

# Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens

## Cultural Landscape

Nomination for Inscription on  
The World Heritage List

**Diyarbakır, 2014**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## State Party

Turkey

## State, Province or Region

Diyarbakır Province, Southeastern Anatolia Region

## Name of Property

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

## Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Nominated Property

**NP.1** -Longitude : 40° 13' 31.36" E Westernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 54' 26.69" N

**NP.2** -Longitude : 40° 15' 1.69" E Northernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 55' 12.93" N

**NP.3** -Longitude : 40° 15' 20.29" E Easternmost point  
Latitude : 37° 53' 52.95" N

**NP.4** -Longitude : 40° 13' 38.69" E Southernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 53' 5.31" N

**NP.5** -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.51" E Central point  
Latitude : 37° 54' 11.16" N

## Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property

The natural existence of all that is required for human life to thrive in Diyarbakır ensured 7000 years of uninterrupted civilization in this city. In time the city grew even larger and developed even further, thus the people living in the city felt the need to protect themselves and encircled the city with walls and unique towers that support them, all constructed with the region's local material, basalt stones, in accord with the period's conditions. The city was laid out to satisfy the need of the local population in case of any attacks. In times of war, the gates of the castle walls were shut down, and the city protected itself.

Within the Nominated Heritage border, there is the City Walls of 5800 meters that encircle the old town (Suriçi), the towers that support the walls, Hevsel Gardens which is located on the eastern section of the city with the Castle and a part of Tigris River;

the birthplace of the Hevsel Gardens.

On the eastern section of the city, in a lower altitude, the Tigris river is flowing, as it did for centuries long, bringing civilization to everywhere on its route. The alluvial soil allocated by the river in centuries created the Hevsel Gardens that became the food source of the city with its productivity and fed the people for years. The city's population built passages from the castle to the gardens and the river to satisfy their needs in times of war. These passages sometimes saved the city from hunger, and sometimes caused the invasion of the city<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> During the conquest of the Islamic armies, the armies found out a passage that opens from the castle to the outside and conquered the city using this passage.

**The Eastern Border of the Nominated Site** is determined as the section that includes the Tigris River and what is thought to be the flooding border of the river and all of the Hevsel Gardens.

**On the Northern section of the Nominated Site**, a portion of the Tigris valley, with respect to the development path and the bridge that connects the city to the University was considered.

**On the western border**, the city's development path is followed in a similar fashion until the southern parts. On the southwestern side, the border is determined by considering the City Wall protection band. This section also comprises a section of slum houses that illegally crept by the city walls as well.

**On the south**, a border was drawn in parallel to the Hevsel Gardens by following the development path, which also includes the Tigris Bridge (Ten Eyed Bridge).

In defining the Management Area borders, all was divided into two sections. The first section is the entire urban site that is encircled by the historic city walls, the Suriçi District. The second is defined as the section encompassing the nominated property.

Northern section of the area encompassing the nominated property; includes the city wall protection band and the city's slum area with illegally constructed buildings. The northern border is set at the bridge known as the Silvan Bridge. The eastern border in reaching the University land from here was set as the current development path and the natural outskirts of the Tigris valley.

From north to southwest, the wall protection band was followed, and the topographical structure of the region known as the Ben u Sen valley. Here, the goal was to have visibility of the city walls that is located within the Nominated Site.

On the south, development paths in the upper scale that is the continuation of the Ben u Sen valley were taken into consideration. At the same time, the city walls, Hevsel Gardens and the mansions that are defined as the royal people's summer residences which are located on the outskirts that see the Tigris River and the wide valley were located within this section.

In the region known as the Mansion Area, the cur-

rent development path that is on the Marwanid bridge which was opened for traffic in 2009, which is perpendicular with the road known as the Old Mardin Road that goes down in parallel with the Tigris includes the Kırklar Hill as well and moves east. In this section, there is a Brick factory on the section that is parallel with the river. On the lower section of the Old Mardin Road, there are many private enterprises, lined up one after another. Development applications were done in the area known as the Kırklar Hill which has an important standing in the cultural structure of the city, and structuralization was experienced here. There are structures with 6 blocks rising in this area, which were planned to be private residents. There are also several private enterprises in this area (restaurants, cafes etc.).

On the east, the Management Area border follows the development path to the east and includes a portion of the University land as well. In this region, there are three buildings owned by the University. There are also private enterprises here as well.

### **A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)**

*See Map 0-1, Boundaries of the nominated property*

*\* For the A0 version of the map, please see Annex 10.e.3.2*

### **Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)**

(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

### **Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

#### **Brief Synthesis**

The Nominated Site consists of the Walls of Diyarbakır that identify the Diyarbakır Fortress, including magnificent castle area. which has had the traces of all the artistic, political and cultural heritage of the countless civilizations that have hosted or maintained in history and has reached until today almost in a holistic manner, and the Cultural Landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, the green valley formed by the Tigris River, one of the rivers that creates civilizations throughout the ages.

The Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural landscape is a perfect example of a frontier, border city that has been important over millennia and has survived due to its strategic location at the frontier between the East and the West and mainly due to the availability of a navigable River, the abundance of water and garden crops in a fertile valley adjacent to it. The Castle and the Walls of this fortress town have survived to this day and are a reminder of the importance of this city for millennia and under all the different rulers of the region. It has been a centre to many civilizations and governments over time and had been used as the regional capital (centre) by the empires in the period of Hellenistic, Roman, Sassanid and Byzantine due to its geo-political importance.

Diyarbakır has marked a boundary between East and West and acted as an intersection point. For this reason, the city walls, which have maintained their shape for millennia and which were maintained attentively because of their importance and the city that has been protected by the city walls, have been a focal point for all the civilizations and cultures that existed in the region.

It is a perfect example of a cultural landscape in that the town was created where it is due to the high plateau above the fertile valley that has always been exploited by man. It has a magnificent historic urban landscape, a city that has grown as more and more people move to its defensive position but at the same time maintaining the strong link with the landscape around and more importantly the view from the historic Ten-Eyed bridge towards the Hevsel gardens and the City Walls in spite of the pressure for more built up area for the ever growing population.

## Criteria

### (i)

The Fortress reflects the creativeness of the different civilizations in terms of its construction techniques, materials and geographical planning. The castle is the indicator of the judicious use with its long and strong structure. It is the safest area of the region in terms of the seismic activity of the basalt plateau, and one of the most perfect landscape areas in the Middle Ages as well as the Antiquity both in terms of meeting the water needs of the city and the va-

riety of commercial activities due to the proximity to the Tigris River. The Fortress that comprised the borders of Roman Mesopotamia in the Roman Era was one of the strongest and largest fortresses of its day.

### (ii)

The Nominated Property is located in the Upper Tigris Basin which hosts Diyarbakır on its center, in the widest middle section of the north part of the region known as the 'Fertile Crescent'. Located on the crossroads of the paths connecting Mesopotamia and Anatolia, two cradles of civilizations and connecting Mesopotamia to northern countries over Anatolia, it became a point on which the cultures in this geography that shaped the world's history met and merged. It was a military and/or cultural capital for different civilizations in different periods in time on this strategic passage between the West and the East.

The fortress assumed its current shape in the Roman period in the middle of the 4th century. From this perspective, it comprises one of the strongest and most beautiful examples of Roman Era fortresses, and furthermore still carries the marks of the Umayyad, Abbasids, Şeyhoğulları, Hamdanis, Buyids, Marwanids, Seljuks, Inalids, Nisanoğulları, Artuqids, Ayyubids, Aq Qoyunlus and finally the Ottomans, the civilizations that conquered the city after the second half of the 7th century. The fortress is the exceptional representative of the commercial, religious, architectural, and artistic transfers between all these civilizations.

The walls are in accordance with the Roman period typology. Two buttresses are located between two towers. There are four gates on four directions, lying on the ends of the two main arteries lying on the north-south and east-west direction that intersect each other. In this manner, it conveyed the Roman urban plan to this day.

### (iii)

Very special decorations and inscriptions on the Fortress' gates and towers that are written in stone are among the best surviving examples of the Roman, Byzantium, Abbasid and Marwanid eras. While the inscriptions from Islamic civilizations

such as the Abbasids and Ottomans were written with a rather plainer Runic and Kufic method due to religious necessities, these inscriptions are among the most splendid inscriptions written by using the letters as pieces of art while avoiding excessiveness and human forms.

(iv)

Diyarbakır Fortress is very special with respect to the procurement and usage of the basalt stone, the construction material of the fortress, which was locally available. The stone masses that were generally located on the parts just below the fortress were used as historic quarries to procure the material in a quick manner. Thus, the ruling civilization had the opportunity to quickly repair the fortress in the aftermath of an attack.

The Ten Eyed Bridge that is another piece of the Nominated Property is a marvelous example with respect to Marwanid era construction techniques and its location and the emphasis on the urban planning. The construction technique of the bridge, its elegance and its position with respect to the fortress and its ability to connect the fortress and its surroundings to wider geographies and trade and livestock routes make the bridge one of the finest examples of the era.

(v)

The most significant natural elements that factored in the location decision of the Diyarbakır Fortress are the shield shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone and basalt plateau, the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River.

The dangers brought by modern life are led by the fertilizer usage in the Hevsel Gardens. Furthermore, the fertilizers of the pigeons (named 'koğa') bred in Diyarbakır are used to increase the productivity of the watermelons cultivated in the sand areas on the shore of the Tigris. But lately, due to the difficulties of the modern times, pigeon breeding decreased in Diyarbakır. This decreased the usage of pigeon fertilizers in the farming of watermelons. Now we witness ever-decreasing watermelon farming on the sand areas by the shore of the Tigris, which is very important among the agricultural activities in Diyarbakır. Diyarbakır gives its name to the watermelons.

## Statement of Integrity

The outstanding universal value of the Fortress, as represented in the Castle and the Walls, together with the Cultural Landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, has a very strong element of integrity. The link between the Castle and City Walls and the River and the fertile valley has been maintained and will be maintained through a very strong legal protection.

The walls that enclose a very vibrant urban space, have maintained their integrity over millennia. They, together with the Hevsel Gardens, are the reason for the continuous presence of this fortified town through millennia. The walls were very impressive both for those coming up the Tigris River and for those approaching through the land side.

## Statement of Authenticity

Like any city, Diyarbakır has undergone major transformations but an enormous effort has been done to remove all accretions from its Walls and to restore the Castle area so that the authenticity of the Walls and the Castle are very high indeed. Some small parts of the Walls were destroyed by natural disasters and other small part pulled down: these will not be reconstructed so that the authenticity of what remains is maintained.

Within the City Walls the City has gone through a modernization period in recent years and yet the most important historic buildings such as the Mosques and Churches, and the important administrative buildings, have remained in their authentic state. The urban plan of the City is still that planned in Roman times. An important rehabilitation programme will see a stronger integration of the housing area to traditional buildings techniques and use of space.

## Protection and Management Requirements

All the elements of the proposed area are highly protected legally and the management system provides for a very highly participative system of all stakeholders. The city dwellers are the best protection of its heritage and there were no protest even when the accretions of the walls were pulled down in spite of the hardship that this entailed.

Whilst the population of the City continues to grow

the urban planners have ensured that the nominated elements are well protected as are the view from the River [the historic bridge] through the Hevsel Gardens and on to the City, Castle and Walls. The legal framework ensures long time protection. Though the City has very limited tourism they are still ensuring that they will be prepared for more tourism by identifying coach parking areas and information centres for the visitor. The City has built up a very strong information and participative element for the residents themselves. The intangible heritage element, mainly in historic singing but also in other forms, is also very well protected.

Diyarbakır represents an outstanding City with universal value that has elements from all the many rulers of the area, from the Neolithic through the Romans who gave it the basic form we see today. Whilst the City within modernised itself the City Walls and

Castle have maintained their millennia old structures and the City hugs a fertile valley known as the Hevsel Gardens that gives it abundant crops. This cultural landscape has outstanding universal value as a living city that still evokes the history of millennia, the many cultures, people and religions that sought shelter within its fortress.

### **Name and contact information of official local institution/agency**

**Organization:** Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit

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# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



## MAP KEY

-  DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

## DATA ABOUT THE AREA

- SITE MANAGEMENT AREA - (NP+BZ) 19 425 507,50 m<sup>2</sup> (1 942,06 ha)
- NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP 5 207 631,27 m<sup>2</sup> (520,78 ha)
- BUFFER ZONE - BZ 1 320 033,99 m<sup>2</sup> (132,20 ha)
- BUFFER ZONE - BZ 12 896 902,24 m<sup>2</sup> (1 289,89 ha)

## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP

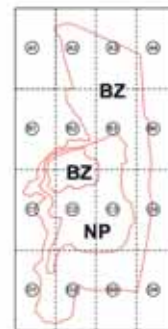
- NP.1 -Longitude : 40° 13' 31.36" E (Westernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 26.69" N
- NP.2 -Longitude : 40° 15' 1.69" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 58' 12.93" N
- NP.3 -Longitude : 40° 15' 50.29" E (Easternmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 52' 52.90" N
- NP.4 -Longitude : 40° 13' 38.69" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 53' 5.31" N
- NP.5 -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.51" E (Central Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 11.98" N

## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ

- BZ.1 -Longitude : 40° 13' 11.79" E (Westernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 19.81" N
- BZ.2 -Longitude : 40° 14' 8.30" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 58' 53.24" N
- BZ.3 -Longitude : 40° 15' 40.97" E (Easternmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 8.45" N
- BZ.4 -Longitude : 40° 13' 48.95" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 52' 19.73" N

## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ

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Latitude : 37° 54' 38.60" N
- BZ.6 -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.30" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 59.36" N
- BZ.7 -Longitude : 40° 14' 39.64" E (Easternmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 42.98" N
- BZ.8 -Longitude : 40° 13' 50.68" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37° 54' 18.32" N



500 m 0m 500 m 1000m 1500m

See Map 0-1, Boundaries of the nominated property (For the full version of the map, please see Annex 10.e.3.2)

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## Cultural Heritage

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# 1

## *Identification of the Property*

*1.a Country*

*1.b State, Province or Region*

*1.c Name of Property*

*1.d Geographical coordinates*

*1.e Maps and plans of the nominated property*

*1.f Area of Nominated Property*



## 1.a Country

Turkey

## 1.b State, Province or Region

Diyarbakır Province, Southeastern Anatolia Region

## 1.c Name of Property

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

## 1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

NOMINATED PROPERTY

**NP.1** -Longitude : 40° 13' 31.36" E Westernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 54' 26.69" N

**NP.2** -Longitude : 40° 15' 1.69" E Northernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 55' 12.93" N

**NP.3** -Longitude : 40° 15' 20.29" E Easternmost point  
Latitude : 37° 53' 52.95" N

**NP.4** -Longitude : 40° 13' 38.69" E Southernmost point  
Latitude : 37° 53' 5.31" N

**NP.5** -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.51" E Central point  
Latitude : 37° 54' 11.16" N



**1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone**







### **1.f Area of Nominated Property (ha.) and Proposed Buffer Zone (ha.)**

NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP	: 5.207.631,27 m <sup>2</sup> (520,76 ha)
BUFFER ZONE - BZ	: 14.218.936,23 m <sup>2</sup> (142,19 ha)
SITE MANAGEMENT AREA - (NP+BZ)	: 19.426.567,49 m <sup>2</sup> (1.942,66 ha)





# 2

## *Description*

- 2.a Description of Property*
- 2.b History and Development*

## 2. a Description of the Property

The Nominated Property consists of the Tigris River that has created civilizations along with the Hevsel Gardens formed by the river which have been preserved for long periods of time, the mills inside the gardens that feed the city and the Ten-Eyed Bridge hosting civilizations across the Tigris River for many years and most importantly the protective City Walls enriched with traces of each civilization that has lived in the ancient city teeming with life since 5000 BC.

Diyarbakır is also important as a whole with its various monumental structures representing all the periods of the development of urban history, its traditional housing identity and the documental values left behind by the strong civilizations that have ruled the region.

The Castle and City Walls are one of the most important elements of the Nominated Property. The Castle encompasses Diyarbakır Suriçi District which is the urban site covering an area of about 158 hectares.

The Hevsel Gardens are another important element which have consisted the nominated property. The Gardens have existed since the establishment of the city as its inseparable part. The alluvial layers accumulated with the effect of Tigris River and topographical structures have been exploded as agricultural land or recreational areas in parcels. This area, which has been named by the inhabitants as Hevsel, provides a magnificent view for the city and the city walls without ever losing its naturalness and productivity. The basalt used in the construction of the Castle and the Walls give a rigid image to the city; however, the Hevsel Gardens soften this image with its natural appearance. The facts that there are many endemic plant species even today and that there are many living creatures specific to the Tigris River still existing make this area much more important. The rapid urbanization created by the mandatory migration in the city of Diyarbakır where uninterrupted life has continued for 7 thousand years is a proof of the importance of the Hevsel Gardens has increased despite its current conditions.

The Nominated Property with all these features represents a unique combination of a landscape that is compatible with historical-cultural, natural and spatial qualities and cultural area.

This city that was once the capital of the Mesopotamia, province of the Roman Empire, has fascinated many civilizations with its grandeur and power. The view of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River from the city walls is the proof of this dominance over the entire region. When the Muslim armies besieged the city to conquer the Diyarbakır Castle, the commander of the Islamic armies Halid bin Velid was left in awe when faced with the city walls and he stood in front of the castle and said;

“I am enraged with jealousy when I look at this waterfall that cascades down over the rocks casting sparkling sprays all around it. When I look at these walls, towers, bastions, culverts and gates, I am astonished at why they do not begin to talk. If we do not besiege Amid (an old name for Diyarbakır) then I will not consider myself a commander who has won many battles and I will carry my title ‘the conqueror of conquests’ as a monkey on my back.<sup>1</sup>” After taking over the city, he turned towards Diyarbakır and said:

*‘Oh, gates and walls which are the eyes and ears of history! I have witnessed you! I have spent many months in your shadows! I have waited not with remorse but with longing! Now I came and I go!*

*The horsemen that will come after us will maybe wipe out our clan but you! You will still be standing strong and proud!<sup>2</sup>*

The city of Diyarbakır, in which one can find traces of uninterrupted life dating back 7 thousand years, has generally preserved the characteristics of a Roman city. The city having been capital of many civilizations has had a significant importance since it is located on important trade routes. During the Islamic period, it was the capital of Artuqids and the Aq Qoyunlu Dynasty and then it became a center of Ottoman Principality and an important trade and culture city. The Hevsel Gardens which have enriched the city have accompanied it for centuries with their

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1 For further information; Ocak, 1998

2 For further information; Ocak, 1998



marvelous view and fed the city. The Castle was besieged many times to take over the city and had to surrender when its connection with the Hevsel was cut resulting in famine. Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River are as the front yard of the city. The civilizations affecting the Castle and City Walls have formed the city walls by constituting a landscape for the valley formed by Tigris River and Hevsel Gardens.

Diyarbakır is the most magnificent city that have been able to establish a special relationship with Tigris (Dicle) River<sup>3</sup> which is one of the most important factors in the settlement location of the city and which has given chance to the civilizations around it to teem with life. In addition to being used for domestic water and transportation needs, the river has also provided the vegetable and fruit needs of the city with its wide alluvial valley (the Hevsel Gardens) while also creating a natural landscape which is important for the city in terms of both visually and recreation. Due to these advantages, there has always been a settlement in Diyarbakır and the city has grown throughout history becoming the center of attraction for the region. “This glorious culture that sprang out of the waters,” has shown its power in an uninterrupted manner over eras, in a way determining the eastern border of the Roman Empire and emphasizing its dominant identity.

The majority of the structures that many religions, societies, states or governments have desired to leave behind in reflection of their power still stand in the city of Diyarbakır. This feature of the city makes it a very important spot in terms of the history of civilizations and cultural variety. Diyarbakır and its surroundings have been able to preserve a perpetual environment for the cultural relations of great civilizations and thus was witness to many ‘firsts’ throughout the history of humanity. As was put forth during the latest excavations at Çayönü and similar locations, it has been able to carry this richness teeming with life over to our day. In addition to archeological findings, the city also reflects a historical depth with its body over the soil.

## **Nominated Property: Geographical Formation**

The people chose the steep locations as topographic structures for their settlements or built the strong,

high and long castles for security and protection over time as in Diyarbakır. The settlement areas that provided these advantages were able to develop rapidly.

In this regard, Diyarbakır is a location which is unique as a settlement area in terms of geography for the survival of humans. It is one of the most suitable places for the settlement and development of human life with its plateau, ground waters, the Tigris which is the river of civilizations flowing by right beside the city along with the Hevsel Gardens that has formed with alluvial accumulation for years.

Diyarbakır is one of the rare cities shaped by natural elements since it was established on the shield shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone and basalt plateau and near the Tigris River. The city was established on the eastern side of a slightly sloped wide structural basalt plateau reaching towards the Tigris River from Karacadağ which is on average 650 m high from sea level and 70-80 m from the Tigris Valley. The basalt plateau, on which the city was established, provides convenient conditions to the settlement areas in terms of seismic activity, ground conditions and underground wells. The sheer basalt rocks cut by the Tigris River on the plateau have provided a favorable defense spot while the basalt rocks provided a suitable material for the city walls that were built for the same purpose.

The city of Diyarbakır is located in the Tigris Region of Southeastern Anatolia and on the Upper Tigris Basin or the Diyarbakır Basin which is bounded by the Side Folded Zone of Southeastern Taurus (Silvan-Hazro Folded Zone) to the north, Mardin Plateau to the south and Karacadağ to the west.<sup>4</sup> (Map: 2a-1)

The slope of the Karacadağ volcanic cone from the summit to the surrounding area is low. There are three current directions which are Diyarbakır, Viranşehir-Derik, and Hilvan. However, the currents that form the basalt plateau on which the city was established sprang out of the Mastfroş Hill and Talay Hill parasitic cones located northwest of the city. Based on this, it can be accepted that the Karacadağ volcanic mass was formed not with lava that flowed out of a crater but with lava spreading in various directions. The basalt streams that rest

3 *Dicle is defined as Tigris meaning tiger*

4 *For further information see annex 10.b.4*





Map 2a-1: Upper Tigris Basin and Diyarbakir Basin

against the Tigris River which were cut off by the river make a special formation. Sheer cliffs have formed on the first settlement area of the city due to the fact that basalt masses are located on clay deposits and slope recession as a result of the corrosive effects of the Tigris River. The sheer basalt rocks cut off by the Tigris River have simplified the formation of a location for fortifications, whereas basalt rock was used as the material for the city walls that were built for the same purpose.<sup>5</sup>

Another advantage provided by the Karacadağ basalt mass to the city settlement is the underground water potential. The basalt plateau on which the city

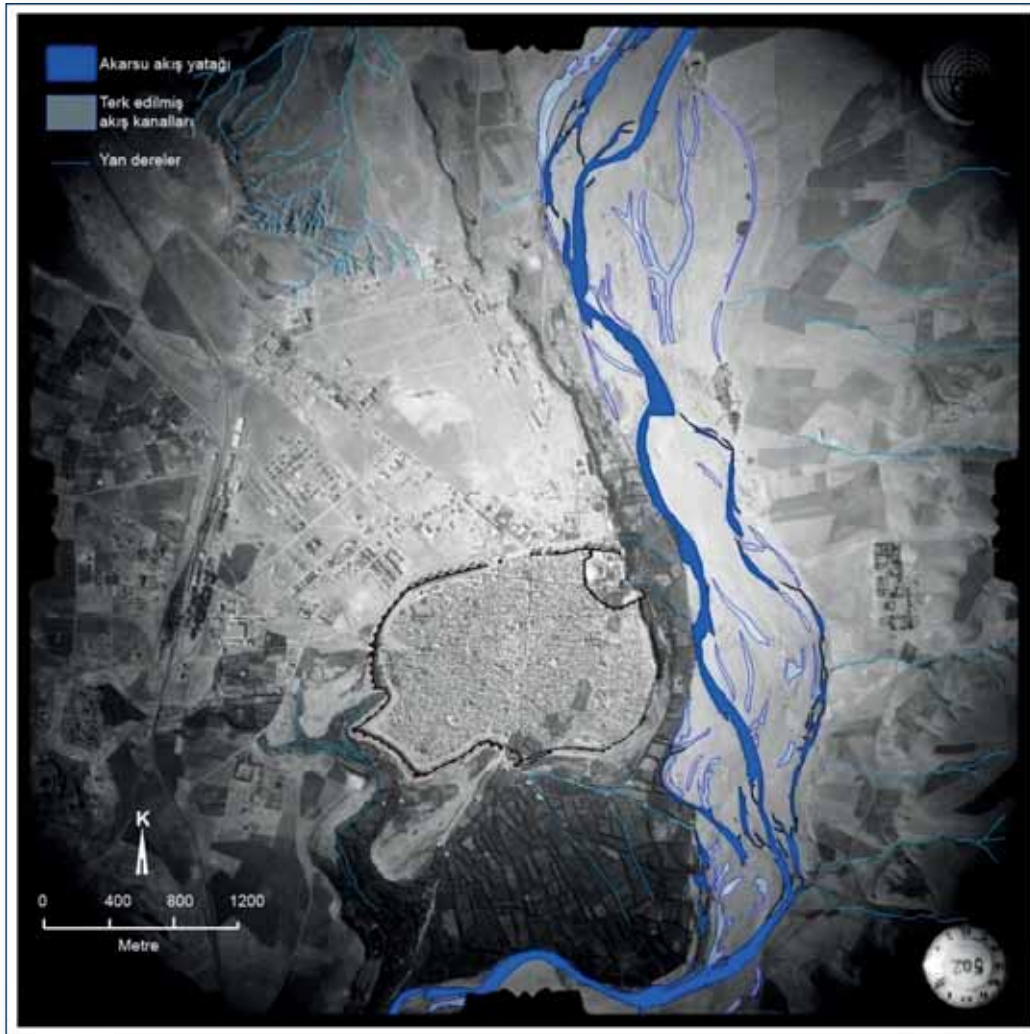
of Diyarbakir has been built feeds off the seeping of rainwater directly to the underground. The fact that Karacadağ attracts more rainfall in comparison with its surroundings is an important factor in the feeding of the basalt aquifer. Since the water cannot go underground and accumulate there, the flow is opposite to the slope. The direction of water movement in the basalts is from Karacadağ towards Diyarbakir. There are important fields and corridors in the basalts around the city of Diyarbakir that contain underground waters. These have supplied the drinking water demand of the city since its establishment. Important water resources of the city are Gözeli Spring, Anzele Spring, Alipınar Spring and İçkale Spring. The İçkale Water and the Anzele



image 2a- 1: Drinking water ducts being brought to the city



image 2a- 2: Drinking water ducts being brought to the city



Map 2a-2: Tigris river flow channels drawn and colored on a 1952 aerial shot of the Diyarbakır castle city and its surroundings (S, Karadoğan 2013)

Water in Suriçi come from basalts. The Anzele Water and the spring water near the Deva Bath can be considered to show that it is not only topography that plays a role in the shaping of the Diyarbakır city walls but that the relationship between population-terrain has also played an important part.<sup>6</sup>

The water resources are taken into the castle against the possibility of poisoning the water resources by the enemy in a possible attack or preventing its flow to the city. It is known that the flowing waters filled the pools in İçkale by flowing towards the east with a strong branch, turned the mills in the gardens of the city and then flowed into the Tigris River.<sup>7</sup> A different spring is Anzele Spring located in the west part of the City Walls. It is known that this spring

provides water needs of many mosques in the city, then the houses and gardens till Urfa Gate, makes the mills turned outside of Mardin Gate, and finally irrigates Hevsel Gardens.<sup>8</sup>

It is an important phenomenon to carry the water resources of the city through the aqueduct in order to meet the water needs of period. The fact that the falling slope of the aqueduct is towards the outside of the city can be interpreted to state that water is transported out towards the vines.<sup>9</sup> The gap through which Persians were taken during the antique period can be at the same location.<sup>10</sup>

Meanwhile, water was provided from the water resource 'Hamravat' that is 14km away from the city

6 Parla, 2005

7 Tuncer, 2012

8 *ibidem*

9 Ahunbay, 2012: 70

10 Marcellinus, 1989: 160





*image 2a- 3: Castle, Hevsel gardens and the Tigris River*

center during the Ottoman emperor Suleiman the Magnificent with the aqueducts in Diyarbakır.

The Tigris River and Tigris Valley has played an important role during the establishment of the city with its track on the river bed and the environmental changes, especially the geomorphologic structure. The surroundings of the Tigris River have been an area of uninterrupted life despite various changes. Recent excavations have shown this.<sup>11</sup> (Map: 2a-2) (See Annex 10.b.4 Karadogan, Sabri)

In addition to being a source of irrigation that gives life to the soil around it, the Tigris River has also played an important role in transportation and commerce. Commerce was being done during the period (spring and winters) when the flow of the river was at its fastest through vehicles named ‘Kelek’ in the region which carried goods of the region through Tigris to Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. Forest goods that were cut down at mountainous regions (lumber, timber etc.) were thrown into the river at

various times as a different area of commerce and were then collected at locations close to the roads.<sup>12</sup> These lumbers and timbers were used as wooden beams on the roofs of houses and many monumental buildings in the city surrounded by the Walls. This shows that Hevsel Gardens had a significant impact on urban life. Likewise, the Hevsel Gardens, the alluvial deposit area formed by the Tigris River, makes the Cultural Landscape as magnificent as creating legends by softening the rigid image of the basalt stones with its green.

Despite the fact that the uninterrupted settlement in the city that has been going on for centuries along with the increased population caused damage in the Nominated Property, Hevsel Gardens maintain their naturalness. The Gardens have been important for the city because of the fact that the inhabitants planted the agricultural areas in the Hevsel gardens and that the products were used as cheap food in the city.

11 For further information see annex 10.b.4

12 For further information see annex 10.b.4



*image 2a- 4: The Remains of Outer Walls*



*image 2a- 5: The Remains of Outer Walls*

## City Walls

Traces of first settlements in Diyarbakır are seen at Amida Mound, known as İçkale, on the region. The mound and its surrounding area display all the stages of the development of urban history. To the north, İçkale is established on the sheer rocks known as Fis Kaya. It is known that its first castle

structure started with Hurri-Mitannis after which the city was surrounded by walls during the Roman period. In later years, the city walls spread westwards due to increasing population and Diyarbakır Walls took on their final shape as İçkale (Inner Castle) and Dış Kale (Outer Castle). A short while later, the city went under Persian rule and Diyarbakır remained under Byzantine rule after the signing of



*image 2a- 6: The city plan drawn by Gabriel*

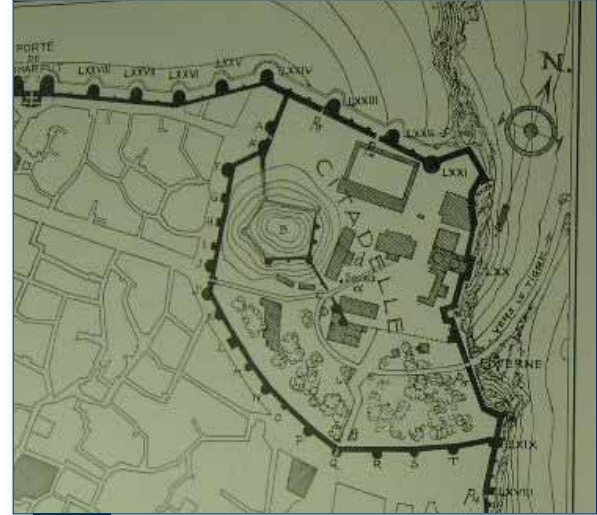


a peace treaty during the reign of Byzantine Empire Heraclius. The city went out of the rule of Byzantines completely when it was conquered by the Muslim armies during the 18<sup>th</sup> year of Hegira thus became a Muslim city. The city became the province center during Ottoman rule and thus İçkale became the center of management and during this period that Diyarbakır city walls took on their final shape that we know today after the addition of 16 towers and two gates.

The first detailed study on the Diyarbakır Fortress was carried out by French Archaeologist and art historian Albert Gabriel. He mentions a second wall that encircles the outer wall, the inner wall and the towers from outside. Even though the outer wall that was detected by Gabriel mostly stood in 1932 when this detection was made, today only its remains are standing at the northern and southeastern part of the walls. The existence of the second wall that encircles the outer wall is verified in historical references as well. It is known that the outer wall was strengthened during the reign of the Ayyubid Dynasty.<sup>13</sup> Whereas the outer wall was fortified by 4 main gates and hidden small gates placed to provide hidden passage between these gates, İçkale has 19 towers and 4 gates. The walls of the city are connected to the outside world with four gates. These gates are Dağ (Mountain) Gate to the north, Urfa Gate to the west, Mardin Gate to the south and Yeni (New) Gate to the east. These gates have been positioned so as to coincide with the roads that cut the city in two main axes of north-south and east-west. Whereas the gates of İçkale consist of Saray (Palace) Gate that connects it with the Küpeli Gate that opens to the southern part of the city, Fetih Gate that opens to outside to the north and Oğrun Gate that opens to the east.

## İçkale;

It was founded on the steep rocky region on the eastern section of the city, known as 'Fis Kaya'. As it is geographically on a rocky hill, it is in a commanding position to all nearby areas. Therefore, all civilizations who ruled the city used this part as their control center and through accretions in different periods and by being used as the State



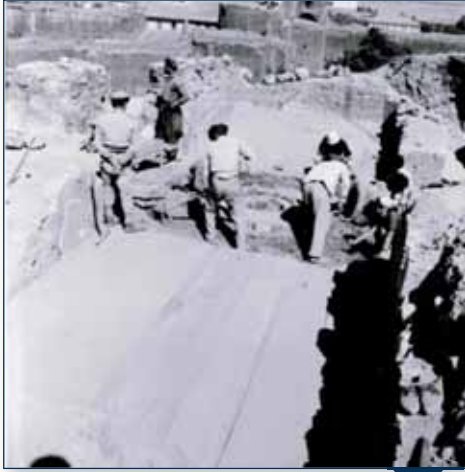
*image 2a- 7: Diyarbakır İçkale plan (Albert Gabriel)*

Center in the Ottoman period, it expanded to its current size. This area covers an approximately 700 square metres of land. İçkale Area gained a new function with "İçkale Museum Project" started in 2000. The buildings located there have been functionalized by being evaluated within the museum complex.



*image 2a- 8: The Remains of Walls at Amida Mound*

Within İçkale, there is the Prison, Church, Courthouse, Museum, 'Aslanlı' (Lion) Fountain, İçkale Mosque (Prophet Suleiman Mosque) and the Arch, located on the entrance of İçkale, from the Artuqid Period and built to give İçkale's entrance a grand view. There are numerous springs in İçkale. This is one of the main reasons why the mound was established here. The Aslanlı fountain located in İçkale, the water of the İçkale Mosque, and the pool water of Küpeli located just inside of Küpeli Gate which is in İçkale are provided their water requirements from the spring under the Mound. The mound on the area, named as the Amida



*image 2a- 9: The Palace Excavations in Amida Mound in İçkale*



*image 2a- 10: The pool belonging to the Artuqid Palace in Amida Mound*

Mound or Virantepe is the first settlement of the city. With short-term excavations, a pool and a public fountain that are considered as the remains

palace were obtained. Furthermore, water channels and enameled tiles, stones and glass mosaic and ceramic inscriptions with embossed letters that



*image 2a- 11: Pool in Artuqid Palace*

of an Artuqid palace were unearthed in the mound. During the excavation for a water depot by military forces in 1957, the walls of the Artuqid palace and pieces of relief ceramic were discovered. Among the palace remains, a second fortification which divided İçkale into two from the northwest to the southeast and is understood to crudely cover the stack hill on the west with a pentagon was identified. It was understood that this part separated the region in Diyarbakır where the inhabitants settled.

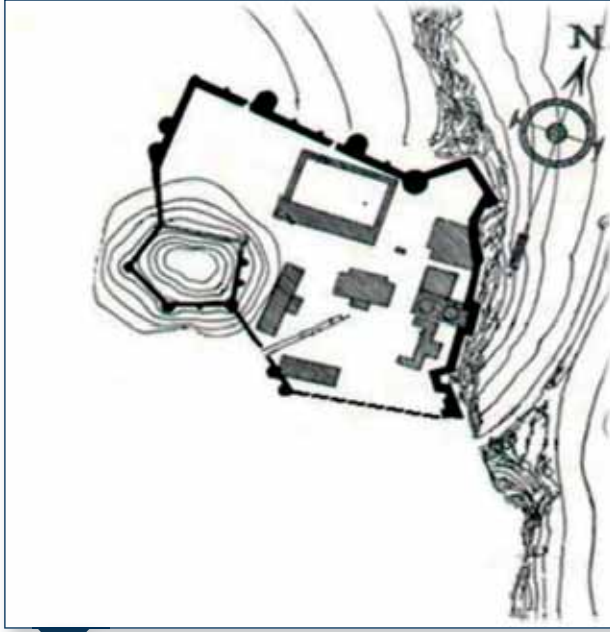
compose the pool decorations belonging to the palace were found. The tile, with the black headed eagle on top of turquoise enamel is thought that the remains may belong to the Artuqid sultan who ruled Diyarbakır early in 13 AD.<sup>14</sup> The lancet archway found in İçkale was used as a gate opened to the inside of the walls on the southwest of the towers before its extension during Ottoman period. It should be pointed out that such an entrance does not serve to any sort of defensive function (*Gabriel*)<sup>15</sup>

During short-term excavations that commenced here between 1961 and 1962, significant architectural elements belonging to the Artuqid

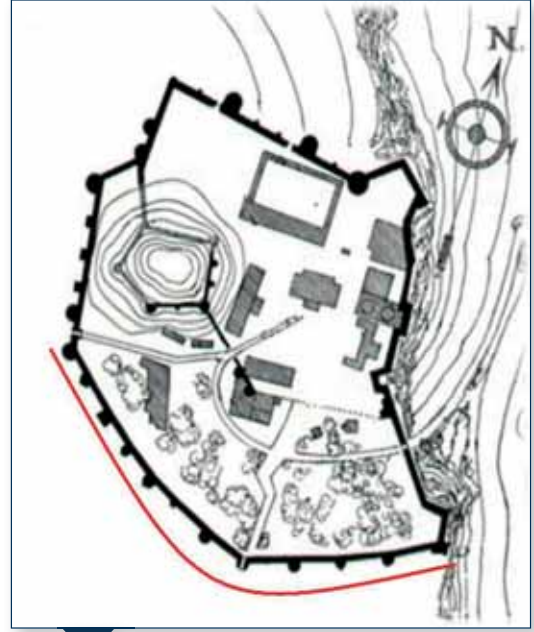
<sup>14</sup> Yıldız et al., 2011

<sup>15</sup> For Further Information See Annex 10.d.1.1





*image 2a- 12: Before the addition during the Ottoman period*



*image 2a- 13: The section added during Suleiman's reign*

. The inscription on top of the arch that belongs to the middle age era is in the shape of a large-sized naskh script. The 1206-07 dates in the inscription correspond to the reign of Sultan Mahmud of the Artuqids. The low relief on the left of the inscription depicts the fight of a lion and a bull. There are no signs of an iron or a wooden encasement for the arch. As the administrative part within İçkale is on a higher ground, it is believed that the left part was sufficient to defend İçkale at that time. It is detected that the part where the arch is located corresponds the Tower number 73 by continuing two towers there. There is a significant altitude difference between the first half of İçkale and its southern part. Therefore,

it is believed that this physical structure was used as a natural defensive element. During the period of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, the below part of the castle was added and was covered by a semi-circle shaped wall.

