

Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage in Inner City of Gaziantep

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Abstract

In this report, the subject of the study was selected as Gaziantep vernacular architecture. The aim is to create a method for upgrading and evaluating these examples and giving new functions suitable to cultural tourism. First of all some information was given which shaped vernacular architecture, such as history, location, socio-economic conditions, climate, building material etc. Characteristics, values and threats of vernacular, existing situation, householders were examined. It was stressed that, vernacular architecture was evaluated with the other tourism potentials of the city to develop cultural tourism in Gaziantep. As a method, a workshop was organized, SWOT Analysis was made, Action Plan for the whole city was prepared. According to the Action Plan a pilot example (Özbelde House) was selected and maintenance/restoration plan for this building was prepared. Criteria of choosing, existing situation, proposed function, values, physical problems, proposed interventions about conservation and restoration, maintenance program after restoration works, budget needed, financial resources were examined in detail. My objective is to create a tool of reference which can be applied to other vernacular houses, by this way upgrading and renewal of inner city.

Introduction

The concept of the architectural heritage has gradually changed during the last 30 years from primarily consisting of outstanding monuments or individual buildings to more compressive conception of built environments, the street pattern or interaction between buildings and landscape.¹

The main tendencies have been a new interest in principle of sustainable development, consideration of economy of resources used in restoration works compared to the resources used for new buildings and a shift from the exclusive protection to a broader conception of the term which should include participation of local people². In this concept,

Gaziantep has been selected due to some characteristics for this study. Reasons of selecting Gaziantep city are;

-Richness and variability in architectural values of vernacular environment and typical historical medieval inner city characteristics there, as a well preserved area, bearing its original functions without large scale alterations.

-Gaziantep is a very fast growing city (it has 6th big economy) for the continuity between past and future we need wise-management plan for the city.

¹ Intersave, p 4

² Ibid, p 5

-The city is placed on one of major historical east-west route “Silk Road” coming from China to Venice and also on the cultural tourism route going to Syria.

Background

History:

In terms of historical ages, after calcolitic, paleolithic, neolithic ages, the city has a rich history consisting Mesopotamia, Hittite, Mitani, Assyrian, Persian, Alexanderian, Hellenic, Selefcos, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic Arab and Turkish Islamic civilizations. Gaziantep defence was a very important in Independence War of The Turkish Republic.

Location:

Gaziantep has been the home of various civilizations throughout the history because of its geographical location. Gaziantep is in southeastern Anatolia. The city is between Mesopotamia and Mediterranean land. The historical silk road passes through the city, it is at the intersection point of the roads. All these reasons have made the city popular in historical, commercial, cultural and artistic fields so far.

Geography:

Climate: High mountains in the north of the city influence the climate. In summers, they obstruct the cool air movement coming from NE, in winters high pressure resulted from high mountains causes very low temperatures. Because of its location between Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia, its climate shows certain characteristics, precipitation conditions resemble to the Mediterranean Region but especially in summer months it has low relative humidity, intense solar radiation and extreme diurnal temperatures like other cities in Southeastern Anatolia.

Building Material: Climate and geoghraphical conditions give shape to the vernacular architecture. Generally stone is used as building material. Stone, sand, brick, lime and cement are produced in the region.

Socio-Economic Conditions: Gaziantep is the most populated city within the eastern part of Anatolia. Because of socio-economic changes in urban structure, inner city of Gaziantep has expanded around an old traditional core. The changes in socio-economic structure and value system of community also reflect the physical structure of the cities.



Figure 1: Turkey



Figure 2: Gaziantep

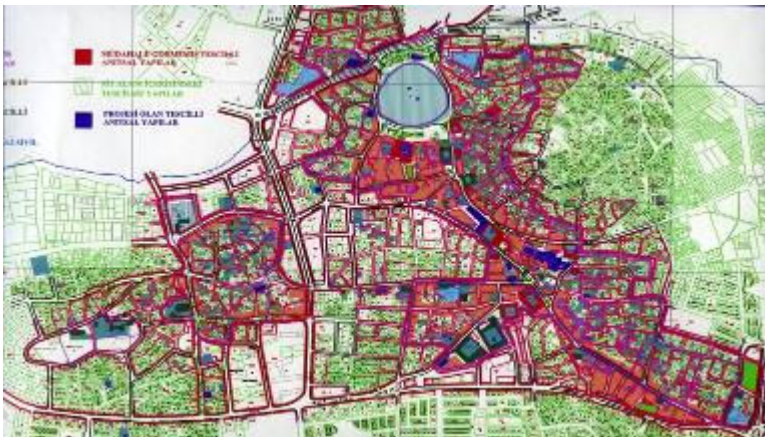


Figure 3: Preservation Plan for the historical urban site of the city



Figure 4 : Gaziantep Citadel

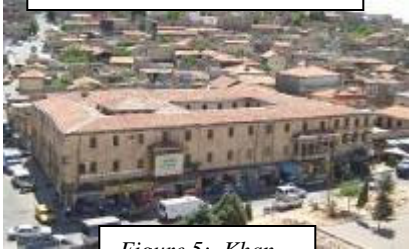


Figure 5: Khan



Figure 6: Traditional house from street



Figure 7: Traditional house with courtyard



Figure 8: Facade of traditional house

Gaziantep citadel is in the center of traditional core and South shore of Alleben River. It is known that it had been built on a tumulus, dating back to the 6000 years ago till the Calcolitic age.³ Today inner parts need excavation, restoration of remains and site arrangements as written in Action Plan (Appendix 6)

Khans and caravanserais: Gaziantep is a trade center of southeastern Anatolia, has national and international importance because of its location as it was past. Historical silk and spice roads were passed through the city. Today independent businessmen, craftsmen, merchants working at traditional occupations form an important group. They were specialised in silk weaving (not now) cotton weaving, carpet manufacturing, producing traditional copper utensils, tincane making, food preservation etc. Many of these khans are still used in the city center for commercial purposes. Problems (excavation, restoration, new function, bad interventions, concrete additions etc.), needs and priorities about khans and caravanserais should be investigated as written in Action Plan.

Vernacular Architecture

Characteristics: In traditional texture, the most flexible element of the neighbourhood structure was a place where religious, retailing and leisure activities were centered. Neighbourhoods have a medieval character with well-scaled, organic, narrow streets and cul-de-sacs (dead end). Town lay out with dense structure protects the pedestrians against heat. Traditional houses are inward-looking and built around courtyards (hayat-meaning simply life), surrounded by high thick walls. Windows don't open directly to the street on ground level, on the upper levels there aren't many in number and generally they have visual barriers. After the door of courtyard one can enter to a transition space (livan-semi open place) than rooms. Every courtyard has one pool, planted and paved areas by colored stone in geometrical pattern.⁴ A special microclimate is created. Today livans of many traditional houses have been closed by glass or brick and turned into rooms because of lower temperatures in winters. Rooms are warmer in atmosphere, timber is widely used to cover interior surface of walls for protection from humidity and construct closets, built-in cupboards and window shutters. Gaziantep city is famous with its construction technology, especially of stone masonry.

Current Status and Ownership:

There are many physical, socio-economic and financial problems about these vernacular houses today. These problems will be explained in "Threats Part" in page 5. As a result of migration and socio-economic changes parallel to urbanization, traditional way of living and value system changed, original owners left these areas. Now, low income group who are migrants from rural areas are living in these areas because of low rents. They cannot afford the costs of vast scale restorations of their houses. They aren't aware of the problems (or don't care) and alter the buildings in accordance with their changing needs and limited possibilities. They haven't conscious of conservation or heritage concept. As a result, residential building stock is losing its original characteristics, architectural, historical, and environmental values. Some of the houses are empty, falling into ruin or some are used for inappropriate, commercial purposes.(storage etc.)

³ Gaziantep, Publication of Governorship of Gaziantep, 2006, No:2

⁴ ONAT, Ayşe Nur., 1992, p.77

Legal Protection: Because of the historical, traditional-vernacular characteristics of inner city, this area has been under preservation by [The Law no 2863, “The Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”](#) (still valid) Many buildings (528 buildings) were listed as a cultural heritage and Preservation Plan for historical, urban site was approved in 1993 by Adana Regional Conservation Council.(shown in Figure 3)

Other Potentials Effecting Urban Renewal of Inner City of Gaziantep

- **To be a border city:** Ministry of Culture and Tourism has just started to develop cross-border cultural itinerary project with Syria.
- **Gaziantep Archaeology and Mosaic Museum:** Largest mosaic and fresco museum with its magnificent mosaics and frescos in our country. (second biggest in the world)
- **Hasan Süzer Ethnographical Museum:** It is a traditional house used as a museum for traditional folk culture.
- **Archaeological Sites, such as Doliche (Dülük), Rumkale, Yesemek, Belkis (Zeugma):** Cross-border cultural route projects, museums and archaeological sites with outstanding characteristics can be the motor for the revival of the surrounding urban area.
- **Traditional Handicrafts**
- **Traditional kitchen** Traditional kitchen and traditional handicrafts also can be used as a motor for upgrading of the vernacular houses by giving new functions. All these potentials were taken into consideration in Action Plan prepared 22-25th of October 2007.

