture
PSA	: Provincial Special Administration
PACT	: Provincial Administration of Culture and Tourism
PAE	: Provincial Administration of Education
PAEn	: Provincial Administration of Environment
DWA	: Department of Water Affairs
UNV	: Universities
NGOs	: Non Governmental Organizations
SMU	: Site Management Unit
CCS	: Committee of Coordination and Supervision
SM	: Site Manager
CU	: Control Unit
KUDEP	: Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureaus
TURSAB	: Association of Turkish Travel Agents
VA	: Village Authority

Appendix 2

The Buildings of Which Measured Drawings, Restitution and Restoration Projects Will Be Carried Out in the First Phase

St. Demetrious Church (Number of Listed Building: 89)



Estimated cost for projects: 83683.21 YTL

Former Olive Oil Factory (Number of Listed Building: 111)



Estimated cost for projects: 46092.79 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 4



Estimated cost: 5466.87 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 25



Estimated cost: 8490.82 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 30



Estimated cost: 14888.76 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 36



Estimated cost: 12499.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 42



Estimated cost: 7609.57 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 44



Estimated cost: 18390.71 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 55



Estimated cost: 7257.70 YTL

Number of Listed Building:72



Estimated cost: 8490.82 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 83



Estimated cost: 10417.21 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 88



Estimated cost: 5029.00 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 97



Estimated cost: 10760.69 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 101



Estimated cost: 6004.90 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 104



Estimated cost: 9892.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building:106



Estimated cost: 10940.03 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 107



Estimated cost: 10417.21 YTL

Number of Listed Building:112



Estimated cost: 4751.59 YTL

Number of Listed Building:116



Estimated cost: 6541.37 YTL

Number of Listed Building:119



Estimated cost: 8671.48 YTL

The Buildings of Which Measured Drawings, Restitution and Restoration Projects Will Be Carried Out in the Second Phase

Number of Listed Building: 1



Estimated cost: 13530.57 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 3



Estimated cost: 9019.68 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 8



Estimated cost: 6723.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 9



Estimated cost: 10940.03 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 10



Estimated cost: 6004.90 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 12



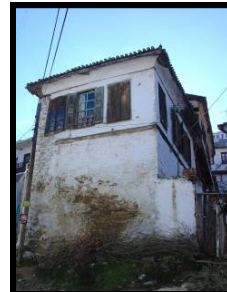
Estimated cost: 11119 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 16



Estimated cost: 6894.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 26



Estimated cost: 6359.66 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 17



Estimated cost: 10760.69 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 27



Estimated cost: 7960.39 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 28



Estimated cost: 6186.87 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 31



Estimated cost: 9019.68 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 38



Estimated cost: 19645.34 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 45



Estimated cost: 4568.84 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 57



Estimated cost: 11282.20 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 67



Estimated cost: 4568.84 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 80



Estimated cost: 9200.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 86



Estimated cost: 7257.70 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 102



Estimated cost: 12499.07 YTL

Traditional Furnace (Number of Listed Building:122)



Estimated cost for projects: 830.65 YTL

The Buildings of Which Measured Drawings, Restitution and Restoration Projects Will Be Carried Out in the Third Phase

Number of Listed Building: 5



Estimated cost: 6541.37 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 14



Estimated cost: 15043.73 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 18



Estimated cost: 7428.39 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 23



Estimated cost: 8141.31 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 30a



Estimated cost: 10760.69 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 30b



Estimated cost: 10760.69 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 34



Estimated cost: 15397.70 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 41



Estimated cost: 8490.82 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 51



Estimated cost: 6359.66 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 54



Estimated cost: 6894.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 71



Estimated cost: 16234.38 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 73



Estimated cost: 15905.05 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 74



Estimated cost: 15043.73 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 75



Estimated cost: 9892.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 82



Estimated cost: 12320.52 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 84



Estimated cost: 9366.83 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 87



Estimated cost: 9546.96 YTL



Number of Listed Building: 95



Estimated cost: 7790.75 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 98



Estimated cost: 4927.26 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 100



Estimated cost: 9892.81 YTL

The Buildings of Which Measured Drawings, Restitution and Restoration Projects Will Be Carried Out in the Fourth Phase

Number of Listed Building: 13



Estimated cost: 9727.10 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 15

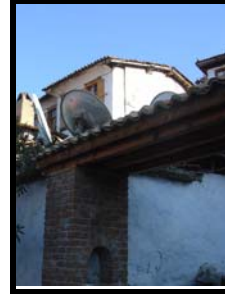


Estimated cost: 7428.39 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 19



Estimated cost: 11461.29 YTL



Number of Listed Building: 29



Estimated cost: 9892.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building:39



Estimated cost: 6894.81 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 40



Estimated cost: 6723.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 61



Estimated cost: 8490.82 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 62



Estimated cost: 10072.68 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 63



Estimated cost: 9019.68 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 65



Estimated cost: 12159.79 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 69



Estimated cost: 12837.31 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 70



Estimated cost: 11802.15 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 76



Estimated cost: 10760.69 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 79



Estimated cost: 21837.59 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 81



Estimated cost: 11282.20 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 85



Estimated cost: 10417.21 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 92



Estimated cost: 9546.96 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 93



Estimated cost: 12499.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 103



Estimated cost: 11980.97 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 105



Estimated cost: 10237.60 YTL

The Buildings of Which Measured Drawings, Restitution and Restoration Projects Will Be Carried Out in the Fifth Phase

Number of Listed Building: 6



Estimated cost: 11980.97 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 7



Estimated cost: 6186.87 YTL

Number of Listed Buildings: 21 And 22



Estimated cost: 8141.31 YTL



Estimated cost: 12499.07 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 32



Estimated cost: 14711.52 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 37



Estimated cost: 7790.75 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 46



Estimated cost: 16562.65 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 48



Estimated cost: 17567.40 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 50



Estimated cost: 6541.37 YTL

Number of Listed Building:53



Estimated cost: 12837.31 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 56



Estimated cost: 10072.68 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 58



Estimated cost: 9546.96 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 68



Estimated cost: 10417.21 YTL

St. Jean Church (Number of Listed Building: 90)



Estimated cost: 119925.03 YTL



Number of Listed Building: 109



Estimated cost: 10940.03 YTL

Number of Listed Building: 110



Estimated cost: 16057.91 YTL

Number Of Listed Building:121



Estimated cost: 3697.02 YTL

Number Of Listed Building: 123



Estimated cost: 3697.02 YTL