Due to the construction technique of the walls, it can be understood that these walls were built at a later date than the north and northeastern walls.

In the section called Arbedaş, an inscription from Sultan Suleiman's period is placed on one of the towers that separate İçkale from the outer castle. The white lime inscription is located on the front



*image 2a- 14: Arbedaş Inscription belonging to Sultan Suleiman*



*image 2a- 15: The Tower including Arbedaş Inscription*

façade of the square-formed tower. The two-line inscription within a rectangular frame was written with celi sulus style.

### İçkale Structures:

**Amida Mound:** The mound with 20-30 meters in height which is located in the northwest of İçkale is the oldest settlement of Diyarbakır. Prehistoric layers were seized at the mound which is known as Amida Mound, Virankale, Virantepe in the first studies conducted in the 1940's. Then, at the excavations conducted in 1962, palace remains belonging to Artuqids were unearthed. The remains of walls seen on the mound today are thought to have been built in order to protect the Artuqid Palace.

Different cultural layers were found during the excavations on the mound. Based on this layer of the mound, it is estimated that this mound is the first settlement of the city and was used as administrative center. (Ökse, Tuba 2013 Diyarbakır İçkale Mound Surface Survey, See Annex 10.b.2)

### Courthouse A Building (Museum Sample Building)

Courthouse building, which was used as Courthouse A building before and has been functionalized as Museum Sample Building in İçkale Museum Project, was built by Governor Izzed Mehmet Pasha in 1889. It was built as the city's administrative building. It is located on the eastern section of İçkale, on a point overseeing the Tigris.

After entering İçkale through the Saray (Palace) Gate, this emerges as a monumental building. On the western section of the structure, there is a yard encircled by the official buildings in İçkale, and the Tigris Valley is on its east side.



image 2a- 16. Courthouse A Building

The building with a rectangular plan was planned to have two floors. There are no decorations on the structure. Only the arrangement of the windows enlivened the façade. Especially the portico shaped large openings on the entrance façade and the arches used to pass these openings added a unique view to the front façade.

The external façade of the building was built with cut basalt stone and was not plastered. Brick materials were used around the round arches in the interior windows. The floor of the staircases beginning at the entrance and enables access to upstairs was paved with cut basalt stone as well.

### Saint George Church (Museum Art Gallery)

It is located on the northeastern section of İçkale. The construction date is not accurately determined. But the construction style and the materials used point to the Roman reign in 4th century AD. It was used as the palace bath during the Artuqid period. The cover coat is thought to be Artuqid. Some sources



image 2a- 17: Saint George Church and Army Corps Building



image 2a- 18: Saint George Church



say that Artuqid rulers used robots manufactured by the wise man Eb-ül İz El Cezeri in this bath and the palace. El Cezeri wrote his engineering book Kitab-ül Hiyel in this palace.

The Church is adjacent İçkale City Walls. Abscissa windows are on the walls. According to a legend, the Persians entered through this window thanks to the treachery of the Nestorians in the 6th century, and conquered Amida. Based on this information, it can be said that the church is the oldest church in Diyarbakır.<sup>16</sup>

According to the sources, its construction date is 4th century AD and it was restored in the year of 518. The church was then used as an armory. The Church was planned as a double church in accordance with the floor architecture. It was subdivided into Eastern and Western churches. The dome of the church was entirely made of bricks. It was supported by dome columns. S. Giovanni in Fronte, Ravenna, dated 450 from Early Christianity Period and Edirne Selimiye Mosque dated 1550 from Islamic Period can be examples of this style.

By taking into account the importance of Diyarbakır in terms of the art history, in general, two elements are required to be emphasize in this double church; the first one is the existence of such a double building, and the second one is the implementation of cross dome square or octagon as basic type.<sup>17</sup>

### **Artuqid Arch:**

The management area on the top section of İçkale is accessed by a wide lancet passage on the middle section of İçkale. The inscription on it states that it belongs to Artuqid Sultan Mahmud's period and was built in 1206-1207 (H.603). It provided access to the İçkale in the Artuqid Period and shows the same date with Artuqid palace. The archway is a repetition of the eastern archway of the Grand Mosque.

The entrance which divides İçkale from the northwest to the southeast is stated to separate the

residential area of the nobles. This archway that is approximately 10 meters in height is thought to emphasize the power of the administration rather than to pose a defensive function.

### **Adornments**

The fight scenes that repeat each other were located on the both sides of the archway. The reliefs on white limestone are largely destroyed. The reliefs arranged similarly on both sides have been deformed. On the top, the victorious lion catches the figure below with its feet and is holding its head between its jaws. The figure below, which is probably a bull, symbolizes the animal that lost to the lion. Besides its feet and the body, there are no details on the figure. The inscription belt starting perpendicularly on the right side of the left relief continues until a certain level. The top section is demolished. The inscription and the relief are limited by moldings. From what is available, it is possible to think that this inscription frames the lancet archway from three sides. The inscription section on the right was renewed during the restorations. Reliefs of unidentified objects placed on the right of the surviving inscription are worth noting.

### **Aslanlı (Lion) Fountain:**

It is located in front of the archway in İçkale. It is dated to the end of the 19th century. In this fountain with a triangular gable, the water flows out from the lion sculpture's mouth that is located inside a cusped arched niche. There were originally two lions, but one of the lions is missing today. The other one is in Diyarbakır Archaeology Museum.

### **Artuqid Military Barracks / Old Prison (Museum Store and Conservation Laboratory):**

This building has been functionalized as work store and conservation laboratory in the new museum project.

There are two inscriptions on the door of the building. According to the big inscription on the top, the structure was built by Sultan Melik Salih Ebu's-Sena Mahmud in 1203-1204 during the Artuqid period. The second inscription on below is related to the expansion and the repair of the structure conducted

16 For Further Information See Annex 10.d.1.4

17 For Further Information See Annex 10.d.1.4

at the end of 19th century during Ottoman Period. The inscriptions were plastered within a repair in 1962. The original function of the structure which was used as a prison during Republic Era (until 2004) is not known exactly; but it is estimated that this structure was used as an old caravanserai due to its specifications.

The structure is a large building behind the area where the official buildings are located. It is located behind the Grand Courthouse. The City Walls are on its north, and the St. George Church is on its east.

The prison building has a rectangular, almost a square planning scheme. The closed units around the common yard in the middle comprise the main scheme of the plan. The entrance of the structure is on the south. The entrance façade was built in two floors. The entrance door is flat arched both from inside and outside. There are no decorations on the structure.

At the recent periods, the whole of the structure is covered by cement and painted on. The right section of the entrance door was repaired by while cut stones in a semi-circular manner. On the top sections, where the plasters had fallen off, cut black basalt stones can be seen. The added sections involve different periods, in which different materials were used.

### **Castle Mosque (Prophet Suleiman – Nasiriye Mosque)**

While the exact construction date is not known, only one on the minaret states a date among the eight inscriptions on the structure. The inscription is accepted to have been built in 1160 (H.555) by Nisanoglu Kemaleddin Ebu'l-Kasım Ali (1156-1179) with the title Cemalüddevle, who was the vizier in Inalids period.

There is a Meshed (the cemetery of martyrs) which is stated to have been built during the Ottoman period. Halid bin Velid who was charged with the conquest duty during the Islamic conquest and his son Suleiman, together with their companions martyred during the invasion of Diyarbakır by the Arabs are buried there.

This place turned into a major visiting point after the Islamic conquest, and it strengthens the possibility that the mosque and the shrine were built before the

date on the minaret. Therefore, Evliya Çelebi states that the structure was built by Halid bin Velid.

Today, the structure preserves its importance and is still a popular visiting point. Because of this reason, there have constantly been repairs and accretions on the structure.

The structure on a sloped ground became a whole with the structures from different periods. On its west, there are a prayer room, a fountain and the *Meshed*. Another tomb and fountain are located on the north.

A common yard used by all these buildings is accessed by a door on the west. The mosque on the eastern section of this entrance covers a rectangular area on the north-south direction. On its north, the sanctuary that is accessed through the last mass area is composed of three naves parallel to the mihrab. The naves are composed of lancet arches based on niches. There is a square-bodied minaret on the northeastern section of the building.

The mosque is weaved by barrel vaults from the internal section and by a flat roof on the outside. Cut stones were used in the construction of the structure.

### **Adornments**

The adornments on outer façade of the mosque are done by carving and sgraffito techniques on basalt and lime and by painting technique on wooden surfaces. The inscription on the western door was written on white marble in celi sulus script. This inscription is placed on a two-line stalactite frame made of basalt.

On the corner where the western side meets the southern side, there is a half Kufic on a cut basalt stone block. There are curved branch decorations on top of the inscription.

On the top of the two windows on the eastern façade, there is a one-line inscription. The inscription was written on white lime with celi sulus script. The gaps between the letters were filled with rumis and palmette motifs connected with curved branches. The inscription was framed with two different arrangements on the top and sides. Inside, small embossed squares are lined in a zigzag-shaped shifted style. Reeds and flat profiled molding lines are on the outside.

The minaret on the northeastern side of the mosque has a square body. The body was divided into five sections by belts. On the eastern and southern façades, one-line inscriptions were placed on each area just above the coat cover of the structure on the below section of the body.

The inscription was written on lime with sulus script and the gaps between the letters were filled with rumis and palmette motifs connected with curved branches. The inscriptions were framed on three directions by half gutters and a flat molding. The eastern inscription is in a more solid state compared with the southern one.

Different arrangements on limestone were placed on the east and south sections of the top of minaret's basalt body's second section. The arrangement on the east has a sundial on the cut stone block. The relief was enlivened by rebates ending in semi-circles on the top. The application on the south is shaped as a niche. The top section of the niche has been partially deformed. On both sides of the niche arranged in round arch form, there are depictions of two columns.

### **The Gendarme Building (Museum Sample Building):**

The building is located on the left of the İçkale city walls right after the west of İçkale is accessed through the Saray Gate. One edge of the structure



*image 2a- 19: Gendarme building*

reaches the left of the İçkale walls, and the other the Courthouse B Building. The Prison is on its north, and two buildings constructed adjacent to the city walls are on its south.

It was built by Haji Osman Pasha, the governor of Diyarbakır between 1887 and 1891. It was built as a gendarme barrack. The inscription telling the construction phase is located on the entrance door facing east. But the inscription has partially been

damaged. The building had been used as Gendarme Intelligence office for long years, and was later transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

In 2006, the structure was restored in order to reuse the structure as Handcrafts Sales Center. The structure with no decoration was built with cut stones and was not plastered. Brick materials were used on the arches around the windows.

### **Courthouse B (Governorship and City Promotion Exhibition Hall):**

It is a splendid building on the left of the entrance through the Saray (Palace) Gate. It is located on the area with many other official buildings. The Grand



*image 2a- 20: The Courthouse B*

Courthouse was built like a sharp rectangular shape on the east-west direction in 1891. Some resources state that the building was constructed in 1893. It is known that a verse of Suleiman Nazif, the poet and author from Diyarbakır, is placed above the entrance gate in a small width rectangular shape, but it was plastered over when the building was used as the Courthouse. The building was transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be used as the Governorship and City Promotion Exhibition Hall within the scope of İçkale Museum Project in 2004.

There are two entrance doors, one in the north and one in the south, to the building which was built as a courthouse. The main entrance is on the north. There are almost no decorative elements in the building. We only observe what we can call architectural decorations. Besides clean cut stone and cut stone, rubble stone was used as filling materials in the construction. The inside of the windows on the northern façade are woven with bricks.

### **7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps Building (Museum Café – Restaurant):**

The Army Corps building has been functionalized as Museum Café within the scope of İçkale Museum Project. It was constructed in 1902 (H. 1319) by



*image 2a- 21: 7th Army Corps Building*

Mehmet Faik Pasha, the Governor of Diyarbakır in 1901. The building was constructed by the local mason Tavit Usta. On its north are the walls of St. George Church. In the south, it shares walls with the building, which closed the yard on the east-west direction. The sight of the front façade, using two colored stones in the façades and the galleried sections in front of the entrance gives the building a monumental appearance. The architectural decorations on the eastern and western façades enlivened the structure. On all façades, a two-color appearance is dominant. The entrance façade is closed by columns built outside the façade. The outer section of the structure was fully plastered except for the black stoned sections.

### **Atatürk Museum (Atatürk Museum and City Information - Document Center):**

It is a small building opposing the Courthouse; while Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was in Diyarbakır, he studied in this building when he commanded the second army during the World War I until 1917. Its exact construction date is not known, but it is believed that this building was also constructed in the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century or in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century as the other structures within İçkale. In 1973, it was opened as Atatürk Museum and Library by the 7th Army Corps. It has been functionalized as Atatürk Museum and City Information - Document Center. Including the basement, the building has

three floors. Four directions of the building are clear and it can be watched easily from each direction. The external side of the building was built completely with clean cut stone and on the front façade, black basalt stone was used, and in between grouted with white materials. The other façades were plastered. The entrance has a flat arch and has a marble keystone. The building is entered through a two-winged door. Grouting the black stones used in the front façade of the building, building the window and door sides with white stone, building column caps on the two white marble columns on the two sides of the door are elements that enliven the front façade. The walls were plastered on the other sides.

The first floor of the building was built with clean cut stone, and the second floor with bricks. Marble was especially used on the entrance façade.

### **The Arsenal Building (Museum Education Center):**

It was built in İçkale, behind the Atatürk Museum, during the development activities that began during the first Constitutional Monarchy period. It was built as a Ziraat Bank branch. Later, at the beginning of the 1900's, it was used as an arsenal. It is very similar to the Atatürk Museum with respect to plan and architecture. The building can be easily watched from all directions. The front door was built by stacking clean cut black basalt stones, and the top of the door was finished as a round arch.

The building is very plain on the architectural perspective. The entrance is flat arched and surrounding of the door was covered with black basalt. The first floor of the structure is clean cut stone, and the second floor with bricks.

### **Foundations Directorate (Museum Administration Building):**

It is located at the opposing of Aslanlı (Lion) fountain. It was built as a public building during the Ottoman Period. The building on the east side of Artuqid Arch was planned as two-storey. The Prophet Suleiman Mosque stands on the south of the building, and the Revenue Office is located next to it. These buildings were probably built to watch incoming and outgoing traffic in İçkale. In some records, these buildings are mentioned as security



buildings. The building was constructed as the continuity of the wall, at the end of the Saray Gate's entrance walls. Its entrance is very similar to those in the Revenue Office, the Arsenal and the Atatürk Museum buildings. The building was constructed by thin and tall cut stones. The middle was grouted by white mortar.

### Revenue Office (Museum Administration Building):

It is next to the Foundations (Waqfs) Directorate. It was constructed on the Artuqid Walls as the Foundations Directorate. The building was constructed in two-storey in line with the north-south direction. Although its south direction is next to Prophet Suleiman Mosque, it has a splendid northern façade. It was constructed as a public building at the same time with the other buildings in line with this one.

The building was constructed by using cut basalt stones as the other buildings.

### İçkale Gates:

İçkale walls have a length of 600m and comprise 19 towers with different shapes and dimensions.<sup>18</sup> It has 4 gates, with 2 of which opening to inside of the walls, and 2 of which opening to the outside of the walls. The gates on east;

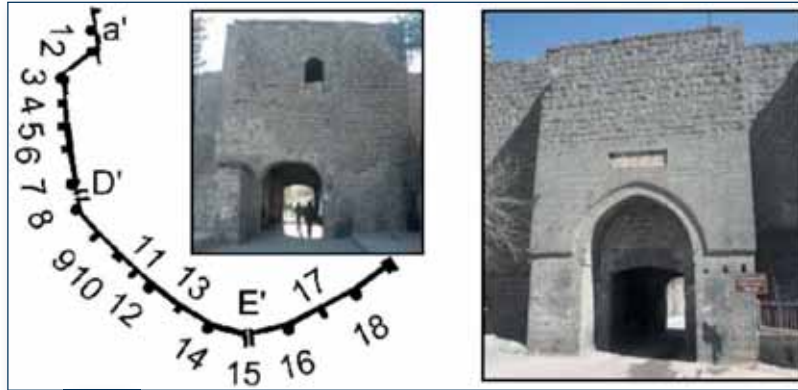
**Oğrun gate:** drills the external wall and opens directly to the middle of İçkale. Evliya Çelebi, in his travel book, mentions from this gate as the 'Hidden Gate'.<sup>19</sup> When the eastern section of the İçkale walls were destroyed, this gate was destroyed as well.

**Saray (Palace) Gate;** is located between Towers number 7-8 of İçkale Towers. It is an important gate that opens from İçkale to the inside of the Wall.

**Fetih (Conquest) Gate:** It is accepted that this gate was opened and used by the Arabs while conquering Diyarbakır and has been, therefore, called Fetih Gate. The Fetih Gate that is accepted to be next to the Tower number 77 is closed and unused today.



image 2a- 23: Saray Gate



İmaj 2a-23: Saray (Palace) Gate and Map of İçkale Towers (showing 18 towers in total; but with the latest studies, it has been determined that there are 19 towers)



image 2a- 24: Fetih Gate

<sup>18</sup> İçkale Towers are mentioned to be 18 in every source, but the recent studies identified 19 bastions (Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu, 2013)

<sup>19</sup> This name is not used today. In some sources, this name is used to mean 'hidden'. The same word means 'thief' in French.



image 2a- 25: Küpeli Gate

**Küpeli Gate:** Küpeli Gate which passes through Tower number 15 is the only gate and tower example of its kind. The gate opens through the tower itself. As the gate is elevated with a rectangular plan and after exceeding the arch, the tower turns into an octagon.

After a nearby flour factory was demolished, it was discovered that there was another gate at the north end of the west walls of İçkale Towers. This gate, whose construction date is unknown, has a repair inscription of scattered nature dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century.



image 2a- 26: The gate later-opened located in İçkale

### İçkale Towers:

İçkale wall and towers, Saray (Palace) Gate towers generally have octagonal and triangular plans. They are planned to be two-floor high. Their construction materials are local basalt stones. External façades of the fortification walls and towers were made of cut stone, and the internal façades were generally less-processed rubble stone. The sections between the internal and external façades of the walls are of rubble filling with plenty of limestone. The dome



image 2a- 27: İçkale – Plans of tower number 3

image 2a- 28 : İçkale– Plans of tower number 9

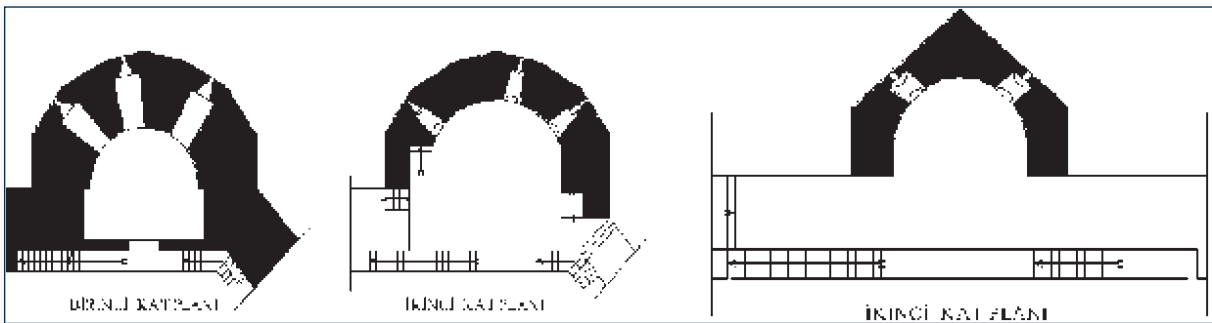


image 2a- 29: İçkale- Plans of tower number 1

image 2a- 30: İçkale - Plan of Tower number 5



image 2a- 31: İçkale tower



image 2a- 32 İçkale tower



image 2a- 33 İçkale tower

and vaults of the towers were constructed by using brick material, and some inscriptions were done with chalk stone (Halifeoğlu and Dalkılıç).

### Dış Kale (Outer Castle):

The walls that encircle the entire historic town except for some small sections are registered by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and Monuments numbered 6312 and dated 11.03.1972.

Diyarbakır City Walls reached their current condition during the Roman Empire's rule at the 4th century. The city walls were extended to the south 25 years after their construction, due to the immigration into the city. In the important and major repairs, the statesman and the repair date were written in the inscriptions.

In the 7th century, Diyarbakır transformed into a city of Islam and Islamic culture began to show its

characteristics on the walls that surround the city.

Ammianus Marcellinus of Antioch stated about Diyarbakır that:

“Constantius equipped the settlement's walls with strong towers and prepared a castle in which the people from surrounding villages can take shelter in times of distress. With the defense machinery installed inside, a strong city that can withstand all sorts of enemy attacks was formed. The deep curve of the Tigris River hugs the city from the south and the walls sit on the inclined land” (Marcellinus, 1980: 100), (actually the Tigris hugs the city from the east and southeast). (Ahunbay,2012)

Diyarbakır, known as Amida in that time, fell under the Persian rule for a short period of time. As the Persians aimed at destroying rather than conquering, it is presumed that they destroyed the

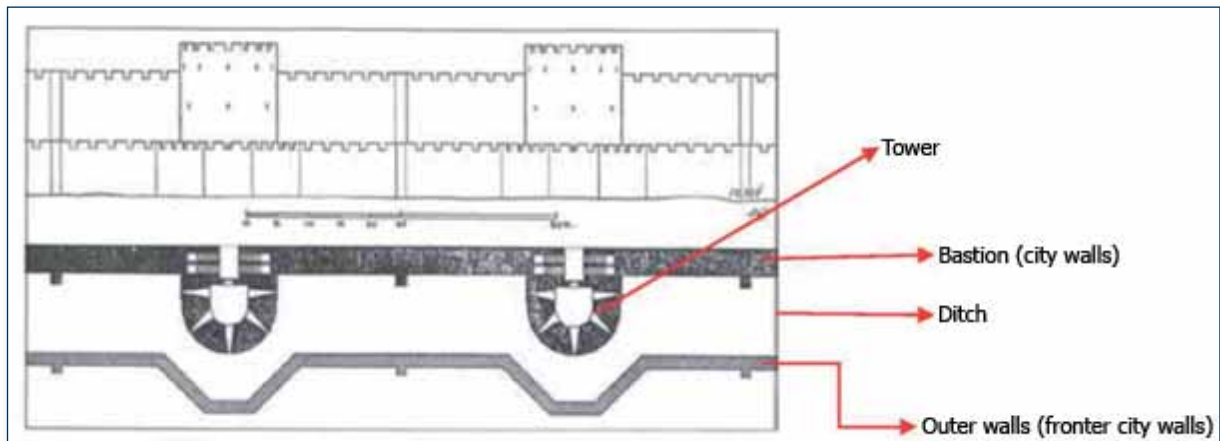


image 2a- 34: The Inner and Outer Walls Drawn by Gabriel





*image 2a- 35: Ruins of the outer walls*



*image 2a- 36: Ruins of the outer walls*

north and western parts of the city walls. It is said that Constantinus who visited the city after the Persian invasion wept at the sight of the destruction that was the city and the walls. (Ahunbay,2012)

Dışkale walls are composed of towers and bastions that border the Suriçi District and encircle the traditional urban fabric.

The length of the Outer Castle Walls is 5200 meters. With the İçkale walls, the City Walls reach 5800 meters. The bastions that encircle Dışkale have 82 towers and buttresses in different sizes that support it. There are approximately 50 meters between each tower. The towers were built as square, circular and polygonal shapes. Important towers had the circular plan, as it makes the tower stronger and more majestic.

The city walls that have passed into other hands throughout history have 63 inscriptions on them. Six of these belong to the Byzantine period, four of them are in Greek and one is in Latin, Syriac inscriptions are located on Dağ Gate. The rest of the inscriptions belong to the Islamic period.



*image 2a- 37: Gabriel's restitution of the Outer walls – Ben U Sen Tower*

Diyarbakir Fortress is one of the strongest fortresses of its period that have survived to this day. It withstood damages, due to both material usage and construction technique, and survived to this day to be nominated for World Heritage. There are some missing parts on the Nominated Property, although it is about 5800 meters in length. These missing parts are due to certain destructions during various periods. The ruins on the north, south and eastern section of the city are approximately 600 meters.

Gabriel mentioned another outer wall that encircles the Diyarbakir Fortress. Similarly, Nasrı Hüsrev speaks of a fortress that is surrounded by two parallel walls, with a lower outer and higher inner wall. Furthermore, a ditch that protects the fortress is mentioned.

**Outer wall** was a general implementation between the 4th and 6th centuries. During the 1930's, when Gabriel conducted his findings, the walls of the outer city walls (front walls) were mostly standing in parts where settlements were weak or not there at all. In eastern sections where security was established by natural land conditions and topography, ruins of the front walls were less frequently observed, or they were not there at all.

The width of the City walls varied between 5-12 meters with respect to the geographical specifications. The Walls include the round path (chemin de ronde) that is 2 meters high over the ground as well. Previously, this round path was thought to be protected by battlement bulwarks and battlement railings.



Gabriel states that the Outer walls were built to be lower than the main city walls in a manner to encircle the city wall towers. Square towers usually suit this shape, and draw an arch around the circular and polygon shaped towers. (*Beysanoğlu, 1987*)

Gabriel completed the outer wall by using the marks he observed. He cuts the outer walls in the direction of Dağ Gate, Urfa Gate and Mardin Gate and does not provide any information. Yet Nasır'ı Hüsrev writes about these outer walls that there were large wooden gates on the ditch and the main castle was reached through these gates. The outer walls were torn down at the time of Ayyubids and its stones were used in the repair of the main city walls.

The ditch is believed to reach 15 meters of width at the north and northwestern façade. It was confirmed that the ditch narrowed down to 6 meters in sections where the topography made defense easier. Later the ditches were completely filled with soil. It was emphasized that a ditch was not needed at the eastern sections of the city walls due to the topography, but there was a ditch on the other directions.

## Towers;

The Diyarbakır city walls that are within the Nominated Heritage were numbered differently in various studies. The first numbering was done by Gabriel. But his numbering system is different from the numbering system which is used today. But it is generally accepted that Dışkale walls of the Diyarbakır Fortress has 82 towers, and the İçkale has 19. Diyarbakır towers were built with different sizes and shapes. Generally square, circular and polygon shapes were used. The towers are observed to share a plan and form with the other towers in their sections. The towers were planned as 3 and 4 storey. Their closed spaces were planned to be two-storey. The entrance levels were used as storage, first and upper levels were used as residential areas for the soldiers. The entrance levels have smaller spaces, with increasing areas on the upper levels. Some of the towers have two patios. The upper levels of the towers were reached by ladders that face the internal façades of the city walls or via ladders inside the towers.

Height of the towers and bastions added to the

magnificent view of the fortress. The width of the bastions and towers vary between 1,40 – 5,00 meters. Towers with the thinnest profile are located on the eastern section of the city. The thickness of the tower walls in this area vary between 1,40 – 2,60 meters. This is due to the geographical specifications, where nature composes a natural defense zone. Walls of the circular towers are thicker. The towers with the thickest profiles are located on the northern and western sides of the city. Here, the thickness of the tower walls reach 4,5 – 5 meters. Walls of the circular towers are thicker (*Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu, 2013*).

War technique handbooks from the antique period gave information to take heed of, such as avoiding towers with quadrilateral plans. Hence, the most damage is observed on the corners of quadrilateral towers (*Ahunbay, M. 2012*). Thus, this is believed to be the reason that the towers on the western direction are circular. Because the western towers that need to defend a flat land had to be stronger and more in command of the surrounding areas.

The height of the towers and bastions vary between 7,6 – 22 meters. Considering the land fill around the fortifications today, it is clear that they were higher in the authentic structure. But it is seen that the height of the towers are around 20 meters in many locations. The sections of City Walls are below;

## Towers between Dağ Gate (Mountain Gate) –Urfa Gate (Towers number 1-20):



image 2a- 38: City walls from Dağ Gate to Urfa Gate (Gabriel)

This is the section between the northern and western sections of Diyarbakır Fortress. There are 17 towers on this section. The distance between the two gates is 1 km. The towers follow each other in a 50-meter

distance. The governor of the city demolished the towers number 3, 4 and 6 and the bastions between them, corresponding to an approximately 200 meters. The same applies to tower number 82 and the fortified wall between. As a result of the post-republic public works, two gates were opened between towers number 9 - 10 and 14 - 15.<sup>20</sup>

Towers number 1 and 2 that are located here and called the Dağ Gate underwent certain repairs during certain periods of time.

The towers located in this section show half circular specifications, with the exception of Tower number 5 which is also known as the Tek Beden Tower (Single Tower). The space on the entrance level had five deep battlement windows topped with barrel vault plus half dome coverage, and there are five battlement rooms covered with a vault and a domed middle space. While Tek Beden Tower has the same plan, its external façade is of polygon shape. The towers with the thickest profiles are located on the northern and western sides of the city. Here, the thickness of the tower walls reach 4,5 - 5 meters. Walls of the circular towers are thicker.

### Tower number 11:

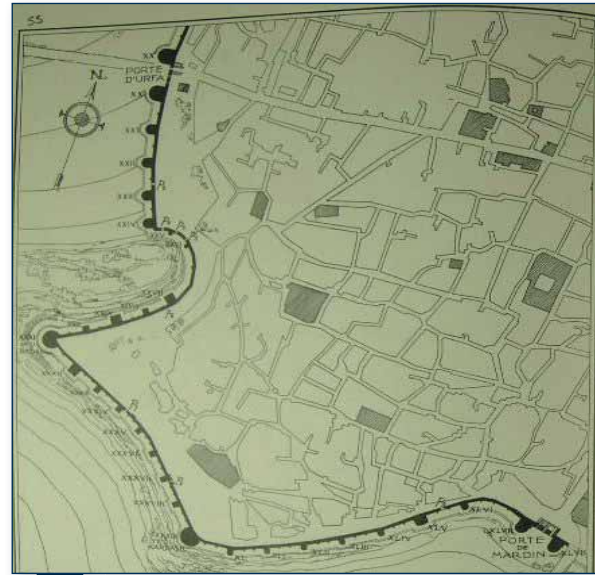


*image 2a- 39: The human figure holding scorpion (Tower number 11)*

It is also known as the Scorpion tower. Its inscription states that it was built by the Ayyubids during 1236-1237. The tower takes its name from the relief on its

front façade. On its front façade, a human figure in squat down position was installed in a circle of 0.30 m diameter at 2 meters above ground. The figure with an unclear face portrayed on the façade raises a scepter above by resting it on its shoulder. The object at the end of the scepter was not determined. The figure holds a scorpion on its right hand. The scorpion that the figure dangles by holding its tail was embroidered in detail. As the figure holds the scorpion by its most dangerous part, i.e. its tail must be an expression for the strong personality that is associated with the figure.

### Towers Between Urfa Gate-Mardin Gate: (Towers number 21-49):



*image 2a- 40: City walls from Urfa Gate to Mardin Gate (Gabriel)*

The section on the south and southwestern sections of Diyarbakir City Walls have not suffered any intentional damage. In this section, the towers, bastions, gates and buttresses have continuity in their order. The walls go slightly inwards by the Urfa Gate. Starting from the gate, the towers take a new form after five circular bodies. They look like they withdrew inside, because of the shape of the narrow valley on the west. Here they form an arch and proceed on the southwestern direction. After about 400 meters towards southwest to southeast, they turn towards the northwestern direction (*Gabriel*). The towers in this section have generally survived to present days. But Towers number 27 and 28 are nowhere to be seen, and only 4 other towers' entrance levels survived.

<sup>20</sup> Tek Gate between towers number 9-10, Çift Gate between towers number 14-15

In this section, towers that determine the characteristics of Diyarbakır city walls in a generalized manner are located. These are the Seljuk Tower number 32, Ulu Beden Tower number 33, Yedikardeş Tower number 41, Nur Tower number 42 (Melikşah Tower), Mardin Gate Tower number 50. Especially the Ulu Beden and Yedikardeş Towers are two significant towers that stand on the western and southwestern corners of the castle in a magnificent and strong manner.

Towers in this section generally have four types that are circular, semi-circular, tetragon and polygon shapes. In this part, especially in the Ulu Beden and Yedikardeş Towers, the view of the towers are known as Ben u Sen valley.

### **Seljuk Tower number 32:**



*image 2a- 41: Seljuk tower*

This tower with a tetragon plan is located at the just north of the Ulu Beden Tower. The top section of the tower has been ruined. There is a three line Kufic inscription on the front façade of the tower. The inscription states that the tower was built during the Seljuk ruler Melikşah period in 1088-1089. Some deformations were observed in the adornments, due to the usage of porous basalt. Thus, it becomes difficult to determine certain details regarding the adornments. The adornments in the inscription were located on the frame of the inscription and between them. There is a bull's head placed on the key point of the top arch. Two horns on the sides of the head curve upwards to form a crescent form. There is an eagle-shaped relief on the top of the bull's horns. The figure depicted to step on the horns

with its claws is generally a crude relief and is devoid of details except for its claws and body. On the two sides of the niche on the section below there are two bull reliefs.

The bulls presented as facing each other are depicted in the attack stance. One of their front legs is bent, and the other laid to front as in getting ready to run. The head is slightly tilted down. The eye and mouth are embroidered on the face. The horns end in a crescent shape above the head. This arrangement of the eagle and bulls is limited on three sides with a mold above (Baş, 2006).

There are two lion figures on the two edges of the first line of the inscription. It is believed that the figures here were created to tell the power, justice and heroism of the Great Seljuk Emperor. Generally they reflect the animal style of Middle Asian Turkish culture.

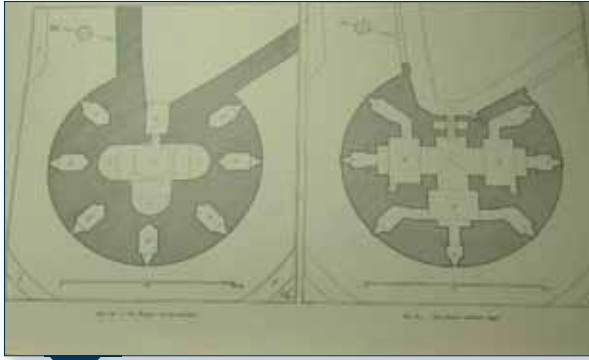
There are two antelopes placed facing each other on the cut stone line between the first and second lines of the inscription. The figures with agile body lines were presented in a style with their faces and feet touching each other. Their front feet are extended to the front. There are two embossed birds on the edges of the two sides of the antelope figures. Opposing birds were embroidered to the profile. Their wings were kept open. The eye and beak were detailed on the face. The surface of the wings and the tail were enlivened by sgraffito lines.

### **Ulu Beden Tower (Tower number 33):**

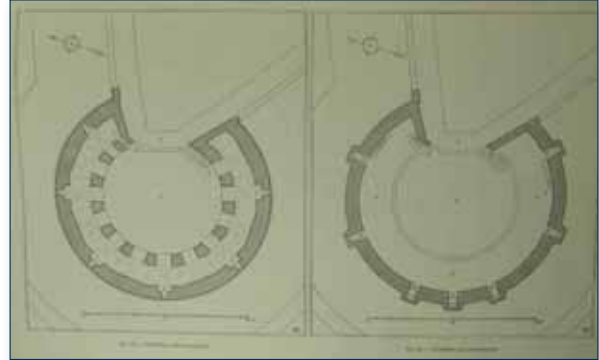
According to the inscription on it, this tower which is on a commanding ground on the southwestern section of Outer City Walls was renovated during Melik Salih Mahmoud period (1208 – 1209, H.605) in the Artuqid Period. Having the Sultan himself involved in the construction and architecture of the tower, in which the Sultan was very constructive, reflects the Sultan's personal aesthetic aspect and his dynasty's power to put forth the administration's world view besides its function. Embossing eagle and lion figures which symbolize their power in significant towers reflect this.

A curved filling externally encircles Ulu Beden Tower. Among the ruins, there is a stone with inscription. Building the tower on the farthest point of the basalt plains' western section enables it to





*image 2a- 42: Entrance level of Ulu Beden Tower, Gabriel*



*image 2a- 43: Top section of Ulu Beden tower, Gabriel*

throughly observe the three directions.

Here, topography forms a deep valley. The deep valley between this and Tower number 26 will start here and turn towards southeast and go lower, forming a strong defense for the city's population. The Outer Walls follow this circular tower in accordance with its geometry.

The cylindrical tower has a very monumental sight. Its top sections have been damaged. Clean cut basalt stones and bricks were used in its construction. The cylindrical tower was planned to have four storey in height.

The entrance level, which is slightly elevated from the ground level, is entered by an iwan-shaped gate. The entrance level comprises three sections. The middle part was built in a square shape and it is covered by a dome. Around this area on the center, there are seven cabin types that open outwards

via battlements but these have been damaged. The entrance to the first level is done via a round path. The second level of the tower is accessed by a ladder of round path. This level is shaped like a wide portico and is composed of multi-cornered pointed arches. The portico is covered by a cross vault of brick material. The third level is accessed by a narrow staircase above the porticos. This section is shaped like a flat terrace. The top sections have been severely damaged.

In this tower with rich figure adornments, the inscription in the middle has a definitive role in the adornment of the tower. The adornments on the front façade progress symmetrically around the tetragonal section which gets thicker in the center.

The façade of the Ulu Beden Tower frames the long inscription zone that is framed with transversal leveled moldings in three sections with moldings on the top and bottom. The inscription that is bordered



*image 2a- 44: the Adornments on Ulu Beden Tower*



*image 2a- 45: The eagle figure on Ulu Beden Tower*



image 2a- 46: Ulu Beden Tower. (Gabriel)



image 2a- 47: Ulu Beden Tower

by moldings gets thicker in the center to attain a rectangular form. The inscription that is written in three lines in the middle and one line in the corners is written with *celî sulus* script.<sup>21</sup>

There is a two headed eagle figure placed in the rectangular point of the inscription on the top. In the figure located within the acute cincture with eight cusped created by moldings, the body is presented frontally while the heads were presented from the profile. The tail continues with herbal-like curves and uses the eagle's claws as the base. The heads are inclined towards the open wings. There is a battlement window between the two heads. The cheeks are flabby, and the eyes above the cheeks are presented as circular holes. The pointed arch that comprises a frame for the figure has a single line of small corbel. An arrangement of side by side placement of drop shaped sockets that reminds of a stalactite was embroidered on the bottom section of the corbel which is flat on the top and sides.

One level lower than the eagle, there is two sphinx figures on the sides. The figures were placed in rectangular moldings with high relief technique. Their bodies are of lions, with heads of men. Their bodies are presented from the profile, while the heads are presented frontally. The tail passes between the hind legs and curls. The rumi-formed wings forming between the front legs surpass the top of the back and end besides the head. On the head, there is a sunken section that reminds of

a helm. The eyebrows, eyes, nose and mouth are detailed on the face.