Values about Inner City Vernacular Houses of Gaziantep

Values were classified under three main headings⁵:

Cultural Values:

- **Historical, Heritage and Documentation Values:** They were built in 19 th Century. They are historical; many of them are listed as a cultural heritage and they have identity.
- **Architectural, Representative Values:** They are examples or representatives of vernacular architecture in those area.
- **Urban Values:** There is a traditional core in the center of the city, because of its urban character, we can mention about urban values.
- **Structural, Technological and Scientific Values:** They are good examples of stone masonry technics, selection of materials, resistance to lateral forces, load bearing capacity, natural heating and ventilation abilities.
- **Symbolic, Aesthetic Values:** These houses are symbol of medieval character, with well scaled, organic, narrow streets.
- **Authentic Values:** We can say that they are original and authentic.

⁵ FEILDEN, Bernard M., 2005, p viii.

Use Values:

- **Economical Values:** We can mention about two types of economy. First one is related to be still functional, we can use them many years, other one is related their characteristics of material and design. They have good insulation capacity and special microclimate characteristics suitable for hot arid regions, cold in summer, hot in winter. (for saving energy).
- **Functional Values:** People use these buildings for different necessities.
- **Experimental Values:** It is the productive outcome of man's many generations of direct involvement with the environment.
- **Educational Values:** We, as architect, can learn how to build in traditional design, technics, material, detail etc. We, as a person, can learn how to live in traditional way.
- **Touristic Values:** These houses have a great attraction for cultural tourism. If we mention about touristic values, to be in Syrian border, archaeological sites, museums, traditional kitchen and craftsmanship should be taken into consideration with these houses.

Emotional Values:

- **Human Values:** They show modesty, preference of human scale and respect to other people's environmental rights.
- **Identity , Continuity:** They have a special identity, unique character.

Threats for Inner City Vernacular Houses

There are some threats about these buildings.

- High rate of migration causes urban growth and this generates tremendous economic pressures for the reuse of the land in inner city, this causes pressure to destroy old houses and replace them with new, modern ones.
- As a result of new ways of life, original owners left these houses, historical inner city is falling into ruin and have become the shelter of the urban poor.
- In traditional neighbourhoods, streets are very narrow for cars, fire-machine etc.
- There are no playgrounds, parks, social facilities for today's needs.
- Many examples of vernacular houses are not registered so they are left to their own fate, they are becoming obsolete, urgently reevaluation of registration is necessary.(mentioned in Action Plan)
- Generally traditional houses need restoration, maintenance and repairment and these necessities are very expensive to manage by houseowners.
- Stone workmanship is accepted as time consuming, and very expensive compared to other materials (brick, briquette etc.). Houseowners prefer cheaper materials.
- Generally these houses are very big so owners subdivides these buildings into parts, rent every part to different families. In these conditions, preservation is quite difficult.
- It is difficult to find the original materials for restoration.
- There are lack of infrastructure and also installation for heating, water supply, sewage, fire protection and security installations inside the houses. People solve these problems individually, but mistakenly.

Goals about Inner City Vernacular Houses

- **Aim of Protection, Restoration, Management:** We need to protect and restore these buildings for the future generations, to create a bridge between past-present and future. For this reason, we need wise, comprehensive planning and management.
- **Protection and Sustainable Development:** There must be a balance between protection and urban development. We need change' progress but we have to protect our historical heritage values.
- **Usage and Activity (Adaptive Re-use):** There need to be a new evaluation for the inner city with the other potentials mentioned before effecting new uses. It is possible to convert the old areas to the prestigious areas(-positive shift). For example: We can adapt new functions suitable for cultural tourism (it is one of interest of Ministry of Culture and Tourism)
- **Increasing the Quality and Standards of Inner City:** We need upgrading site and service conditions,
- **Revitalizing Traditional Handicrafts and Workmanship** (for save the job, employment, new job for local people, save the craftsmanship and save the building)
- **Increasing Employment Level and Income Generation:** We need new job opportunities for especially young generations.
- **Distribution of economical benefit to less developed areas:** We need to maintain equality between different regions of Turkey to prevent poverty alleviation.
- **Awareness Raising** Training activities for the local investors, craftsmen, local people (house owners, young people involved in).

Methodology of My Study

Suggestions for Steps and Actions

The real owners left inner city after socio-economical changes in life structure, low income people are living as tenants. They couldn't restore these areas. Houses are demolishing day by day. But they are cultural heritage because of the values they have.

Because of values and potentials mentioned before, (to be in Syrian border, opportunities for cross-border cultural itinerary, archaeological sites, museums, traditional handicrafts and kitchen and lack of accomodation) we can use all these potentials for upgrading of Gaziantep vernacular houses by giving them new functions suitable for cultural tourism such as pensions (bed-breakfast), restaurants serving traditional food, ateliars and shops for handicrafts, art and craft exhibition galleries etc. for development of cultural tourism in the area. But cultural tourism should be developed in harmony with the surrounding environment, the returns gained from these activities should benefit to the local people. Community development and welfare must be the objective of this study.

As a starting point, first of all we have to know :

- What are the needs?
- What are the problems, expectations, potantials and priorities?
- Who are responsible bodies?
- What are the expectations of local people?
- What are the estimated budget and available financial resources?

In my study, my starting point to preserve and management of the cultural heritage values in inner city of Gaziantep is taking some decisions in the urban

level. For this aim, we need to know **problems, needs, expectations, potentials and priorities of the area** by organizing a meeting with participation of all the actors or responsible bodies related to these values at the beginning. For this goal,

1 Under the authority of Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the collaboration of Governorship of Gaziantep and Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep a **Workshop** was organized in Gaziantep city in the last week of October (22-25th Oct 2007) for discussions about determination of problems, potentials and priorities. All the participants discussed about problems and needs of city center and towns.

2 Responsible Bodies (**Actors**) took part. These actors are:

- Representatives of Related Bodies in Governmental Sector
- Local Government and Municipalities (Metropolitan and Town Municipalities)
- NGO's (Conservation, Housing, Finance and Tourism Sector)
- Universities
- Private Sector (Especially local investors)
- Local People (Community groups, women, young generations)

All actors contributed to the discussions in terms of their own subjects and participated constitution of Action Plan and took responsibilities.

For example; As one of the representative of governmental sector, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum, did some determinations and evaluations about cultural heritage values and get responsibilities about these subjects which are shown in Action Plan. These subjects are:

- Re-evaluation of the existing documentation and registration system SAVE system (survey of architectural values in the environment) for cultural heritage values, describing various restoration purposes, selected levels of preservation, protection degree building needed etc.
- Determination of the needs for identification, listing and prioritization of all tangible heritage values.
- Determination of the needs for archaeological, historical and protected urban sites, such as conservation planning (create buffer zones), management planning, excavations, cleaning rows of building facades, site arrangements etc.
- Determination of the needs and priorities for restoration and excavation works of the buildings, or group of buildings, preparation of maintenance/restoration plan for these buildings.
- Determination of the needs about museums etc.

3 Swot Analysis (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) was done.(It is shown in Appendix 1)

4 Action Plan was prepared with the participation of all actors.

(Charts are shown in Appendix 6)

Action Plan includes:

- Problems - Needs
- Priorities – Solutions (Actions to be done)
- Responsible Bodies
- Scheduling (Time planned)

As a Ministry of Culture and Tourism, we will **monitor the results semi-annually.**

We will follow the **necessary investments.**

We will follow the **necessary training** (revitalization for traditional handicrafts and craftsmanship, creating jobs, awareness about cultural heritage, encourage people to join, increasing quality of living, hygiene operating, improvement of the quality of touristic products, etc.)