There are two animal figures placed below the inscription belt below the sphinx. The head of the figure on the south, placed in molding frames is broken. What is left of the figure is not sufficient to determine what it is. But it is believed to be a sphinx. The front legs of the figure with its head turned towards north are intact. One of the hind legs is broken down. The figure on the north seems to have a broken head at first sight, but when observed carefully, it is understood to be the result of a different application. The figure is supporting an ambiguous object it holds in its mouth with its right front leg.

One sphinx is placed on the corner sides where the inscription belt ends. High relief figures portrayed towards the inscription are placed in frames of moldings. The tails of the sphinx with rumi formed wings forming between the front legs pass between the hind legs and end as the head of a dragon at the last portion of its back. The eye of the dragon's head which is offered from the profile was presented in a slanting manner. Its mouth is open. The embroidery method of the mouth and eye strengthens the wild sight of the figure. There are corbels with the same width of the frames the sphinx was placed in above the figure. The below section of the corbel that is composed of straight moldings on the top shows 'S' curves with different dimensions and forms.

The battlement windows that are right above the inscription in the side sections of the tower were emphasized with frames of leveled moldings.

<sup>21</sup> *Sulus is a type of script which is written by straws with its top cut off with 2 mm of width. In the art of calligraphy, large writing of anything is called a 'celî'. It is more difficult to write something in celi form compared to normal fonts.*

The body above the figure arrangements is wrapped horizontally with a belt comprised of reed, runnel and straight moldings.

At the very top, the tower ends with seven corbels with stalactite. Three of these corbels are in the middle, and the rest are in the frame.

The stalactites widen from the bottom to the top with small battlements in the middle. After the fifth stalactite, two stalactites were merged here. The top section was bordered with moldings. The moldings were done in accordance with the stalactites' shape and encircle the corbels, to crown the battlement by progressing in a gradual manner between the corbels.

### **Yedikardeş Tower (Tower Number 41):**

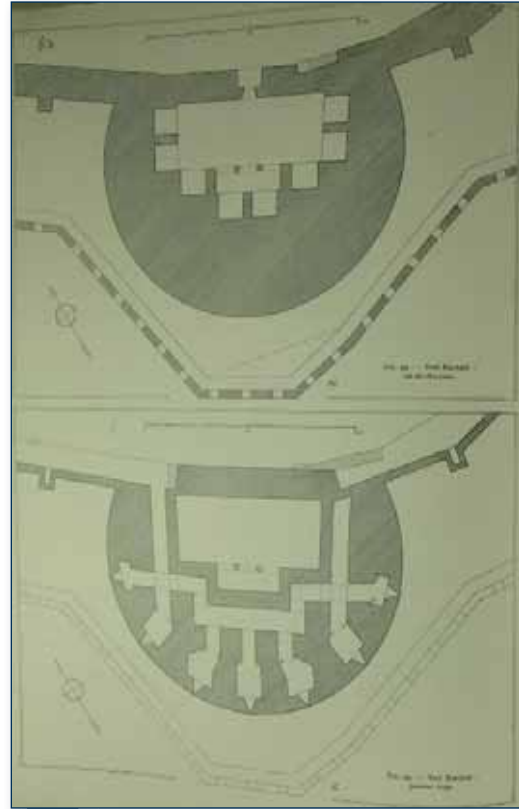
According to its inscription of Yedikardeş Tower on the southwestern section of the castle, it was built by İbrahim, son of Cafer at the command of Artuqid Sultan Melik Salih Mahmoud in 1208-1209 (H.605). It is indicated on the inscription that the Sultan has "sketching title"; this shows the Sultan was also responsible for the sketching. An inscription without date that is on the tower mentions the name İbrahim es-Sarafi. Moving from the death of the father, the constructor of the tower, Artuqid ruler Mahmoud, this inscription is being dated back to 1222 (H.619).

The name Yedikardeş (seven siblings) is thought to be derived from the legend mentioned on the tower. The tower has a height of 27.80 meters and has a hall with a width of 5,80 and length of 13,45 meters that is covered by a vault (Gabriel)

This tower with the cylindrical plan was used until



*image 2a- 48: Yedikardeş tower*



*image 2a- 49: Entrance and second level plan for Yedikardeş Tower*

the end of the plain the basalt spilled outside. After this tower, the City Walls turn to the north. By looking at this tower, it can be said that the outer wall makes arches and piques to follow the tower.

The valley between the Yedikardeş and Ulu Beden Towers is also called Ben u Sen Valley. While the people think these towers are very similar, they actually have different specifications. This opinion comes from the legend of their constructions.

Yedikardeş Tower, which is one of the largest towers in the Fortress, has a cylindrical plan. It is composed of two levels. The adornments are on the external façade. The top section of the tower has been ruined. The inner cylindrical wall of the tower is built by regular stones of 32 cm in height, unlike the general technique observed in the other sections. This is a clear sign that there was a complete construction activity during the Islamic period. In general terms, the internal section of the city walls was built imprecisely. The entrance level, just above the ground level, was accessed by a sunken gate. The entrance level has a rectangular plan and is covered by a barrel vault that goes up for two levels. Right in front of the entrance, there is a rectangular section



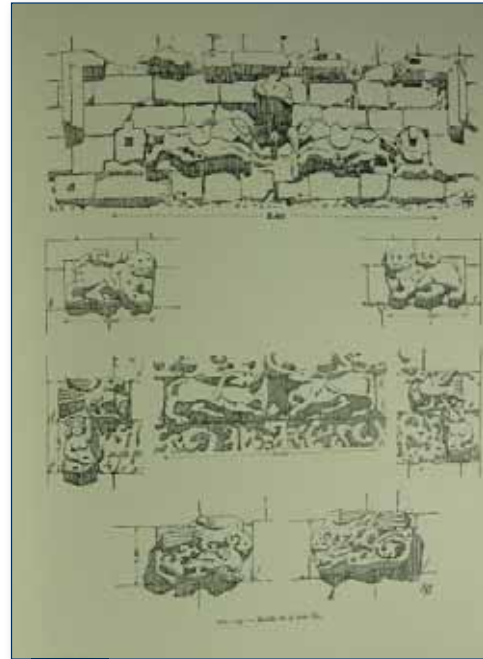
separated by two columns and three arches. The second level, that is accessed by narrow staircases on both sides, is composed of a multi-portico section. Above the second level, the flat and open terrace are arranged as a wide footrace. From here, nine defense crenels were opened with large stalactites besides eight crenels that open outside. The existence of a footrace location which was accessed by staircases can be identified by the remaining marks.

On the façade of the tower which overlooks the valley, the middle section of the body is horizontally covered by an inscription belt. The inscription belt that covers the entire tower gets thicker through three lines in the middle to attain a rectangular form. The inscription that is written with celi sulus script has no ornamental function and is framed by a series of moldings on top. There is a two headed eagle figure placed in the middle section of the inscription. In the figure that was embroidered with high relief technique, the body is presented frontally while the heads were presented from the profile. The tail continues with herbal-like curves on the corners and ends. These sections of the eagle's tail act as a base to the eagle's claws. The wings of the figure that stands on its tail are open to both sides. Its wings are enlivened by pointy ended cusps. The rumis forming on the top edges of the wings border the wings from the top. On the body of the eagle, there are thin open parts that make 'S' shaped curves on the corners that emphasize the dual view. The pointy ears on the top of the head meet above. The drop shaped eyes are hollow. The cheeks are saggy. Pointy beaks touch the rumis developing from the wings.

One layer below the eagle figure, two griffons facing each other are placed. Of the lions created by the high relief technique, the body is presented from the profile while the heads were presented frontally. The wings developing between the front legs of the figure on the left has a rumi formation. The bottom leave of the rumi lowers down to the below section of the body. The top leave was arranged as a dragon's head. The dragon was adorned with slanted eyes. The four teeth in the open mouth emphasize the wild sight. There are no dragon motives on the right figure's crescent shaped wing.

The adornments of eagles and lions are covered by a layered molding series on the top, with a three cusped arch.

The top section of the tower's adornments ends with externally flowing crenels and a series of crenels on top of it. A large part of this section is in ruins.



*image 2a- 50: Gabriel; Nur Tower figures*

### **Nur (Melikşah) Tower (Tower Number 42):**

This is the tower right after the Yedikardeş tower on the southwestern section. The tower was built by Cadi Ebu Nasir Mohammed and Mohammed of Edessa, the son of Selame in 1088-1090 during the reign of Melikşah, sultan of the Great Seljuk Empire.

The tower obtained a pentagon form by beveling the corners of the tetragon plan. The adornments are located on the front façade of the tower. All figures on the tower are located around the inscription. The adornments were embroidered on basalt stone. Due to the characteristics of basalt, quick ruining of the stone also affects the figures as well. Therefore it may become difficult to determine certain details of the figures.

The inscription with five lines was written by 'Floral Kufic'. The Kufic letters intertwine with each other to obtain different decorative views. Between the five lines of inscriptions, one cut stone space is left. The Kufic letters intertwined to obtain different appearances.

On the very top section of the inscriptions, an arrangement of three figures is placed. A high relief eagle was stylized in the middle. The figure was crudely defined with scarce details. The eagle with its head and body presented frontally is stepping on a niche of round arches. On both sides of this niche, horse figures are located. The horses are presented as to face each other. The tails of these horses presented in running stance are tied in knots. Besides the body and the face, the harnesses are presented in detail. It is depicted in a realistic style.

One lion relief on each edge of the inscription's top line is placed. The facing lions have sideways presented bodies, and their heads are presented slightly frontally. Biceps in the front legs that are stepping forward are emphasized as well. There is a mouth that is defined by curved lines beneath a large nose. This curved mouth, which is understood to give the figure a wild appearance, instead gives the figure a smiling appearance due to stylization. The tail curves to the back and the end of the tail reminds of a snake's head.

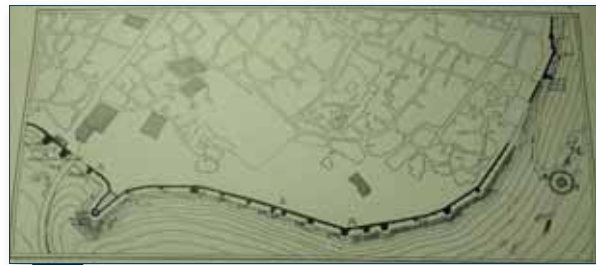
On the middle section of the cut stone line between the inscription's fourth and fifth lines, two antelope figures are placed. The figures, separated by a rectangular crenel window, are depicted as if they are running towards each other. The bodies and heads are presented frontally.

At the end of the last line on the bottom, a composition with two figures facing each other is presented. Human figures are placed on the level with writing. Of these squatted down figures, the one on the left holds a round object, looking like a sphere. The other hand is raised high. The arms and legs are crudely depicted. Defined chest lines mean this figure might be of a female. The head is presented frontally, with short hair. Over the head of both figures, there is one bird. The birds that step on the figures with one foot are depicted to look at each other. The birds that are presented frontally are depicted as in pre-flight mode with open wings.

Below the last line, there is a scene depicting the struggle between an eagle and a rabbit. The relief on the left, the struggle of the rabbit trying to escape from the eagle is successfully depicted. Throne and hunting scenes, interpreted as symbols of rulership, were used in abundance in the Seljukian era. The eagle symbolizes the state, the Sultan.

## Towers Between Mardin Gate – Yeni Gate (Towers number 50-66):

These are the towers located in the east of the city. They were established on the cliffs due to the topographical reasons, and this case provided convenience in defense. For this reason, the towers in this area are the ones with thinnest cross-sections. In this section, the walls' thickness are



*image 2a- 51: City walls between Mardin Gate and Yeni gate, Gabriel,*

generally between 1,40 – 2,60 meters. The reason for this is the rather easy to defend city walls due to topographical reasons. Towers on this section (including the section after Yeni Gate) suffered damages due to topographic location, weaker section of the city walls compared with other areas, large tower distances and damages, and there are some losses of the walls and towers.

Here, Keçi Tower number 52 differs with respect to building specifications and location.

## Keçi Tower (Tower Number 52):

This tower that was built on a large rocky area extending to the south that is on the southern section of Diyarbakır Castle walls differs from all other towers with respect to its figure. Through its location, it is on a rocky hill that overlooks from the entire Nominated Property to Hevsel Gardens and from Tigris River to Ten Eyed Bridge. It is located on a position with defensive advantages.

Besides the gallery level, there is a brick vault corridor that connects to the Tower number 51. From the gallery level, with two columns and three arched order from the entrance gate, renewed three times from south to north and with the first plan renewed twice, reaches the circular planned end on the northeast part with vault on top. The section that is accessed through a narrow space is lit by passage windows on three

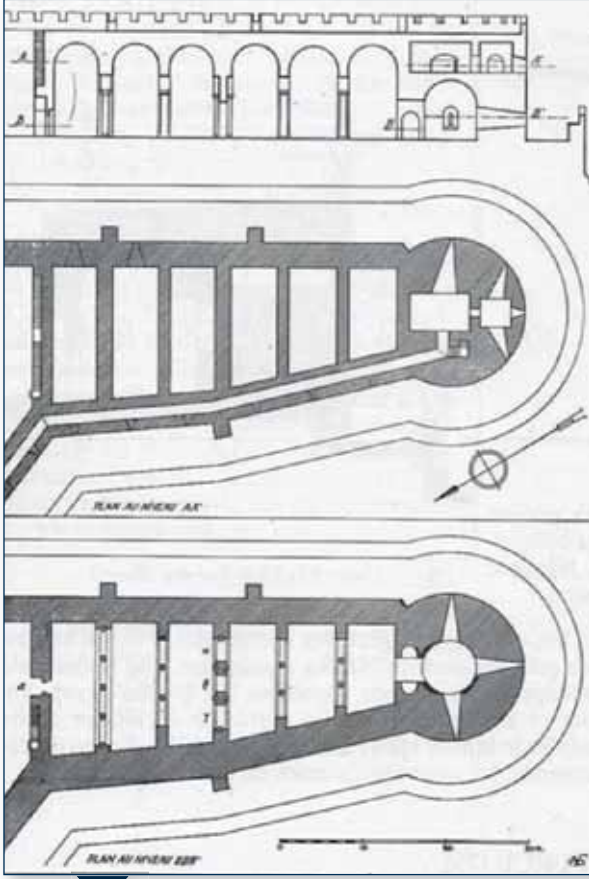


image 2a- 52: Keçi Tower's plan



image 2a- 53: Keçi Tower

directions. The vaulted are two stories in high. The surrounding wall and dentils cover the whole plan. There is a staircase to access the tower from openness on the side that faces the city. While this tower was renewed during the Marwanid period, it was built on the Byzantium foundation. We understand this case from the shape of the walls and arches. The Marwanids made accretions to the tower to make it one of the largest towers. The inscription stones above the inner door of the tower are missing, so



image 2a- 54: Inscriptions on Keçi Tower

they were not completely replaced during the recent renovation. One stone from the first line and one stone from the bottom line have remained today from this inscription done on limestone.

Keçi tower, with Mardin Gate, is an important tower that keeps the southern section of the city in safe.

Towers number 53 and 56 are completely demolished, and the tower gates are used as sub-gates that open to outside the walls. With the exception of Keçi Tower, most of the city walls and towers are badly damaged.

There are four Byzantine inscriptions that do not specify any dates on the towers in this section. Especially the inscription on tower number 58's front façade gives the impression that it belongs to the castle walls built by the Byzantine Emperor (Parla, 2005).

### Lelebikıran Tower (Tower Number 62):

In this section, the walls are now leading to the west. With its rectangular plan, it looks as if it is dominant of the entire area. The tower was repaired during the Marwanid period. There is an inscription about the repair on the external façade of the tower. The buttresses on both sides are connected to the tower through arches. This connection has been ruined. Tumbling of the tower's wall towards north opened a path towards the Tigris River between this tower and tower number 63, which was frequently used by the city's people. A Muslim cemetery on the eastern section of this road that is towards the Tigris River was created while a non-Muslim cemetery was created on the eastern side of this road. This road also makes easy to go Hevsel Gardens.





*image 2a- 55: Inside of Lelebikıran Tower*



*image 2a- 56: Lelebikıran Tower, the connection point with the city walls*



*image 2a- 57: Tower number 62, Lelebikıran Tower*



*image 2a- 58: Lelebikıran Tower*

**Findık Tower(Tower Number 63):**The inscription on this cylindrical tower informs us that it was built during the Marwanid period.

In this section that correspond to the eastern section of Diyarbakır Fortress, the closeness of towers number 58-59 almost proves that there used to be a gate here. It can be thought that this was the south gate of the first Diyarbakır (Amida) that was

encircled with city walls. The Keçi Tower that is in this section is believed to be built after the western



*image 2a- 59: Inscription of Tower number 63*



*image 2a- 60: Fındık Tower, tower number 63*



*image 2a- 61: The buttresses between the towers*

walls were added.

There are two buttresses of square / rectangular shape between the towers in this section.

### **Towers Between Yeni Gate –Dağ Gate (Towers number 67-82)**

Due to the topography, the bastions in this section are weaker than the ones in the west. In this section, the buttresses that are regularly placed between the

towers generally support towers with rectangular plans. In this section, outer wall is not observed. The bastions between Yeni Gate and Tower number 75 have the weakest cross-section. In this respect, plus the effects of topography, there had been certain breakdowns in the bastions. High, wide and sound towers that are observed in other sections are not observed here until Tower number 75. Towers number 68, 69, 71, 72 and 73 almost lost their tower qualities, after tower number 69, bastions flow inwards in a manner that is not observed in Diyarbakır city walls in other sections. Topography is



*image 2a- 62: Gabriel's map*

eligible to continue it in this area. The reason of such an application is believed to be the hasty repairs following potential attacks. There are four buttresses on the city walls between towers number 69 and 70. Tower number 70 with a rectangular external façade and both towers are used as houses.

Between towers number 70 and 71, there are five buttresses. The city walls between towers number 73-74 create different grades on the ground. The walls



*image 2a- 63: The level difference shaped the city walls*



were shaped as a result of the sudden topographical change after tower 73. After tower number 73, walls that encircle the fortress begin.

On the northeastern corner, bastions rise above the plateau. Tower number 74 composes the eastern section of Saint George Church. There is a structural integrity between towers number 75 and 1. There are no visible buttresses between towers number 80 and 81. Two buttresses are located, as it is observed in general Diyarbakır wall structure, between towers 77-78. Tower number 76 was repaired during the Aq Qoyunlu Sultan Cihangir. There is an elevation on the İçkale connection point between towers number 77-78 and now it is accepted to be one of İçkale towers. Gabriel, who made the first numbering system, did not number this as a tower because it does not flow to the outside. But after the most recent studies, this is now evaluated like a tower as old as İçkale itself. Another tower that has similar specifications is tower number 69. The structure between towers number 82-1 was blown up by dynamites in 1931.

## Gates;

The gates of Diyarbakır Forttress drill through the walls in four separate places and establish the city's connection to the outside world. There are Dağ Gate on the north, Urfa Gate on the west, Mardin Gate on the south and Yeni Gate on the east. These names changed throughout time. The names of the gates will be reviewed later.

## Dağ Gate (Harput Gate) Between Towers Number 1-2:

It is located between the Towers number 1 and 2 on the northern section of Diyarbakır City Walls. Before, this gate was named *Armenian Gate*, *Kurtuluş (Salvation) Gate* or *Harput Gate* as it was used to reach Harput.

Dağ Gate comprises a double-passed door that opens inside or outside and the sections between these doors.

The outer gate with the rectangular form is in an arced niche. The arch closes a spillover that leads upwards. This spillover continues until the end of the wall. Right next to the gate, niches of circular plans were placed. Next to these niches, there are built-in columns. The arch of the gate rests on columns



image 2a- 64: Dağ Gate from Gabriel's book

on its corner beads. Square formed column bodies are plain. There are two different adornments on the crowns that separate from the body by wiped collars. The lower sections are adorned by egg series composed of round figures connecting with each other via triangles, and the above have antique motives such as acanthus leaves.

Niches placed on both sides of the gate repeat the same arrangement with minor differences. Half



image 2a- 65: Dağ Gate, today

circular planned niches are covered by half domes. The internal façade of the domes were enlivened by joints that are distributed radially. Joints were reflected to the external section in half circular lines. The arch that was created by the series of moldings that encircle the niche from above is sitting on the columns on the niche corners. Since the crowns are partially deformed, it is difficult to have an opinion about their form and adornments.

The corbel that sticks out from the actual surface





*image 2a- 66: Niche on Dağ Gate*

below the niche comprises a base for the column socle. There are swastikas next to each other on the thin curb on the top section of the corbel and that are connected with each other. Flower motifs are placed between the surfaces of the adornments.. Transition was done by gradual moldings between the corbel that sticks out and the wall floor. Below the moldings, there is a curb that repeats the same motive order above.

The columns of the eastern niche repeat the order in the west. Differently, the cylindrical towers were enlivened by wreathing joints. The columns have egg motifs. The surfaces of the corbel the columns sit on are left empty.

Two embedded columns are placed on both sides of the niches. Crowns of the square bodied columns are enlivened by egg series. It is believed that before the façade got its appearance today, there was a three entrance arrangement and these columns determined these entrances.

Gabriel who defends that the establishment of the gate, especially the half circular arch structure



*image 2a- 67: Half columns on Dağ Gate*

that covers above the rectangular entrance space is a Byzantium work, and the niches seen on the arches, column crowns and walls are of antique origin. Certain details in the wall structure in the Dağ Gate show that the structure is not rebuilt but is the repair of an existing structure. Especially the equal armed crosses on some of the cylindrical walls, and various letter groups in certain parts were carved in. Therefore, he defends that this structure is of Antique origin. Another indicator is that the masonry blocks go down with an increasing inclination and therefore the City Walls were rebuilt on the land the first gate raised on.

Furthermore, he insists that these adornment elements belong to the middle age and are not seen on any of the Diyarbakır Fortress gate.

Some other researchers believe that the structure was not rebuilt but was built on an existing one because of the irregular placement of the inscription and the masonry

The door of Dağ Gate, which opens to Suriçi, is located on the South of its outer door. The gate was placed on the area bounded by two rectangular buttresses. On this gate that is located in a lancet niche, the niche arch is based on two corbels. On the front, an inscription carrier was given place at the same height with these corbets.

### **Adornments;**

On Dağ Gate, there are five pre-Islamic inscriptions, one from the Roman era in Latin, four from the Byzantium era. There are inscriptions from the Abbasids and Marwanids in the Islamic period.

Above the arch that encircles the gate, there is a



*image 2a- 68: The niche on the Dağ Gate western tower*



*image 2a- 69: Adornments on Dağ Gate*

four line inscription from the Abbasids that is written with Kufic letters on basalt. Especially the perpendicular letters were ended with crude Rumis. Above the front façade, on white limestone, there is an inscription written with Kufic letters that belongs to the Marwanids. This inscription was damaged in time.

There are various reliefs and different arrangements on the cylindrical planned towers on both sides of Dağ Gate. There is a semi-circular niche on the western towers' section facing the gate. The niche that was ended with a round cusped arch was closed by a semi-dome. The dome was jointed similar to an oyster shell. The joints were reflected on the arch's surface as well to give it a cuspidated look. In the circular board above the arch keystone, a composition made with swastikas is placed. In the niche, just below the semi-dome, five animal figures were placed. Three of these are inside the niche and two are on the sides. There is an embossed bird on the internal section of the niche. The wings of the bird, presented from the profile, are half open.

On both sides of the bird, there are mountain goat–bull figures depicted in the same manner. The contours of the figures engraved from the profile were defined by the sgraffito technique on the inside. There is a hump-like swelling on the back, near the head. An eye and mouth was engraved on the head that is connected to the body with a slender neck.

Next to the niche, there are two lion reliefs facing each other. The bodies of the lions, depicted as they have taken a step forward, are presented from profile, and their heads from the front façade. The claws are presented in detail. The facial lines were

presented in a schematic manner. The figure was presented as a relief.

There is an Abbasid inscription written in Kufic on basalt on the upper section of the niche. Different arrangements are disorderly placed on the Eastern façade of the Western Tower. A different composition was created by the knots created by thin stripes on the south of the niche.

Four semi-circle knots around the circle filled pentagon in the center and one small circular knot between these were placed.

There are six different applications on the southern section of the niche. In the first arrangement, two different compositions are placed side by side. On the left, there is the octagon in the center of the octagonal star created by two squares placed on top of each other. The star motif is taken inside a square frame. Two semi-circles were placed in the inner sides of the square. On the center of the octagon in the middle of the star motif, an embossed passion flower was embroidered. In the adjacent arrangement, four circles that have concave inclination in their middle sides and a square are put on top of each other. Tassels are embroiled on the horizontal and vertical axis corners of the octagon in the middle. The tassels face the square in the center. In both square boards, different swastika compositions are placed. In one application, one single swastika was placed on a square that was placed on its corner. The corners were filled with leaf motifs. In another application, the space between swastikas that meet in cross axis were enlivened by small circles. Between these two boards, on lower sections, in square arrangements, butterfly motifs and heart figures were placed with



*image 2a- 70: Adornments on Dağ Gate*

sgraffitto technique.

There is a figure relief on the eastern façade of the tower that is close by the current peripheral wall, at the same level with the square arrangements. Animal figures that are too crude to specify were placed on top of each other. The figures with a tree branch in between were presented from the profile. The rather larger figure on the top may probably be a lion. At the same time, this figure has a stronger stance. The sub-figure that was depicted at almost the same scale has more delicate lines.

The niche located on the western façade of the eastern tower which is towards the gate, the niche that has a semi-circular plan and is covered by a semi-dome is ended by a round arch created by molding series at the top. The arch is sitting on columns rising on a gradual corbel below. Cylindrical bodies of the columns with their below sections broken down were enlivened by wreathing joints. On the frontal façades of vat headings, simple wooden and round figures were placed.

Simple flower motifs were scattered on the internal façade of the niche. There is a Latin inscription on the lower left section of the niche which is believed to be left from the Romans. On the façade of the square board above this, a four swastika composition was embroidered.

At the center of the composition, a passion flower, and flower motives were embroidered on the space between them. There are carelessly placed grape bunches next to the board. Two lines above the grape bunches are adorned with a circular relief.

On the left side of the niche, there are inscriptions on the bottom and arrangements with figures on the top. On the below, inscriptions with Latin letters and spirals done by the sgraffitto technique and geometrical arrangements comprising basic geometric figures were placed. Above this, there are two inscriptions from the Abbasid era. These inscriptions that have two lines above and one line below are composed of letters of different sizes and show a disorderly application. The only decorative element in the inscriptions in Kufic is the crude Rumis at the end of the letters. The same is applied to the half inscription that is above the niche.

On the top section of these Abbasid era inscriptions, two reliefs with figures attract attention. The below of the arrangements is the depiction of two tigers. The bodies of these figures embroidered by high relief technique on a cut stone surface of 0,80 x 0,45 meters were presented from profile, and their heads from the front façade.

Above the tiger figures, a tree of life and bird figures on each side were placed. The tree starts with a root section are placed below. The body moves upwards to a certain height in a thin depiction ends in a circular part. With this section, the branches of the tree start. Following these branches, a branch with buds is presented. At both sides of the tree, the mentioned bird reliefs are depicted as they are facing the tree. The head and feet of the figure on the right are broken. But the remaining sections show that both figures were created similarly. The birds, presented from the profile, are in ready to fly mode with open wings.

Continuing to the eastern façade of the tower, a hand relief attracts attention. In the relief, the open fingers are looking down. The fingers of the hand that has a circle in its palm are broken. There is a deformed figure on the upper section of the hand relief. The figure that is not clearly understood since the top section is damaged, but is thought to be a horse in accordance with its current sections and how it stands is depicted as though it is galloping.

There is an inscription above the Dağ Gate that opens to the city. In this inscription that is written on basalt above the gate and on white limestone in other sections with Kufic dating back to the Marwanid era, the letters end with Rumis and the empty surfaces



are being filled with curved branches with Rumis. The relief on the upper section of the inscription is a stylized ram's head. The large horns developing on the two sides of the slightly narrowing bulge done on the small figure in the middle that represents the head make a circular arch and go down to the line below. The surface of the horns was enlivened by a tetragon line.

Two lion figures were placed on the front surface of the buttress on the east of the gate. The figures, created by high relief technique, have their backs to each other. There is a crude explanation. The only details on the bodies are the claws and the tails.

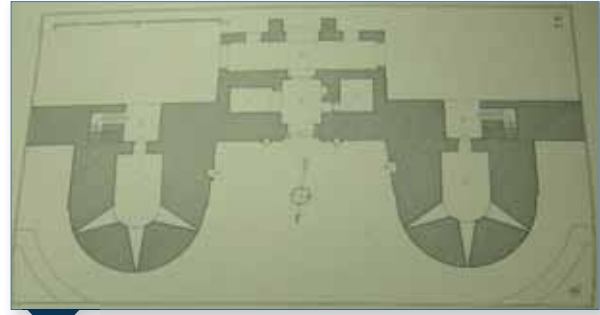
The inscription belt above the gate that permits passage to the sections that comprise Dağ Gate entrance from the west partially survived to this day. In the inscription written on white limestone with Kufic has Rumis at the end of letters and the space between is being filled with curved branches with Rumis. The arrangement that was inscribed with sgraffito technique on the opening surface next to this clearing covers the rectangular area. Square and circle was placed on the center of the octagonal star in the middle. The star's arms that meet the corners were ended with simple palmate. Among the palmate, there are drop motifs in the short sides and small palmate on the longer sides.

A square panel was placed above the keystone in the narrow arch of the second gate in the west.

Swastikas that are connected on cross-axis and continue are inscribed on the board. The space between these motives was filled with embossed circles.

### **Dağ Gate towers;**

In the internal plan of Dağ Gate, there is a rectangular shaped middle section. The second floor is accessed by the gate's city facing section. This floor was turned into a masjid during the Marwanid Period. The gate connects the two towers. The Marwanid Masjid on the second floor is accessed by this tower number 2. Both towers are accessed by vaulted front façade on the towers' city facing sections. Through adjacent staircases, above this area is reached. The entrance level is in accord with the external plan of the cylindrical tower and opens outwards through 3



*image 2a- 71: Dağ Gate Plan by Gabriel*

passage windows. The side staircases in the towers make a U shape and the area above the front space in the lower level that has the same plan and size are accessed. Here, the top of the tower is reached via open staircases that overlook the city.

Foundations of both towers cannot be seen. We can see the road rising in time, that the gate thresholds and floor covers reach the road uninterrupted.

Among Diyarbakır bastions and towers, Dağ Gate is the richest in regards to inscriptions, geometrical, animal adornments. In the inscriptions, the Roman, Byzantium and Islam periods can be observed.

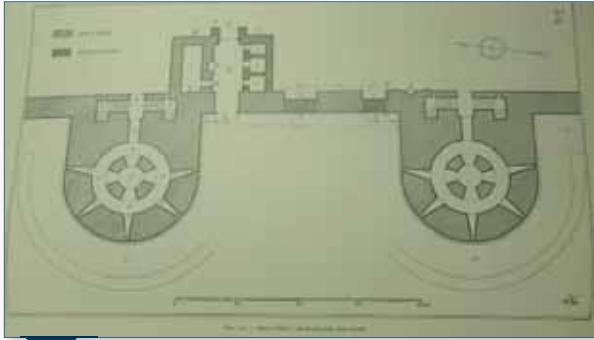
It is known that among the Diyarbakır city walls, this was the section that experienced the most intense fights and was torn down and rebuilt up from the base up.

The wall between it and Tower number 82 was dynamited down in the 1930's. The same situation applied to the west as well. The city walls in the west are replaced by a wide street that is used to transport into the city today.

### **Urfa Gate; Between Towers 21-22:**

This gate, located at the western section of the city, is mentioned as Bab-el Rum (Greek Gate) or Halep Gate in the old sources. According to the inscriptions on it, it was built by Artuqid emperor Artuqid Mohammed, the son of Karaaslan in 1183-1184 (H.579). The gate is located between two cylindrical towers that are 35,5 meters apart from each other. The gate is not located in the middle of the two bastions, but is on the northern section of the wall that is connecting the towers with each other and is closer to tower number 21. Today, there are three gates. The gate on the north is known to be an early period gate, as the inscription on it informs us. The





*image 2a- 72: Urfa Gate Plan by Gabriel*

gate in the middle section was opened later to ease the flow of traffic. The passage on the south section has characteristic differences compared with the real passage on the north; therefore the southern gate can arguably be opened later. The gate in the south is devoid of any additions like the main gate in the north, and this gate uses the building stones of another gate that was later torn down. The gate in the south has no decorative elements, except for the frames composed of gradual moldings.

Due to the damages caused by vehicles, the traffic through Urfa Gate was halted in 2012 by Culture and Nature Heritage Conservation Board until a comprehensive repair is done.

**Decorations;** on the upper section of the moldings, there are inscriptions engraved on low arch formed surface. The inscription written in Sulus Script on the surface by filling it with intricate lines of curved branches enriched by rumis and palmate has an appearance so complex that it makes understanding the letters difficult. There are two dragon reliefs on both sides of the inscription. The head sections of the figures that are presented from the profile were engraved in a complex manner. Furthermore, their mouths seem open towards the inscription.

A circle in the middle above the inscription is engraved. Because it is deformed, the circle that can be partially traced by its outer lines can be a ring as well. On the above section of this ring, a stylized bull's head is placed. Lower section of the head is not completely engraved. But the distinct horns curve upwards by the sides of the head. On top of this figure, there is an embossed eagle that steps on the bull's head. In this figure presented from the front façade, the head is broken. The eagle that grasped the bull's horns had spread its wings to both sides. The eagle's feathers were



*image 2a- 73: Adornment on Urfa Gate*

defined by basic lines using the sgraffito technique.

Above the eagle, an area was created by rising the middle section gradually via a series of moldings. The inscription below the molding was continued and rised similar to the molding. In the two line inscription, the lines are separated from each other with a zigzagging curb. The inscription with Sulus Script is written on a herbal filled ground. This gives the inscription an intricate appearance.

The door is made completely of cast iron. The wings of the cast iron door move on a basalt socket. The door wings were attached to the iron sheets' surfaces by iron bars and nails that are set up horizontally and vertically, parallel to each other. In the sections between the bars, cast iron scorpions, ram's head and motives composing different geometrical shapes were attached with large nails. In the inner passage of this gate were two guard rooms on the right and left. Dentils are not advised to protect upper floor gates with columns and arches on the upper part of the gate overlooking the city.



*image 2a- 74:Urfa Gate*

**The towers** of Urfa Gate which is a part of the Fortress have 22,75 meters in diameter. In these towers, there is a small passage between the flat and the cylindrical section.

The plan for both towers forming the gate is the same. The city is entered via a narrow rectangular space. Two staircases, on the right and left provide access to the upper floor. Here, via the reached corridor, the center of the tower is accessed. The middle area here is of a circular shape. From here, via four footings, access to the galleria outside is granted. The five passage windows here open to the main and sideways. The top floors of the towers apply the same plan and extend the area via seven passage windows. The circular gallery here is wider. The staircases come from the entrance level and go west to reach the middle area. Entrance level access corridor reaches two staircases here to provide access to the terrace. There are no different galleries in the terrace. Five passage windows are watched by dentils.

### **Mardin Gate; between towers 49-50**

The gate supported by two towers and was formerly known as the Bab-el Tell connects Dağ Gate from Gazi Street on the south section of the city and divides the city into two.

Mardin Gate was planned as a double-passed for gates opening to and from the city. The gate opening to the city was prepared as low arch span in a lancet deep niche. The only adornment element has the circular medallions on the inward looking surface of the corbels on which the lancet arch sits. A six pieced flower was engraved on the surface of the medallions limited by wreathed jointed bands. The outer gate is accessed via a corridor from this gate.



*image 2a- 75: Mardin Gate outer facade*

On the eastern wall of the corridor, lancet and plain two niches were placed. These niches are for the guards. There is a lion figure where the western wall is close to the outer gate. The figure is engraved from the profile by using the low relief technique.

The gate opening to outside has a plain structure. The rectangular gate was renewed during the latest restorations and was encircled in three directions by a curb created by graded moldings. The lintel, composed by regular placement of the arch stones sits on a slightly low arch. The door is protected by iron wings, as seen on Urfa Gate.

Due to wars, Mardin Gate was destroyed and rebuilt from time to time. During Şeyhoğulları period, the Caliph of the period is known to had demolished some of the city walls, especially a portion of the Dağ Gate and Mardin Gate towers. Later, it is known that the Caliph repaired the same sections he had demolished to fend off Byzantium attacks. It is thought that during the repair, both gates of Mardin Gate were shut down, and the gate used today was kept open. The single line inscription found here is a proof of this idea.

(\*\* For detailed information on Inscriptions see Annex 10.b.1 )

### **Adornments;**

On the façade, facing the gate, of the circular tower on the east of the gate, there is a three line Kufic inscription. Except ending certain letters with Rumis in the Kufic inscription, there are no decorative elements.

Below this inscription, there is an arrangement of 0,85 x 0,40 meters, carved on a stone surface. In the middle, a circular medallion filled with a non-smooth basic style octagonal star. There is one

animal figure on each side of the medallion. The figures, which are not fully understood, are engraved schematically from the profile. Of these two figures set as if they are chasing each other, the one in the lead is composed of feet connecting to a lean body, a tail and a head. The front legs are in running motion. Its head is looking backwards to the chasing figure, and there are two long ears on top of the head and two short ears on the corner of the head. The mouth is open, and the eyes are shaped as almond, both simply defined. The chasing figure's legs connecting to its lean body is in a running motion. The tails coil backwards over the back of the animal and continue.

Again on the top of the middle section of the eastern tower's façade facing the gate, a second Kufic inscription is placed. The inscription with an irregular structure covers the surface of three cut stones. The writing that is on three lines in the first stone and two lines in the other two is written in Kufic script.

On the cut stone surface in the middle, in the space below the inscription, a figured relief was placed. In this arrangement of 0,80 x 0,25 meter dimensions, two figures that are not exactly understood are depicted as opposing each other. The figures given in profile extended their feet forward as if running towards each other. The tails coil backwards over the back of the animal and continue. There is a wing on the thinning middle part of the back. Two ears, eyes and mouth are engraved on the head. Both figures hold a chain like item in their mouths. This object is composed of drop shaped sections that connect to a circle. On below of the south of this arrangement, two lion figures are placed. The lions depicted as looking at each other on the cut stone surface are in running motion. There is a coarse telling in the figures. The bodies are presented from the profile, and the heads from the front façade. In the bodies, the tails are elevated backwards that give a sudden stop impression. In the heads, only the ears are depicted.

On the front façade of the eastern tower, below, there is a cartridge that is empty inside. The cartridge ends with rectangles on the sides. Right above this, there is a round arched opening created by moldings. The internal surface of the arch is observed to be sliced to resemble an oyster shell. This opening resembles a niche that was closed in later periods. The crenel window ending in a round arch form above this section is covered by a

molding in the form of a five-lobed arch.

On the eastern section of the tower, basic geometrical arrangements composed of overlapping equilateral tetragons and four circular slabs by using the sgraffito technique was placed.

On the gaps formed by the intersection of these two shapes, in the middle of the arrangement where triangles were placed, a Latin word was written. On the left section, drawings without a concise order were placed.

On the eastern façade of the outer gate's western tower, again a figure relief attracts attention. This arrangement that covers a rectangular area shows two animal figures. Between them, an object like a chandelier is placed perpendicularly. The figure on the left is sitting down. There are feet claws. The figure is devoid of explanation regarding what it is. The figure on the right is a bull. The bull extended its front legs forward as if in a running motion, and created a round swelling on its back right behind its head.

On the corners of the cut stone surface on which the relief was inscribed, three trefoil leaves were placed. There are plain circles between the leaves on the short sides of the tetragon. Beneath this arrangement, there is an inscription with a plain surface ending in small rectangles.

### **Yeni Gate, Tower number 67;**

It is located on the eastern section of the Fortress, between towers number 62 and 63. It is also mentioned



*image 2a- 76: Yeni Gate*

as the 'Tiger Gate, Water Gate, and River Gate in



various resources. It is indicated in Amida<sup>22</sup> that this is a different gate from the others and the existing gate was built after the destruction of the old one.<sup>23</sup>

Having a different plan from the other gates in the city is a proof of this.

This gate is also called as River or Water Gate by the inhabitants because of allowing to transition to Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River. As the result of passing to Tigris and Hevsel, it can be said that it was the most used gate by inhabitants until the period of the Republic.

The gate here was shaped in accordance with the high altitude brought by the topography. When the staircase is used to get down to the river valley, it is known that a non-Muslim cemetery lies on the south and a Muslim cemetery lies in the east.

The gate, similar to other gates, spills internally. However, different from other gates, it spills towards east an extra 14 meters due to the topography. Once the road leaves the tower with the gate, it immediately turns 90° to south and declines down to Hevsel Gardens in parallel with the wall. It reaches Tower number 66 on the south after 220 meters. It is observed that there are 4-5 supports in between.

There are no inscriptions on the gate. There is a Marwanid inscription on the southern façade of the tower where the gate stands in the north.

### **Building Technique and Material;**

The main material of the Diyarbakir Fortress



*image 2a- 78: Usage of cylindrical and pumped stone in towers (towers 26)*

was the local resource basalt. Materials obtained from the basalt plateau were probably used in the construction of the City Walls. Due to their different shapes and sizes, these highly rigid rocks were used as the main skeleton of Diyarbakir City Walls. The rock masses obtained from the lava surfacing near the city decreased the costs, which were carried from the shortest distance to the construction site, and consequently decreased costs, spent time and labor. The cooling cracks of the basalt lava caused to use the basic mechanisms in separating the rock masses from the main mass. The artificial steepness around the Fortress has 'antique quarry' status and their conservation is important. Although the size and building order differs with respect to the construction periods, the lower lines of the towers are of larger sizes, due to the load-bearing system. As in all Late Antique, Middle Age and later traditional structures, masons line stones in one or



*image 2a- 77: Usage of cylindrical and pumped stone in towers (towers 11)*



*image 2a- 79: Tower 26 with brick usage*

22 For more information see Annex 10.d.1.4

23 For more information see Annex 10.d.1.4





image 2a- 80: an inscription scribed on limestone



image 2a- 81: incscription on limestone

two in outside and inside the walls and fill the space between with mortar and rubble in Diyarbakir Fortress. The depths of the stones in outer and inner weaves are not to be underestimated; these are also load bearing weaves, that is they are not the 10 cm side coatings used in today's restorations. Besides proper tetragon, curved, pumped (the mid-section is expanding outside) and free rubble weave styles, some of the towers' external façade weaves used cylindrical stones as well (*Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu*). The filling rubble stone between them is a mixture of large and small stones prepared with rather less care and is placed in a lot of mortar. Filling and side weaves became one with good labor. This explained technique was used in Diyarbakir city walls as well. The strength of the stone material and labor is as important as the quality of the mortar. For the mortar used in Diyarbakir city walls, limestone was brought from the nearby locations. Gabriel mentions a 'warm mortar'. That is, in hasty constructions and where a great deal of lime is required, the limestone is burned and the stone was used before it cooled down. Otherwise, the extinguished lime

is rested for a long time. Pozzolanic additive<sup>24</sup> is required to increase the strength of the lime mortar, and it is not a problem for Diyarbakir (*Ahunbay, 2012*).

As a result of the authentic mortar analysis done in İstanbul Restoration and Conservation Center Laboratory for the restoration work of tower number 47, it was identified that the mortar is 47% lime, and the rest is aggregate, organic material and stone powder of different sizes (*Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu*).

Another material used in the city walls was the brick which was used in the curved cover of the towers. Brick is a common material in 4<sup>th</sup> century in Syria, Iraq and Northern Mesopotamia and it is known to be used way back in time. In U planned towers, the general usage is a barrel vault and a semi-dome in its extension. In the city walls, no domes were observed before the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Brick arches and vaults application to the façade is not a very frequent phenomenon to witness.

Bricks are used in the inner sections of the walls.



image 2a- 82: Metal doors



image 2a- 83: Wall masonry, towers number 18-20

<sup>24</sup> Volcanic soil used as a binder that quickly stiffens the mixture of stone, lime and water



image 2a- 84: Wall masonry



image 2a- 85: Using basalt mass as a quarry

The joints are arranged so that they will not follow one another. The bricks produced from the local soil were lined in every curved transitions to overlook the city center, and were usually left without applying plaster (*Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu*).

The outer wall of the city has a careful labor for cut stone masonry. The internal sections are devoid of this care. The general attitude in city wall architecture is similar to this. Processing and forming basalt requires expertise, therefore fine artisanship is saved for the external façade of the walls to show the richness and royalty of the city.

Besides basalt, we see the limestone that is rather easier to process in details such as inscriptions and moldings.

Likewise stone, brick and lime based mortar; metal was used in Diyarbakır fortifications as well. But metal was only used in the wings of main entrance gates and sometimes in clamps used to bind the stone weave. Gate wings in Mardin and Urfa Gates emerge through hammered and cast iron techniques

as well.

### Tigris Valley:

Due to the topographic and climatic diversity of the Anatolian peninsula, it has an outstanding habitat and species richness in its climatic zone. Southeastern Anatolia Region which substituted lower zone of Mesopotamia is similar to the flora of its neighboring countries with its endemic and rare plant species. The region is known as a gene region where wild ancestors of many plants grow (wheat, barley, lentils, chickpea and peas, etc.). The center and surrounding of Diyarbakır are located in a major area exhibiting those properties. The endemic species are intensively seen in the Valley of Tigris River. Tigris Valley forms the surrounding area of Tigris River in the east of the city center of Diyarbakır. A wide variety of habitats such as woodlands, thickets, swamps, marshes, meadows and moorland and agricultural areas provides a suitable environment for living.

The 7-8 km section of the Tigris River forms the



image 2a- 86 - 2a-87: Euphrates Soft-shelled Turtle, *Rafetus euphraticus*

boundaries of the university campus with the city center. The surrounding of the River and small streams is covered with dense trees created by intensively willow (*Salix* spp.) species. Canes (*Phragmites australis*), tamarisk (*Tamarix smrynensis*), blackberry (*Rubus*) *Sophora* species form intense thickets.

The life of 'Rafetus Euphraticus' which is known as Euphrates Soft-shelled Turtle is almost just within the boundaries of the Tigris River Eco-System. It is determined that it lives in the area between particularly Devegeçidi stream and Çarıklı, (partially in the boundaries of Nominated Property) and there remains no life space outside of this area.

Hevsel Gardens are located in Tigris Valley with its exceptional importance of the flora and fauna. The Gardens have an alluvial deposit constituting the most productive part of Tigris Valley.

## Hevsel Gardens

Hevsel Gardens begin by Mardin Gate within the Tigris Valley and extend to Ten Eyed Bridge on the south and Yeni Gate on the east. There are two claims regarding the source of the name for Hevsel Gardens; the first one is, in Roman Period, that when approximately forty thousand people ran from the Persians in Nusaybin to Diyarbakır but were not accepted into the city, they were settled on the lower section of the city called 'Esfel'. The unaccepted people began farming to survive, and the agriculture focused lifestyle brought the gardens along. The second view is that the Nusaybin population that came here was accepted into the city, since the place was far lower than the city and reaches the same ground with the river as it gets closer to the Tigris, it got its name from Arabic. This place with a low altitude is expressed in Arabic as "below area". As it was difficult for the people to pronounce 'Esfel', first it became 'Efsel' and later 'Hefsel' and is currently known as 'Hevsel'. (Abakay.Tigristime)

Hevsel (Esfel) Gardens were entirely covered by mulberry trees during the Ottoman Era. During this era where silkworm-breeding was in demand, Hevsel (Esfel) Gardens were also a popular spot for vegetable and fruit production as well. The silkworm breeding and the silk produced in Diyarbakır were important commercial materials in this period, and this situation developed the inhabitants

economically. In subsequent periods, the changes resulting from political developments on the Silk Road made the sustainability of trading activity difficult.

The change observed in Hevsel after the Republic is that the mulberry fields have been removed in time; instead of this, the agricultural activities have been intensified. The silkworm-breeding declined with the declining population of the city during the last years of the Ottoman Empire and the migration of non-Muslims who dealt with silkworm-breeding. After 1950's, with the decline of silkworm-breeding, the mulberry areas in Hevsel (Esfel) Gardens became scarce, and the mulberries known as "Kara (Dark) Hübür", "Leylası E'reb" became inedible.

The starting point of the journey of the commercial activities called 'Kelek'<sup>25</sup> that goes to Iraq is the end of the Hevsel (Esfel) Gardens and down of the Ten Eyed Bridge. There are many travelers that mention the voyage of the 'Kelek' in their books. Evliya Çelebi and other travelers talk about all the places where the Tigris flows from Diyarbakır to Iraq constantly talk about this journey that took days.

In Hevsel Gardens that are defined as the green lungs of the city, there is a long history of vegetable and fruit farming. Therefore, it has an important place in the city's history. It is known that it sustained all the fruit and vegetable needs of the city's population until the 1960's. Today, it still has great potential to sustain a significant portion of this need. Hevsel Gardens spread over a total of 4000 decares. 1000 – 1500 decares of this section is poplar wood and 2500 decares are still generally utilized in fruit and vegetable farming.

Another unique and important feature of the Hevsel Gardens is that they are also known as the 'hidden bird sanctuary' that hosts approximately 189 bird species.

## Ten Eyed Bridge:

It is located on 3 km south of Diyarbakır, at the outskirts of Kırklar Hill, on the old Silvan road and

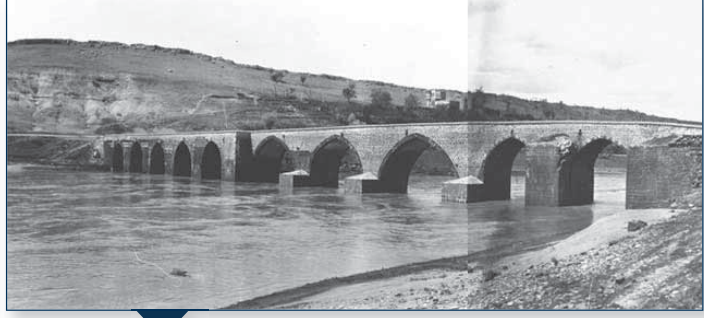
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<sup>25</sup> The part related to Kelek will be mentioned at the social and cultural interaction.





*image 2a- 88: Ten eyed bridge*



*image 2a- 89: Ten eyed bridge 1909*

on the south border of the Nominated Site. It is the last point of the Nominated Site to the south.

The bridge was first constructed in the Umayyad period, and the inscription on it belongs to the Marwanid period. The inscription states that the bridge was built by Architect Ubeyd under the administration of Kadi Ebu'l Hasan Abdülvahid in 1064-1065 in the time of Nizamüddevl Nasr.

Some researchers think that the current inscription is a repair inscription and the bridge is in fact built in a much earlier period. The bridge with 172 m length was finally repaired in 1900. Its restoration was conducted by Regional Directorate for Highways in 2007.

The bridge was initially named as 'Silvan Bridge' as it was located on the Silvan road, but today it is known as the Ten Eyed Bridge. This name is given because the bridge was built on ten arches.

In this bridge that was built with ten eyes, the eyes were composed by lancet arches. It is believed that the bridge was initially planned to have 11 eyes.

Later four eyes in the middle were destroyed and three wider eyes for easier flow of water were built, and the narrowed section of the bridge today had the same dimensions with the wide section of the bridge. The bridge is wider between arches A10-A6 and is narrower between arches A5-A1. This plan that seems like the general form of the bridge is seen to be formed after the details of the bridge were reviewed. The essential form of the bridge was straight and its width is constant in each section. Since the arch forms of A3, A4 and A5 are not very smooth and the stone orders prove this hypothesis. The elements that are located on the river mouth façade of the arches and give the 'heel' impression are understood to be the initial bridge piers, and the area with its upper section destroyed acts as a heel. The Bridge, whose restoration work was completed, was closed to vehicle traffic.

### **Adornments;**

The adornments were formed by using carving and relief technique on black basalt and yellow limestone.

On the upper section of the arches that comprise



*image 2a- 90: Ten Eyed Bridge 2011*



the arch eyes on the southern section of the bridge that lies on the east-west direction, an inscription is placed. The two-line inscription is written with Kufic on yellow limestone. Especially the vertical letters were ended with Rumis and Palmete motifs, while some were decorated with knot motifs. Besides this, the space between letters was enriched with Rumis and Palmete motifs and filled with intertwined curly branches.

A lion figure was placed on the space the top line of the inscription ends. The figure was inscribed as relief on black basalt. The figure that was inscribed from the profile as if it was walking towards east had its tail elevated and coiled towards its head. The eyes are detailed in the face. The figure was given a wild appearance by putting on an open mouth and a dangling tongue.

The Tigris River has provided the formation of many cultures in the city. In prior times, the inhabitants of Diyarbakır believed that the Tigris was the way to God. Therefore, women and teenage girls that believed this used to meet on the Tigris Bridge at the evening of every Eid Al-Adha and throw papers on

which they wrote down their wishes with prayers. They used to believe that their wishes would come true this way.

### **Border Definition for the Nominated Site:**

The natural existence of all that is required for human life to thrive in Diyarbakır ensured 7000 years of uninterrupted civilization in this city. In time the city grew even larger and developed even further, thus the people living in the city felt the need to protect themselves and encircled the city with walls and unique towers that support them, all constructed with the region's local material, basalt stones, in accord with the period's conditions.

The city was laid out to satisfy the need of the local population in case of any attacks. In times of war, the gates of the Fortress were shut down, and so the city would have been protected.

On the eastern section of the city, in a lower altitude, the Tigris River flows, as it did for centuries long, bringing civilization to everywhere on its route. The



*image 2a- 91: City Walls , Heysel Gardens and Tigris River*

alluvial soil accumulated by the river in centuries created the Hevsel Gardens that became the food source of the city with its productivity and has fed the people for years. The city's population built passages from the Fortress to the gardens and the river to satisfy their needs in times of war. These passages sometimes saved the city from hunger, and sometimes caused the invasion of the city.<sup>26</sup>

Diyarbakır, with its unique geographical location, was positioned as a major city in many civilizations. It was an important militaristic point as Rome's eastern border city, and it was the capital for important Islamic states of Artuqids and Aq Qoyunlus. At the same time, it is also an important resting point on major trade routes as well.

All civilizations that dwelled in the city left their marks on the Fortress surrounding the city. Inscriptions written with a unique art that praise the soul of the dominating king or figures and scenes that were constructed to symbolize the power of the king or to terrorize the enemies... All these were inscribed on the walls and towers of the Fortress, on the outer façade of the city, almost to command the enemy. The walls stand tall, as if in control of the gardens of the city and the valley of the Old and Wise Tigris. Although the Fortress lost its defensive function in time, it is still preserving its union with Hevsel and Tigris in a magnificent way. Hevsel Gardens still preserve their natural fabric to this day.

Diyarbakır castle was registered by the Ministry in 1972 as cultural heritage and the region encircled by the castle, also known as Suriçi was declared an *Urban Site* in 1988. To protect the urban site and its surrounding walls from new urbanization areas, a protective area was formed and this area was extended in 2001.

The section determined as World Heritage Nominated Site includes Hevsel Gardens which is located on the eastern section of the city with the Castle and Walls surrounding the Suriçi District and preserves its uninterrupted unity with the Fortress. This section also includes Tigris River, the birthplace of the Hevsel Gardens.

The **Eastern Border** of the Nominated Site has been

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<sup>26</sup> During the conquest of the Islamic armies, the armies found out a passage that opens from the castle to the outside and conquered the city using this passage.

determined as the section that includes the Tigris River and what is thought to be the flooding border of the river. Within the Nominated Heritage border, there are İçkale, core of the city, and the city walls of 5800 meters that encircle Suriçi District.

**On the northern section** of the Nominated Site, a portion of the Tigris valley, with respect to the zoning path and the bridge that connects the city to Dicle University was considered. **On the western border**, the city's zoning path is followed in a similar fashion until the southern parts. **On the southwestern side**, the border has been determined by considering the City wall protection band. This section also comprises a section of slum houses that illegally crept by the city walls as well. **On the south**, a border was drawn in parallel to the Hevsel Gardens by following the zoning path, which also includes the Tigris Bridge (Ten Eyed Bridge). **On the eastern border**, all of the Hevsel Gardens, the section that is considered to be the flooding border of the Tigris River have been taken into consideration.

In defining the Management Area borders, all was divided into two sections. The first section is the entire urban site that is encircled by the historic city walls. The second is defined as the section encompassing the nominated property.

**Northern section** of the area encompassing the nominated property includes the city wall protection band and the city's slum area with illegally constructed buildings. The northern border is set at the bridge known as the Silvan Bridge. The eastern border in reaching the University land from here was set as the current zoning path and the natural outskirts of the Tigris Valley.

**From north to southwest**, the wall protection band was followed, and the topographical structure of the region known as the Ben u Sen Valley. Here, the goal was to have visibility of the City Walls that is located within the Nominated Site.

**On the south**, zoning paths in the upper scale that is the continuation of the Ben u Sen valley have been taken into consideration. At the same time, the city walls, Hevsel Gardens and the mansions that are defined as the royal people's summer residences which are located on the outskirts that see the Tigris River and the wide valley were located within this section.

In the region known as the mansion area, the current zoning path that is on the Marwanid bridge opened for traffic in 2009, which is perpendicular with the old Mardin road, that goes down in parallel with the Tigris includes the Kırklar Hill as well and moves east. In this section, there is a brick factory on the section that is parallel with the river. On the lower section of the Old Mardin road, there are many private enterprises, lined up one after another. Development applications were done in the area known as the Kırklar Hill which has an important standing in the cultural structure of the city, and structuralization was experienced here. There are structures with 6 blocks rising in this area, which were planned to be private residents. There are also some private enterprises in this area (restaurants, cafes etc.).

**On the east**, the administration area border follows the development path to the east and includes a portion of Dicle University land as well. In this region, there are three buildings owned by Dicle University. There are also private enterprises as well.

### **The Social and Cultural effect of the Nominated Property (Intangible Cultural Heritage):**

The intangible cultural heritages, seen as a part of their cultural identity of a culture and survived by transferring from generation to generation until today, have a relationship with the venues. Even today, it is possible to see the seven-thousand-year history of settlement in the city of Diyarbakır and the efforts and results of the inhabitants for creating their cultures.

The effect of Diyarbakır Castle, City Walls and Hevsel Gardens which has been used as a food depot since the establishment of the city, still continues. These folk cultures;

Hüllecilik, Aşefçilik, Collective Works, Drying the Vegetables, Çayda Çıra, Harvest, Fabrication of Ceramics, Stonemasonry, Boranhane (Pigeon Loft), Violet and Rose Cultivation, Watermelon Cultivation, Lumbering, Sanctity of Tigris, etc.

**Hüllecilik:** The inhabitants plant Hevsel Gardens and it can be seen that they use Hülle as living spaces during the plantation period of the gardens.



*image 2a- 92: A hülle built on Tigris River, 1970*

Hülle, made of wood and rattan poles, was usually built in the Tigris River to be protected from pests such as snakes and scorpions. Garden owners went to river at the edge of the river during summer days, cooked and served meals till late hours during the summer nights, filled ash into the watermelon rinds, and burned them by placing wicks of domestic oil in the middle. Then, left them onto water of the Tigris flowing so delicately in summer and held *meşk* nights. Hülle, as well as being rest places, became an important entertainment place of urban culture and a place of resting culture.

**Aşefçilik;** The literal meaning is to weed the planted seedlings, to plant seedling, etc. The garden works were called as “aşef”, and those women did this works were called “Aşefçi”. This custom developed with regard to the sale of products cultivated in gardens was known as a name given to women who collected the products or weeds in Hevsel Gardens and sold them in the city center. Aşefçi women both worked as daily wages and had the right to take the fruits and vegetables which were too bad to be brought to home by the garden owners. After the vintage of garden, the remaining products would be also left to Aşefçi women. It was called “Xerat”. Because Aşefçi women started working in the early hours of the morning which was cool, their works ended at noon. Then, they brought the fruits and vegetables that had been given them by the garden owner or the herbs such as basil, purslane that they had collected from Hevsel Garden to Aşefçiler Marketplace located in the neighborhood of Diyarbakır Balıkçılarbaşı by carrying through baskets on their backs and sold them there.

**Collective Works (Zibare);** These were the works





image 2a- 93: Berrying

done by the inhabitants as an example of social solidarity at harvest time. Berrying, picking fruits and vegetables, ploughing of fields, winter preparations are some of the works. During this period, entertainment was conducted for these works.

**Drying the vegetables**, this activity within the collective works was done as a winter preparation work. The fruits and vegetables were dried towards autumn which is the best period when the products got the soil, sun and water in order to be consumed in winter. In this time of the year, vertical rays of the sun slowly refract.

**Çayda Çıra**; pigeon dung cultivated in Boranhane and one-two watermelon seeds were put into pits by the Watermelon Masters in the fertile soils of Hevsel after determining the depth and soil properties. These seeds nourished by the pigeon dung, alluvial soil and deeply flowing water from the Tigris; and they yielded and grew to 50-60 kg.

The seeds of some watermelons picked in the harvest time were pitted, these seeds were cooked and sold as a snack. In this way, watermelons were emptied. Red soil was used for cleaning inside the empty watermelon rind. Wood ash were put till the half of the watermelon, wicks was placed into the middle of the ash into which suet was dropped. Hundreds of watermelons is left to be released in the river. Sometimes, the watermelons loaded into *kelek* and were released in the river with the other *kelek* by igniting their wicks in the nightfall. These release routes usually were the exits of Keçi Tower and Ten-Eyed Bridge. At the nightfall, the dancing of the hundreds of firings on the Tigris River was a

great visual feast which could not be forgotten.

Traditionally, henna night were conducted in nights. The swinging of *çıra* on the ferries turned into a ritual in the city traditions of henna nights; young people put a candle in the middle of doughy henna into a plate (tray) on their hands, placed them in each hand, performed the scene of ferries. This ritual became the best-known works of the folkloric elements of the city.

**Boranhane**; Diyarbakır has a 500-year history for pigeon breeding. The pigeons called as “Boran” has become a hobby on a degree of dependence in terms of nutrition and human relations. It is known that the first pigeon breeding was seen in Artuqids period, Artukid Sultan fed pigeons and used pigeons in communication.<sup>27</sup>Pigeon dung has a very big impact on cultivation of famous Diyarbakır watermelon and on reaching such gigantic size. Because of the importance of pigeons, there emerged the architectural structures called “Boranhane” where pigeons were fed and their dungs were collected. Although the artificial dungs led to the extinction of boranhane in many places, Karaçalı Village of Diyarbakır still has “boranhane”. Pigeon breeding has great importance in the city, this situation can be seen on the adornments of the City Walls. The pigeon figures were handled on the stones on Nur Tower (Tower number 42) and Tower number 22 of Urfa Gate. In addition, pigeon has been subjected in many epics and fairy tales. In these fairy tales, it



image 2a- 94: Boranhane



was said; “Fairies travel in the guise of pigeons, they transform into very beautiful girls in headwaters, then they transform into pigeons again and fly”.

Pigeon breeding culture today is still kept alive in many coffeehouses in the city of Diyarbakır. People who keep this culture alive organize competitions, buy or sell pigeons among themselves in coffeehouses or at certain points in the city. Pigeon breeding has turned into a professional job in Diyarbakır. Those engaged in this business are called “bird fancier”.

It is possible to find many articles and books that describe the characteristics of the birds and especially the pigeons of Diyarbakır. One of these studies is the book “Brids of Diyarbakır” of Sezai Cemiloğlu. This is a serious collection and research as a pigeon volunteer.<sup>28</sup>

**Kelek** is called as the same in Turkish, Arabic and Kurdish, as “Kalak” in Aramaic, “Kaluka” in Assyrian, “Kalakku” in Akkadian. The trade relations between cities located in the Lower and Upper Mesopotamia were generally provided through *Kelek*. Kelek and its usage belong to very ancient times in Diyarbakır. Thanks to Kelek, people established a transportation network in the river bed ranging from Diyarbakır to Baghdad. During the periods when the waters of Tigris River was abundant and fertile, skins of sheep and goats were removed to cool places by interspersing pomegranate bark, oak galls and special salts which had been dried in summer. Then the ferries were

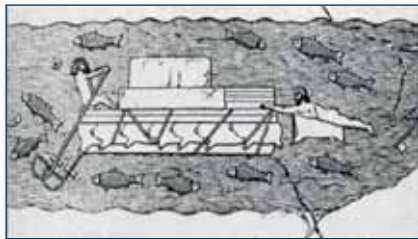


image 2a- 95: Kelekler, 1889

obtained after goat/sheep skins were inflated with breath, hitch on to the dried lightweight poplar trees.



image 2a- 96: Transportation through Kelek, 1960

The size of Kelek varied according to the abundance of river water.

Especially in the spring season when the waters rise, Kelek was made with 300 skins from Diyarbakır to Mosul. In the lower part of Mosul, Kelek was made with 800-1000 skins. One hand span of the goat/sheep skins sink into water. In the season when the waters were less, a kelek with 150 goat/sheep skins could carry 2000-2500 kg. The products picked from Hevsel Gardens, commercially valuable goods were marketed and sold in the settlements along the path of the river Mosul, Baghdad, Basra with these ferries. The traders transporting their goods with ferries went back with caravans by buying the goods which were not present in Diyarbakır. People who used Keleks, unbanded them, sold the woods in the nearest market, and returned with caravans by loading their goat/sheep skins on camels<sup>29</sup>. However, the wood was started to be used in the area where the iron was used with using railway in transportation after 1937 and using iron into the sector of weapons and war after 1945. In 1950, the decrease of forests, the prohibition of the wood trade affected the people who use Kelek, and so the job of Kelek gradually disappeared in the region. A serious commercial and cultural interaction was seen between regions and cities during the period when the job of Kelek was conducted. As a result of this, Diyarbakır has become an attraction center for tourists.<sup>30</sup>

**Lumbering;** Poplar trees grown in Hevsel Gardens were used as local materials on the ceilings of the houses and buildings in the city. The trees grown in

28 Cemiloğlu, 1968 named “Birds of Diyarbakır (Pigeon)”

29 Ali Bey, 2003

30 <https://sites.google.com/site/tekyeli/kelek>

Hevsel Gardens had a serious contribution in the city's economy as lumber. Tigris River had also an important role in the lumbering trade. The timbers of trees cut in the northern parts were left to Tigris river, and timbers were collected in the region of the river close to the road.

**Violet and Rose Cultivation;** Evliya Çelebi states in the Travel Book that a major river called Tigris in Diyarbakır flew both sides of which filled with rose gardens, fragrant kitchen garden and basil garden; this place was also recreation areas where the inhabitants conducted Tigris Fasils in each six months; violet oil, rose oil were removed there; just clove tea was drunk; and there were roses, as well as the other flowers, in the house gardens. The flower and violet syrup, tea, and especially the tea called *Harir* were thought to be specific to Diyarbakır culture. It is seen in Diyarbakır Miniature that was given to Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent by Nasuh bin Karagöz bin Abdullah el-Bosnavî, known as Matrakçı Nasuh, that the rose gardens around the city were portrayed.

The roses cultivated in 1-2 acres of rose gardens in Hevsel were sent to Mecca and Medina through the guidelines of Deliller Khan. In addition to this, it was a tradition to offer rose water in the wedding ceremonies, meetings in Diyarbakır. It is indicated in resources that annual rose water consumption was around 5-6 thousand kg.

The rose has a great importance in both the economic and social life of Diyarbakır. Even though the period of the cultivation is not known exactly, it is mentioned in the section of Rose and flower cultivation in Diyarbakır Annual that many architectural elements are portrayed. The families lived in Diyarbakır laid on entertainment in the rose gardens in May. These are the traditions of Diyarbakır to gift rose bouquets to the families toured the rose garden, to tip the gardeners who made gift by the families. In addition, it has been indicated that the appearance and smell of roses and flowers has inspired many poets and men of letters among the people of Diyarbakır by influencing the poetic sentiment.

Ali Haydar Çavlı tells that musicians held *fasıl* in the rose gardens in early days. It is narrated that Celal Güzelses and Ömer Ateşoğlu, the famous names of Diyarbakır, sing in a rose garden mutually, a nightingale which heard their voice perches on a rose

branch, listens them, and then it falls from the branch and dies by the beauty of these two voices. Ali Haydar Çavlı adds his words it has not been known whether the voice kills the nightingale by jealousy belongs to Celal Güzelses or Ömer Ateşoğlu, and he has sorrow.

**Silkworm-breeding:** The history of silkworm-breeding is not known exactly. The advent of silk weaving to Diyarbakır, one of the important trading center on the Silk Road is based on a very ancient history. According to our data, the production history of this Chinese origin weaving type is based on four-

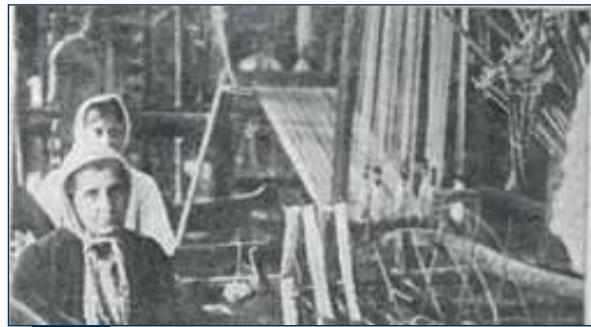


image 2a- 97: Puşi Atelier

thousand year.<sup>31</sup>

It is known that the silk woven fabrics has been marketed by spreading from China to India, from Egypt to Syria, from Iran to Rome thanks to its equal value with gold; it has become production culture in Mesopotamia. 40-45 centigrade degree air temperature in Diyarbakır led to the growth of the mulberry tree. Especially, the productivity of the mulberry trees that grow in the Hevsel Garden predispose to the development of this sector. Since 18<sup>th</sup> century, Diyarbakır-based production



Imae 2a-98: Puşi sales stand

31

Kırmızı, 1999: 41-50.

was started in written sources. In 1870-80s, there was a sector including almost 300 manufacturing shops, almost 200 masters and 1500 workers in Diyarbakır.<sup>32</sup>

This business area was developed at the beginning of 19th century. It has been indicated on the oral history study of Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce that Muharremzade Bekir Bey, who is one of the first president elected in 1907<sup>33</sup>, was the first person industrially interested in silkworm breeding in Diyarbakır, started the first serious attempt for the industrialization of this area by planting 2000 mulberry trees on Kuşdili Köşkü land after trained a group of employees for a while in Aleppo in order to improve this sector in Diyarbakır. With this initiative, Aşefçi women work in Hevsel Gardens had opportunity to collect mulberry leaves suitable for cocoons. The weaving sound of Puşi looms (silk weave) from each house especially in the Assyrian and Armenian neighborhoods was heard accompanied with songs<sup>34</sup>. With these looms, women participated in the industrial production for the first time in Diyarbakır, they worked with men, the ornaments of the fabrics according to their intended use were made by women with beads, brocade, stones.<sup>35</sup>

Most of the families in Diyarbakır and especially Assyrian and Armenian well-established families in districts such as Silvan, Kulp, Hazro and Lice earned their living by silk culture, weaving and fabric adorning. The manufactured goods were exported to many countries and cities. The silkworm breeding became the region's most developed sector till the middle of 19th century, Dar'ül Harir Mektebi whose center was located in Elazığ moved to Diyarbakır in 1930, lots of specialists and masters were educated in this school. The silk weaving turned into the industrial sector with Jacquard machine in the 1940s. The silk fabrics were sold in Bazzaz bazaar in Diyarbakır and were marketed all over the world. Heftreng, dorsor, puşi, telgraf, semavi, türabi, mantin<sup>36</sup> were produced from Diyarbakır silk fabric. However, the silkworm breeding slowly began to disappear in Diyarbakır. But unfortunately, the names of the brands and fabric remain on the local folk music, songs and poems.

These field and sector were disappeared especially because of moving of non-muslims from the region and the disasters.

**Dengbêjlik:** The word “dengbêj” which consists of deng (sound) and bêj (sayer) in Kurdish is used in the sense of vocalizing or the person forming the sound. Dengbêjlik belonging to a fairly wide area is regarded as the culture-continue in Diyarbakır. Dengbêjs who are the most important representatives of the oral folk tradition sing their story with their unique mode to be more impressive. Dengbêjs do not use a different instrument because they use their sounds as instruments. These modes of Dengbêjs are called “klam”.



image 2a-99: Divan of Dengbêj

Dengbêjs sing their klams in the nights called “şevberk”. These klams are often subjected the social and cultural issues. The issues such as legends, love stories, war, courage and heroism, autumn season and laments are the subjects of Dengbêjs.

To be a Dengbêj, it is required to have a good voice as well as a strong memory. In Şevberk, the people gathered in ‘diwanhane’ and listened the Dengbêjs.

Dengbêjs made memory transfer by singing their new klams while carrying them from region to region. Dengbêjlik known as an oral folk culture of Kurdish region can be compared with the Greek historian Homer for telling the stories in an oral tradition.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality restored a building with traditional civil architecture in Suriçi District in order to maintain this oral culture. Also, a 2-volumed anthological work and CDs have been published. (For an example of klams, See Annex 10.e.2)

32 Taşğın Ahmet, *Püsicilik, a traditional profession in Diyarbakır*, reference: [www.suryaniler.com](http://www.suryaniler.com)

33 *Diyarbakır City Museum, the history of silkworm breeding in Diyarbakır, oral history collection, 2012*

34 Taşğın Ahmet, *Püsicilik, a traditional profession in Diyarbakır*, [www.suryaniler.com](http://www.suryaniler.com)

35 Korkusuz, 2003: 149

36 These are the kinds of shawl.



## 2.b History and Development of the Property

### Historical Development of the City Name:

The name of Diyarbakır was firstly written as “Amidi” or “Amida” on a hilt belonging to Adad-Ninari (1310-1281 BC). According to the west Semitic origin, the name of Amid means “the one who stands or stands that” (...), which seems to imply its solidity and its power.<sup>1</sup> The same name is also written on the documents indicating the names of the Assyrian governors dating 8th and 9th century BC. It is thought that the name of Amidi belongs to Subaru (Hurri-Mitanni) Period which dominated the region for the first time (Annual of Diyarbakır; 1967).

Ammianus Marcellianus, Roman historian from Antakya, referred to Diyarbakır as Amida in his study in 359 AD. Diyarbakır is always referred as Amida in all subsequent Roman and Byzantine sources.

The Artuqids and Aq Qoyunlu used the name of “Black Amid” after the 13th century. It is thought that the name of “Black Amid” comes from the basalt of the city walls. The name of the city was written as “Black Castle” and “Blackish Castle” in the texts describing the battles of Tamerlane.

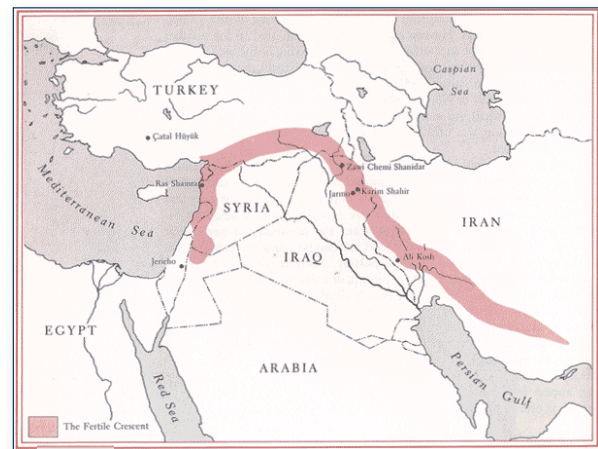
Evliya Çelebi said that Diyarbakır name comes from “Diyar-ı Bıkr” which means “city of girl” by basing on a legend.<sup>2</sup>

This region which is referred to as Diyarbekir included many settlements such as Erbil, Erzen, Cizre, Hani, Silvan, Harran, Hasankeyf, Habur, Ceylanpınar, Rakka, Urfa, Siirt, Sinjar, İmadiye, Mardin, Muş, and Nusaybin apart from the current center of Diyarbakır. Although the city was

mentioned as Amid until 1869, the name of Amid was forgotten due to a provincial newspaper naming as Diyarbekir during this time and Diyarbekir was used for the name of the city center around 1900s. The city’s name was changed to Diyarbakır by council of ministers’ decision dated 10 December 1937 and numbered 7789.

### Archaeological Features:

The Southeastern Anatolia forms the widest central part in the northernmost of the two distal ends, which was separated from each other by deserts, of the region called as “Fertile Crescent”. Hundreds of types of herbs, the wild wheat, beans, almonds, peanuts, hackberry, fig, wild grapevine grow on the meadowlands. The abundance of food source nourishes the rich wild fauna. All domesticated species lived in this nature. This exceptionally rich nature has attracted the people to this region in each period and as a result of this, a very vibrant economic life has continued for thousands of years. The Region is on the ways of reaching the Caucasus through Mesopotamia and Anatolia; for this reason, this area is privileged. Diyarbakır and its surrounding area are located at the crossroads



Map 2b- 1: Fertile Crescent

in Southeastern Anatolia region where the life has continued very lively for centuries.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, the wheat, barley, beans and grapes have been grown naturally, and the pigs, sheep and goats lived in droves in this area called as Karacadağ including Diyarbakır. For this reason, the region has

1 Berchem and Strzygowski, 1910

2 Evliya Çelebi refers to Diyarbakır in his Travel book as follows: Prophet Jonah came to Diyarbakır region from Mosul, stayed here for a while. In those years, a girl named “Amida”, known with her beauty, ruled there. Prophet Jonah talked to this girl, and imposed his religion to the people of Amida. Prophet Jonah gave the plans of the Castle will be held in Diyarbakır by drawing. The girl made constructed the castle of the city with black stones. When the construction of the castle is finished, Prophet Jonah prayed as “I wish that your remaining be prosperous, your soul fill with joy”. Since then, the city’s name had been Diyar-ı Bıkr meaning “city of girl”.