5 As I explained at final presentation in Sweden, I oriented and developed my studies according to the results of Workshop and Action Plan.. After the determination of priorities, I selected three registered, typical traditional buildings which could be examined as a pilot project (important for the cultural tourism of the city and suitable for my Ministry's interest), (as shown in Appendix 2)

a-Cenani House, will be used as a center for traditional handicrafts, shops and showrooms,

b-Hayal Kahvesi (Coffee House), will be used as a restaurant and coffee house

c-Özbelde House will be used as a Guest House of Metropolitan Municipality (in bed and breakfast concept)

a-Cenani House is too big to determine all restoration interventions, handle room by room, a lot of ornaments it has.

b-Hayal Kahvesi has already restored by Gaziantep University so we can not determine the problems of restoration now.

c-Özbelde House is in bad state, in suitable size, it needs extensive restoration Works, then I prefer to study on this building.

6 I selected **Özbelde House** as a pilot Project to prepare a **maintenance-restoration plan for final work.**

Maintenance- Restoration Plan for Özbelde House

It is based on 9 steps of actions.

Step 1- Collection of Material and Documentation

-Examination of existing situation, values
-Determination of Problems (Structural, material, alterations, changed use)

-Photo-documentation, comparison of old and new pictures

-Writing technical report for measured drawings

Step 2- Preparation of Measured Drawings (as shown in Appendix 3)

Step 3- Examination of Protection Regulations (what the laws and heritage authorities in Conservation Council say)

Step 4- Determination of Interventions

-Needs for restoration (structural, material) ,
-Needs and additions because of new functions (kitchen, wet areas, baths, lavatories etc.)

-Needs for technical equipment (heating, ventilation, etc)

-Writing technical report for restoration

Step 5- Preparation of Restoration Projects (as shown in Appendix 4)

Step 6- Approval of Measured Drawings, Restoration Projects and Technical Reports by Regional Conservation Council

Step7- Determination of Estimated Budget for Conservation and Restoration Works (as shown in Appendix 5)

Step 8- Determination of Maintenance Program for the Future

Step 9- Finding Necessary Financial Resources and Implementation

Up to now, 8 steps of action were done. Materials were collected, measured drawings and restoration projects were prepared and they were approved by Regional Conservation Council. Estimated budget was prepared. Financial resources and resource mobilization strategies were evaluated (New financial resources were created with the rearrangement of The Law no 2863, “The Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties” in 2005 such as subsidies, sponsorship, EU funds, **new funds of central government and municipalities for historical buildings** etc.). Necessary appropriation was allocated in Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality’s 2008 Investment Program. (New Law of Metropolitan Municipalities was approved in 2004, brought new responsibilities for historical buildings.) Metropolitan Municipality is planning to restore this building and open it as an accomodation house for special guests in 2008. Professional architects of Metropolitan Municipality and local craftsmen will work for restoration of Özbek House.

Legal Frame about Conservation in Turkey

The types of interventions are classified in three groups according to decision of Conservation High Council of Cultural and Natural Properties in Turkey, (Decision Number 660, Date 05.11.1999) :

1- Maintenance, 2- Repair, 3- Reconstruction.

Types of intervention to heritage buildings are determined according to their special conditions.

Maintenance is defined as interventions purpose of which is only to let the buildings continue to exist, such as roof drainage repair or painting. **Maintenance process doesn’t require any changes in the design, material, structure and architectural elements.** Local Museum Directorate has the authority for the permission and control of maintenance. Situation of the building before and after the maintenance are recorded with photos and reported then presented to Regional Conservation Council. If not approved, applications that were carried out should be renewed and changed back.

Repair is divided into two sub classes.1-Simple repair, 2-Restoration.

Simple repair is described as replacement of rotten or damaged architectural elements made of timber, metal, ceramic, stone with same material observing and respecting its authenticity. Repair of decayed interior and exterior plaster layers and coatings should be carried out in harmony with original color and material. Permission (licence) is required legally for both maintenance and simple repairs. **Changes in design and function are in subject of restoration.** Legal procedure for restoration includes obtaining a permit and approval of a restoration Project by Regional Conservation Council.⁶

⁶ KANDEMİR YÜCEL, Ayşenur, (Unpublished Master Thesis), 2000.

Presentation of the Object

Information about the Building

Location: Özbelde House was constructed as a house in the beginning of 19th Century. It is located in the middle of historical urban site. is typical example of Gaziantep vernacular architecture. In northern side, it is adjacent to the Hasan Süzer Ethnographical Museum.

Designation of the building: It is inward looking, courtyard house. Main house is in rectangular shape, it has four storeys (basement, ground floor, first floor and roof floor.) There is a kitchen on the courtyard opposite side of the main building. There is a WC unit in the entrance of the courtyard. It is possible to access the upper floors by stone stairs in the west side of courtyard. There are two rooms and cave part in basement, two rooms and a storage space in ground floor. The main living room of the house is located on the first floor named as “Nacarlı Oda”, because of special timber workmanship used in this room. Timber closets, covers, niches were used all sides of the room. There is another room and a storage space near the Nacarlı Oda. There is an extra floor (roof floor) accessed from first floor. Building has only one facade in south direction to the courtyard. Because of level differences, changing window sizes, building facade is very vivid, not monotone. It is disused and ruined now.

Size:Özbelde House with courtyard is nearly 160 sq meter in ground..Main building is nearly 5m wide x 9m long, rectangular in shape, kitchen part is 10 sqmeter.Total building is 180 sq meter.

Ownership:Metropolitan Municipality (M.M.) of Gaziantep bought this building from private houseowner two years ago with the aim to restore and give new function related to cultural tourism.

New Function:After restoration, M.M of Gaziantep is planning to use Özbelde House as a house of accomodation for special guests of M.M., in “bed and breakfast concept”. Guests can use the courtyard for having breakfast, drinking and resting. Lunch and dinner will not be served. Because in the same street (Hanifioğlu Street in which building facades specially restored by Ministry of Culture and Tourism) it was planned to open traditional restaurants serving traditional cuisine.

Why Choose This Building (Özbelde House) as a Pilot Project?

As I mentioned above, I selected this building through three

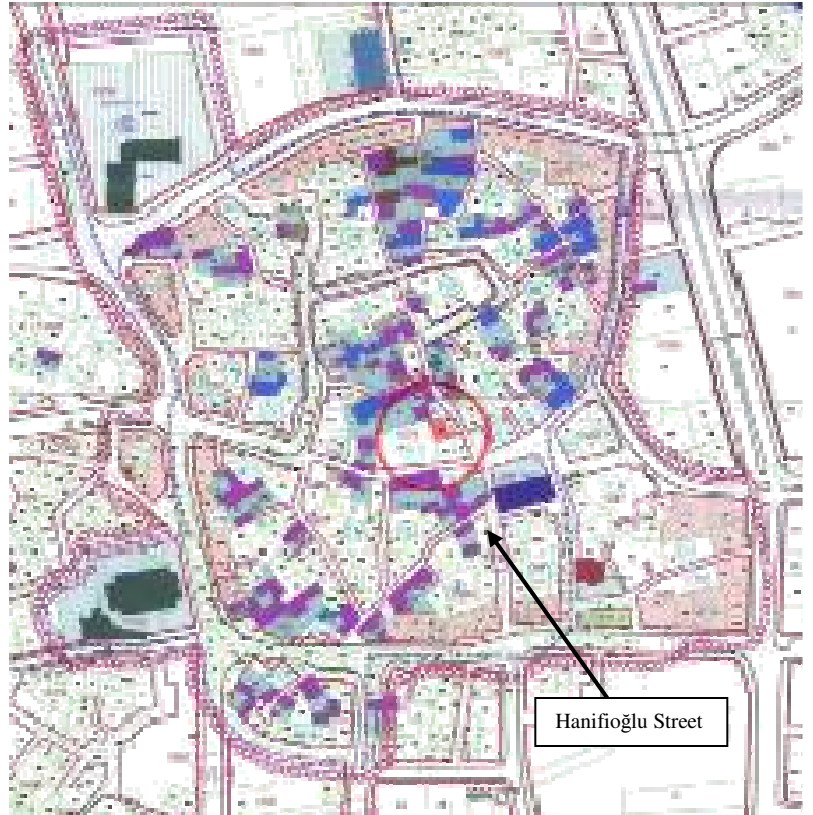


Figure 9: Location of Özbelde House in historical site



Figure 10: Courtyard facade of Özbelde House

traditional buildings, the reasons of selection of this building are:

- In this study, I am working on Gaziantep vernacular architecture (traditional houses) as a whole, so I selected an ordinary, typical example of vernacular architecture, instead of a unique, single architectural work.
- Özbelde House is very small example, in suitable scale for working on room by room as a matter of restoration interventions.
- This building is suitable for the objectives of Action Plan of Development of Cultural Tourism Project for Gaziantep.
- This building is opened to the Hanıfioğlu Street which is selected specially for the treatment and restoration of rows of building facades and street elevations by M.M.of Gaziantep and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. But Özbelde House has no street facade to the Hanıfioğlu Street and this building is outside the scope of that work.
- This building is adjacent to Hasan Süzer Ethnographical Museum, all the existing museums will be restored and re-decorated according to the Action Plan, so the group of building in the same neighbourhood can be rehabilitated.
- This building will be a reference point to other examples of vernacular architecture with respect to typical maintenance and restoration problems, needs and interventions.
- This building will be a reference point for maintenance and restoration when conducting the training and working to the local craftsmen. M.M. and local government will organize this training facilities.
- This building will be used as an accomodation place for special guests of M.M.of Gaziantep. So it will be a reference point for tendency of using traditional buildings for touristic purposes. So, by this project M.M.of Gaziantep will be initiator of private sector.
- Although Özbelde House is disused and ruined now, it is registered, because of the values it has. Its measured drawings, restoration projects and technical reports were prepared and approved by Adana Regional Conservation Council in 2007.

Values of Özbelde House

Özbelde House has **emotional, cultural and use values** as explained above.

- It is registered (listed) as a heritage because of being a typical example of vernacular architecture, it has architectural and cultural heritage values
- It was built more than 100 years ago so it has historical, and documentation values
- It is typical, original, symbolic structure due to its size, proportion, details and location. It has symbolic and aesthetic values
- It is a good example of stone masonry technics, selection of materials, resistance to lateral forces, load bearing capacity, natural heating and ventilation capabilities, so it has structural, technological and scientific values.
- It has pedagogical and educational values, we can learn how to build in traditional design, technics, materials, details due to its construction techniques and materials used.
- It has use values, It is stil functional, suitable to new functions.
- It has emotional values, it shows modesty, preference of human scale and respect to other people's environmental rights.

Main Damages and Problems of Özbelde House

Özbelde House couldn't be used, repaired and restored for 20 years. It became a ruin now. Through lack of care for a long time there are many damages and problems about building.:

- 1 Poor quality additions improper to original building
 - Cement plasters, color washes, oil paints, wall papers on stone walls
 - Concrete floors, briquette parapets
 - Metal roof covers, metal eaves
- 2 Deteriorations or non-existence of original elements of the buildings
 - Stone roof parapets
 - Iron bars of top windows
 - Basement door
 - Some covers of timber closets (M5)
 - Some windows (M4)
- 3 Pollution of stone surfaces
- 4 Moss formation
- 5 Deformations, cracks and surface losses on stones
- 6 Humidity problem especially on ground floor walls.⁷
- 7 Non-functional for today's needs.

Descriptions of Interventions for Conservation and Restoration

General Principles:

1. Any interventions to be introduced should be reversible.
2. The least intervention is the best restoration. Original building elements should be preserved. Only maintenance and repair works can be applied.
3. The structure must be safe and sound for whatever purpose or function the old structure shall be used.
4. The best restoration technique is that which will restore the original structural logic and fabric. Original stone masonry load bearing system and wood roof structure should be preserved. All wood materials used in the building should be processed against insects.
All metal materials should be cleaned mechanically, protective finishing and paints should be used.
5. When introducing new material into the old, new must match the strength of or be slightly weaker than the old. Original form, size and sections should be used for imitating or completing non-existent building materials.
6. Any interventions planned must be supported with tests in the laboratory
7. Documentation and recording are necessary in all phases⁸
8. Based on the information and survey, restoration project will be carried out by five steps; conservation (least interventions), architectural (breakfast hall etc.), fitment design (rehabilitation of interior spaces, furnishing), equipment design (to fit the building with modern equipments) and environmental design (courtyard, plants etc.)

⁷ AĞAR, Pınar, 2007

⁸ A Technical Note on the Restoration of Stone Masonary in Historic Buildings, 2005, p 1-2

Special Interventions:

1 Cleaning of moss formation: Cleaning with a brush mechanically, % 30 hydrogen peroxide mixed with pure water, applied with spraying method to the surfaces.

2 Surface cleaning with water: First cleaning with normal hot water for melting dirty particles then mixed some chemicals with hot water for cleaning by using compressor applied to the surfaces.

3 Local resistance of dirt: Some chemicals (ammonium hydro carbonate, sodium hydro carbonate) are applied by brush locally. To prevent drying plastic film layer is used. after one hour waiting, cleaning can be occurred by using water and brush.

4 Treatment for cracks: After cleaning cracks, special materials and mortars with epoxy are used for strengthening and filling cracks.

5 Processing of timbers: All timber materials are plunged in special processing pools to absorb chemicals then dried.⁹

Problems and Necessary Interventions for Maintenance and Restorations in all Spaces

1 Courtyard

Problems:

- Intensive humidity and moss formation on surrounded walls and surface of stairs
- Deteriorations and lacks of floor stones of the courtyard, concrete floor parts.
- Non-existence of original pool, later addition of concrete pool
 - Bad state of main entrance gate
- Necessity for arrangement of vegetations in the garden part
- Later addition of tin eaves on the stairs
- Closed original well
- Concrete addition on the top of kitchen part
- Bad condition of WC unit

Necessary Interventions:

- Plastering on briquette walls and painting suitable to stone walls, chemical cleaning on stone walls and surface of stairs.
- Removing of concrete parts, improvements of existing stone and basalt floors. Completing missing parts with stone.
- Reconstruction of the pool in original form
- Replacement of main entrance gate with new one, suitable to original traditional entrance gate
- Arrangement of vegetation in the garden part
- Removing of tin eaves on the stairs
- Restoration and using of original well
- Removing of concrete part on top of the kitchen; Constructing a breakfast hall by traditional type of floor with timber beams and create a semi open space for summer uses, and constructing demountable glass panes for winter uses.
- Removing of WC unit



Figure 12: Courtyard before cleaning of vegetation



Figure 13: Courtyard floor with Pool after cleaning of vegetation

⁹ Ađar, Pınar, 2007

2 Basement M1, M2(Storage Spaces), M3(Cave Part):

Problems:

- Calsifications on M1 and M2 spaces, because of humidity
- Moss formation
- No Access to M3(cave part), it is closed with rocks.

Necessary Interventions M1,M2(social activities), M3 (disco-bar)

- Cleaning and scrape of all wall surfaces
- Construction of timber shelves and closets for wall niches
- Construction of two doors from courtyard to basement and entrance to cave part.
- Filling vault cavities with grouting, replacements of demolished stones with new ones
- Opening and restoration of cave part



Figure 14: Vaulted ceiling of M2

3 Ground Floor M4(Living Room), M5(Bedroom), M6(Storage Space):

Problems:

M4 (Living room)

- Material deteriorations in timber frames and covers
- Changes in windows

M5 (Bedroom)

- Bad state of wall papers, floors
- Changes in timber closets
- Material deteriorations in timber frames

M6 (Mahmil-Storage Space)

- Bad state of walls, floor and ceiling

M7-M8 (Ocaklık-Kitchen Part)

- Bad state of facades, walls and floor
- Necessity for new arrangements as a modern kitchen, needs for new closets, new installations etc.
- Intensive moss formation because of humidity on inner stone walls
- Deformations and surface losses on stone walls

Necessary Interventions:

M4 (Bedroom)

- Removing existing paints, processing, applying new finish coat for protection of all timber materials (frames, closets, covers)
- Replacement of windows suitable to original form and sections
- Maintenance of original doors

M5 (Bedroom)

- Removing all wall papers, plasters and paints, bringing out original stone walls



Figure 15: Timber closets in M4

- Replacement of timber closet cover suitable to original form
- Maintenance of all windows and doors
- Constructing new timber floor

M6 (Bathroom)

- Removing plasters, color wash, bringing out original stone walls
- Giving new function as a wet place (bathroom), installation of water, covering stone walls with water isolation materials and ceramic tiles, constructing ventilation chimney.

M7-M8 (Kitchen Part)

- Replacement of floor coverings with basalt and stone
- Treatment of facades
- Constructing timber closets for kitchen utensils, maintain new installations.
- Replacement all windows and doors suitable to original form and size
- Constructing a breakfast hall on the upper part of kitchen with traditional materials



Figure 16: Kitchen part severed from main

4 Upper Floors (M9 Living Room), M10 (Bedroom), M11-M12 (Storage Spaces)

Problems:

M9 (Living Room): Named as “nacarlı oda”, because of special timber workmanship covered all walls.

- Bad conditions of square floor tiles. Necessities for treatment of all timber constructions, frames and closets.