3 A Brief History of the Archaeological Researches in and around Diyarbakır and their Contributions to our cultural history, Aslı Erim Özdoğan



*Map- 2: Ancient Settlements Map around the Tigris River, Prof. Dr. Kemallettin Köroğlu*

been important as a settlement and attractive to live.

Every settlement in this region closes to a water supply, well or stream in order to meet the needs of gardens. None of the known mounds is not far from the flowing waters. Therefore, it has been seen that these early civilizations have been largely dependent to the artificial irrigation system used in agriculture even in the general drought of the climate.

In 1963, within the scope of the Combined Project of Prehistoric Research in Southeastern Anatolia, many significant settlements were unearthed on the survey conducted in and around Diyarbakır and in Batman Province. As a result of these researches; the excavations were started on Çayönü (Kote Ber Çem) Hill which is on 7 km southwest of the town of Ergani, Diyarbakır in 1964. It was identified in the studies that this area is one of the first settlements where the life occurred in an organized manner. Çayönü was inhabited throughout 3000 years between 9300-6300 BC, and it responded to many

unknown things of the history of civilization with the building remains and the amazing findings from these periods.

In 2000, Körtik Hill, which had been settled between the years of 9250-1450 BC, was unearthed with the salvage excavations which were conducted in accordance with the Ilisu Dam and HPP projects. The stone vessels and vessel dressing unearthed in the settlement have been accepted as the first studies in the jewelry field of Diyarbakır.

Diyarbakır Çayönü Hill (Kote Ber Çem), which has provided the structure remains and amazing findings belonging to the period in which it was inhabited through an uninterrupted 3000 year period between the years of 9300 – 6300 BC known as “Çayönü Main Phase” in the scientific world, is one of the most important phases in the Neolithic Period civilization history. This period, when the first foundation of the city civilization was laid, is a dynamic period including many “firsts” of cultural history, the completely changing of the relationship between the technological lifestyle, nutrition economy, human and natural-environment. This period is also defined as “Neolithic Revolution”, the transition from nomadic to settled village life, the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to agriculture – farming lifestyle.

The process of evolving from the settled hunter-gatherer lifestyle to the agriculture- farming lifestyle and the returning to the ovine breeding and semi-nomadic in Çayönü is monitored in a continuous manner with all its details. In this process called Pre-



*image 2b- 1: Körtik Hill Findings*



*image 2b- 2: Körtik Hill Findings*

Pottery Neolithic Period, Çayönü people developed the means of production, cultivated the plants and began to domesticate the animals by evaluating its near and far surroundings in the best way. In the last phase, the different concepts and socio-economic order come along with the transition from sedentary life to Nomadism (koçerlik) which was triggered by the environmental disasters indicate a turning point in the Neolithic period. This process is also one of the first phases of the period when the pottery production was begun to spread.



*image 2b- 3: Çayönü*

Çayönü Pre-Pottery Neolithic settlement includes many “firsts” of the traditional crafts of Diyarbakır. These followings prove the firsts; the first copper beads, first copper needles and prickers produced after obtaining plate heating the copper, malachite, stone and mother of pearl inlays, jewelry of various materials which might be the firsts of jewelry, all phases of stonework (flint and obsidian tools, basalt mortars and hand grinders, axes), the first flax weaving, wicker and basketry, leatherwork and pottery production process. (Özdoğan, E. Aslı, A Brief History of Archaeological Research in and around Diyarbakır and its contributions to our Cultural History, 2013.)

As can be seen in the excavations carried out in Diyarbakır, it was determined that Diyarbakır was on the range of Halaf Culture, the Last Neolithic Culture (6000-5400 BC). It was also determined that Ubaid Culture, which is contemporary with Halaf Culture and was in the wide regions such as Urmia Lake and West Azerbaijan apart from South Mesopotamia known as the main range, has

been seen in Diyarbakır with the archaeological excavations.

It has been found in the excavations that Diyarbakır has an importance in terms of the geographical location. In accordance with the data obtained from the excavation areas, Müslüman Hill with the commercial and political relations and Ziyaret Hill with the cuneiform tablets dating 1300-600 BC show that there were significant trade relations in the region. It is known that these cities which were commercially active were fortified with city walls.

It is known that the first fortified structure was at Amida Mound located in İçkale which is defined as the first settlement of Diyarbakır. The city was on important trade routes where major trading activities were conducted; and this situation increases the importance of the city.

At the excavations which were conducted in these settlement areas located in the surrounding of Diyarbakır, it has been determined that the life traces have been interrupted exactly and periodically. Instead of the settlement areas abandoned as a result of the natural disasters and the incursions, the more sheltered, more efficient and more secure areas have been selected. These bases are thought to be very important in the choice of Diyarbakır as a settlement in terms of the geographical location. The followings support the idea of that the settlement continued here all the time;

The safety of the basalt plateau where Diyarbakır is located in terms of earthquake and the presence of needed water in this area in order to maintain the agricultural efficiency and life of the alluvial deposits (Hevsel Gardens) which are carried by Tigris River support that settlement has constantly continued in this region.

The prehistoric period deposits were identified on the first researches which were firstly conducted in forties in Amida Mound at İçkale defined as the central point of the city. The obsidian rocks and hand-made ceramic pieces were found. (Dönmez and W. C Brice. The Distribution of Some Varieties of Early Pottery in South-East Turkey). On the survey conducted in 2013, the coarse paste hand-made ceramic pieces with straw belonging to the Late Chalcolithic Age (4200-3300) were found at the Mound. The painted vessel piece, known as



Nuzi paint, which was located among Early Bronze Age (2600/2500-2350/2275 BC), Middle Bronze Age (2000-1800 BC) and surface findings, is similar with the ceramics found in the Early Mitanni strata and those Khabur painting found in the Upper Tigris and Upper Khabur basin in the second half of 16th century and in the 15th century. Wheel-made standard vessel fragments of New Assyrian (900-612 BC) belonging to Iron Age were also found. The Northern Mesopotamia came under the control of Meds after 612 BC, and Persian after 550 BC; but the differences in the periods could not be identified in ceramics. The standard vessels of Neo-Assyrian were also used under the rule of the Neo-Babylonian Empire and the Persian Empire. Therefore, it is thought that the vessels of Neo-Assyrian found at Amida Mound could have been used after the Assyrian. (See Annex 10.b.2: Survey of Amida Höyük (Mound) At Diyarbakır, İçkale. A.Tuba Ökse)

**Has it been a site known since Bronze Age III.-II. Millennia BC)?** The archaeological researches do not give precise information about the importance and the location of the city during the second millennium. Nevertheless, it is known that Diyarbakır was established including such an important settlement on İçkale overlooking the Tigris.

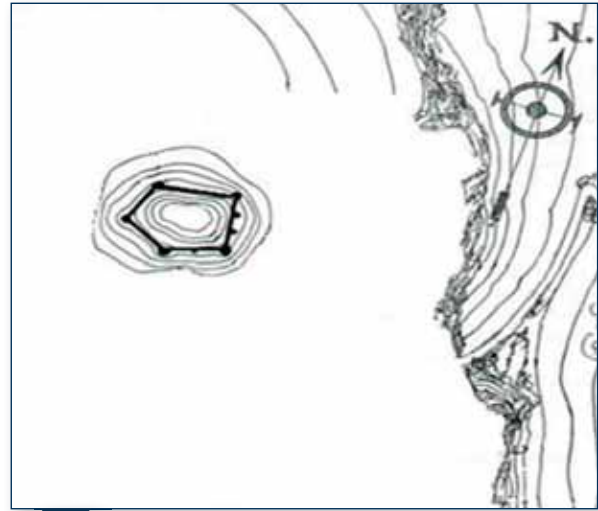


*image 2b- 4: Stele of Naram-Sin, İstanbul Archaeology Museum*

Diyarbakır (Amida) stands as a settlement. Maybe the castle was called by this name during the period of the Middle Assyrian Empire by taking

into account its natural location. The witness of the famous stele of Akkadian King Naram-Sin (about 2200 BC) which was discovered in Pirhüseyin Village situated in the north-east of Diyarbakır depicts the region precisely in terms of economic and military. Accordingly, Diyarbakır is a key city in the region.

**The Capital of Aramaic Kingdom at the beginning of Iron Age... And a state of the Neo-Assyrian (the end of 2nd Millennium - 1st Millennium BC)**



*image 2b-5: The First Castle Finding Which Is Supposed Belonging to Hurrian-Mitanni (A,Gabriel)*

*Amed* (Diyarbakır) began to be known in the history at the beginning of the first millennium: The first mention of the city in written sources can be dated to 866 BC. Bit-Zamani strengthened the Walls of the city which was the capital of Aramaic Principality and the Castle which are thought to have survived since Hurrians. Although the city was surrounded by the Assyrian King Assurnasirpal II, he failed to seize the walls. In the next period, his successor Shalmaneser III took the city under the sovereignty and Diyarbakır turns the administrative center of the northernmost province of Neo-Assyrian Empire. The royalty annuals contain the names of many administrators and their correspondences during 8th century and at the beginning of the 7th century.

**Achaemenid Period.** At the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, Diyarbakır (Amida) joined Achaemenid Empire which was under the sovereignty of Cyrus the Great. This place was the meeting point from



Map- 3: Map of Mesopotamia (Martine Assenat)

Mesopotamia and Eastern Iran to central Anatolia, from there to the passage of the Taurus. And it is also an important trade center on the Royal Road which has connected Iran to the Aegean Sea and the northern regions of Armenia since the reign of Darius I. This privileged location, combined with its proximity to the Armenian geography, largely explains the geopolitical significance in the context of meeting lasting for centuries between Iran and the Greco-Roman world. Since Christian era till the Arab conquest in 7<sup>th</sup> century, the city, which was occupied in turn by the two forces and whose political ownership problem could not be solved permanently, really would be a key place of a strategic play throughout the centuries.

**Diyarbakır in the Hellenistic period, (4th century and the end of 2nd century BC).** At the end of 4<sup>th</sup> century, in the Hellenistic Period, the city was entered in classical Greek orbit. Despite of the fact that we do not know the status of Alexander within the short-term empire exactly, it is sure that the city came under the sovereignty of Kingdom of Seleucid in the domination of Diadocus Seleucus I. At beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century when the Armenian geography was divided into vassal satrapies, the city came under the sovereignty of Sophene Kingdom temporarily. Thus, it went into the hands of the Seleucids once again.

The hypothesis on the establishment of Hellenistic Diyarbakır (Amida) has been revitalized by examination a Syriac text recently (Zuqnin Chronic; namely Chronic Dionysius of Tell Mahrel). Accordingly, the establishment of Amida is associated with the establishment of Antioch on

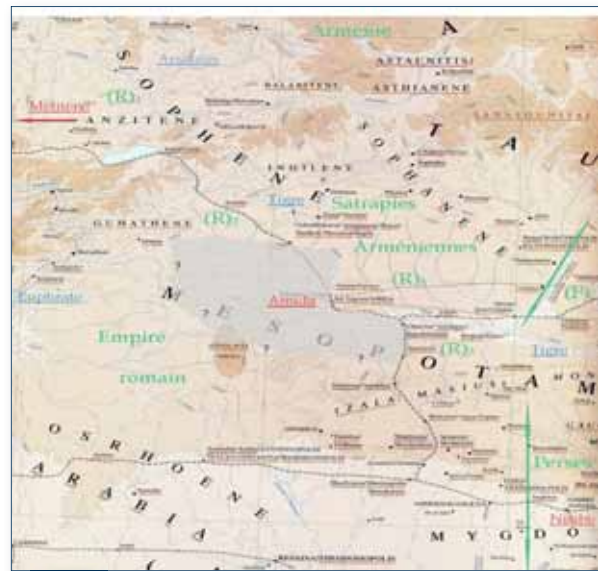
the Orontes River, Apamea, Latakia (Laodice) and the Seleucia in Syria, Urfa and Pella.

**Can Diyarbakır be a capital city- the central city of a vassal kingdom of Rome? (About 60 BC – 116 AD)** When Pompey rearranged the east after his victory against King Mithridat, Diyarbakır again became a city under the sovereignty of Sophene Kingdom of Roman Empire. Due to the lack of open sources, it is difficult to know exactly whether Parthian Empire imposed its sovereignty in Diyarbakır. During the period of Nero, in 66 AD, Sophene Kingdom maintains its commitment to Rome as a vassal kingdom. However, Diyarbakır entered into the management of Roman Province for the first time with the eastern conquests of Trajan (116 AD).

**Roman city under the rule of Trajan (Ciuitas)?** Undoubtedly, Diyarbakır became a Roman City (Ciuitas) for the first time in its history. On this date, the city was the most advanced point of Roman frontiers against the Parthian.

## Diyarbakır in Roman Period

Ammianus, the last great pagan historian of antiquity from Antioch, tells us to the ultimate borders of the



Map- 4: The territory of Amida in the second half of the fourth century (Fund: Barrington Atlas p 89).

(R): satrapies under Roman obedience after the Treaty of Dura (363 AD.)

R1: Sophene; R2: Ingilene; R3: Sophanene.

(P): Persian satrapies in obedience after the Treaty of Dura (363 AD and until 371 AD)

Roman world at the time of Constantius II.

According to Ammianus, Diyarbakır (Amida) was a small city (*perquam brevis*) before the intervention of the young son of Constantine, then Caesar.

However, Diyarbakır was an important city and it was a meeting point between two rival empires such as Rome and Persia.

## In the footsteps of Albert Gabriel: Urban Topography of Diyarbakır

In 1940, in the book of Albert Gabriel, French archaeologist and art historian, named *Archaeological tours in eastern Turkey*<sup>4</sup>, he has left on Amida (Diyarbakır) impress with their scope of view the documentation that supports the care given to the description of public monuments of the city, including its surrounding. In conclusion of his study, the author proposes a scheme of the change in the topography of the Roman city<sup>5</sup>.(image 2b-6)

Gabriel wrote that Diyarbakır retained in elevation a Roman unusual and remarkable fortress with the exception of a few sections destroyed in the 1930s. He also indicated that it is as a crown of this black basalt placed on the right shore of the Tigris, at the end of a plateau which overlooking the Upper Mesopotamia.

## The birth of an Urbanitas the Severan period (195 -244 AD.)

The new province of Mesopotamia<sup>6</sup> was created by Septimius Severus in 195 or 198 AD.<sup>7</sup>

However, the conflict flared up lasting long years after the creation of the city might lead an urban planning implementation in the Severus Empire.

Diyarbakır became under slaw of Persian again for forty years. Nevertheless, the current sources are

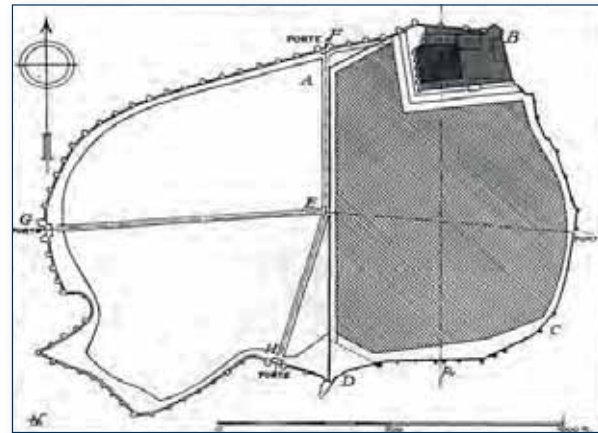


image 2b- 6: A plan of Gabriel (*Archaeological tours in eastern Turkey, Paris, 1940*).

not sufficient to provide a thorough knowledge of the corporate position during the period of this new Persia.

Diyarbakır (Amida) became under the slaw of Roman Empire after the period of Persia assumed the role of outpost of Rome in Mesopotamia. Shortly before the attacks against the Sassanid raids, Constantine died, Constance known as Augustus took his place.

It is at this time that the fate of Diyarbakır took on a new dimension. After the city had been taken, Constance decided to strengthen and give it its name: nothing less than foundation.

Antioch historian Ammianus Marcellin mentions this event:

“This city was once very small; but Constance, even at this time Caesar (*Caesar etiam tum*), wishing to give a very safe refuge to nearby residents, girded it by towers and massive walls, while he made of Antoninupolis (Tella) another stronghold; and who provided a siege artillery depot, he made fear from enemies and wanted to give it his name (*suoque nomine uoluit appellari*)”<sup>8</sup>.

The city was equipped to oversee a wide range of military and political areas. This was stemmed from the fact that the city was a buffer zone separating the Roman and Sassanid empires

4 See Annex 10.d.1.1

5 In the same document, « La date des remparts»: 175-182.

6 J. WAGNER, *TAVO*, B, V, 13.

7 About the creation of the province, M.G. ANGELI-BERTINELLI, *op. cit.*, p. 39-41, M. Sartre, *L'Orient* ..., p. 50-54, with reference to the sources and bibliography. The strategic importance of Mesopotamia is evidenced by the rank raised of its governor, likened to the Prefect of Egypt. The career of the first holder of the office is known, but difficult to date. Discussion in D.L. KENNEDY, “Ti. Claudius Subatianus Aquila, first prefect of Mesopotamia”, *ZPE* 36, 1979: 255-262, whose opting for 198 AD.

8 Assenat, *Amida Restituta* (See Annex 10.b.6)



## The foundation stages of the city:

### The Green City (NG 10 ° E)

The first city called Green City was enrolled with city walls before Roman Emperor Constance. The track E/H (image 2b-7) which connects the west part of the Castle Walls to Mardin Gate is the generic axis of the green city strictly oriented like the plot adjacent to it. We can call it as “*cardo maximus*”. This boundary is earlier than the Red City built later. In addition, in the mid-eastern part we also note, dotted trace of a path following nilly street Yeni Gate<sup>9</sup> axis in which we recognize the *decumano* of the Green City<sup>10</sup>. All this indicates that we are dealing with the remains of a real urban plan. This first town occupies the eastern part of the great city, to plumb the Tigris, and part of the south-west district. To the west, it exceeds ample line Gabriel considers its western border, namely the *cardo* gate Kharput theoretically extended to the south (A-E-D). Moreover, it is dense to the path leading to the gate of Mardin, south (E-H), and even exceeds lot, which is limited to a materialized line

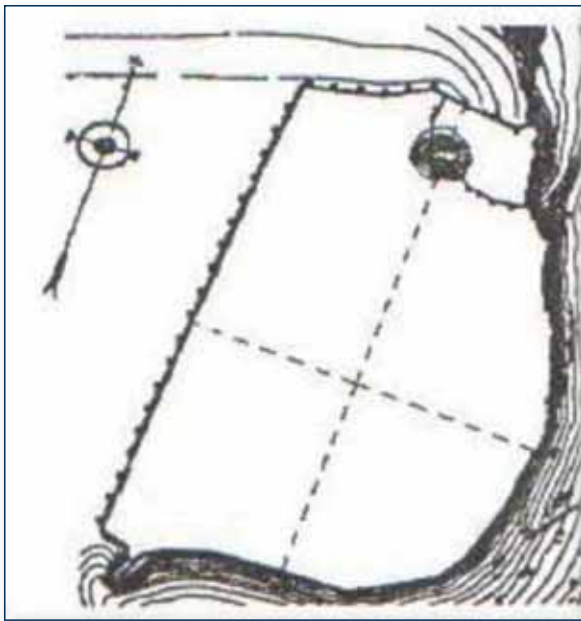


image 2b- 7: Green City Plan



image 2b- 8: Green City

through Gazi Street: this is probably where it should find the edge West of the first city, and therefore probably his wall<sup>11</sup>.

### The red city (NG 0.30 ° E) [Figure 2-4]

The Red City was formed with the expansion of existing city during the Roman Emperor Constantine and encircling by the city walls towards the west. Guidance exactly North-South is associated with G/E and A/E axis, the *Gazi Street* and *Melik Ahmet Street*, respectively *cardo* and *decumanus maximi* of the city. It includes the west part of the city. The red city is an extension of the green city, or more precisely its rebuilding. Its axes escape through Western gate (Urfa Gate) and Northern gate (Dağ Gate). On the north gate is still included in the unit from the wall, an inscription commemorating the reconstruction, by Valens, Valentinian and Gratian, of the city “since its foundations”<sup>12</sup>. This dedication - the only Latin inscription ever found in Diyarbakır - is the only clue that book a date, namely the years during which the three princes ruled together, between 367 and 375 AD.

The founded city was not a randomly arranged city. It was built in socio-political organization in the form of a small scale Diyarbakır (Amida)<sup>13</sup>. Following this work, the citadel had become “formidable to enemies”.

Until the 350’s, the litany of border fighting continues, straining the strongholds of Mesopotamia. In 358 AD., a letter of Shapur to Constance claims

9 “The new gate,” whose location is not precisely where the Yenikapı Street ends to the wall, resulting in Ottoman transformations difficult to date (A. GABRIEL, *Voyages*, p. 147-150). The location of the Roman gate is not guaranteed.

10 Please note that this route is surrounded by religious buildings - a synagogue, several churches, a few mosques – Although it has not been protected as Gazi Avenue and Melik Ahmet Streets, namely *cardo* and *decumanus* of the Red City, this shows its importance in topography. For further information: O. Cezmi TUNCER “Diyarbakır kiliseleri” Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Culture and Art Publishing, 2002.

11 For Further Information See Annex 10.d.1.1

12 The inscription was mentioned in the Chapter 2a.

13 The power of the city is indicated.

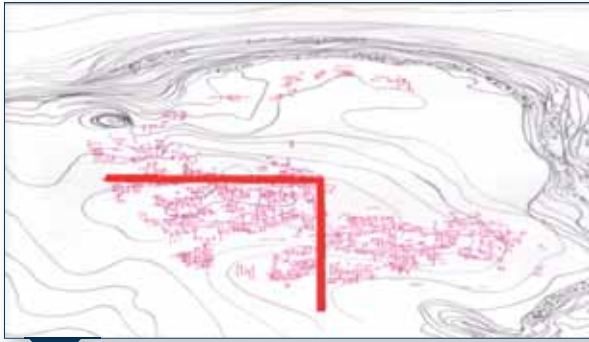


image 2b- 9: The Red City

explicitly Mesopotamia and Armenia<sup>14</sup>, pretension that Constance obviously rejects. The war started again “officially”, but this time Persian Empire by taking the supports of Armenia and its surrounding provinces and some satrapies conquered the city. This siege gave serious damage to the city and to the Fortress.

During the years of 367-375, the city and the Fortress were restored for the first time since “the establishment of the city”.

Julien who took Constance’s place after his death, set up a great expedition in 363, manages to the capital Sassanian, but he could not continue his attacks. Jovian succeeded him, and immediately looked for the talks with Shapur (Persian). In July in Doura, he signed the “*Jovianus Treaty*” which is accepted as “ignominious treaty” and Nisibis was abandoned to the Persians. New masters of Nisibis, the Persians have indeed organized in agreement with the Romans, the evacuation of residents of the city, which have a period of three days to leave their homeland<sup>15</sup>. Most immigrated to Diyarbakır (Amida). This immigration is one of the most spectacular events in the late-imperial history of East Roman.<sup>16</sup> And this caused to be ruined Roman Mesopotamia in the real sense. This treaty also caused losing many castles of Rome in the region.

This treaty had two major consequences for Di-

14 THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM AMMIANUS, XVI, 9; XVII, 5.

15 The deportations of populations were common among the Persians, but still within their own Empire : Roman negotiators last tear this stipulation from struggle.

16 Clearly, the people of Nisibis felt then indeed Roman, within the meaning given to this term H. Inglebert (“Roman Citizenship, romanités and Roman identities under the Empire,” in *Hommages à Claude Lepelley*, Paris, 2002, p. 241-260), that is to say that they were aware of belonging to a common civilization which exceeded the only legal status, as evidenced by the fact that they collectively chose exile, which is more for a city distant of a hundred miles from their homeland city.



image 2b- 10: Dağ Gate Inscription done by Augustes Valentinien, Valens and Gratien.

yarbakır (Amida);

The city became the new metropolis of Roman Mesopotamia with losing of Nisibis. It became the most advanced city, in contact with western satrapies (Sophène, Ingilène, Sophanène) that the treaty retains in Rome;

Its population suddenly increased by an unprecedented influx: a new city was founded for the Nisibis people and this city was called “*Nisibis City*”.

Chronicle Pascale gives us an additional clarification:

“(…) And he (the Emperor) endow the town with a wall that was outside of the city of Amida, and *he connected it to the wall of the city of Amida*”<sup>17</sup>

Albert Gabriel was the first to draw the consequences of this information<sup>18</sup>. According to him, the extension of the wall in the village of Nisibis makes obviously reflect of the new urban plan of Amida : the Nisibeans became resident in the plateau on west of the old town and nearby fortifications recently raised by Constance. The importance of the new population would have doubled the size of Amida and conferred the rampart its impressive scale. Work will be held and completed during the reign of Valens between 364 and 375 AD.<sup>19</sup>

17 . Assenat, *Amida Restituta (Annex 10.b.6)*

18 *Os. vol., page. 175-182.*

19 As rightly pointed out Fr. Paschoud (*Se non e vero ....*, p. 47, with the note 43), it is wrong that two texts attribute the reconstruction of Amida to the same emperor who gave Nisibis to the Persians, Jovian.



image 2b- 11: The Place where Nisibis People settled

Result,

With, at the end of the fourth century, a great enclosure, whose founding principle was given by Constantius II, the Amida Byzantine city was not built in a vacuum. Distant descendant of an ancient city of the Bronze Age, it was successively Aramaic, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Seleucid, Armenian, Parthian, and finally alternatively Persian and Roman. At the extreme margins of the *imperium* of Rome, it knew, under the high empire, a civic fate, as reflected in the construction of a large theater. Perhaps she had been a Seleucid royal city under the name *Epiphania* of Tigris. Advanced sentinel of the Empire at the end of the third century, it was, as such, besieged in 337 AD. at the same time as Nisibis.

Constantius II strengthened it and placed it at the head of a district overseeing the Armenian satrapies of the Tigris, a prominent role that was probably assigned to it from the Tetrarchy time. Preventing by its fierce resistance the Persian invasion of 359 AD. - a feat that went to posterity with the *Res Gestae* - the city now *Constantia Augusta*, was transformed after installation of the population of Nisibis, in a powerful citadel by Emperor Valens. New metropolis of the province of Mesopotamia, it became an important center intellectual and religious, destiny that affected somewhat the third - and worst - siege of the city by the Persians in the

early sixth century<sup>20</sup>.

### Islamic Period:

During Roman Period, while Rome had a sense of perpendicular monumental road on the plan of Diyarbakir, this was changed in the Byzantine period. The Muslim domination built on this heritage. One of the first implementations of the Arab domination in Diyarbakir was to convert Mar Thoma Church to the Grand Mosque. During this period, it was permitted to use the existing churches of the native Christians living in the city provided not to build a new church. Thus, with Arab dominance, Diyarbakir has evolved into a city where the Islamic civilizations outweigh. As a result, the urban development with the advent of Islam began to change in the direction of the Islamic city.

### The conquest by the Muslim Arabs: (634-661)

Diyarbakir managed by the Byzantine Empire was surrounded by the armies of Islam within the period of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Caliph Omar coming up the northern Mesopotamia in 637. This siege took about 5 months. Diyarbakir was protected by a strong black castle, for this reason it would not be easy to be conquered. The Islamic forces surrounded the front of the four main gates of Diyarbakir and settled in the gardens of the city. According to Vâkidiye, Islamic historian, Diyarbakir was ruled by a woman named Meriem-i Dara in that time.<sup>21</sup>(*Beysanoğlu, 1987*)

The siege of the Islamic armies took long, because the walls and the castle of Diyarbakir were very robust and the city had no intention to surrender. The city could not supply its food needs and lowered its guard at the end of the siege, some soldiers entered into the city through a hidden passageway detected in city walls on the eastern part of the Inner Castle (İçkale). They opened the gate which was named as "Fetih (Conquest) Gate" in İçkale in order to make all the forces entered into the city. They conquered

20 The religious significance of the city is attested by the numerous allusions of Jean d'Éphèse to Amida convents in his *Vies of the Eastern saints* and in his *Histoire Ecclésiastique* (Patr. Or., 18, pp. 607-623 ; 10, p. 206-227). It is a center of Syriac literature, homeland, among others, of Jean d'Éphèse and Zechariah de Mytilene.

21 It has been told that, before the dominance of Islamic state, two brothers named Pitris and Yuhanna reigned Amid, these brothers could not agree; for this reason, they closed the walls gates through the city. In order to dominate in Amid by herself; Dara Princess Mary, wife of Yuhanna, poisoned all the descendants of the two siblings at the feast organized to reconcile the brothers and became the dominance of Amid.



Diyarbakır in 639 by taking all of the Islamic army. 25 soldiers of the Islamic army were killed during the first conquest were embedded in İçkale.

The first practice of the Islamic armies did, was to convert a part of Mar Toma Church<sup>22</sup> (The Grand Mosque), which is located in the middle of the city, to a mosque to worship. It got easier to take the neighboring provinces with the conquest of Diyarbakır having a strategic area for the region.

Due to the disagreements in the Islamic states, the Umayyad state declared its establishment after passing the Caliphate to the Umayyad. The city came under the Umayyad domination with the establishment of the Umayyad state in the region including Diyarbakır and named as Al-Jazira region. After that Armenia region, which was an important province, was connected to Diyarbakır, the capital of Diyarbakır Province moved to Diyarbakır in 728 and so Diyarbakır became an important center in the region during this period. There was no development activity during the Umayyad period. Therefore, any works belonging to the Umayyad have not unearthed in Diyarbakır.

Baghdad became the center of the Islamic World after passing the Caliphate to the Abbasids.

The Abbasid Governor, who was assigned to Diyarbakır, declared its independence in Diyarbakır Region by rebelling to the Caliph. The Caliph surrounded the city and the city was taken by the Caliph after the siege. The Caliph thought to facilitate the access to the city by demolishing a portion of the walls near the Mardin Gate with the Dağ Gate in 899 in order to prevent living a similar event once again. And the Walls of Diyarbakır were deliberately destroyed for the first time.

Precisely during this period, various Byzantine incursions into the Islamic states began. As a result of these incursions, the rape attacks were made.

While the Byzantine incursions were coming to Diyarbakır region, Diyarbakır, the region's major commercial city, came face to face with the danger of incursion. Against this danger, it was started to reconstruct Diyarbakır City Walls and to restore

the destroyed parts of the Walls. Thus, the city was protected against the Byzantine raids. The studies were documented by putting inscriptions on the walls. There are 8 Abbasid inscriptions written in Kufic on the eastern tower of Mardin Gate and on outer face of Dağ Gate.

As a result of the Byzantine attacks in the 10th century, while many cities were delivered in the region, Diyarbakır remained under the domination of the Islamic state thanks to the power and strength of its castle and walls. The Byzantine army understood that they could not take Diyarbakır despite its repeatedly siege, quitted the siege and left the city. As going, they broke down the Tigris Bridge (Ten Eyed Bridge) located on the Tigris River which is an important transit point on the trade routes of the city.

## Marwanid Period

The region, where Marwanids establishing dominance between 984-1085 reigned, was divided into two; Diyarbakır Region and in Ahlat Region. There were areas such as Amid, Meyyafarikin, Mardin, Erzen, Siirt, Hisn Keyfa, Cizre in Diyarbakır region.

Marwanid, whose dominance of the region of Diyarbakır was started in the late 10th century, made various zoning activities in Amid a major city in the region. Especially the Emir of Amid made constructed a palace overlooking the Tigris in the east of the city and opened the gate of the palace looked to the Tigris River. (C.Parla, 2005 ). Today, there is no trace on this palace and/or the gate. During this period, the city walls of Diyarbakır were raised and the walls, which were damaged in an earthquake in 995, were repaired.

Nasr-ı Hüsrev, one of the Iranian poets and scholars came to Amid and explained his arrival of the city as following;

*"We came to Amid on the tenth day of the old dei month (10 December 1046), the city built on a rocky outcrop in uniform and a black stone castle built around it" said and after describing the city a long time he added, "this city has four gates opened from all four corners of the city to the four directions of the world. The doors are made of iron. There is a wall apart from this wall. I have seen many cities and castles in Arab, Persian, Indian and Turkish hometowns in the four corners of the*

22 Then the church which is now called as the Grand Mosque converted completely into a mosque.

earth. However, I have never seen a castle like the Castle of Amid province in no country on earth".<sup>23</sup>

Amid was a shelter for scholars and poets in the Marwanid period. At the same time, the important zoning activities were made, the walls were strengthened, and the damaged walls were reconstructed during this period. In 974, Tigris bridge (Ten Eyed Bridge) destroyed by the Byzantines was rebuilt in 1065. This date is written on the inscription on the bridge.

In 1056 when Marwanid was dominant, the towers of Dağ Gate were restored and one of these towers began to be used as a mosque. During this period, the inscriptions were settled on all of the restored towers.

There are Marwanid inscriptions from the period of Nizamüddevlé Nasr, the Marwanid ruler on Dağ Gate Tower, Lelebikıran Tower, Keçi Tower, Tower number 55, the tower on the northern of Urfa Gate (Tower number 21), the tower known as Marwanids tower on the Yeni (New) Gate (Tower number 67), the Tower of Urfa Gate, and the outer face of the wall on a rock on the side of the structure known as the old government house at Inner Castle (on the bastion of the Tower number 74).

In 1062, the Byzantines wanting to get revenge from Marwanids with the Turkish lords attacked Diyarbakır. Byzantines army defeated in the battle performed on the plain between Urfa Gate and Dağ Gate. (Işık, 2013. Encyclopedia of Diyarbakır, Marwanid.) Following these attacks, the strengthening the city walls were documented with inscriptions. ( Parla, 2005)

### **Diyarbakır in the Great Seljuk Period: 1085-1093**

Seljuk that wanted to obtain the richness of Diyarbakır surrounded the city; but the city resisted to the siege. The thick and robust walls of the city caused the prolongation of the siege. Seljuk armies overrun the vineyard, gardens and orchard around the castle and feed the city (Hevsel Gardens), and they hampered that the city benefitted from here. The famine began in the city which could not be fed from the gardens after a period. Due to the hunger,

the city, which was unable to withstand more, delivered to the Seljuk on 4 May 1085 (*Beysanoğlu, 1987*).

### **The Works on the City Walls:**

During the reign of the Seljuk, several repairs and reconstructions were made on the walls of Diyarbakır. Towers number 15, 32, 42 (now it is called as Malik Shah or Nur Tower), Tower number 63 known as Fındık Tower were constructed during Great Seljuk. The inscriptions on them confirm this information. The inscription located between Towers number 12 and 11 is the only inscription dating from the Seljuk Sultan Tutush.

Moreover, the restorations of the Prophet Omar Mosque built on Mardin Gate Wall, the Castle Mosque known as Prophet Suleiman Mosque at Castle (İçkale) and Grand Mosque were done in the period of Seljuk.

***The Grand Mosque;*** the mosque undergoing a substantial restoration and making several accretions during the Seljuk Period was damaged by fire in 1115; it was restored during Inalids management. A part of the mosque was restored in the period of Uzun Hassan, ruler of Aq Qoyunlu. The part of the mosque known as part of Shafii was built during Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman ruler.

After the death of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah, the country was partitioned between the princes. The Syria Seljuk ruler took the control of Diyarbakır region. However, the war between them never ended and after the death of the ruler, a variety of Turkish principalities were established by dividing the country. Inalid Principality, one of these principalities, was established in Diyarbakır.

Inalid Principality; due to the conflicts, severe damages occurred in Diyarbakır during this period. The Grand Mosque which is the largest mosque in the city experienced a huge fire in this period, and the reconstruction of the mosque was started between 1117 and 1118.

Nisanoğulları served as vizier during Inalid Principality established dominance in the management of the country by earning power.

23

*Beysanoğlu, 1987: 207*

During the vizier period of Nisanoğulları, a strong development activity began in Amid. Some of the towers and bastions were restored and some of them were solidly. The construction and maintenance activities were documented in inscriptions. These inscriptions on the Tower number 67 known as Yeni (New) Gate, on the tower on the west of the Çift (Double) Gate known as Hindibaba Gate, Tower number 56 being the 7th tower after Mardin Gate, and on the right side of the small gate between Towers number 61 and 62 belong to Nisanoğulları period.

### Artuqids Period in Diyarbakır (26 April 1183):

The people who were not satisfied with the dominance of Nisanoğulları delivered the city to Ayyubids. According to legend, the Ayyubid Sultan and the Emir of Artuqid settled to the palace at Inner Castle by entering from the gate now known as Urfa Gate. The Ayyubid Sultan who was surprised by the richness of the city wanted the loyalty oath from the prince of Artuqids and gave the management of the city to him. The Ayyubid Sultan took just the books from the library. According to the historian Imameddin; there was a library with 1.040.000 books. It is known that some of these books were given to Egyptian Kadi Fazıl by Sultan Saladin and the kadi sent some of these books to Cairo. (Beysanoğlu.1987)

When it is looked at the population structure of Diyarbakır, it is seen that the population consisted

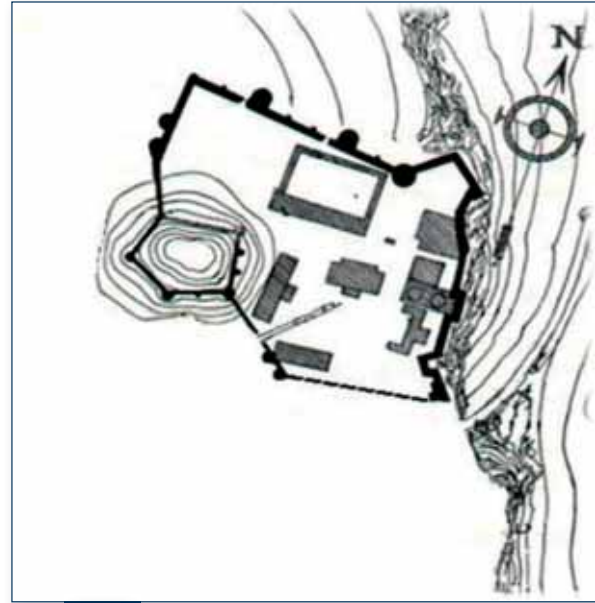


image 2b- 12: Artuqid palace at Amida Mound

of Muslims, Christians and Jews. This difference in belief was observed in Diyarbakır in each period. For this reason, the worship places belonging to many beliefs existed together.