Figure 17: Window and top window (kuş tagası) of M9



Figure 18: M9 Ceiling



Figure 19: M9 East closets

M10 (Bedroom)

- Bad state of concrete floors and walls
- Bad state of door (later addition)

M11 (Storage space)

- Bad state of existing space

M12 (Storage space)

- No normal access (only rope stair or ladder)
- Changes in original form and materials
- Concrete additions

Necessary Interventions:

M9 (Bedroom)

- Maintenance of all original timber constructions and frames
- Replacement of demolished parts
- Cleaning of square floor tiles

M10 (Kitchenette)

- Removing existing concrete floor covering with Stone
- Constructing timber stairs to M12 space
- Removing existing cement plaster and paints, bringing out original stone walls
- Giving new function as a small kitchen (kitchenette)

M11 (Bathroom)

- Removing plasters, color wash.
- Giving new function as bathroom (wet space), installation of water; covering stone walls with water isolation materials and ceramic tiles; construction of a chimney for ventilation

M12 (Bedroom)

- Constructing timber stairs for access
- Removing all concrete additions, constructing traditional style timber beams, floor and ceiling.
- Removing all existing cement plaster, paint, bringing out original stone walls
- Maintenance of original windows, small top windows (kuş tagası means ‘bird window’)

5 Roof (M13)

Problems:

- No access in existing situation
- Could not be entered and measured for drawings

Necessary Interventions:

- Removing concrete additions and metal roof covers
- Replacing briquette wall with the original stone walls, completing stone paraphets
- Constructing timber roof structure in original form and level, water proofing and heat isolation
- Using traditional roofing tile
- Using zinc gutters etc.

6 Facades

Building has only one facade on south direction to the courtyard.

Problems:

- Non existence of original roof covers
- Briquette paraphets on concrete floors in west side of the facade
- Metal roof covers in east side of the roof, metal eaves on the stairs
- Non existence of stone paraphets
- Plaster and color wash used
- Deteriorations, moss formation, pollution, losses on stone surfaces



Figure 20: General view of the building

Necessary Interventions:

- Constructing new roof structure as explained in part 5
- Removing plaster and color washes, bringing out original stone surfaces
- Chemical cleaning and special interventions for stone surfaces (explained in Special Interventions Part)



Figure 21: Some good examples for courtyard, resting room M1-M2, bedroom M4,M5,M9,M12 and disco-bar M3

7 Infrastructure And Installation

Problems:

- Insufficiency of existing installation systems
- Non existence of heating, air conditioning, water, sewage, fire and security installation systems within the main building and kitchen part.

Necessary Interventions:

- Constructing necessary heating, air conditioning, water, sewage, fire and security installation systems within the main building and kitchen part.

8 Maintenance Program

After more costly restoration activities, mentioned above, executed by Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep in 2008, it is necessary to prepare a maintenance program for proper preservation of the building in the future. The building will be used and managed under the authority of Metropolitan Municipality as an accomodation house for special guests. It will maintain all necessary financial resources and experts for this program.

Daily Routine:

- Checking security devices, windows, doors, light bulbs, faults in electrical system, lavatories, fire detection system.

Weekly Routine:

- Changing and cleaning air filters of the heating and air conditioning plant
- Checking automatic fire alarm and security devices
- Cleaning of all building

Mounthly Routine:

- Cleaning rainwater disposal outlets
- Controlling mechanical drives

Quarterly Routine:

- Inspecting roof, gutters, rainwater disposal outlets
- Cleaning and checking light fittings

Semi annual Routine:

- Sound fire alarms
- Cleaning out all gutters,down pipes, rainwater drains in autumn and spring

Annual Routine:

- Checking all rainwater and drainage system, replacing deteriorated elements
- Checking roof tiles, replacing broken elements
- Checking electrical installation
- Checking heating, air conditioning system, cleaning of heaters, fans
- Oiling locks
- Testing fire system
- Inspecting humidity and moss formation problems facing basement floor walls, doing necessary maintenance works
- Doing necessary maintenance of all windows, doors, closets and other wood materials applying protective coat and paint after scrapingexisting ones

Quinquennial Routine:

- Observation of structural defects all over the building
- Revizing and updating long-term maintenance plan after each inspection (immediate, urgent, necessary and desirable works should be determined)
- Cleaning out all voids and spaces
- Checking lighting, electrical, mechanical, heating, fire, security installation equipments,
- Changing taps, showers etc.
- Re-decoration if necessary.

Results

Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep is planning to restore this building and open it as an accomodation house for special guests in 2008. Professional architects of Metropolitan Municipality and local craftsmen will work for restoration of ÖzbeldeHouse. Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep is the owner of this house and it is not too big, so they have enough financial source to finish all restoration works in one year, they don't need to divide necessary works in short and long terms. But for the other traditional buildings which have private owners, local governments, municipalities and NGO's will help the houseowners with a "Manual of Maintenance" as mentioned in Action Plan

Discussion and Conclusions:

The main objective is to establish a proper balance in between preservation and utilization, conservation and reconstruction, old and new in the changing form and structure of inner cities and buildings. What we need is a wise, comprehensive planning and management for historical parts in the process of change from urban scale to the building scale.

- This study will be a good example for local governments and municipalities to start from urban scale then going to building scale then feedback to urban scale again for upgrading historical areas.
- The terms "Maintenance Plan" and "Maintenance Program" are new concepts for conservation and management of historical buildings in Turkey but they are very important and useful for proper preservation and management of vernacular cultural heritage. We need to learn it.

- In this study, Özbelde House will provide a model of reference for the other vernacular examples by its maintenance/restoration plan and maintenance program.
- The problems mentioned about Özbelde House are common, typical problems in all traditional Gaziantep houses, interventions proposed about this house are general interventions which can be applied most of these houses. Through this study, we can define general problems and interventions needed. If we increase these pilot examples, it will be a tool to prepare a “Manual for Maintenance of Traditional Gaziantep Houses” as mentioned in Action Plan.

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Appendixes

- 1-Swot Analysis
- 2-Three Alternatives As a Pilot Project
- 3-Özbelde House (Measured Drawings)
- 4-Özbelde House (Restoration Project)
- 5-Estimated Budget For Conservation and Restoration of Özbelde House
- 6-Action Plan Of Gaziantep Workshop

Appendix 1

Swot Analysis

1- Strengths:

- Sixth biggest economy
- Developed city in industry and production
- Important and strategic location in between Mesopotamia and Mediterranean and in Syrian border
- Important and strategic location within the GAP Region (Center of the Southeastern Anatolian Project)
- Having mild climate , possibilities of tourism in twelve months
- Rich historical and cultural potential and heritage
- Rich vernacular architecture
- Rich archaeological potential
- Rich cultural values about traditional handicrafts and traditional cuisine
- Potential of alternative tourism (diversity of tourism)
- Having Gaziantep University and Faculty of Architecture
- Having Metropolitan Municipality, KUDEP Office (Conservation, Application, Supervising Office)
- Having an airport, possibility of access by railways, highways and airways.
- Close location to the İskenderun and Mersin Harbours
- Urban developments according to the plan in modern part of the city

2- Weaknesses:

- Non existence of Culture-Tourism Master Plan
- Lack of infrastructure for cultural tourism
- Trend of moving towards to the modern part of the city by high income group
- High restoration expenses of vernacular architecture (stone houses)
- Big sizes of stone traditional houses for nucleus families
- Location of traditional houses in city center and movements of commercial functions to the city center towards to the housing stock
- Lack of infrastructural and social facilities in traditional neighbourhoods
- Necessities of excavation works in archaeological sites
- Necessities for big financial sources, for restoration of architectural heritage and continuation of excavation works in archaeological sites
- Necessity for re-evaluation of registration of vernacular houses because they are left to their own fate, they are becoming obsolete
- Lack of publicity for cultural and touristic values until now
- Far location to the Ankara, İstanbul etc.
- Non existence of targeted market analysis in scientific level

3- Opportunities:

- Interest of Central Government (Ministry of Culture and Tourism) to Gaziantep as a “pilot city for development of cultural tourism” by organizing workshop and preparation of Action Plan for priorities and problems
- Projects executed by both Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Metropolitan Municipality together for rows of building facades in traditional neighbourhoods and for restoration works financed by Ministry’s Preservation Aid Fund.
- Cultural Routes (Itineraries) projects between Turkey and Syria and mutually growing relations between these two countries
- European Union Funds, other international funds for conservation of cultural heritage
- In developing cultural tourism trend, potential of traditional architectural stock for touristic purposes such as accomodation, restaurants etc.
- Willingness and efforts of local governments (Governorship of Gaziantep, municipalities) and NGO’s (Gaziantep Trade and Industry Chamber, Chamber of Architects, Union of Travel Agencies etc) for progressing cultural tourism in Gaziantep city.