The palaces, administrative structures were built in the part, the management center of the city, known as İçkale by expanding. The first systemic excavations, which were carried out between the years of 1961-1962 at the Mound, unearthed the palace decorated with mosaic and tiles belonging to the period of Artuqid Emperor Malik Salih Nasireddin Mahmud (1200-1222). Just a part of the palace



image 2b- 13: Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; Clock with elephant



image 2b- 14: Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; Bird shedding wine with their mouth

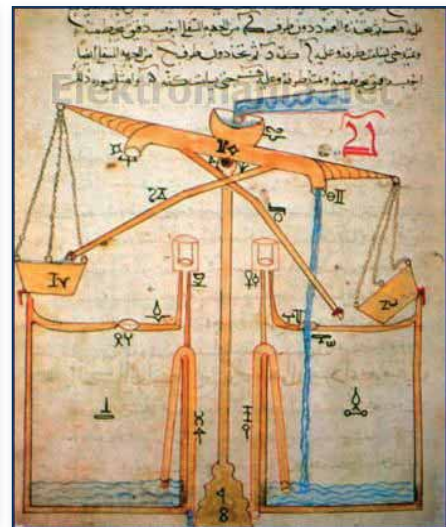


image 2b- 15: Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; water balance



can be seen today. The palace was a structure with four-iwan around a courtyard, and it had a pool in the middle of the central courtyard and a selsebil (ornamental cascaded fountain) on the southern iwan. Some stone mosaic and tile adornments with beautiful color were obtained in the pool and selsebil. The mosaic adornments was emerged here for the first time in the history of Turkish art, the geometric motifs as well as the figures such as fish, duck were noteworthy. One of the tiles in various colors and designs is a double-headed eagle with black accents processed on transparent turquoise glaze gold, and this arm belongs to the Artuqid Ruler Malik Mahmoud. This study has not finished yet. (Büyükçanga, *Investigation in Terms of the Language of the Figures and Picture Education in Seljuk Sultanate of Rum Ceramics*, 2006).

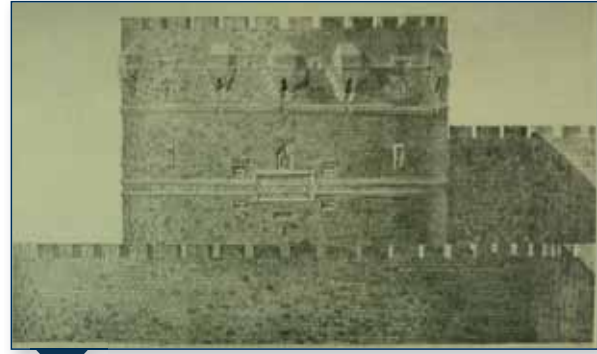
The arch known as Artuqid arch on the Castle entrance was made during this period.

During Artuqids period, the significant scholars made a variety of inventions in Artuqid palaces. There were the machines playing bağlama (a kind of instrument with three double strings) serving in the celebrations, the peacocks, fountains, water balance shedding wine with their mouth and singing robot birds made by a scholar from Cizre named El-Cezeri / al-Jazari (Ebu'l İz İbni İsmail İbni Rezzaz El Cezeri). It shows the importance of culture and arts in Diyarbakır.

During this period, the development activities of Artuqid were so important in Diyarbakır. Especially the works on the city walls could have come until today.

### **The Works on the City Walls:**

The Towers of Ulu Beden and Yedikardeş which were constructed during this period are art works. The both Towers have similar features because the same architect built them. On the inscriptions on the Towers, it is stated that they were built in 1208 during the period of Malik Salih Abul-Fath Mahmoud. Their architect is Abraham, the son of Jafar. There is a double-headed eagle and the lion motif on the tower. The tails of the winged lion figures with a crown were embroidered as a dragon-headed. The inscriptions which wrapped the tower like a belt are an important work of art written in flowering Kufic



*image 2b- 16: Inner and outer walls of Diyarbakır City Walls with the drawing of Albert Gabriel*



*image 2b- 17: The Ruins of the Outer Walls in Present*



*image 2b- 18: The Coin Minted by Kaykhusraw- Seljuk Sultanate of Rum*

script. These inscriptions describe the identity and the richness of the city to the outsiders. It is known Mesudiye Madrasa was built in this period. Due to the legend said among the people about the towers, these towers are known as Ben-u-Sen Tower and the valley to that these towers look is known as BenuSen Valley.

Urfa Gate was restored in this period; it can be understood from the inscription on Urfa Gate. The second inscription is located on the tower on the south of the same gate; another is located on the Conquest (Fetih) Gate. The inscription on the gate of the building known as prison at Inner Castle is an Artuqid inscription.

## **Ayyubid Period: 1232-1401**

### **The works on the City Walls:**

#### **Diyarbakır in Egypt and Damascus Ayyubid Period (1232-1240)**

Egypt Ayyubid Sultan Malik Kamil who was conquered Diyarbakır in 1232 made demolished outer walls which is one of the most important structures and restored the inner walls with the stone of these walls. The outer walls that were described by Nasır-ı Hüsrev in 1046 were eliminated. He told that the inner walls were lower than the outer walls and the outer walls reduced form 15 meters to 6 meters, from north to south.

At the same time the French traveler Tavernier (2006) describes the city around the year 1631 as follows:

“The city is surrounded by double walls; Seventy-two towers stand out in the outer wall. It is said that these towers were built in honor of the seventy-two disciples of Jesus. (*Suriçi Master Plan Report 2013*)

It is possible to see traces of the outer walls in certain places today.

There are inscriptions belonging to Ayyubids on the Towers number 11 and 12. At three meters below the inscription on Tower number 12, a man sat in a circle and he kept a scorpion in his one hand. He has a wand in his other hand. It is considered that the scorpion has a talisman; for this reason, the tower is also called as Akrep (Scorpion) Tower. It is written on the inscription on the towers that these towers were constructed or restored in Ayyubid Period.

The Mongol invasions began in Central Anatolia in 1257. During this period, Diyarbakır was ruled by Seljuk Sultanate of Rum under the control of Mongol ruler. The Mongol ruler Hulagu founded a state with the name of Diyarbekir by combining the regions of Diyar bekr, Diyar Muzar and Diyar Rabia.

## **Diyarbakır under the Reign of Timur 1394-1401**

On the date of 25 April 1394, Timur surrounded Diyarbakır after Mardin although he had forces to pass Diyarbakır Fortress. He was able to enter into the city by opening a hole on the city wall. He commanded his soldiers to demolish the houses in the city and the castle. During this Period, Nizamüddin Şami wrote these followings for the castle and the walls during the conquest of Diyarbakır;

*“The Emirs informed by sending a message that the inhabitants of Blackish Castle rebelled. Emir commanded to surround the remaining immediately. The Castle is so wonderful that it has no similar in the world, its height cannot be classified and its all stones are connected with chipped stones and all bindings with lime and plaster, its foundations are very deep. The walls are so robust and wide that two cavalries can ride horses side by side on it. The towers rise up into the sky. It is said that they were built about four thousand three hundred years ago. So far, no individuals have been successful to take it with its power and strength.”<sup>24</sup>*

The soldiers started to demolish and plunder the city and the castle, the city was surrounded and the soldiers of Timur captured the inhabitants. When Timur went to Iraq to surround, he gave the city to Kara Yölük Osman Bey who engaged with many wars and acquired success. Since this date, Aq Qoyunlus dominated in the region and made Diyarbakır capital.

## **Diyarbakır in Aq Qoyunlu Period: 1401-15**

While Timur was leaving Anatolia in 1403 he gave the city to Artuqid Kara Yölük Osman Bey who engaged with him to many wars. During this period, Diyarbakır was an important camping on the trade route to Aleppo. The caravans set out from Tabriz went to Aleppo through Diyarbakır. For this reason, the Aq Qoyunlus became a state by making Diyarbakır the first capital of the country.

<sup>24</sup> Diyarbakır Museum City, Şevket Beysanoğlu, M.Sabri Koz, Emin Nedret İşli, YKY yayınları, 1999, page 66



*image 2b- 19: Coins Minted  
in the Period of Kara Yöyük  
Osman Bey*



*image 2b- 20: The Back  
of the Coins*

## Works on the Walls:

Cihangir, who became ruler of the state, made restored the destroyed and demolished parts of the Walls of Diyarbakır. The inscriptions of the restorations done especially are at Inner Castle. It is thought that the inscription, which is on the bastions between the Towers number 78 and 79 and between the Towers number 79 and 80, and only a few words of which come until today, belongs to the period of Cihangir.

Sheik Cüneyd, Safaviyya Sheik, came in Diyarbakır during the period of Uzun Hassan, who became ruler after Cihangir. Their arrival is told as follows; “Sheik Cüneyd entered the city of Amid, which has six gates, with Uzun Hassan. The black walls, the numerous towers of City Walls of Amid, gorgeous marble buildings, mansions and churches left a great impact on the sheikh and his Sufis.”<sup>25</sup>

Due to the siege and wars performed during Aq Qoyunlu period, serious damage was occurred on the walls of the castle which protected the city. The restorations of these damages and the solidity of the walls were very important in the period of Aq Qoyunlu as the other periods.

There are four inscriptions of Aq Qoyunlu in the city; one of them is on the Grand Mosque, the three of them are on the bastions belonging to Uzun Hassan. The first inscription, which was written with relief naskh technique, is on the bastion between the Towers number 10 and 11 towards Dağ Gate Tower to Urfa Gate.

The second inscription is located on the Tower number 15. The relief was written with naskh in this inscription.

The third inscription is located on the large towers on the south of Urfa Gate.

There was no coincidence that Diyarbakır was the capital during the period of Aq Qoyunlu. Diyarbakır was used as trade route in the 15th century. This route was both the road of carrying the silk to Aleppo market and the road of Italian itinerant merchants who went to visit the holy places in Palestine. The silk was an important trade material in Diyarbakır and was grown in Hevsel Gardens; this situation also increased the importance of Diyarbakır on the trade routes. The silk trade brought different commercial activities. For this reason, the trade and craft activities became intense in Diyarbakır. Diyarbakır Code of Law and the tax regulations which were in force in the period of Uzun Hassan show that there was an important income source of the state (Bruinessen and Boeschoten, 2003). In this period, ensuring the security of Diyarbakır road that the caravans used provided a safe trade. The silks of Diyarbakır and Siirt are among the records exporting to Istanbul and Europe.

The viability of the commercial life of the city significantly affected the economy of the city; as a result of this, important works were built in the city. Safa Mosque, Nebi Mosque, Sheikh Mattar Mosque (Four-Footed Minaret Mosque), Lala Bey Mosque, Hoca Ahmed Mosque (Ayn Minare Mosque) and many small mosques and mausoleums are the most important works of them.

In addition, we can understand from the tiles and seramics remaining that the tiles were made during this period. The tiles and ceramics which were produced in Diyarbakır bear both the general characteristics of the Ottoman tiles and some local motifs. For this reason, the tiles in Safa and Nebi Mosques and in Alipaşa Mosque which belongs to Ottoman might be local production. The most important evidence indicating that the state develops in the economic was to mint silver coins in Diyarbakır in the period of Kara Yöyük Osman Bey, the founder of Aq Qoyunlu.

Uzun Hassan took Tabriz and moved the state center to Tabriz. The development of the city was severely interrupted but the trade continued during this period; because Diyarbakır was no longer the capital.

<sup>25</sup> *Diyarbakır History from Aq Qoyunlu to the Republic. Şevket Beysanoğlu 1990, page 416*



After the death of Uzun Hassan, the state begins to weaken. Diyarbakır Province, which was the only province owned by the state, was captured by the Safavid ruler Shah Ismail. When Shah Ismail was defeated in the war performed in Çaldıran between Ottoman Sultan Selim I and Shah Ismail in 1515, the city came under the rule of Ottoman with free-will.

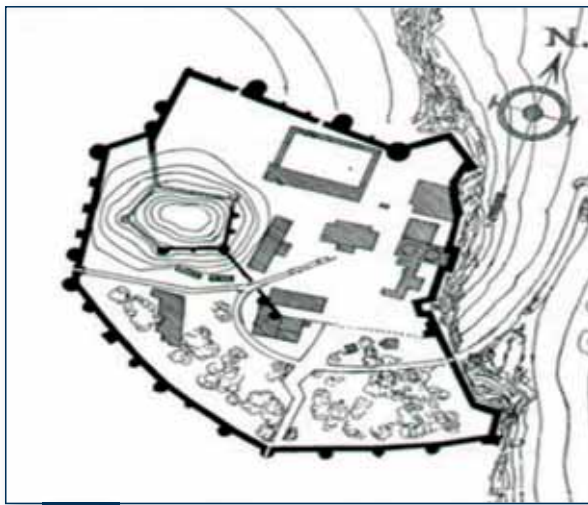
## Diyarbakır under the Ottoman Administration

### 1515-1922

After taking Amid, an important center of Diyarbakır Region, in 1515, the Ottoman Empire had an important area. The Ottomans worked for the development of trade after taking the city; built new public (commercial, religious and cultural) structures and contributed to the renewal of the city.

In the 16th century, Amid became an important center of trade and crafts. Erzurum and Diyarbakır took the tasks of the main customs gates in the long-distance trade of the Ottoman Empire. While Erzurum was on the road to Iran from north, Diyarbakır was on the road both to Iran and to the south (Bruinessen and Boeschoten, 2003).

Mustaches Mehmet Pasha, the first seigneur of the Ottoman, extended the Inner Castle and continued to use as the administrative center by building a palace. This palace, which has not come until today, was praised by Evliya Çelebi who visited there in the middle of 17<sup>th</sup> century (Beysanoğlu, 1992). The



*image 2b- 21: Inner Castle expanded in the period of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent*



*image 2b- 22: Miniature done by Matrakçı Nasuh in 16th century*

building still known as Courthouse overlooking Tigris Valley at Inner Castle was built in this period. After the death of Sultan Selim I, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent took his place in 1520.

On the order of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent who is the first Ottoman sultan came to Diyarbakır, it was decided to carry all of the administrative structures to Inner Castle, the center of the city. When it was understood that the Inner Castle was not appropriate for this, it was extended by adding a section with 16 towers and bastions and two gates {Saray (Palace) Gate and Küpeli Gate}. It is written on the inscription written on the white marble on Saray (Palace) Gate that this structure was built during the period of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

During the period of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in 1532, Kastamonulu Kasım Çelebi, the foreman of Mimar Sinan, brought Hamravat Spring into the city by constructing 14-km aqueduct. This water was used in the mosques and baths, because it was believed that it was healing.

In 16th century, the miniature in the work named

Sultan Suleiman of the artist, known as Matrakçı Nasuh, is the oldest pictorial document known as “Black Amid” during the Ottoman period. During the Iran Campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent, the locations where the army accommodated were subjected in the work. It gives the appearance of an old medieval town with the walls surrounding the city, the structures within the walls, the Tigris River flowing through the banks of the city and Hevsel Gardens. Hevsel Gardens in the lower part of the city was discussed very clearly in this work and showed the great landscape of Tigris River and its surrounding.

The Ottoman Governor Suleiman Pasha made restored the destructed parts of the walls in 1815.

The earthquake occurred in Diyarbakır in 1826 had a negative impact on the city walls, monumental buildings and the population of the region.

The Governor İbrahim Pasha made a good repair on Dağ Gate and Mardin Gates in 1867.

The Governor Ahmet Tevfik Pasha made repaired Castle Mosque and Hamravat aqueducts in 1875.

Kurt İsmail Pasha became the governor in 1868 wanted to move the city to the exterior of the walls and made constructed a mosque, a barrack building and a government office. He provided cheap land to people who would build houses in this area. This situation continued for a while after the period of Kurt Ismail Pasha, but then, these structures were moved into the walls and the administrative institutions were moved to the government office built at İçkale.

## **Diyarbakır in the 20th century; Diyarbakır during the First World War:**

With the mobilization declared in 1914, a mobilization was also declared in Diyarbakır. In the same year, a fairly large fire occurred in Diyarbakır. The fire started at the wheat market is the central point of the city and in a little while, spread to the Grand Mosque which was the biggest mosque of the city, to Melek Ahmet Pasha Bazaar on the western side of the city, to the oldest stock exchange khan in the city center and to the boilermaker bazaar. After the fire, these areas remained in ruins for a long time.

With the First World War, a fairly busy immigration began to Diyarbakır from its surrounding cities and the urban population increased.

It was written to the central government for the allocation of revenues in order to restore of the destroyed parts of Diyarbakır Walls and the roof of Mardin Gate.<sup>26</sup> We obtained this information from the Ottoman documents dating 1900. (*See Annex 10.d.1.3*).

The first building activity in the Wall in 1916 was done by the Governor İzzet Pasha. It is a street in the region defined as Saray (Palace) Gate and Dörtüol known by his name today.

Mustafa Kemal, who was assigned to the command of 2nd Army in 1917, came in Diyarbakır and used the building at Inner Castle as the headquarters building, which was functioned now as an information and documentation center. While he stayed in Diyarbakır, he ensured the extension of the street now known as Gazi (Veteran) Street. He converted the area in front of the municipality building to a public garden<sup>27</sup> and made new arrangements in Mardin Gate.

## **Diyarbakır in the Republic Period:**

It was inhabited out of the walls between 1928 and 1945. The reasons why the inhabitants settled out of the walls are as follows:

- 1- Need for new public buildings, with the coming of the Republic and the lack of sufficient space for the construction of these buildings within the city walls.
- 2- Prediction of that Diyarbakır railway route in the railway policy applied in the newly established country would bring the economic viability to the city.
- 3- Building the houses of the army and management personnel, and the need for large areas because of this reason.
- 4- The start of reconstruction work in urban areas with the new municipal law of 1930.

<sup>26</sup> Yakuboğlu et al., 2011

<sup>27</sup> This public garden is currently used as a square of Grand Mosque and then an underground shopping center was constructed here.



*image 2b- 23: The Photos before the Demolition in the Northern Part of the Fortress, 1909*

Due to these factors, the development would be towards outside of the wall and the social mobilization and change were experienced in the settlement within Suriçi District.

Although the city has begun to move out of the walls in 1928, the entire population was living within the city walls in general until 1945. The World War II was one of the significant factors that prevent the population increase. During this period, the city's population was 40,000.<sup>28</sup>



*image 2b- 24: Photo during the demolition of the Tower located in the northern part of the castle, 1930*

Nizamettin Efendi, the Governor of the period, broke down the walls located at the north and south parts of the Fortress in 1930 on the grounds that they prevented the airing of the city. Attention was given to the fortification of the city walls of Diyarbakır throughout the history; construction, renovation and repairing had been done. But this situation seems to have changed in the early years of the Republic in the 20th century. At the time of destruction, Albert Gabriel, the French art historian and archaeologist wanted to conduct archaeological research in the region, ceased the destruction with the detailed report that he sent to the Ministry of National Education of



*image 2b- 25: Drawing of Albert Gabriel; the city walls destroyed by Dağ Gate in 1940s*





*image 2b- 26: The Current State of the Demolitions in the Northern Part of the Fortress*



*image 2b- 27: An Aerial Photograph Dating 1939*

the period.<sup>29</sup> In this destruction, it was identified that the parts of the City Walls, where the Towers number 3, 4, and 6 were situated, were destroyed. This section is approximately 300 meters. Dört Yol Dağkapı Street, located at the northern part of the city, was occurred by this destruction. It was provided that the traditional trade axis flowed to new streets. There was a renewal of trade axis between the Grand Mosque and Dört Yol.

There was a 45- km destruction in order to ensure the connection of the old Mardin Road and the main road. In this section, there is an interruption in the walls. Due to this interruption, Mardin Gate cannot be exactly perceived.

The owners of the traditional houses in Suriçi District began to change; the new owners were the ones who migrated from rural areas. Until this time,



*image 2b- 28: The Photos before the Demolition in Mardin Gate, 1909*

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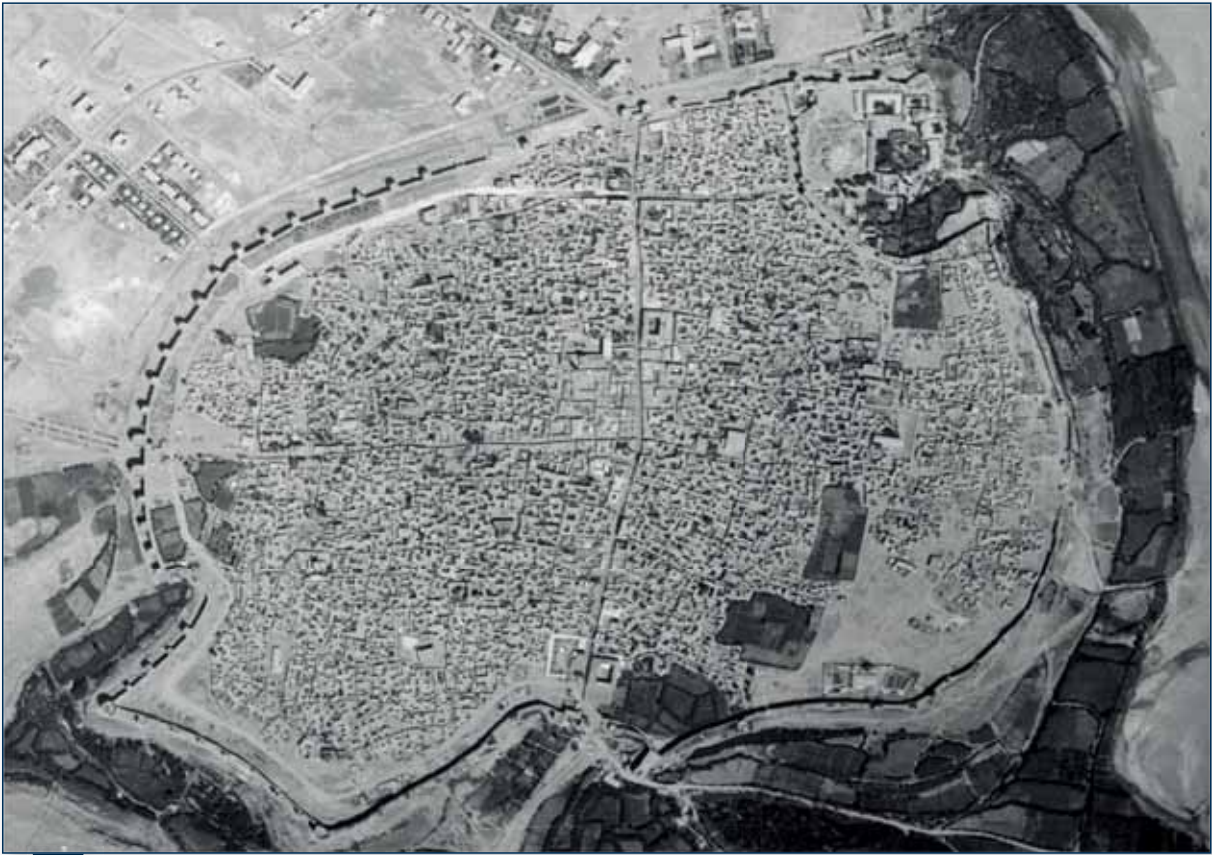
C.Parla, 2005: 1



*image 2b- 29: Mardin Gate after Demolition*



*image 2b- 30: Park Arrangement in Dağ Gate*



*image 2b- 31: 1952, Moving of the City to out of the City Walls*

there had been no physical deterioration in Suriçi District. The rural population with low-income and working on temporary jobs constructed slum houses with courtyards in the areas between the end point of the traditional houses and the city walls (and even inside of the walls). Such kinds of constructions were seen right outside the city walls.

Another development in this period was to arrange a public park in Dağ Gate Area, and the western

parts of the City Walls, the inner and outer part of walls were made green.

The increase of the city population depending on population from rural areas revealed a serious need for housing in the city. Until the years of 1963-1973, the local government had not changed, the development policy of this management moved towards the logic of multi-storey building.



### **Diyarbakır in the period of 1970-1990:**

The squatting began in 1960s spread into a large part of the outer contour of the castle including the archaeological site at the Inner Castle. At the part from the foots of the tower Ben-u-Sen to Urfa Kapı, great neighborhoods, which largely destroyed the city walls, have been formed. As a result of intensive structuring, the walls have become unnoticeable.



*image 2b- 32: The City in 1970s. The City is Now Beginning to Expand.*



*image 2b- 33: Slum Houses Just Outside the City Walls*

The structures adjacent to the city walls have been partly formed within the city walls. As mentioned before, the population began to double in the 1950s with the formation of structures adjacent the walls and the end of the traditional structures, the commencement of the increase of squatting between the walls. This population explosion and the physical fragmentation of housing settlements caused floor additions or making multi-storey buildings. This caused to remain today the street fabric with some monumental structures and limited traditional home-style. Although such deterioration, the Suriçi trade areas have maintained its vitality and importance.

In order to prevent damage and destruction in Suriçi District at least relatively, Suriçi was declared urban site in 1988. (See Annex 10.a.2)

### **Diyarbakır beyond 1990:**

Due to the conflict atmosphere in the region after 1984, the migration of rural population to the city began and the destruction in Suriçi District has become inevitable.

In 1992, despite of the fact that the deterioration attempts to be prevented by implementing Conservation Plan, it was impossible to implement the plan due to the lack of job opportunities and the low economic income.

In 2002, within the scope of the first phase of the project of cleaning and landscaping of the bottoms of the City Walls done by the Metropolitan Municipality, some works were started by planning for the city walls faced with unplanned urbanization, unavoidable squatting and occupation. These included the destroying the illegal structures constructed in the region between Fis Kaya- Dağ Gate-Mardin Gate remaining in the protection zone of the Walls, ensuring accessibility to the walls, the implementation of landscape project.

Within the implementation area, there were 500 workplace (restaurants, tea gardens, car parks, kiosks, and so on.) and 10 housing units.

The aim was to prevent damage due to the improper use, and to ensure the visibility of the walls. The project completed its first stage in 2002. The arrangement project of the bottoms of the City





*Map2b- 5: Cleaning roots of the City Walls and Landscape Map*

of the bottom of the Walls was carried out in the area Mardin Gate-Saray (Palace) Gate. As a result of this study, many structures have been identified. The structures were demolished by the City by expropriating.

After that, the demolition and the destruction of the city walls were tried to overcome with several studies. Between the years 1990-1991, the bastions between Tek (Single) Gate and Urfa Gate were repaired. Between the years 1992-1994, the bastions of Ben-u-Sen were repaired. The eastern tower of Tek Gate in 1995 and Mardin Gate and its north part were restored in 1996-1997. In 2002, cleaning and landscaping project of the bottoms of the Walls was carried out. One of the towers of Dağ Gate has been used as the tourist information office and exhibition hall by restoring.

Walls included Fetih Gate, Dağ Gate, Tek (Single) Gate, Çift (Double) Gate, Urfa Gate, Mardin Gate.

The City was received a protection award by Association of Historical Towns with this work.(See Annex 10.b.5)

Another study is the arrangement project of Inner Castle, which is located in our nominated property and known as the core point of the city, as Archaeological museum area. The project began in cooperation with Diyarbakir Governorship

Then, the second phase of the discharging work



*image 2b- 34: The Invasion of Urfa Gate Region*



*image 2b- 35: Urfa Gate after the Arrangement*



*image 2b- 36: The Invasion of Fis Kaya Region*



*image 2b- 37: Fis Kaya; Walls after the Arrangement*



Map2b- 6: Conservation Plan (See Amnex 10.e.3.1)

Provincial Private Administration and ÇEKÜL Foundation (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) in 2002 is being implemented today by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The aim in this project is to convert the monumental structures at the Inner Castle to Archaeological Museum by restoring. Furthermore, it is intended to reveal the stratigraphy of the city with the scientific archaeological excavations to be carried out at Amida Mound which is located there and known as the core point of the city.

The Suriçi Conservation Plan performed in 1992 by stopping the implementation of the Conservation Plan.

The revised plan was entered into force by approving in 2012.

An attraction center for tourists project is implemented by the Governorship within the framework of 'Attraction Centers for Tourists Support Program'. Within this project, the restoration of 4 towers of Diyarbakir, described as

monumental will be done, the towers and bastions of 25 towers especially located in the east of the city will be projected and the projects will be implemented. This study is defined as a plan of action between the years of 2011-2016.

Another work within the project is the restoration of the towers which had projects. The restoration work has started of Mardin Gate Tower, Towers number 10, 26, 50 and 62. Furthermore, the arrangement projects of 4 streets included in the project and restoration works of 25 towers is being carried out. The restoration and complementation projects of the destructed parts of the bastions on the eastern side of the city walls are being drawn within the framework of this project.

### ***Ten Eyed Bridge (Tigris Bridge):***

It is also referred as Silvan Bridge because of being on Silvan Road. The first construction date of the bridge is unknown. There is an inscription in Syriac just below the relief of the lion on the south side of the bridge. This inscription has been read by Mardin Metropolitan Bishop and it was found that the bridge was restored in 90 BC. The lion relief





*image 2b- 38: Hevsel Gardens and Ten Eyed Bridge from Diyarbakır Fortress*

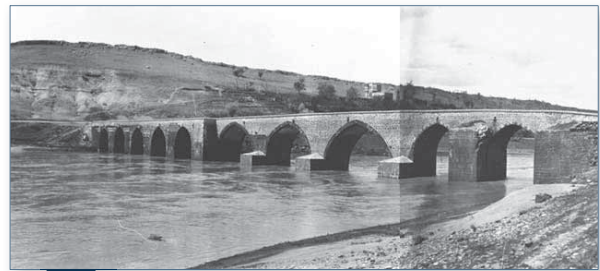
on the Ten Eyed Bridge is similar to the figures on Harput Gate (Dağ Gate) and Mardin Gate. Niebuhr thought that the bridge was too old and existed before Nasr who repaired the bridge in 1065.<sup>30</sup> Albert Gabriel argues that the bridge was a piece of ancient history. This bridge had been destroyed by the forces surrounding the city from time to time; the civilization in the city repaired the bridge again after taking the enemy forces. Finally, it was destroyed during the Byzantines' siege of the city in

974. The restoring of the bridge that reaches until now was made in 1065 by the behest of Marwanid Nizamüddevlé Nasr. This information is obtained from the inscription.

The first restoration date of the bridge goes back to the period of the Umayyad Caliph Hisham, but it is not certain. According to Ritter, the bridge was destroyed in a flood during Hisham Period and renovated after the death of Caliph. Niebuhr states



*image 2b- 39: The view of Diyarbakır Fortress from Ten Eyed Bridge, 2009*



*image 2b- 40: Ten Eyed Bridge, 1909*





*image 2b- 41: Ten Eyed Bridge, 2011*

that the bridge was restored in the time of Hisham in 742-743. With this aspect, the bridge is the earliest Islamic period bridge identified in Anatolia.

The inscription on the south side of the bridge, whose first construction date goes to the Umayyad Period, belongs to Marwanid Period. On the inscription, it is stated that the bridge was built by architect Ubayd in 1064-1065 during the period of Nizamüddevlé Nasr under the management of Kadi Abu'l-Hasan Abdülvahid.

The bridge was last repaired in 1900 by the Ottomans.

The Ten Eyed Bridge was restored in 2009 by closing to traffic.

### **Hevsel (Evsel) Gardens:**

The history of Hevsel Gardens is an inseparable part of Diyarbakır in terms of topography. This place has been used as a major recreation area and a place where horticultural activities have been carried out in history. Diyarbakır was the capital of Bit-Zamani, the Aramean Kingdom, which is one of the tribes in the Upper Tigris in the thirteenth century, in the Assyrian empire period in Diyarbakır; it is the first point that we came across Hevsel in historical sources. The city was ruled by a governor appointed by Assyrians; Assyrian attacked the city as a result of the uprising of the governor against the empire. After this attack, he mentioned that he could not conquer the city, but killed the soldiers just in front of its outer door and reduced its orchards

around the city.<sup>31</sup> These orchards probably are the area that we call Hevsel Gardens.

The first time we met the name of Hevsel, is the



*image 2b- 42: The coin minted by Kaykhusraw II in the year of 638/1240 when he conquered Amid*

period when Anatolian Seljuk ruler Kaykhusraw II conquered Amid, the center of Diyarbekir region. After one year when Kaykhusraw II conquered the city, he released a number of taxes. As a matter of fact, according to the inscription on the right side of the main entrance of Hanafi Masjid of the Great Mosque, Kaykhusraw II declared to release the taxes provided from not only Hevsel Gardens but also Mardin, Urfa and Dicle Gates. The taxes of Hevsel Gardens were collected from products derived from agricultural activities in this region. The mentioned inscription was read by Max van Berchem in 1910. The word Hevsel was written as Esel in the form read by Berchem.

<sup>31</sup> Szuchman, 2009: 55-65.

(1) بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنَّا الْحُزْنَ رُسْمٌ بِالْأَمْرِ (2) الْعَالِي الْأَعْظَمِي السُّلْطَانِي الْعِيَاثِي خَلَّدَ اللَّهُ سُلْطَانَهُ (3) بِاسْقَاطِ خَرَاكِ اسَلْ (?) وَبَابِ التَّلِّ وَبَابِ الرُّومِ وَبَابِ الْمَاءِ صَدَقَةً (4) مَبْرُورَةً مُؤَبَّدَةً وَإِنْعَامٍ (sic) عَلَى رِعْيَةِ أَمْدِ الْمَحْرُوسَةِ فَمَنْ بَدَلَهُ بَعْدَ (5) مَا سَمِعَهُ فَإِنَّمَا إِثْمُهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ يَبْدُلُونَهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ (6) سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ تَقَبَّلْ اللَّهُ الْأَدْعِيَةَ الصَّالِحَةَ فِي (7) [3 à 4 mots] مَرَّةٍ أَدَامَهَا اللَّهُ مَا (8) [دَامَتِ السَّمَاوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ وَذَلِكَ] (9) [2 à 3 mots] ثَلَاثِينَ وَسِتْمِائَةً وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ .

Albert Gabriel, who carried out the studies about Diyarbakır, also read and commented the subjected the historic structures and their inscriptions in inscription. (Gabriel, 1940: 331)

(I) بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنَّا الْحُزْنَ . رُسْمٌ بِالْأَمْرِ (2) الْعَالِي الْأَعْظَمِي السُّلْطَانِي الْعِيَاثِي خَلَّدَ اللَّهُ سُلْطَانَهُ (3) بِاسْقَاطِ خَرَاكِ اسَلْ (?) وَبَابِ التَّلِّ وَبَابِ الرُّومِ وَبَابِ الْمَاءِ صَدَقَةً (4) مَبْرُورَةً مُؤَبَّدَةً وَإِنْعَامٍ (sic) عَلَى رِعْيَةِ أَمْدِ الْمَحْرُوسَةِ فَمَنْ بَدَلَهُ بَعْدَ (5) مَا سَمِعَهُ فَإِنَّمَا إِثْمُهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ يَبْدُلُونَهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ (6) سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ تَقَبَّلْ اللَّهُ الْأَدْعِيَةَ الصَّالِحَةَ فِي (7) [3-4 mots] مَرَّةٍ أَدَامَهَا اللَّهُ مَا (8) [دَامَتِ السَّمَاوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ وَذَلِكَ] (9) [2-3 mots] ثَلَاثِينَ وَسِتْمِائَةً وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ .

However, Gabriel also read the word Hevsel written in the inscription with a missing letter as “Esel” as his predecessor Berchem. Thereafter, as a result of the examination of the inscription, it has been understood that the third word from right of the third line of the above of the subjected inscription is *Evsel*.



image 2b- 43: The inscription of the Grand Mosque

## The original Arabic version of the Inscription:

*The translated English version of the Inscription: In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. Many thanks to Allah that addresses our sadness. Serene Emir Great Sultan Kaykhusraw (May Allah bless his sultanate permanent). He commanded to release the taxes provided from Evsel, Mardin Gate, Urfa Gate and Dicle Gate. He did it as a permanent charity and a favor to the people of Amid. Whoever replaces it even if hearing this command; it will be at his peril. Undoubtedly, Allah is the hearing and knowing. In the case that earth and sky become available, May Allah accept all the beautiful prayers made for the continuation of the sultan's government. This work was done in 639 (1241). Mercy to Prophet Mohammed.*

Hevsel still is a recreational and agricultural area which is famous for its vineyards, orchards with its same name as in the history. As stated in the

بسم الله الحمد لله الذي أذهب عنا الحزن برسوم الأمير العالى  
 الأعظمي السلطاني الغياثي خلد الله سلطانه باسقاط خراج  
 أوصل باب التل وباب الروم وباب الماء صدقة مبرورة مؤبدة  
 وانعام على رعوية آمد المحروسة فمن بدله بعد ما سمعه فانما اثمه  
 على الذين يبدلونه ان الله سميع عليم تقبل الله الأذعية  
 الصالحة في دوام دولته القاهرة أدام الله ما دامت السماوات والأرض  
 وذلك في سنة تسعة و ثلاثين وست مائة وصلّى الله على محمد

resources, Hevsel Gardens have supplied the food needs of citizens and used for agriculture since the Assyrian Period, 2000 BC. As the Gregorian XIII<sup>th</sup> Century, it has been used for the same aim during the Seljuk Period. Indeed, it is indicated in the Travel Book of Evliya Çelebi, the famous Ottoman traveler who visited Diyarbakır in middle of the XVII. Century that Hevsel Gardens were used with the same aim.

In the records of Evliya Çelebi, the Hevsel Gardens were mentioned as following: *buildings were constructed on the high rocks extending toward the sky on the east and the north-eastern side of Diyarbakır Fortress. Fis Cave is at the bottom of this rock. No one can dare to look down from these rocks. A big river flows on east of the city. Both sides*

*of the river (Evsel) consist of vineyards, gardens and orchards. The people of Diyarbakır relax on the banks of the Tigris during five or six months each year. This recreation area is one of the world's famous recreation and entertainment places.*<sup>32</sup>

The taxes provided from Hevsel Gardens were very important for the city; this information can be seen in the Ottoman documents. Furthermore, the variety of the products produced in Hevsel Gardens and their usage in commercial areas are also given in the documents.<sup>33</sup>

From these subjected historical records, it is recognized that Hevsel has maintained its current function in the past. Hevsel Gardens, which continues to maintain the same function, carries an identity of being a rare place.



image 2b- 44: Hevsel Garden

32 Kahraman and Dağlı, 2001: 24.

33 For further information see Yakupoğlu et al..







# 3

## *Justification for Inscription*

*3.1.a Brief Synthesis*

*3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed*

*3.1.c Statement of Integrity*

*3.1.d Statement of Authenticity*

*3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements*

*3.2 Comparative analysis*

*3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value*

### 3.1.a Brief Synthesis

The Nominated Site consists of the Diyarbakır Castle and its fortifications, the cultural landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, a very green valley including a part of the Tigris River, which is close to the City Center. The complex fortification system around the City gives it the image of a magnificent protected castle bearing the trace of all the artistic, political and cultural heritage of the countless civilizations reaching until today almost in a holistic manner.

The Diyarbakır Fortress is much more than just a walled town due to its strategic geographic position. It has marked a boundary between the east and the west and an intersection point in a highly contested region, which all powers wanted to control. For this reason, the City Walls have preserved their shape for millennia. Thus the city of Diyarbakır has been protected by its walls and has been a focal point for all the civilizations and cultures that existed in the region.

The Nominated Property, which has been a centre to many civilizations and governments over time, had been the regional capital of the empires in the periods of Hellenistic, Roman, Sassanid and Byzantine due to its geo-political importance. The importance of the Nominated Property consisting of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens has increased since Roman times. Subsequently, many variant kingdoms, princes and empires occupied the town and made it their own. No real regional power could hold control over Mesopotamia without controlling Diyarbakır. Its strong castle structure has given confidence to all located civilizations, the river flowing just beside of it has given life to the city and the Hevsel Gardens has fed the inhabitants with its fruitfulness, provided the continuity of the civilizations over the years. With this geopolitical and natural advantages, each civilization became rich by gaining much strength. Some civilizations became helpless in the face of this insuperable castle, some of them stubbornly resisted in order to control it by admiring its grandeur.