4- Threats:

- Giving less importance to the cultural heritage until now. (Instead of restoration historical buildings, preferences of construction new modern apartments etc.)
- As a result of migration from rural land and big economic pressure to the city center, rise in land prices, creation of threats for demolishing of traditional neighbourhoods.
- As a result of developments in economics, giving importance to the industrial production, fabrication, creation of threats for vanishing of traditional handicrafts.
- Negative effects of news in media about terrorist attacks and news about Near East.

Appendix 2

There are three alternatives for pilot project



Figure 22-Alternative 1- Cenani House: It will be used as a center for traditional handicrafts, shops and showroom by private sector.



Figure 23-Alternative 2- Hayal Kahvesi (Coffee House): It will be used as a restaurant and coffee house by Gaziantep University.

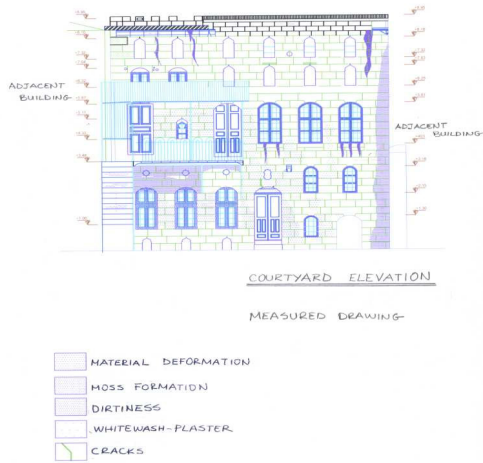


Figure 24- Alternative 3-Özbelde House: It will be used as a Guest House (accomodation) by Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep

Appendix 3 (Measured Drawings of Özbelde House)



Figure 25-Measured Drawings of Site plan, Basement and Ground Floor Plans

(Restoration Project)

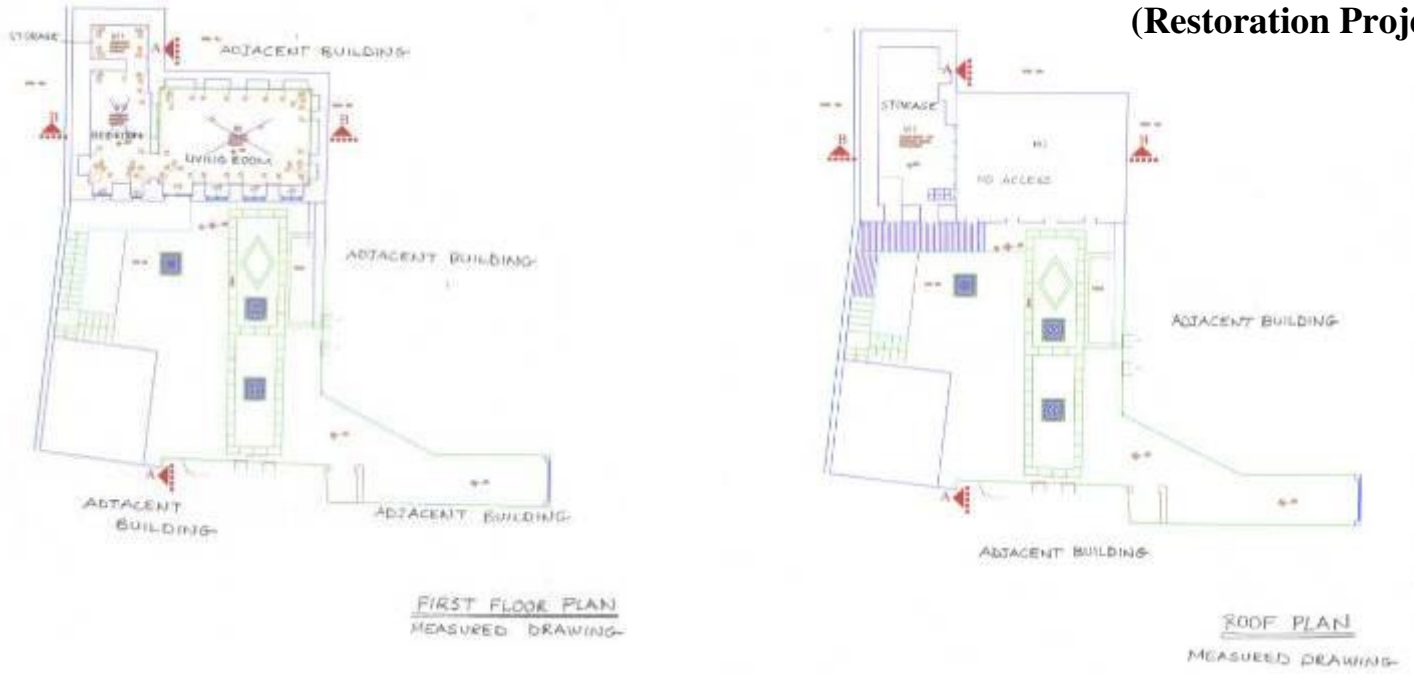


Figure 26: Measured Drawings of First Floor and Roof Plans

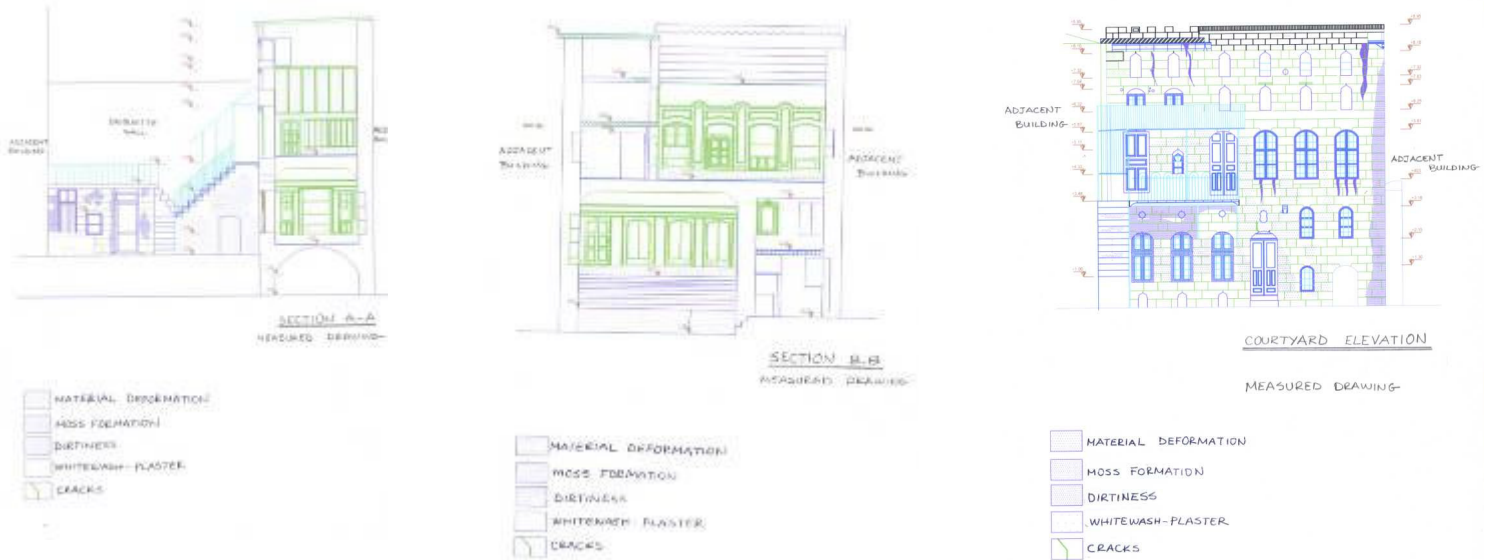


Figure 27: Measured Drawings of Sections and Elevation

Appendix 4 (Restoration Project of Özbek House)



Figure 28: Restoration Projects of Site Plan, Ground floor, First floor and Roof Plans

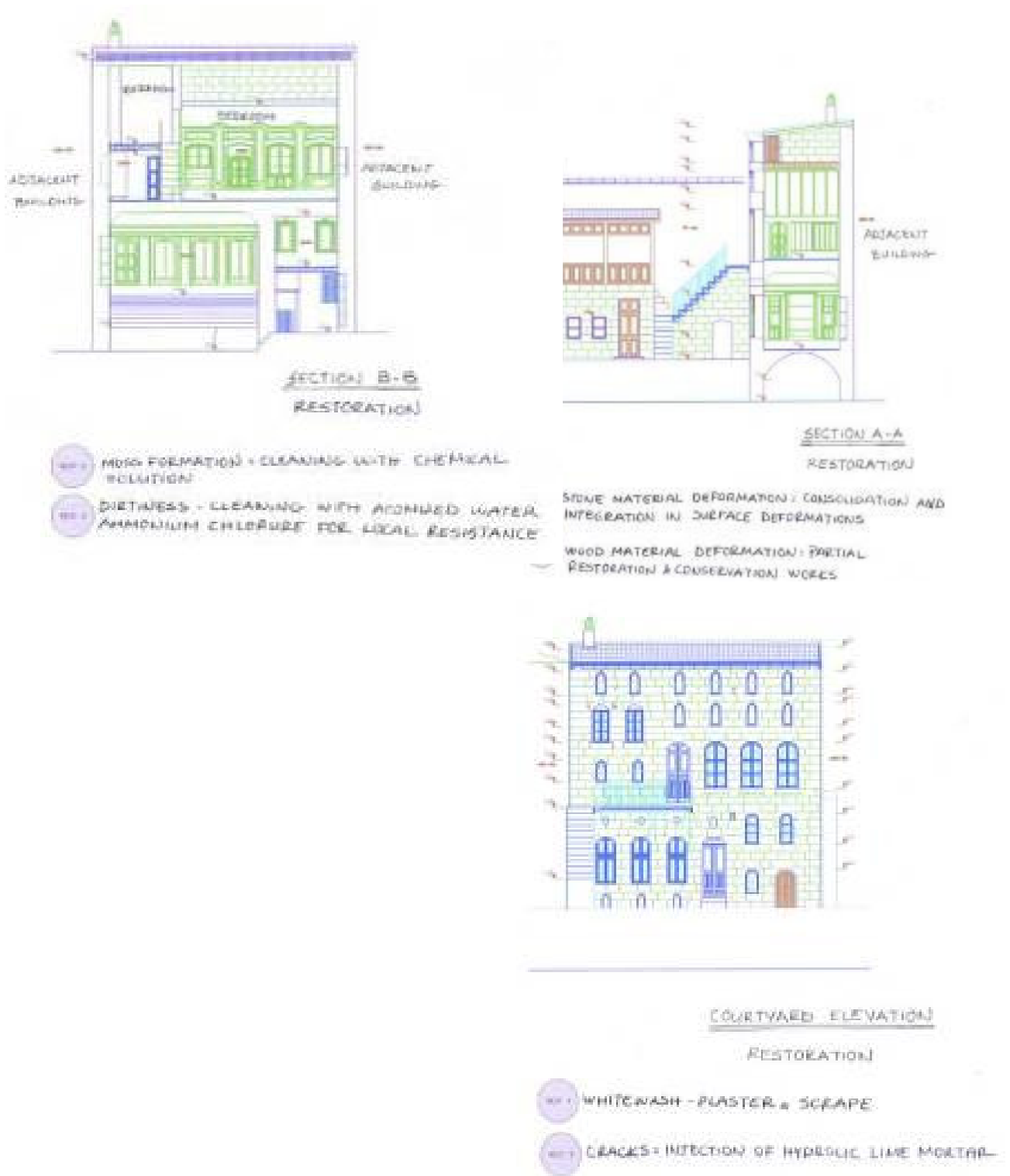


Figure 29: Restoration Projects of Sections and Elevation

Appendix 5 (Estimated Budget)

T.C
GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ
İmar ve Şehircilik Daire Başkanlığı
YAKLAŞIK MALİYET CETVELİ

Date of Preparation : 08/01/2008
Name of Work : Özbek House Conservation and Restoration Works
ESTIMATED BUDGET

Post NO	KIND OF WORK	COST (YTL)	COST (Euro)
01	Construction Works	130,000.00	76470.00
02	Transportation for Construction Works	6,500.00	3825.00
03	Mechanical Works	12,000.00	7059.00
04	Electrical Works	8,000.00	4706.00
TOTAL		156,500.00	92060.00
TOTAL		approx. 92060 Euro	

PREPARED BY
Serdar Murat GÜRSEL
Architect

Sezer CİHAN
Office Director of City Planning and Development Facilities
Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality

T.C
GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ
İmar ve Şehircilik Daire Başkanlığı
YAKLAŞIK MALİYET CETVELİ

Date of Preparation : 08/01/2008
Name of Work : Özbek House Conservation and Restoration Works
ESTIMATED BUDGET

Transportation for Construction Works

S.N	Post NO	Kind of Transferred Material	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	COST (YTL)
1	N.Y.F 01	Transportation of CEMENT	78	13.90	3.78
2	N.Y.F 02	Transportation of SAND-PEBBLE	M3	50.62	15.03
3	N.Y.F 03	Transportation of BRICK	B/AD	0.25	34.21
4	N.Y.F 04	Transportation of ROOF TILE	B/AD	56.09	141.33
5	N.Y.F 05	Transportation of SHEET IRON	78	0.95	12.95
6	N.Y.F 06	Transportation of PROFILE	78	11.36	12.95
7	N.Y.F 07	Transportation of IRON	78	3.13	32.95
8	N.Y.F 08	Transportation of READY MIXED CONCRETE	M3	8.00	3.64
TOTAL					6,457.77

TOTAL APPROX. 6,500.00 YTL.

PREPARED BY
Muhittin ASLAN
Civil Engineer

Figure 30 Estimated Budget for maintenance and restoration Works of Özbek House, prepared by Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality

APPENDIX 6

1.GROUP

GAZİANTEP DESTINATION

ACTION PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT, PRESERVATION AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

(1. GROUP WORKS)					
LOCATION	PROBLEMS	ACTIONS TO BE DONE	RESPONSIBLE BODIES	TIME PLANNED	NOTES
GENERAL	NECESSITY FOR CULTURE-TOURISM MASTER PLAN	PREPARATION OF CULTURE-TOURISM MASTER PLAN	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	ABSENCE OF LAND USE PLAN, NON-EVALUATION OF UNDERGROUND PROSPERITIES	-PREPARATION OF LAND USE PLAN -DETERMINATION OF UNDERGROUND PROSPERITIES	-MUNICIPALITIES, - GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -MTA (MINERAL RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION INSTITUTE OF TURKEY)	1 YEAR	
ŞAHİNBEY	<u>NECESSITY FOR THE REVISION OF PRESERVATION – DEVELOPMENT PLAN</u> <u>NECESSITY FOR RE-EVALUATION OF REGISTERED BUILDINGS</u>	<u>REVISION OF PRESERVATION – DEVELOPMENT PLAN</u> <u>STUDY ON RE-EVALUATION OF REGISTRATION OF TRADITIONAL BUILDING STOCK</u>	<u>-METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GAZİANTEP</u> <u>- ADANA REGIONAL CONSERVATION COUNCIL</u>	<u>2 YEARS</u> <u>1 YEAR</u>	
ŞAHİNBEY	NECESSITIES FOR NEW MOSAIC, ARCHEOLOGY, CITY HISTORY, CUISINE ARTS MUSEUMS	-PREPARATION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND DISPLAY PROJECTS FOR NEW MUSEUMS -RESTORATION AND REDECORATION OF EXISTING MUSEUMS	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GAZİANTEP	2 YEARS 5 YEARS	LONG TERM
ŞAHİNBEY	NECESSITIES ABOUT THE CITADEL OF GAZİANTEP	-CONTINUATION OF EXCAVATIONS BOTH IN AND AROUND THE CITADEL, -RESTORATION OF MAIN BUILDINGS AND RAMPARTS, - ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PARKING LOT	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -DIRECTORATE OF GAZİANTEP MUSEUM, -DIRECTORATE OF MEASURED DRAWINGS IN ADANA	5 YEARS	LONG TERM