The main reason of this causes from not only that the Nominated Property was a gate opened to the Mesopotamia but also the geological features of the area where the Castle is located. Diyarbakır is located on the west part of the Tigris River which connects

the castle and the civilizations with the wider geographical regions. The City of Diyarbakır lies on a very sound rock ground away from the tremors in a region which has highly seismic activity. The area also has an abundance of water both within and outside the City Walls. The Nominated Site can be identified as an ideal location to form and develop the civilizations and cultures through a very fertile valley at its feet, now known as the Hevsel Gardens that ensured that the Fortress with a good supply of water and food. The combination of a very good location above high ground plus the fertile valley makes this an ideal area for a cultural landscape as man exploited the natural positive elements of the gardens and the high safe ground to build a fortified city.

Diyarbakır and the fertile land around it have preserved its position being a meeting point of cultures since its establishment. This importance is clearly indicated not only by the human settlements, monumental structures, and religious buildings of the city but also by the City Walls protecting the city. Numerous civilizations such as the Roman, Artuqids, Aq Qoyunlus and Ottomans, who selected the city as their centre, narrating their presence to all the visitors through the inscriptions and the reliefs which can be found on the walls and over the gates of the fortification reflecting the artistic features of their period.

These inscriptions do not give messages to the visitors from the outside. The owner of the Castle and the people living in the city understood once again that they were the sole owner of the city and they should not give up these values when they looked to the outside, especially to the old river located in the east parts and the Hevsel Gardens with its unique view. The strong structure and the geographical location of the castle gave political messages to the visitors both inside and outside of the city.

The magnificent works of different civilizations which have sprouted and strengthened the city show the importance given to the Nominated Site by different cultures and how they cultivated the castle and the city. Some of these monumental buildings reflecting the architecture, urban planning and artistic features of different periods bear the features of the civilizations overlapping. All these works



can be seen in mosques, churches, and palaces, madrasah, old traditional urban areas with a large courtyard, and the trade areas such as khan, bath, and shops especially including the Grand Mosque having the magnificent decoration and structural elements from the different periods but mostly Seljuk. These structures located in the Buffer Zone of the Nominated Property not only support the material-cultural values of the property but also highlights the role of the city in terms of commerce and politics throughout the centuries. All the major religions are present there. The Castle still continues to absorb newcomers, refugees from other cities and countries and incorporates them within its urban fabric, and maintains the variety of the urban culture.

All these combined values make the City of Diyarbakır an ideal example of a historic urban landscape as the urban fabric developed according to the existing limits of the natural landscape. One of the strongest points of the Nominated Property is the protected landscape for thousands of years and this increases the authenticity value of the city.

### 3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed

*(i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;*

The Nominated Property consists of Diyarbakır İçkale, City Walls and the Hevsel Gardens cultural landscape. The Fortress reflects the creativeness of the different civilizations in terms of its construction techniques, materials and geographical planning. The Fortress is the indicator of the judicious use with its long and strong structure. It is the safest area in the region against the earthquake, and the location of the Fortress provides one of the most perfect landscape areas in the Middle Ages as well as the Antiquity both in terms of meeting the water needs of the city and the variety of commercial activities due to the proximity to the Tigris River. The area surrounded by the Fortress in order to meet vital needs to withstand the attacks for a long time with the water resources in and around the city.

The water resources and the small agricultural lands

which still exist and have been determined in the historical documents within the area surrounded by the Fortress comprise the World Heritage Nominated Cultural Landscape as elements of this incredible planning.

The fact that the Fortress is positioned to be minimally affected by seismic risks and availability of abundance of water and food resources in detail, in addition to its strong and thick walls, bastions, gates ensure safety and enables the inhabitants to move in and out of the castle and engage in commercial activities freely. Therefore, the Fortress is a brilliant monument created by the humankind prior to the modern ages.

The Fortress was also used as a political tool, showing the strength of its sovereigns to all kinds of visitors, with good or bad intentions. Using inscriptions that are each artful masterpieces on their own are a sign of strength and power for all the civilizations that abide in the Fortress.

The Fortress that comprised the eastern borders of Roman Empire in Mesopotamia was one of the strongest and largest Fortresses of its period.

The walls on the part facing the river, since they are naturally on a defensible higher plateau, were not as wide as the part facing the land which could more easily be attacked. Thus, the planning of the structure makes this a remarkable masterpiece of a great mind and intuition.

*(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;*

The Nominated Property is located in the Upper Tigris Basin having Diyarbakır on its center, in the region known as the 'Fertile Crescent'. Located on the crossroads of the paths connecting Mesopotamia and Anatolia, cradles of civilizations and connecting Mesopotamia to northern countries through Anatolia, it became a point on which the cultures in this geography that shaped the world's history met and merged. Diyarbakır has been a military and/or cultural capital of different civilizations in different periods on this strategic transition point between the West and the East.

From the Amida Mound (settled since 5 thousand BC till 12th century AD) on the İçkale section that was one of the first settlement examples in the city, the Castle that comprise a significant part of the Nominated Property and the city being protected by the Castle went under the sway of Hurri-Mitanni, Assyrians, Macedonians, Seleucid Empire, Parthians, Romans and Sasanians; the city that survived under the Byzantium rule until the first half of the 7th century, and also gained an Islamic cultural identity after 639. All these different civilizations affected the culture and beliefs of each other traces of which can be witnessed today through the tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

The Fortress assumed its current shape in the Roman period in the middle of the 4th century. From this perspective, it comprises one of the strongest, largest and most beautiful examples of Roman Era Fortresses, and furthermore it still carries the marks of the Umayyad, Abbasids, Şeyhoğulları, Hamdanis, Büveyhoğulları, Marwanids, Seljuks, Inalids, Nisanoğulları, Artuqids, Ayyubids, Aq Qoyunlus and finally the Ottomans, the civilizations that conquered the city after the second half of the 7th century. The Fortress is the exceptional representative of the commercial, religious, architectural, and artistic transfers between all these civilizations. Because the Fortress is a rare monument that carries the architectural and artistic mark of such a variety of civilizations and how they affected each other, which survived to present day.

The Nominated Property and especially the Diyarbakır Fortress that hosted civilizations continuously since the Neolithic Period due to being in the fertile valley and having access to construction materials ensured the long survival of the civilizations that ruled over this city with its strong structure. Each arriving civilization built on the accumulation of the previous one to grow even stronger and attempted to convey the new values it created to the west and north through Anatolia or to south through Mesopotamia.

The walls are in accordance with the Roman period castle typology. Two Bastions are located between two towers. In the city, there are four gates on four directions, lying on the ends of the two main arteries lying on the north-south and east-west direction that intersect each other. In this manner, it conveyed

the Roman urban plan which is still in existence to this day. Furthermore, all the wars the civilizations controlling or wanting to control the city waged against each other, naturally affected the physical structure of the walls, which had to be `repaired and renewed` quickly each time after sustaining damage in case of upcoming attacks.

On the one hand, these consecutive `destruction and rebuilding` phases ensured that the Diyarbakır Fortress elevates to a restoration workshop status in which different construction, repair and material usages were exercised, and on the other hand, via inscriptions that document various restorations were placed on the walls since the Roman times transformed Diyarbakır City Walls into an `Inscription Museum` that reads the relations between civilizations and tells the story of the struggles and transfers.

Besides the `aesthetic values` of Diyarbakır City Walls, in addition to this rich history placed on the walls conveyed by the physical remains of different civilizations to our day, demonstrates the “historic document value”, which makes this structure different than the other walled structures in the world. It also shows the artistic progress and interactions that took place in time by the different civilizations through the calligraphic and figured embossments on the towers and gate and decorations on its inscriptions.

Furthermore, most of the figures on the Fortress Towers (Sphinx, pigeon, horse, double-headed eagle, lion and winged lion) are early examples used as a reflection of the Mesopotamian culture.

The Nominated Property that is located on the transition point of various artistic, architectural techniques, philosophies and thoughts that continued throughout history and its surroundings still host new elements that are created by the interaction of different societies and cultures and are change and developed by the art and philosophy currents between these.

The Hevsel Gardens seen as the front yard of the castle determine the boundaries of the walls and turn the rigid appearance of the Castle into a splendid view. The alluvial deposit by the river continues from the Castle slopes to the Tigris River as a green cover. It is like an artwork.

***(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;***

Diyarbakır Fortress and the inscriptions on it did not just witness the habits, defense structures of societies such as the Hurri-Mitanni, Hellenistic, Alexander the Great, Seleucids, Parthians, Romans and Sasanians, Umayyads, Ayyubis, Artuqid, Aq Qoyunlu and Ottomans that were the representatives of different cultures in peace and war times. The Fortress and its surroundings, societies that were affected by different cultures and beliefs are reflected this in their tangible and intangible heritage which can still be observed.

In this perspective, Diyarbakır Fortress is one of the rare structures that still reflect the multi-layered cultural structure of Mesopotamia. Within the Mesopotamian cultures, no multi-layered cultural city, castle or monument could wholly survive to until today due to the frequent invasions of their geographies and due to the effects of time, on the contrary the case with Diyarbakır Fortress.

Very special decorations and inscriptions on the Fortress' gates and towers are among the best surviving examples of the Roman, Byzantium, Abbasid, Marwanid, Seljuk and Artuqid eras. While the inscriptions from Islamic civilizations such as the Abbasids and Ottomans were written with a rather plainer Runic and Kufic method due to religious necessities, these inscriptions are among the most splendid inscriptions written by using the letters as pieces of art while avoiding excessiveness and human forms. The mastery in the inscription alone provides visual delights that suit the grandeur of monumental Walls. However, the façades of the inscriptions and the towers turned into a splendid artistic exhibition by using many figurative ornaments in the Seljuk and Artuqid periods.

This vibrant inter-cultural tradition is still very much in existence today. The city has absorbed many different civilizations and cultures and continues to do so. As more and more refugees pour into the city it has made the city very multi cultured in every sense of the word. All the cultures, religions and peoples of the region are very visible in the City which maintains very vibrant multi disciplinary and multi cultural elements. The architecture within the City,

especially in the religious buildings, is a witness to the multi cultural society of the city.

Diyarbakır is the most magnificent city at the edge of the Tigris River. The Hevsel Gardens, the Tigris River, and water resources are the most important effect on maintaining the life of Diyarbakır for thousands of years.

The silkworm breeding grown in Hevsel Gardens has a great importance on that Diyarbakır is an accommodation point on trade routes as an important silk center.

***(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;***

Diyarbakır City Walls, with the Artuqid era Fortress located on the upper layers of the Amida Mound in İçkale which hosted the administrative units throughout history, the Castle with 19 towers and four gates, of which two open outwards and two open inwards, which was built in the Ottoman Era, took its current shape in the Islamic Period. The City Walls exhibit the Roman era castle plan. With its four gates opening to four directions which took their general current shape in the Islamic era, with its main arteries that connect these gates and intersect each other, with its walls that continue with a tower and two bastions which surround the city with 82 towers and four gates, and finally with its partially surviving outer walls that surround the ditch that surround the main inner walls is one of the rare Fortress examples of four walls within each other that survived to this day. Diyarbakır Fortress, with its strong structure, inscriptions, gates and with all this aggregation is a beautiful and strong example that can create exceptions with respect to architectural, construction technique, masonry and decoration examples not just for the Antique period between the Hurrians and the Byzantium but for the Middle Age civilizations between the Byzantium and the Ottomans.

Diyarbakır Fortress is very special with respect to the procurement and usage of the basalt stone, the construction material of the Fortress, which was locally available. The stone masses that were generally located on the parts just below the



Fortress were used as historic quarries to procure the material in a quick manner. Thus, the ruling civilization had the opportunity to quickly repair the Fortress in the aftermath of an attack. Through the collaboration between nature and mankind, the Fortress did not just survive many different periods of the human history but also witnessed quick and strong restorations completed due to good planning of the processes in the construction works and architectural and construction techniques of each of the different periods.

The Ten Eyed Bridge that is another piece of the Nominated Property is a marvelous example with respect to Marwanid era construction techniques and its location and the emphasis on the urban planning. The construction technique of the bridge, its elegance and its position with respect to the Fortress and its ability to connect the Fortress and its surroundings to wider geographies and trade and livestock routes make the bridge one of the finest examples of the era. The bridge's first establishment is thought to date back to the Roman period, and the throughout repair of it is dated back to the Marwanid era. The inscription on the bridge is the repair inscription dating to this era.

The architectural design and elements of the city Walls and the buildings within the city reflect the long history of the city and has traces of all the cultures that occupied it or dominated it. These elements are very much put together so that architectural elements from different periods are often used in reconstruction of more modern buildings. A big effort is made to re-establish the urban fabric within the city where this has been lost so that even the residential buildings, where possible, will reflect the traditional way of building of this ancient city.

***(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;***

The most significant natural elements that factored in the location decision of the Diyarbakır Fortress are the shield shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone and basalt plateau, the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River.

The basalt plateau the Nominated Property was built on provided favorable conditions with respect to seismic risk, soil properties and underground water aquifers. Important water springs were created by the intersection of the underground waters around the Diyarbakır Fortress and its surrounding areas with the topography and these springs met the drinking water needs of the city since its foundation. These are the Gözeli Spring, Anzele Spring, Alıpınar Spring which are out of out Nominated Property and İçkale Spring which is located within out Nominated Property.

These elements that enabled the creation and development of the Nominated Property throughout history makes the Fortress and its surrounding Cultural Landscape privileged with its human settlements and settlement plans that can be tracked since the antique era.

The Nominated Property with its underground springs and its conscious planning approach towards seismic risk and access to structural materials is currently under threats due to the development of technology and the increase in vital activities such as water usage and agricultural operations. The traces of the underground waters could not survive to this day.

The dangers brought by modern life are led by the fertilizer usage in the Hevsel Gardens. Furthermore, the fertilizers of the pigeons (named 'koğa') bred in Diyarbakır are used to increase the productivity of the watermelons cultivated in the sand areas on the shore of the Tigris River. But lately, due to the difficulties of the modern times, pigeon breeding decreased in Diyarbakır. This decreased the usage of pigeon fertilizers in the farming of watermelons.

Diyarbakır Fortress has a special place among Mesopotamian cultures. Furthermore, the vineyards that are especially established among the Fortresses and water resources in Mesopotamia have a marvelous presence in the Nominated Property comprised of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens. This vital collaboration between the Hevsel Gardens and the Fortress has a special and different place among the Mesopotamian civilizations which experienced constant political problems about water. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens, as one of the most successful examples of methods for

combining water resources and Fortresses and cities in this geography's civilizations, are very important and special examples for Mesopotamia.

The city of Diyarbakır, one of the largest in antiquity, could not have survived without the cultural landscape of the Hevsel Gardens where food is provided. Thus the link between the city and the Gardens is a very strong and historic one and is still important. Furthermore, the economic success of the city throughout its history is due to the Tigris River that provided easy access to large areas of the region.

### 3.1.c Statement of Integrity

The site being nominated has three main related components, the Hevsel Gardens, Diyarbakır City Walls and İçkale (Castle). The City of Diyarbakır was built in this area because of the defensive position high above the valley but also because of the existence of the Tigris River, which has irrigated the very fertile valley garden for many centuries.

The Hevsel Gardens, providing fruit and vegetables to the city of Diyarbakır, have always existed in this fertile valley close to the walls of the city. The many vegetables and fruits had been produced through the centuries as they are linked to the culinary culture of these people that has changed very little. Some of these vegetables and fruits have survived over the centuries. The fishing which has been continuing for hundreds of years has importance in meeting the food requirement of the inhabitants.

The integrity of the Hevsel Gardens lies in the fact that this was also the provider of direct food supply to the walled City that depended on the provision of food and water within easy reach. The Gardens provided the necessary food for the fortified city and springs, both within and outside the City Walls, together with the Tigris River, provided a good supply of water. The Hevsel Gardens are still an important supply of fruits and vegetables though the City has grown beyond depending on the gardens alone. The city is very green because of the supply of abundance water. Thus, the existence and use of the Hevsel Gardens has changed very little over millennia and some of the vegetables could not reach to present days, particularly tomatoes, eggplants. The greens such as lettuce, parsley, mint, and mulberry have been still produced. The flow of

the Tigris River through this landscape has been there since millennia and the changes are those affected by the supply of water mainly coming down from the mountains.

The unique cultural landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, a verdant valley just outside the City Walls, has maintained its integrity over millennia. Its importance lies not only in the fact that it is a very verdant and living landscape in a very arid region but also in the fact that it ensured that the city of Diyarbakır thrived and maintained its importance over the centuries.

The other main feature of the site is the Diyarbakır Fortress that is the City walls that enclose a very vibrant urban space. These walls have maintained their integrity over millennia. They, together with the Hevsel Gardens, are the reason for the continuous presence of this fortified town through millennia. The walls were very impressive both for those coming up the Tigris River and for those approaching through the land side. The walls were massive and impenetrable. The Towers and Gates ensured that the walls were well protected. The massive bastion walls were difficult to penetrate or destroy and the city survived in spite of the historic conflicts in the region.

The Walls have maintained their integrity; but not completely. Changes have occurred over millennia as they were reinforced or maintained. However, the same type of stone has always been used when they needed to be maintained: this is the case even today.

Through modern principles of restoration, the more recent interventions can be identified but in its entirety the walls maintain a very strong element of integrity.

In 1980 and 1990's, as the population of the city exploded due to the political and social difficulties in the area hundreds upon hundreds of houses were built attached to the City Walls as this was the only available open space in the city. In recent years, a very ambitious and difficult social program was begun to be conducted in order to remove the unlicensed houses and other accretions to the City Walls. Furthermore, the physical remains of those houses on the walls will be eradicated through restorations except for a small area, which will be left to show the

destructions occurred as a result of this structuring.

In addition to this, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism carries out a massive restoration program for the existing walls. The small area where the Walls were destroyed and the two areas where the Walls fell down due to seismic activity will be left as they were found. A reconstruction of these missing parts, not well documented, would be a false interpretation. These existing Walls have a strong element of integrity which will be maintained.

Within the Buffer Zone of the city, many of the original civil and religious buildings still maintain a high level of integrity and form a very important element in a historic city. The modern areas of the city within the walls and outside the walls distract from the integrity of the historic city but measures are being taken to control building heights and other elements to ensure that the City Walls continue to dominate the view towards the historic city [as they in fact do from most part of the views from outside the city especially the area from the Tigris River and Valley. The very large Buffer Zone from the valley was chosen to ensure the visual integrity of the city with the river valley and also to show the predominance of the City Walls.

İçkale has two component parts, the upper and the lower part. The Upper Part, including the historic Mound and buildings from various era have a physical integrity which has been increased by the recent restoration program that will ensure that these buildings are well maintained but will also a compatible use. The upper part includes some military buildings, the oldest Church, an important mosque and an archaeological mound. The integrity of this area is very well preserved.

The important archaeological mound has not been fully excavated and excavations will be undertaken in the future. These will be done in a way that does not disturb the integrity of the site. Any accretions to the site, including invasive trees and greenery, are being removed to ensure the integrity of the site.

It is ensured to protect the integrity of the site with re-use of the Castle as a museum area. New high buildings will not be built in order not to close the appearance of the historic structures.

The integrity of the lower part of the Castle

compromised due to the building of hundreds of homes in what was an open military area. A very massive program is being finalized to remove all these accretions, both to the City Walls but also in the whole area, to return the area to an open space as it was originally. This very massive intervention which is being done according to sound restoration principles.

The area will be once more an open [landscaped] area after archaeological excavations are done to ensure that any remains are brought to light again. The return of the area to an open area, without any buildings, will ensure the reintegration of its integrity. We do not know exactly what the area looked like except that it was an open area: the project will ensure its integrity once more. If any remains are found [it is anticipated that there may be Roman remains] then these will be made visible within the open space.

### 3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

This Statement of Authenticity highlights the good state of authenticity of the three components of the Nominated Site, namely the Diyarbakır Walls, the Castle [İçkale] area and the Hevsel Gardens.

The Castle area, or İçkale, to the north east of the Nominated Property, retains the main features it has always had in known history. The area is divided into an upper level, which was always the administrative and central part of the historic city containing important administrative and religious buildings, and the lower part, which was an open space military zone. This area was surrounded by its own walls and a number of towers, including a wall separating it from the rest of the city. The area was opened to the outside with the gates. The two gates being facing the city and one gate opening to the outside of the city are still in existence whilst the riverside gate has been lost.

The upper part of the Castle area has been restored in recent years to bring back the authenticity of the area and the buildings. The buildings have all been restored without in any way compromising the original design and form. Materials used are still the historic one. The location and decors have remained unchanged.

Saint George Church, one of the oldest churches of



Diyarbakır located in the Castle, will be used for the concerts and other cultural activities. The Mosque will remain to be used as a mosque. All of the administrative buildings will be given in a use linked to museums and culture. Although the fabric of the monumental structures is partly changed with these conducted restorations, the inactive structures will be presented to the city life with the new functions to be provided and the structures will maintain their authenticity. The interventions have used the minimal intervention theory of restoration.

The upper part of the Castle, which have been restored and re-used in a compatible way, is authentic under any criteria. The lower part of the Castle area has undergone many changes in the past. A part of the Castle opening to the east, the Tigris River, had been pulled down. Since there are not enough documents or archaeological evidence to be sure of the design and form of the missing part, it will not be reconstructed. It is thought that the east gate of the Castle is located here, and it will not be reconstructed. Hundreds of illegal structures have been removed and the architectural remains will be unearthed with the archeological excavations that will be held in the lower open area. This place will be arranged as an archeo-park in order to display the architectural layers of the city. Thus, the authenticity of the Castle area will be maintained very carefully.

The Municipality has undertaken a massive campaign to turn Castle into an authentic state. Hundreds buildings, which were accretions to the walls or in the open space, has been pulled down. This is an ongoing project and all of the illegal structures have turned this part of the Castle, which has been used as an agricultural land since the beginning of 20th century, into a settlement area. There is a plan to remove all of the illegal structures by 2015. Extensive archaeological campaigns will be conducted in the area after removing these unlicensed structures. It is hoped that some remains of the Roman and post Roman period, whose existence were subjected in the antique resources, will be unearthed. As a result of the studies to be conducted, the findings about the different architectural layer of the city; namely its authentic fabric, will be unearthed and it is planned to arrange the area as an Archeo-park. The area, which was a military area formerly closed to the use of the people, is today functionalized as

an open civil area. This project generally assures to protect the authenticity of the place in terms of the cultural privileges that the city represents.

While the Castle area will be turned into a museum and culture area, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism will keep it open for citizens by arranging as an archeo-park. The Castle Mosque is very frequented especially on Thursday and Fridays because of the visiting days. There have also been unofficial open markets in the area. These uses will be retained.

The Bastions, Towers and Gates can be divided into three main areas. There is a long line (approximately 6 km) of uninterrupted walls, which is in a perfect authentic state, roughly from North West to southeast. Secondly there is a limited small area in the north and southeast that was destroyed through seismic activity and the conscious interventions: this will be maintained as it is the seismic destruction of part of the walls form an important part in the history of the city. Thirdly, a destruction program had been started by order of the Republican Governor of the period in order to allow air to circulate in the city but was stopped; this destroyed section will not be reconstructed as this part of the City Walls consists of an important traffic and passage axes of the city through which the city life continues and of an area which has become the main square of the city, named as Dağ Gate Square. There is no certainty about the form and structure of this part of the wall, and thus to maintain the authenticity of what still exists it has been decided after long debates not to reconstruct this missing area.

The important main entrance gates of the castle (except for Dağ Gate) are still used actively in their authenticity. These gates have been planned as the gates connecting the city to the four directions since their first construction.

Important restorations have been conducted on the Fortress and the towers throughout the history. These restorations were done using the same authentic materials, and including methodology of construction, of the original walls.

Although the Castle constructed as a defensive structure has lost its function, it has survived

for long years with its material and technical use, and still clearly encircles the innermost core of this historic city so that one can still read today the importance of these walls in their authentic state. The inscriptions, which are located on the towers, and which were determined as important universal value, can come until today apart from the small deterioration.

A substantial part of the 5.8 km-long ring consisting of the Bastion Walls, Gates and Towers of the old City remain to justify stating that the Walls are still in a very authentic state and that there is enough to show that the Diyarbakır Fortress was indeed a very fortified city that was defended very well by its fortification system.

The Hevsel Gardens, which is an important site of the Nominated Property, can come until today without severing all ties with the city. Even today, the products of the Hevsel Gardens which meet a significant part of the food requirement of the city are sold in the authenticity markets. These markets bear authenticity for the inhabitants. These markets in which mostly the women make selling and called as Aşefçiler (saleswomen) can partly establish the relationship between the Hevsel Gardens and the intangible cultural heritage of the city.

From parts of the Walls, one can look onto the Hevsel Gardens and still feel, as in antiquity, the importance of this very green valley attached to the City and which helped to give life to the City. The subdivision of this area, linked to the City and to the Tigris River floating through it, still has the historically known area of cultivation. Some of the crops may have changed over time but the Gardens still maintain their historic role with the City.

Because the view towards the massive City Walls was always important, the Nominated Site includes the view from the Historic Bridge, the Ten Eyed Bridge, towards the City, thus ensuring an authentic historic visual link between the River, the Gardens and the City.

In brief, the cultural values of the Castle area and the City Walls make the Diyarbakır Fortress a very authentic representation of a Mesopotamia fortified city that has stood there since the Roman period.

### **3.1.e Protection and management requirements**

All the elements of the proposed area are highly protected legally and the management system provides for a very highly participative system of all stakeholders. The city dwellers are the best protection of its heritage and there were no protest even when the accretions of the walls were pulled down in spite of the hardship that this entailed.

Whilst the population of the City continues to grow the urban planners have ensured that the nominated elements are well protected as are the view from the River [the historic bridge] through the Hevsel Gardens and on to the City, Castle and Walls. The legal framework ensures long time protection. Though the City has very limited tourism they are still ensuring that they will be prepared for more tourism by identifying coach parking areas and information centers for the visitor. The City has built up a very strong information and participative element for the residents themselves. The intangible heritage element, mainly in historic singing but also in other forms, is also very well protected.

The surrounding of the City Walls is under the authorization of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. Historical City Walls and the Towers were taken under preservation as “Urban Site” in accordance with the decision of Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation and the law no. 2863 on Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties. Amida Mound in Inner Castle is under guard as “1st degree Archaeological Site”. It is obliged to get the necessary legal permissions from Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation before any constructional and/or physical intervention. Special provisions for historical City Walls, towers and wall gates are located in application provisions of Suriçi Urban Site Conservation Plan. And also the necessary legal permission, license, etc. shall be taken from the responsible municipality before any such kind of constructional and/or physical intervention in the settlements outside of the City Walls and in Hevsel Gardens. All kinds of archaeological studies or excavations in these areas are monitored and controlled by Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate.

The law no. 2872 of Environmental Law controls

and administers the agricultural activities in Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens. Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate and State Hydraulic Works are also the responsible institutions. Moreover, “Soil Conservation Board”, which has the right to put an annotation onto the decisions about Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley, carries on its works in accordance with “Application Regulations on Soil Conservation and Land Use Law”.

Management of the Nominated Property is co-coordinated by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit, which was established in June 2012, and by the Advisory Body, on which the state and local administrative institutions, university and many NGOs have a seat. Apart from the present preservation and conservation system, the Site Management Plan which is being prepared will include the main principles of conservation, preservation and monitoring of the Property.

### 3.2 Comparative Analysis

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape are located in the South-East Anatolian Region. It is an important city of the region known as Upper Mesopotamia. The first trace of human settlement, which is found in İçkale accepted as the first settlement place of the city, belongs to the Neolithic Period. The first formation of the Nominated Property as an urban settlement can be traced to the Roman Period. Under this information used while defining the Nominated Property, it is possible to compare Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape with many different City Walls and castle located in Mesopotamia and dating back to the Neolithic periods. On the other hand, the expanding of the City Walls and being subject in the urban activities happened in the Roman Period. Thus, on a period when hundreds different city, castle and City Walls were established on the earth, Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape were emerged.

However, there is no a comparative example of cultural landscape that can be compared with Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape on the List or on the Tentative List, both with regards to natural landscapes and also as regards to manmade

landscapes.

The Hevsel Gardens have formed a green landscape as a natural result of the very fertile area due to the existence of abundance of water thanks to the Tigris River. The people, who ruled the city, have adopted and survived these fertile lands adjacent City of Diyarbakır.

## MEDIVAL PERIOD CASTLES

### Citadels

Based on the above statement, we can compare Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape with the other castles in the Mesopotamia region. In this region whose history extends back to the Neolithic Period; and in which tens of cities were established, the only City Castle which can be compared with the magnitude and grandeur of Diyarbakır Fortress are Erbil Citadel, Aleppo Citadel and Damascus Citadel.

### The Citadel of Aleppo

Both of Diyarbakır Fortress and Aleppo Citadel whose history dates 2000 millennia were constructed on the crossing points that were established on the major trade routes. Both of them have very large and deep ditches around them. The traces of different civilizations in Aleppo Citadel are seen on some monumental and civil architectural structures as is the case in Diyarbakır Fortress. However, the settlement in Aleppo Citadel was abandoned. In addition, while the surroundings of Aleppo Citadel were inhabited before the Medieval Period, the settlement was occurred outside of Diyarbakır Fortress in 19th century. The Hevsel Gardens feeding the city out of the castle can maintain its existence in Diyarbakır to this day. The Aleppo Citadel has no gardens feeding it. As Aleppo Citadel has one magnificent and huge gate, Diyarbakır Fortress protecting a much larger and wide city than Aleppo has many gates and a large number of towers protecting each gate. Aleppo, as Diyarbakır, was established on an intersecting road of many trade roads. For this reason, the main similarity between the two fortified cities is to have many caravanserais around them. There is however one very important main feature which is found



in Diyarbakır and not in the other fortified towns and there are a number of inscriptions on the walls which are unique to Diyarbakır and not found in Aleppo and elsewhere; these inscriptions belong to different periods and give the document function to the Fortress.

### **The Citadel of Damascus**

Damascus Citadel can be compared with Diyarbakır Fortress in terms of its size and magnificence. It certainly covers a wide area as Diyarbakır Fortress, but in terms of architecture and features it cannot reach the grandeur of Diyarbakır Fortress. The number of Gates and Towers of Damascus is much fewer than Diyarbakır. Although the materials belong to the Roman Period, the construction of Damascus dates back the Late Medieval, which is the Seljuk Period (11th century AC). Some towers of Damascus Citadel do have ornaments but it has a complete lack of landscape around it, contrary to Diyarbakır Fortress, and is completely surrounded by trade fabric. Despite the different restorations, Damascus Citadel has hosted fewer civilizations than Diyarbakır Castle; because it does not have a long history, and the citadel has not come across with the intervention-restorations of these civilizations. One of the important differences between the two castles is that the life continues with its all viability on the cultural landscape consisting of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens, while there is no life inner region of Damascus Citadel. The life is just around the Citadel. On the other hand, Damascus Citadel cannot reach until today with the robust and holistic way as Diyarbakır Castle.

### **The Citadel of Erbil**

Erbil Citadel situated in Mesopotamia is a castle area with its Neolithic period history and becoming a mound with overlapping layers of different cultures as Amida Mound in the Castle in Diyarbakır. The Citadel is in compliance with the medieval typology, it is close to Diyarbakır Castle in terms of the size and height. As the same as Diyarbakır Castle, Erbil Citadel is located in the heart of modern Erbil. To heal the wounds of history, the major difference between Diyarbakır Castle and Erbil Citadel where the detailed restoration works have carried out in recent years is the cultural landscape feature that the Hevsel Gardens have added to Diyarbakır and the continuation of the city and human life in it. Erbil

City is a city where life continues without interruption over the world for thousands of years as Diyarbakır. However, the life in the castle has disrupted. Erbil Citadel does not have the features such as the richness of the inscriptions with the multi-cultural and layered structure that Diyarbakır City Walls have.

## **ROMAN PERIOD CASTLES AND CITADELS**

There are many castles of the Roman period that can be compared with the Diyarbakır Fortress but none of them are as complex and bear witness to centuries of history as Diyarbakır Fortress. They are normal single Roman castle or larger structures but not a big Fortress as Diyarbakır. Nothing compares to the size of Diyarbakır Fortress, the covered area, the height and the tower numbers, and when the landscape formed by Hevsel Gardens and the Ten-Eyed-Bridge are taken into account, it is emerged that it is too privileged to be compared with the other Roman Period Fortresses.

In particular the link between the Fortress and the Hevsel Gardens, including the view from the Bridge, makes Diyarbakır completely unique. None of the other Roman castles has an attached cultural landscape, as is the case of Diyarbakır Fortress.

### **Carcassonne Walled City**

Carcassonne, in France, is a city which has a castle with huge towers, strong City Walls and landscape features. As Diyarbakır Fortress, Carcassonne Walled City is surrounded by the Roman City Walls and towers and was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997 not only for the Castle area but for the whole city. The city is still very much a living city and the City Walls are situated on major transit routes but still have very much the urban fabric of the Middle Ages. The construction techniques of the 3rd and 4th centuries can be read in about 2/3 of the City Walls. The City Walls bear the similar features with Diyarbakır Fortress with the construction period and magnificent size. On the other hand, the creek flowing around the castle and the medieval bridge offer a landscape which is very different from the visual effect formed by Hevsel Gardens around Diyarbakır castle. Nevertheless, Carcassonne City

Walls have never had the cultural diversity that Diyarbakır Fortress has witnessed. In addition, Carcassonne City Walls to which the restorations carried out by Viollette-Le Duc in 19th century gave a special importance have an important place in the history of the modern restoration. The importance of Diyarbakır in terms of the restoration and maintenance work on the pre-modern times and the information offered to today's people and the less accessible content has older information. In fact, the importance of Carcassonne City Walls in the history of the modern restoration is as the importance of Diyarbakır City Walls in terms of understanding the restoration works in the pre-modern times.

Both of the castle structures had gained their holistic shape with the castle, the City Walls and the outer wall, reflecting also different periods in the history. While the total length of Carcassonne City Walls can reach 1200 meters, Diyarbakır City Walls reach 5800 meters.

### **Albania - Berat Castle and the city**

The Berat Castle in Albania is in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is a Roman period structure as Diyarbakır Fortress. The City Walls had remained standing during many conflicts but were destroyed during the Roman Period. They were rebuilt by the Byzantines in 5th century. The City Walls experienced the different expansion and restoration works over time as Diyarbakır Fortress but never reached the length of it. On the other hand, the Castle and Berat City, which have reached today with the medieval urban fabric, have not the features of the earlier periods today and the castle still stands with its 13th century structural features.

The life in and around Berat Castle is based on the Neolithic Periods, 3rd and 2nd millennia BC. Amida Mound located in Diyarbakır has difference with its history as it is older, dating back to the years of 4800 BC.

Both castles were built as defensive structure. However, Diyarbakır castle has maintained not only the military but also an intense trade center for millennia due to its geo-political location. On the other hand, despite its modifications and restorations and the hosting to the antiquity

cultures, Christian and Muslim cultures, Berat cannot have the multi-cultural and layered structure that Diyarbakır has. Diyarbakır Castle has reached a much higher level of complexity from Berat Castle with the richness of decoration and inscriptions that bear on it since the Roman Period. The landscape formed by Hevsel Gardens and the Ten-Eyed-Bridge and the cultural relationship having continued for millennia between the Hevsel Gardens and urban living in the City Walls increase Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape in the face of Berat Castle and City.

In fact, many walled cities of the Roman Period reach until today with their fabric changed in the medieval and Byzantine Periods as can be seen in Berat. However, Diyarbakır City Walls maintain their Roman Period features strictly despite many maintenance and repair.

## **WALL STRUCTURES**

### **Turkey - Istanbul's Historical Peninsula**

In Turkey, the City Walls of the historical peninsula of Istanbul have similarities with Diyarbakır City Walls in terms of the length and the ancient history of the city that they defend. These City Walls were built in order to protect the city against threats from the sea and the land. The City Walls cover a wide area; were modified and added by Roman, Byzantine and finally the Ottomans during the middle Ages. Besides the structural elements such as the magnitudes, length and thickness, Diyarbakır Fortress has similarities with Istanbul City Walls in terms of hosting different cultures, the restorations and changes of each different civilizations. However, Diyarbakır Fortress has the features of a real castle and the Castle Walls that surround it.

Istanbul does not have a separate Castle as is the case of Diyarbakır and its Walls does not have the multitude of inscriptions of different periods as is the case of Diyarbakır. Therefore, the main comparison is mainly in size.

The only reason for frequent maintenance of Istanbul Walls is not only because of the wars but also due to the inherent durable problems of the limestone used as building material against the natural conditions. On the contrary, Diyarbakır

Castle is built with basalt stone. For this reason, the changes and restorations that Diyarbakır Castle experienced is not the result of the structural deformations, but the repairs of the war and the destruction.

## **Great Wall of China and the Frontiers of the Roman Empire**

We can mention two different properties of UNESCO World Heritage List bearing the feature of Wall as Istanbul City Walls. They are both cultural properties, Great Wall of China and Hadrians' Wall or "Frontiers of the Roman Empire" as its name in the UNESCO World Heritage List, are longer than Diyarbakır Castle. They were constructed higher and more powerful than it in some places, and weaker and a simpler wall in some places. Both properties were built in order to protect the state boundaries against the attacks of the different cultures. Comparison of Diyarbakır Fortress with the two structures is impossible due to the differences between them. However, these two structures have been indicated in order to be understood the features of Diyarbakır Fortress as hosting countless different civilizations and being one of the gates opening to the Mesopotamia. Diyarbakır Fortress was constructed and has been used to protect the civilization living inside it, and has never closed itself to the outside culture, and has adopted the new cultures from the outside. In the city, it is the biggest reason of the multi-layered which could be seen in the Mesopotamia in ancient times. The city has always allowed to the entrance of the new cultures to the area, the new comer and the host have never tried to reveal the previous civilizations, so the new cultural interactions have been created by living together. The intangible differences of the development and civilization between these mentioned cultures, societies, cities and defensive structures, and the size, strength and structure durability of Diyarbakır as a castle structure are different from Great Wall of China and Frontiers of the Roman Empire which are walls.

## **LATE PERIOD CASTLES**

While comparing with the different castles built after the Roman period, Diyarbakır Fortress, the different medieval castles and the Walled Cities can be compared with many different aspects of

structural, cultural and urban as mentioned above. However, after discovering new sea ways after the 17th century, the trade routes were changed; new trade castles began to be built in all geographies around the world. By comparing Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape with these castles and their surroundings, the valuable points of the property can be better understood.