ŞAHİNBEY	<u>NECESSITY FOR THE TREATMENT OF TRADITIONAL STREETS AND BUILDING FACADES</u>	<u>-MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF TRADITIONAL STREET ELEVATIONS, ROWS OF BUILDING FACADES</u>	<u>-METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GAZİANTEP,</u> <u>-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM,</u> <u>-GAZİANTEP GOVERNORSHIP</u>	<u>2 YEARS</u>	
ŞAHİNBEY	NECESSITY FOR REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS (KHANS) AND MOSQUES	-REPAIRMENT, RESTORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENT OF TWELVE MOSQUES, -DETERMINATION OF PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES OF KHANS FOR GIVING NEW FUNCTIONS FOR DISUSED ONES.	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS, -METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GAZİANTEP, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	2 YEARS	
ŞAHİNBEY	<u>NECESSITIES FOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF GAZİANTEP VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>-DETERMINATION OF PRIORITIES,</u> <u>-PROVIDING FINANCE FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS AND RESTORATION WORKS,</u> <u>-PREPARATION OF A MANUAL FOR MAINTENANCE OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS</u>	<u>-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM,</u> <u>-METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GAZİANTEP,</u> <u>-CHAMBER OF RESTORER-ARCHITECTS</u>	<u>2 YEARS</u> <u>1 YEAR</u>	
ŞAHİNBEY	<u>NON-EVALUATION OF GAZİANTEP VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>-EVALUATION OF GAZİANTEP TRADITIONAL HOUSING STOCK AFTER RESTORATION AS PANSIONS, RESTAURANTS SERVING TRADITIONAL CUISINE, HANDICRAFT ATELIERS AND SHOWROOMS ETC.</u>	<u>-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP,</u> <u>-MUNICIPALITIES,</u> <u>-NGO'S,</u> <u>-PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	<u>5 YEARS</u>	LONG TERM
ŞEHİTKAMİL	NECESSITIES ABOUT DOLICHE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE	-ROAD CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND THE VILLAGE, -PREPARATION OF SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN, -TAKING NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS FOR CLEANING AND SECURITY OF THE SITE, -RESTORATION, ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENT AND REFUNCTION OF OLD TRAIN STATION BUILDING	-ŞEHİTKAMİL MUNICIPALITY, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	2 YEARS	
OĞUZELİ	NECESSITY FOR THE EXCAVATION OF TILBAŞAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TUMULUS	PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXCAVATION OF TILBAŞAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TUMULUS	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM -DIRECTORATE OF GAZİANTEP MUSEUM	5 YEARS	LONG TERM
NİZİP	RESTORATION NEEDS OF SOME IMPORTANT MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS	RESTORATION OF ULU CAMİİ (GRAND MOSQUE), FEVKANİ CHURCH, ULUYATIR MOSQUE	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	2 YEARS	
NİZİP	NECESSITY FOR SERVICE UNITS IN ZEUGMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	BUILDING SERVICE UNITS FOR URGENT NEEDS	-EXCAVATION TEAM, -MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -DIRECTORATE OF GAZİANTEP MUSEUM	1 YEAR	

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NİZİP	NECESSITY FOR UPGRADING OF KAMIŞLI VILLAGE	RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND ORGANIZING ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	5 YEARS	LONG TERM
ISLAHİYE	NECESSITIES ABOUT YESEMEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (OPEN AIR MUSEUM)	PROVIDING CONTINUATION FOR EXCAVATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS OF YESEMEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -DIRECTORATE OF GAZİANTEP MUSEUM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	5 YEARS	LONG TERM
YAVUZELİ	NECESSITIES ABOUT RUMKALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	-WORKING ON REGIONAL SCALES TOGETHER WITH GOVERNORSHIP OF ŞANLIURFA , - FIND SOLUTIONS FOR ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS , - CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PIERS FOR SMALL BOATS, - ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS, PEDESTRIAN PATHS	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, - GOVERNORSHIP OF ŞANLIURFA, -MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -YAVUZELİ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, -HALFETİ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	1 YEAR	
ARABAN	RESTORATION NEEDS OF SOME IMPORTANT MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS	-RESTORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THREE MONUMENTAL GRAVES, -RESTORATION OF KALE MOSQUE, -EXCAVATION AND RESTORATION OF KALE TUMULUS	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -DIRECTORATE OF GAZİANTEP MUSEUM, -DIRECTORATE OF MEASURED DRAWINGS IN ADANA, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	5 YEARS	LONG TERM
KARKAMIŞ	NECESSITIES ABOUT KARKAMIŞ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR KARKAMIŞ AND DETERMINATION OF PRIORITIES	-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, -MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	2 YEARS	

**2.GROUP GAZİANTEP DESTINATION ACTION PLAN
EVALUATION OF CULTURAL AND TOURISTIC POTENTIALS
PUBLICITY AND MARKETING**

(2. GROUP WORKS)

LOCATION	PROBLEMS	ACTIONS TO BE DONE	RESPONSIBLE BODIES	TIME PLANNED	NOTES
GENERAL	LACK OF COORDINATION IN PUBLICITY	CREATING COORDINATION IN THE BODY OF GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP -NGO's, -MUNICIPALITIES	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	LACK OF PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENT	DEVELOPING PROJECTS FOR PUBLICITY BY MEDIA, -ORGANIZING INFO-TOURS	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -NGO'S	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	LACK OF LOGO AND SLOGAN IN CONCEPT OF "CITY BRAND"	ORGANIZING DESIGN COMPETITIONS FOR LOGO AND SLOGAN	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP -METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, -CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	2 YEARS	
GENERAL	LACK OF PUBLICITY FOR TRADITIONAL GAZİANTEP CUISINE	ORGANIZING INTERNATIONAL GOURMET FESTIVALS, -DESIGNING A WEBSITE ABOUT GAZİANTEP CUISINE, -ORGANIZING GASTRONOMICAL TOURS, -CONSTITUTING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ABOUT CUISINE	-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, -CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, -UNIVERSITIES, - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	2 YEARS	
GENERAL	LACK OF PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENT FOR TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS	ORGANIZING TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS FESTIVAL IN GAP REGION, GIVING NEW FUNCTIONS TO DISUSED, RUINED TRADITIONAL HOUSES OR KHANS AS HANDICRAFT ATELIERS AND SHOWROOMS, -MAKING GAZİANTEP AS A PILOT CITY FOR HANDICRAFT EDUCATION	-ADMINISTRATION OF GAP, -MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZİANTEP, -GOVERNORSHIPS OF OTHER CITIES IN GAP REGION -METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, -NGO'S	2 YEARS	GAP: SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIAN PROJECT

Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage in Inner City of Gaziantep

GENERAL	LACK OF PUBLICITY ABOUT MOSAICS	-ORGANIZING INTERNATIONAL MOSAIC SYMPOSIUM PERIODICALLY (ONCE A YEAR), - ENSURING CONTINUITY FOR MOSAIC SCHOOL	-MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP, -GAZIANTEP UNIVERSITY, -MUNICIPALITIES, -CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	VANISHING TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS, LACK OF TRAINING ABOUT CRAFTSMENSHIP	ORGANIZING TRAINING FACILITIES FOR CRAFTSMENSHIP (STONE, TIMBER WORKMANSHIP, TRADITIONAL ORNAMENTS ETC.)	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM - MUNICIPALITIES, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP, - DIRECTORATE OF MEASURED DRAWINGS IN ADANA	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	<u>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NEW LAWS ABOUT PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, ENCOURAGING INVESTMENTS, NEW FINANCIAL RESOURCES, FUNDS, ETC. IN LOCAL PEOPLE AND PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	<u>ORGANIZING TRAINING FACILITIES ABOUT CONSCIOUSNESS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, NEW LAWS, FINANCIAL SOURCES</u>	<u>-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM</u> <u>-MUNICIPALITIES,</u> <u>-GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP,</u>	6 MONTHS	SHORT TERM
GENERAL	NECESSITIES FOR TRAINING ABOUT HYGIENE, PANSION OPERATING, TOURISM SERVICES ETC.	ORGANIZING TRAINING FACILITIES ABOUT HYGIENE, PANSION OPERATING, TOURISM SERVICES ETC.	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM - ASSOCIATION FOR TOURIST HEALTH, -GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP,	6 MONTHS	SHORT TERM
GENERAL	LACK OF TRAINING ABOUT TRADITIONAL CUISINE FOR YOUNG GENERATIONS	ORGANIZING TRAINING FACILITIES AND COURSES ABOUT TRADITIONAL CUISINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (JOB CREATION)	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM , - GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP, -NGO'S	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	<u>LACK OF PUBLICITY ABOUT TRADITIONAL STREETS AND VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>PUBLISHING BOOKLETS, COLOR BROSHURES MAKING DOCUMENTARY FILMS</u> <u>ORGANIZING PANELS, SYMPOSIUMS</u>	-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY IN MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM - GOVERNORSHIP OF GAZIANTEP -GAZIANTEP UNIVERSITY	1 YEAR	
GENERAL	NECESSITY FOR PUBLICITY ABOUT GAZIANTEP-ALEPPO TWIN CITIES	ORGANIZING MORE ACTIVITIES FOR COMING TOGETHER OF RESPONSIBLE BODIES OF THESE TWO NEIGHBOUR CITIES	-MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS -MUNICIPALITIES OF ALEPPO AND GAZIANTEP		