## **Morocco - Mazagan (El Jadida) Portugal City**

The port city of Mazagan and Citadel, which can be found in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and built as a colony by the Portuguese travelers who were going from Africa to India between 16th and 18th century, can be given to these late period trade castles. Diyarbakır Castle is longer than these two properties standing close to each other as structural strength and height. Diyarbakır Fortress whose history dates back to a much older period is in better condition than Mazagan Citadel in terms of resistance. Mazagan Citadel which was built and designed as a port city has three gates and its towers numbers are fewer than those belonging to Diyarbakır. The inscriptions on Mazagan Citadel and the monumental works in the urban site do not reach to Diyarbakır Fortress in number. This port city built under Renaissance Technique and architecture effects was abandoned in the 18th century and restored in the 19th century. So, it does not have a multi-cultural and layered structure. Its structural, cultural and artistic properties have a universal value, but it has not the cultural variety and the richness that Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape with the vibrant fabric in and around Diyarbakır Fortress. The cultural effect including in this port citadel, which is important in terms of showing the communication and interaction between the different cultures and civilizations, lasts a short time, and have never reached to the structural, artistic and cultural variety, richness and durability of Diyarbakır Fortress as a gate of Mesopotamia.

## **Portugal - Elvas and Fortifications**

Some of the late period castles were built just with military goals without any trading issues opposite to Mazagan. Elvas and Fortification, one of these type castles, is one of the military central built in Portugal. It was built in 17th and 19th centuries. There is a ditch around the castle as Diyarbakır has;



but this ditch is defined as a dry-ditch. The defense system depended on independent outer forms: this is not the case in Diyarbakır.

In the city established as a garrison, there are historic city, living spaces, castle structures and military areas just as those in Diyarbakır. This property has many structures and traces narrating the nation-states understanding, the land, state and the authority (War-defense) systems in Europe between 17th and 18th centuries. In this term, it has an importance. The landscape consisting of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens has carried the reflections and the traces of the land, soil, authority (war-defense) systems in Mesopotamia where the settlement firstly occurred. The Nominated Property consisting of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens narrates that the relation between society-state-defense based on the notion of “multiculturalism” in the first eras of the history, and the interaction between the cultures with its inscriptions belonging to different cultures, religions and societies and the traces from which the structural techniques of the different cultures and states on the Walls, Hevsel Gardens accessing all the vigor of the present.

### **İznik Fortress (In Turkey):**

The Fortress can be compared with İznik Fortress because of the construction date and the city. İznik Fortress which was constructed in 310 AD was 3000 m in length during its first construction, and its length has reached 4500 m with different repairs and joints as Diyarbakır Fortress. İznik Walls with 3 main Gates have 114 towers in different forms as Diyarbakır Fortress. Nevertheless, the main material of the İznik Fortress is calcareous.

Diyarbakır Fortress differs from İznik Fortress with 5800 m in length and 4 main Gates connecting the surrounded city to the outside. As there is no inscription or figure bearing the ruling civilizations on İznik Fortress and City Walls, the traces of the civilizations having ruled the city on Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls can be seen explicitly. The unique process of inscriptions and figures is the most important feature differing Diyarbakır Castle and City Walls of İznik Castle. The basalt, which was used in Diyarbakır Fortress as main material, has provided to survive the Fortress. With this aspect, it is separated from İznik Fortress which was made from limestone and could not stand against the

ravages of time.

İznik Fortress is located on the coast of İznik Lake, this feature gives just visual feature to the Fortress; but the alluvial land formed by the Tigris River flowing on the foots of Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls created the Hevsel Gardens forming the front garden of the city, and this feature makes Diyarbakır Fortress unique.

### **Alanya Fortress in Turkey:**

Alanya Fortress located on the Mediterranean coast of southern Anatolia can be comparable with Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape. Both of the Fortresses were fortified with a long bastion and towers. However, Diyarbakır Fortress bears an art work feature with the height and architectural features and the inscriptions and reliefs on its 82 towers. In this aspect, it is separated from Alanya Fortress. Alanya Fortress is separated from Diyarbakır in terms of the materials used in the construction. Limestone was used in the construction of Alanya Fortress, the construction material of Diyarbakır Fortress were supplied from the quarry parts on the Tigris Valley of the basalt plateau on which the Fortress was established.

The first construction of Alanya Fortress dates back Hellenistic Period and was restored during Seljuk Period. In Diyarbakır, the first castle structure was constructed in 3000 BC; then, the Fortress surrounded the city which was developed depending on the increase of urban residents. The castle took its first shape during the Roman Period and took its current shape by the joints and restorations conducted till Ottoman Empire. While Alanya Fortress is a significant Fortress because of its period as a seaport, Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape are located in an important place on the trade roads between East and West. In addition, Diyarbakır Fortress differs from Alanya Fortress with Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River which have been situated next to it since its establishment.

### **Kayseri Fortress in Turkey:**

The first settlement of Kayseri Fortress which has an important place among Anatolian Castles dates back Roman Period. It is known that the castle comprised a greater area but then it could not protect its area and was straitened in the Roman period; namely the

construction period of Kayseri Castle. Nevertheless, Diyarbakır Fortress was expanded with the new joints and restorations. This is the specification differing Diyarbakır Fortress from Kayseri Fortress.

Both the Fortress structures are similar with their structures of castles, City Walls, the outer walls surrounding the walls and ditches. The construction material of both Fortresses is basalt.

While Kayseri Castle was used as a trade area, Diyarbakır Castle has been used as an administration center since its establishment. Kayseri Fortress is an important center ruled by Islamic states such as Seljuk, Dulkadiroğulları, Karamanoğulları since Roman Period and there are only Islamic civilization inscriptions. Diyarbakır Fortress was ruled by many civilizations from Hellenistic Period, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic Periods and still bears the trace of these civilizations. There are many inscriptions in Latin, Greek and Syriac on Diyarbakır City Walls, especially on Dağ Gate which is the north gate of the Fortress. Diyarbakır Fortress has protected its authenticity so far, Kayseri Wall cannot reach today as a whole.

The most important difference between Diyarbakır Castle and Fortress and Kayseri Castle is that Tigris River flowing in east-south direction of the city and Hevsel Gardens which have fed the city since its establishment. Diyarbakır Fortress was planned in a form to create a landscape for Tigris Valley. With this aspect, Diyarbakır Fortress differs from Kayseri Fortress.

### **Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape:**

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape, which have survived since Neolithic Age and took their shape in the Roman Period, are the values feeding each other. Hevsel Gardens with their fertile soil and product diversity have been an important element providing life to the city for thousands of years.

When the examples located within the cultural landscapes and bearing continuing landscape nature in UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape

list, it is seen that the cultural landscapes including agricultural lands have a special place. This special situation has been subjected to various Thematic Expert Meeting held with the participation of experts.<sup>1</sup> The recommendation decisions produced on the protection of these areas have mentioned the biological diversity, their natures being special habitats and the protection of the delicate relations between the culture and traditional lifestyles and production styles. One of the common features of these examples which are in the World Heritage List and have mainly agricultural production is that the settlements as well as the agricultural lands are far from the great pressures in terms of both population and urban dynamics.

“Yedikule Vegetable Gardens”, which is within the band of Istanbul City Walls located in the historic areas of Istanbul which was entered into World Heritage list in 1985, can be a similar example.

### **Istanbul Yedikule Vegetable Gardens in Turkey:**

Yedikule Vegetable Gardens, which evolved as one of the city’s major agricultural areas in Ottoman Empire, are located in a metropolis-scale city which has existed since the Byzantine period. Hevsel Gardens, have existed since Assyrian time, differs from Yedikule Vegetable Gardens historically; however, there are similarities between Hevsel Gardens and Yedikule Vegetable Gardens, which are located within Istanbul City Walls, in terms of the gardens and agricultural lands feeding the castle. While Yedikule Vegetable Gardens are situated in Istanbul City Walls, Hevsel Gardens are located outside of the Diyarbakır City Walls. The location of Hevsel Gardens separates Diyarbakır from Istanbul Yedikule Vegetable Gardens with meeting the nutritional needs of inhabitants for centuries without any fortified defense.

While Istanbul Yedikule Vegetable Gardens are irrigated from the wells and pools opened in underground waters, Hevsel Gardens are irrigated by the spring waters of the city and the waters of the Tigris River; the spring water flows into the gardens after following a way. In this aspect, it exhibits a

*1 Regional Thematic Study Meeting ‘Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscape’, Manila, Philippines, 28 March - 4 April, 1995 and World Heritage Thematic Expert meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes, Tokai, Hungary, 11 to 14 July 2001.*

unique landscape.

The UNESCO List has a number of agricultural landscapes there are however normally linked with the cultivation of one product. There are a number of examples of wine producing or other one product agricultural landscapes. These include:

Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila in Mexico, or Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape in Hungary. Other agricultural landscapes include Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras in the Philippines and Alto Douro Wine Region in Pico, Razors, in Portugal.

The List has some natural landscapes such as Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape, Wachau Cultural Landscape in Austria or manmade landscapes success West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou in China. None of these can be compared with Diyarbakır.

### **Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila in Mexico**

The industrial area, where tequila the national drink of Mexico is produced, is a region where Agave plant has been produced since 16th century and which has archeological and modern settlements around it. One product is obtained there. The settlements around it have no fortification. The produced plant is used for wine and different industrial productions such as fabric.

Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape has a function that meets the food needs of a fertile area which is formed by the alluvial soil carried from Tigris River and the adjacent fortified city. Meanwhile, it forms a unique landscape along with the river just outside the Fortress. It has survived since the Neolithic Period to the present day without changing its main function.

### **Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape in Hungary**

Wine grapes have been produced since 1561 in the valley where the Bodrog River and at the confluence of the Bodrog and the Tisza Rivers meet in the North-East Hungary. Tokaj Wine Region was designated as a closed wine region with the decree issued in 1737

by Hungary King Charles VI and has continued its function since then. There are many villages and towns in the area. Wine grape cultivation and wine production are conducted.

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape constitute a unique landscape with the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River where agricultural activities are conducted. Various products grown here both contribute to the economic life of the city and meet the nutritional needs of the city. In this regard the Hevsel Gardens have continued its function uninterruptedly for thousands of years shows no similarity to Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape. The Hevsel Gardens are therefore unique.

### **Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras**

Rice is produced in the terraces of the high mountain slopes in the Philippines created by traditional methods with irrigation systems. The settlements are located on the edge of rice fields where traditional manufacturing has been conducted for 2000 years. There is a single agricultural product in the area. It is geographically located on the high mountain slopes and the rice terraces have been identified as the heritage area. It has no similarity to Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape. It is thought that the Hevsel Gardens have existed since Neolithic Period. The Hevsel Gardens are mentioned in the records of the Assyrian Period. The Rice Terraces in the Philippines are located in the high mountain slopes and only one type of product is cultivated. It is associated with many settlements. The Hevsel Gardens have been located in Diyarbakır among numerous settlements established since the prehistoric period along the Tigris River. The Hevsel Gardens are in a plane area on the banks of the river and associated with only Diyarbakır. And it serves as a food source to the city.

### **Portugal Alto Douro Wine Region**

Europe's major wine types have been produced from the grapes grown with traditional methods for 2000 years. Olives and almonds are grown in field boundaries of the vineyards grown on terraces built on the steep slopes, olive and fruit orchards have been established in the lower part of the slopes. There are farms near the vineyards. The land was



terraced with light soil. There are no fortifications in the settlements near the heritage site where grape growing and wine production have conducted. However, Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape is next to a Fortress and on a natural plane area. In order to meet the nutritional needs of the city, various vegetables and fruits are grown. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape have no similarity to Portugal Alto Douro Wine Region.

### **Hallstatt- Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape in Austria**

Hallstatt- Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape where salt production has been conducted since prehistoric times is situated on the edge of the lake and narrow valley between the high mountains in the eastern Alps. Salt mine has been operated since prehistoric times and therefore, there is a historic town with its unique architecture. The historic town constitutes a cultural landscape with its lakes, high mountains and flora which have formed as a result of the operated salt mines for thousands of years. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape have differences with the gardens, where fruits and vegetables are produced, created on plane area of the edge of the Tigris River and the fortified city built on high plateau basalt. While salt production is conducted in Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape with a lake formed at the bed due to the salt mines for thousands of years, the food production is carried out in Hevsel Gardens. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape were established on the edge of the Tigris River in the Neolithic Period and survived till today. The both cultural landscape have different characteristics from each other.

### **Wachau Cultural Landscape in Austria**

Wachau Cultural Landscape in Austria, including settlements with historic architecture fabric and extensive vineyards, has an extremely good cultural landscape with green areas. It was established on the mountain foets of the high mountains at the edges of the Danube River. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape are on the banks of Tigris River and the agricultural activities are carried out in that plane area. Agricultural activities in the Wachau are not limited to the plane areas on the

banks of the river and continue on the slopes. While grape growing and accordingly the productions are dominated in Wachau, the vegetables and fruits are produced in Diyarbakır; the nutritional needs of the city are met with this production. Wachau dates back the middle Ages and have many castles and settlements.

In Diyarbakır, there is a single city, where the settlement has been, and a great fortification surrounding it since the Neolithic Period. The local traditional architecture is used in both settlements. Despite the small similarities, there are differences between their production activities, settlement types and histories. They cannot be compared.

## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OVERVIEW**

As evidenced by the comparative analysis conducted by selecting from hundreds of different castle structure, there is no property which is exactly similar with Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape. In terms of similar terms, similar functions and similar structural features, the differences between the Castles and cultural landscapes comparing with Diyarbakır and Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape reveals the superior aspects of the Nominated Property in many respects. The Fortress and the Castle area that the Fortress has hosted achieve a significant superiority with its uninterrupted 6-thousand year history, the City Walls surrounding the approximately 158-hectare area, the Hevsel Gardens described as the traditional agricultural which have met nutritional needs of the population living in the area covered with Castle even today and the Tigris River.

Even today, the monumental and civil architectural buildings belonging to different cultures and religions maintain their existence in the urban area which is an urban site surrounded by the castle. With this aspect, although Aleppo in Syria, Berat Castle in Albania, Magazan Garrison City in Morocco have similarities with our Nominated Property, we can say that both its strong physical and visual link with the Hevsel Gardens which is an important element in the castle landscape and its artistic valued inscriptions located on the castle walls and towers built as a defensive structure of all the civilizations dominated the area make this area

different from the other cultural properties, and has a definite unique quality and values.

Although the Castle is a defensive structure including the most important part of the Nominated Property, has a multi-cultural and multi-layer structure, the transitions between the different civilizations and cultures, is filled with information and inscriptions as a museum showing the interactions of different cultures and people. In addition, these features of the Nominated Property make come to the forefront Diyarbakır Fortress among the defensive structures such as City Walls, bastions, tower and castle.

Hevsel Gardens forming a cultural landscape with Diyarbakır Fortress is a traditional agricultural land which has managed to maintain its original boundaries, the traditional production methods and the production of the products special to this agricultural area (mint, lettuce, etc ...) even under the intense internal migration and economic and urban growth pressures affecting the city of Diyarbakır. The area has maintained their original characteristics as the agricultural area of a city with non-rural and even intense urban dynamics; this feature gives the area an outstanding universal value.

The Hevsel Gardens are the only cultural landscape linked to the fortified city, and which provided food since antiquity and still does today. The Hevsel Gardens are therefore unique.

### 3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Nominated Site consists of the Walls of Diyarbakır that identify the Diyarbakır Fortress, including magnificent castle area which has had the traces of all the artistic, political and cultural heritage of the countless civilizations that have hosted or maintained in history and has reached until today almost in a holistic manner,

And the Cultural Landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, the green valley formed by the Tigris River, one of the rivers that creates civilizations throughout the ages.

The Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape is a perfect example of a frontier, border city that has been important over millennia and has survived due to its strategic location at the frontier

between the East and the West and mainly due to the availability of a navigable River, the abundance of water and garden crops in a fertile valley adjacent to it. The Castle and the Walls of this Fortress City have survived to this day and are a reminder of the importance of this city for millennia and under all the different rulers of the region. It has been a centre to many civilizations and governments over time and had been used as the regional capital (centre) by the empires in the Hellenistic, Roman, Sassanid and Byzantine due to its geo-political importance.

Diyarbakır has marked a boundary between East and West and acted as an intersection point. For this reason, the City Walls, which have maintained their shape for millennia and which were maintained attentively because of their importance and the city that has been protected by the City Walls, have been a focal point for all the civilizations and cultures that existed in the region.

It is a perfect example of a cultural landscape in that the town was created where it is due to the high plateau above the fertile valley that has always been exploited by man. It has a magnificent historic urban landscape, a city that has grown as more and more people move to its defensive position but at the same time maintaining the strong link with the landscape around and more importantly the view from the historic Ten-Eyed bridge towards the Hevsel Gardens and the City Walls in spite of the pressure for more built up area for the ever growing population.

#### Criteria

(i)

*The Fortress reflects the creativeness of the different civilizations in terms of its construction techniques, materials and geographical planning. The Fortress is the indicator of the judicious use with its long and strong structure. It is the safest area of the region in terms of the seismic activity of the basalt plateau, and one of the most perfect landscape areas in the Middle Ages as well as the Antiquity both in terms of meeting the water needs of the city and the variety of commercial activities due to the proximity to the Tigris River. The Fortress that comprised the borders of Roman Mesopotamia in the Roman Era was one of the strongest and largest Fortresses of its day.*

(ii)

*The Nominated Property is located in the Upper Tigris Basin which hosts Diyarbakır on its center, in the widest middle section of the north part of the region known as the 'Fertile Crescent'. Located on the crossroads of the paths connecting Mesopotamia and Anatolia, two cradles of civilizations and connecting Mesopotamia to northern countries over Anatolia, it became a point on which the cultures in this geography that shaped the world's history met and merged. It was a military and/or cultural capital for different civilizations in different periods in time on this strategic passage between the West and the East.*

*The Fortress assumed its current shape in the Roman period in the middle of the 4th century. From this perspective, it comprises one of the strongest and most beautiful examples of Roman Era Fortresses, and furthermore still carries the marks of the Umayyad, Abbasids, Şeyhoğulları, Hamdanis, Büveyhoğulları, Marwanids, Seljuks, Inalids, Nisanoğulları, Artuqids, Ayyubids, Aq Qoyunlus and finally the Ottomans, the civilizations that conquered the city after the second half of the 7th century. The Fortress is the exceptional representative of the commercial, religious, architectural, and artistic transfers between all these civilizations.*

*The walls are in accordance with the Roman Period typology. Two buttresses are located between two towers. There are four gates on four directions, lying on the ends of the two main arteries lying on the north-south and east-west direction that intersect each other. In this manner, it conveyed the Roman urban plan to this day.*

(iii)

*Very special decorations and inscriptions on the Fortress' gates and towers, that is written in stone, are among the best surviving examples of the Roman, Byzantium, Abbasid and Marwanid eras. While the inscriptions from Islamic civilizations such as the Abbasids and Ottomans were written in a rather plainer form Rumic and Kufic method due to religious necessities, these inscriptions are among the most splendid inscriptions written by using the letters as pieces of art while avoiding excessiveness and human forms.*

(iv)

*Diyarbakır Fortress is very special with respect to the procurement and usage of the basalt stone, the construction material of the Fortress, which was locally available. The stone masses that were generally located on the parts just below the Fortress were used as historic quarries to procure the material in a quick manner. Thus, the ruling civilization had the opportunity to quickly repair the Fortress in the aftermath of an attack.*

*The Ten Eyed Bridge that is another piece of the Nominated Property is a marvelous example with respect to Marwanid era construction techniques and its location and the emphasis on the urban planning. The construction technique of the bridge, its elegance and its position with respect to the Fortress and its ability to connect the Fortress and its surroundings to wider geographies and trade and livestock routes make the bridge one of the finest examples of the era.*

(v)

*The most significant natural elements that factored in the location decision of the Diyarbakır Fortress are the shield shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone and basalt plateau, the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River.*

*The dangers brought by modern life are led by the fertilizer usage in the Hevsel Gardens. Furthermore, the fertilizers of the pigeons (named 'koğa') bred in Diyarbakır are used to increase the productivity of the watermelons cultivated in the sand areas on the shore of the Tigris. But lately, due to the difficulties of the modern times, pigeon breeding decreased in Diyarbakır. This decreased the usage of pigeon fertilizers in the farming of watermelons. Now we witness ever-decreasing watermelon farming on the sand areas by the shore of the Tigris River, which is very important among the agricultural activities in Diyarbakır. Diyarbakır gives its name to the watermelons.*

*The outstanding universal value of the Fortress, as represented in the Castle and the its Fortification, together with the Cultural Landscape of the Hevsel Gardens, has a very strong element of integrity. The link between the Castle and City Walls and the River and the fertile valley has been maintained and will be maintained through a very strong legal protection.*

*The walls that enclose a very vibrant urban space, have maintained their integrity over millennia. They,*



together with the Hevsel Gardens, are the reason for the continuous presence of this fortified town through millennia. The walls were very impressive both for those coming up the Tigris River and for those approaching through the landside.

Like any city, Diyarbakır has undergone major transformations but an enormous effort has been done to remove all accretions from its Walls and to restore the Castle area so that the authenticity of the Walls and the Castle are very high indeed. Some small parts of the Walls were destroyed by natural disasters and other small part pulled down: these will not be reconstructed so that the authenticity of what remains is maintained.

All the elements of the proposed area are highly protected legally and the Management System provides for a very highly participative system of all stakeholders. The city dwellers are the best protection of its heritage and there were no protest even when the accretions of the walls were pulled down in spite of the hardship that this entailed.

Whilst the population of the city continues to grow the urban planners have ensured that the nominated elements are well protected as are the view from the River [the historic bridge] through the Hevsel Gardens and on to the city, Castle and Walls. The legal framework ensures long time

protection. Though the city has very limited tourism they are still ensuring that they will be prepared for more tourism by identifying coach parking areas and information centres for the visitor. The city has built up a very strong information and participative element for the residents themselves. The intangible heritage element, mainly in historic singing but also in other forms, is also very well protected.

Diyarbakır represents an outstanding city with universal value that has elements from all the many rulers of the area, from the Neolithic through the Romans who gave it the basic form we see today. Whilst the city within modernized itself the City Walls and Castle have maintained their millennia old structures and the city hugs a fertile valley known as the Hevsel Gardens that gives it abundant crops. This cultural landscape has outstanding universal value as a living city that still evokes the history of millennia, the many cultures, people and religions that sought shelter within its Fortress.





# 4

## *State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property*

*4.a Present State of Conservation*

*4.b Factors Affecting the Property*



The Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape formed by the Tigris River, which are located at the most important transition center of the region and the Middle East due to its natural features and morphological advantages, reflect one of the best examples of the interaction of the people, who have lived in this area for 7000 years, with nature.

Although so much war, destruction and especially the development pressure increased after 20th century, it can be said that the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape are in a very good state of conservation.

#### 4.a Present State of Conservation

**The Fortress**, which took its current shape in the 4th century, had been gradually built throughout history with the changes of the civilizations that dominated the area. Therefore, it bears the traces of many civilizations in terms of architectural and aesthetic aspects. The Fortress has been registered as a “National Monument” with the decision dated 11.03.1972 and numbered 6312 by Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments Supreme Council which was part of Ministry of Education during those dates (See: Annex 10.a.1). The Historical Suriçi District located at the Fortress was declared as “Diyarbakır Urban Site” with the decision dated 29.09.1988 and numbered 38 by the Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation. (See: Annex 10.a.2)

The Fortress, that is the main Fortified Walls, the Gates and the Towers, has arrived to our age in a quite good state of conservation though there are small parts which have disappeared as a result of natural or man-made destruction.

The basic elements of the Fortress are as follows;

- Castle,
- City Walls and
- Towers.

**The Inner Castle** is the core of the fortified city and is the site of the most ancient part of the City. It occupies an area of about 700 square meters, with walls that are 600 meters in length and which

separated it from the Outer Castle. It has always been the administrative center of the City in each period since its establishment.

It can be said that the Castle District has been, in general, very well preserved after the conservation and restoration works conducted in recent years. This integrated project has once more given the Castle the importance it deserves. Through this project, the main buildings have all been restored and will be given a use for administrative and museological purposes, thus giving the City Walls back the role they have always had historically. Furthermore, a very complex and difficult project has resulted in the removal of all accretions and slum buildings that occupied the lower part of the area. 60% of the expropriation activities have been completed and the remainder will be completed as soon as possible.

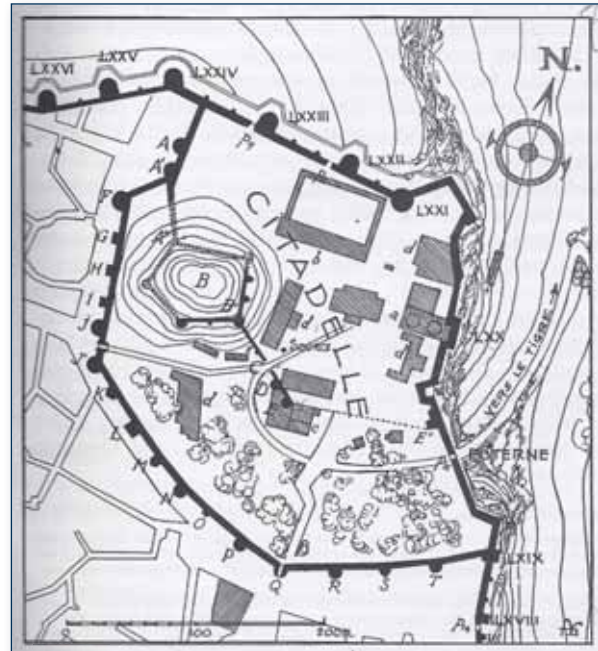


Image 4- 1: Albert Gabriel's Plan of the Castle

#### Walls and Towers of Castle:

The Castle District has witnessed some changes in historical periods. A part of the first walls which surrounded the Castle and is a follow-up of current Artuqid Arch was demolished. The walls of the Castle were expanded in the period of Ottoman ruler Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1521-1527). There are 19 towers on the walls that we can currently see.

The towers and bastions in the Castle are generally in good condition. There is an ongoing conservation plan creating a situation of concern as these causes the pollution and smelliness of the towers. These problems will be dealt with in the very near future.

Some of the calcareous stone inscriptions located on the walls were destroyed and are vulnerable to climatic threats. There are the evacuations in the joints and the construction waste on the surface from the previous periods at some parts. There is a risk of stone dropping due to the stone fluctuations, in addition the observation towers and radio masts remaining from the time when the area was used by the military, and the electric poles standing too close to the walls are dangerous and create visual pollution. The survey, restitution and restoration projects of the the walls and towers of Castle and the implementation projects of the towers have been prepared; the projects were approved by the Board of Regional Conservation and the implementation will be started by the end of 2014.



*Image 4- 2: A tower from İçkale (the Castle) used as a barn*

## Gates of Castle:

There are four gates, Saray (Palace) Gate, K peli Gate, Fetih Gate and Oğrun Gate, leading into the İçkale/Castle.

The original iron door of Saray Gate has survived until today. The existing metal material which had fallen into disrepair over time was exposed to corrosion and was worn and broken. In addition, due to the vehicles hitting or rubbing to the gate during the passage, stone deterioration has occurred. The inscription on the gate is in good condition in general, but discoloration has occurred on the calcareous stones.



*Image 4- 3: The destruction on Saray Gate caused by car passages*



*Image 4- 4: The original door of Saray Gate*





*Image 4- 5: The inscription on Saray Gate*

***Küpeli Gate*** has been closed for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles since the stone dropping experienced after a camion crush in 2012. The restoration has not been done yet but the project was approved by the Board of Regional Conservation and the implementation will be started by the end of 2014.



*Image 4- 6: Küpeli Gate*

***Fetih Gate*** is located in the Tower number 77. This gate cannot be used at the moment. The inscription on it is in a very good condition.



*Image 4- 7: Fetih Gate*

***Oğrun Gate*** looking to the Tigris River was located in the Castle showed as P15 on Albert Gabriel's Plan of the Castle. However, this gate was demolished many years ago.



*Image 4- 8: Oğrun Gate*

## **The Historical Structures at the Castle:**

### **Amida Mound and Artuqid Palace:**

The mound known as Virantepe or Amida Mound, which is located in the northwest of the Castle and is the establishment point of the city, is on a superimposed hill. At Amida Mound, the foundation of a palace belonging to Artuqid period was unearthed with the excavations carried out between the years of 1961-1962. With the surveys conducted in recent years, it was identified that there was a settlement at Amida Mound during the Neolithic period (See annex 10.b.2). When the area had been used by the military after the 1960s, a concrete water tank was built on the Mound. The Artuqid Palace, whose detailed excavation has not begun yet, is still located under the ground. Therefore, a natural conservation is provided for it. The detailed excavations may be conducted after the moving of the Archaeological Museum to the area.

### **Saint George Church:**

The conservation of the church located in the north-east of Castle was finished in 2007. Within the scope of Diyarbakır Castle Project, it was decided to make it a Museum Art Gallery. Nevertheless, because of the fact that the Castle District has not been opened yet, the building is not in active use.



### **Artuqid Caravanserai - Old Prison:**

The structure was built in the years of 1203-1204 during the Artuqids period. Although its function is not known with certainty, it is estimated from its plan features that it was used as a caravanserai. It had been used as a prison starting from the end of 19th century until 2004. The restoration studies began in 2012 and have still been continuing. Within the scope of the Castle Project, the structure will be used as a work store and laboratory of the museum.

### **Castle Mosque (Prophet Suleiman - Nasriye Mosque):**

It was built between the years of 1155-1169. Its restoration was completed in 2012 and continues to function as a mosque. Meshed is used extensively in Thursdays and Fridays.

### **Artuqid Arch:**

There is some deterioration on the relief, which tells the struggle between a lion and a bull and is located on the arch that provided entrance to the Castle and protected the palace which is located at the upper strata of Amida Mound. And the arch belongs to the period of the Artuqid palace at Amida Mound. Except for the relief, which has been deformed, the arch is in good condition in general. The relief will be restored.

In addition to these structures, the functions of the other structures at Castle will be replaced as follows within the scope of Diyarbakır Castle Project which was projected and started to implement in 2000:



*Image 4- 9: The relief on the Artuqid Arch.*

- 7th Corps Buildings; Museum, Cafe and Restaurant,
- Courthouse; Museum Exhibition Building - Exhibition of Archaeological Excavations,
- Museum and Library of Ataturk; Museum Information and Documentation Center and the Ataturk Museum,
- Gendarmerie Building; Thematic Exhibition Building of Museum,
- Arsenal Building; Museum Education Department and Children Museum,
- Treasury Advocacy and Foundations Building; Administrative Building of Museum.

The Castle Project was started in 2000 with the cooperation of Diyarbakır Governorate, CEKUL Foundation, (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The main objective of this project is to protect and transfer the cultural fabric of the most essential point of Diyarbakır's history and culture to the next generations. It is also aimed to prepare the survey, restitution, restoration projects of the towers, gates and walls; to protect the balance of protection and use; and to develop periodical maintenance guidelines.

Under the project, it is especially planned to clear out all of the unlicensed constructions at the part where the restoration projects of the Ottoman walls were completed. Then the archaeological excavations will be conducted and the amphitheater indicated in the ancient sources, the Roman Baths and possibly other ancient structures will be unearthed and this area will be arranged as an archaeological park.

The restorations of the structures whose usage right belongs to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism have been completed. It is planned that they will be opened to use after the landscaping and the museum exhibition works have been completed.

CASTLE STRUCTURES	BOARD APPROVAL DATE / NUMBER
STRUCTURE OF ATATURK	12.07.2006/780
ARSENAL BUILDING	12.07.2006/778
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (GENDARMERIE)	22.09.2006/826
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (COURTHOUSE B)	12.07.2006/777
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (PRISON)	22.09.2006/824
ST. GEORGE CHURCH (ART GALERY)	22.09.2006/823
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (CORPS)	22.09.2006/827
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (COURTHOUSE A)	22.09.2006/825
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM	07.06.2006/723

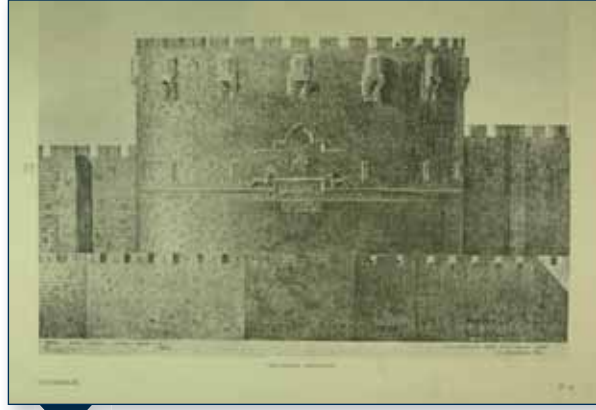
**Table 4-1: Conservation Board Approve and Number of the Structures at the Castle**

## City Walls - Towers

Despite the fact that the City Walls and Towers experienced devastation and destruction throughout history, they could reach up to the present without losing the integrity substantially. Diyarbakır has been passed in other hands in war and partly by agreements. Those who dominated the city first restored the City Walls, these restorations can be followed with inscriptions on the towers and bastions.

A 600-meter part of the City Walls was collapsed whose total length is 5.8 kilometers. There are total 82 towers; but three of them, the Tower numbers 3, 4 and 6, have been completely demolished. Three other of them, Tower numbers 53, 54 and 56, have been largely destroyed although their traces may be distinguished. The other towers are generally in good condition.

Diyarbakır Province was surrounded by two City Walls including an Outer Wall and a second



**Image 4- 10: Outer Walls (Gabriel's sketch)**

City Wall (Hendek Önü City Walls). There was a ditch between these walls. The outer walls were demolished between 1231-1232 with the order of the ruler of that period. And the stones of this wall were used for the restoration of the inner walls. Its remaining can be seen around Mardin Gate and Ben-u-Sen Tower and on the northeast of the Castle.

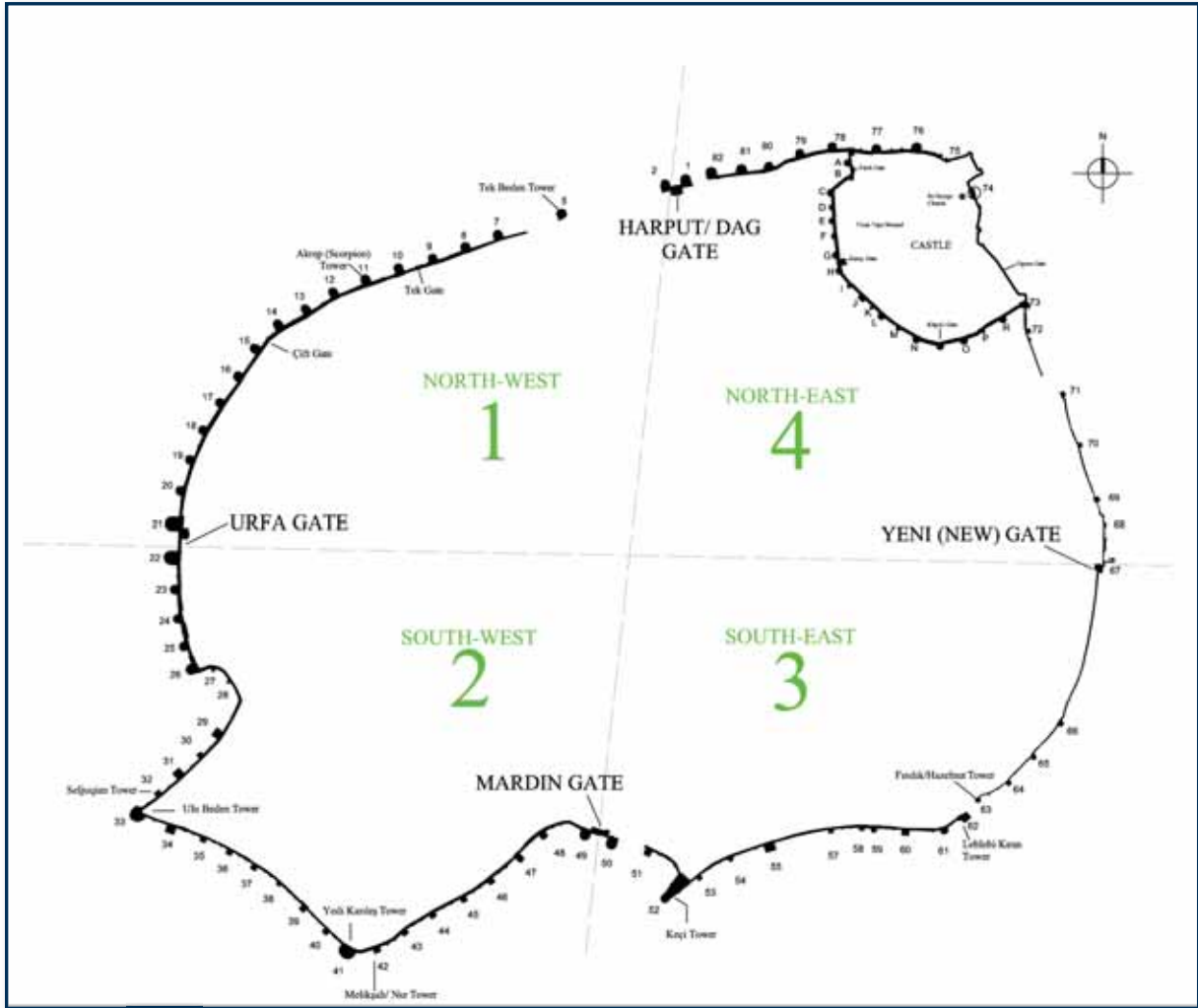
The City Walls that we can see today are the Hendek Önü City Walls which were constructed over 6-15 meters from the Historical city. There are disconnections on some places on the bastions. Some of them have been formed by man; some of them have been formed due to the natural causes.

The restorations conducted overall throughout the history in the City Walls:

- In 528, Justinianus fortified the citadel with new City Walls
- During Marwanids period, in 997, the repair of the City Walls which was destroyed by Buyids, and the City Walls which were seen low, were raised
- The City Walls were fortified after a siege in Kara Arslan period in 1163
- The repair of the City Walls was started after they were put under protection in 1942. Urfa and Dağ Gate were restored

The current state of the towers and bastions can be examined in four sections:

- (1) NORTH-WEST (between the gates of Dağ Gate and Urfa Gate)
- (2) SOUTH-WEST (between the gates of Urfa Gate and Mardin Gate)
- (3) SOUTH-EAST (between the gates of Mardin Gate and Yeni Gate)
- (4) NORTH-EAST (between the gates of Yeni Gate and Dağ Gate)

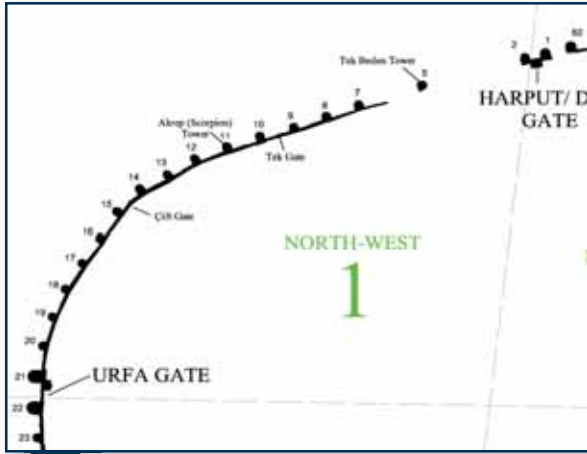


Map 4-1: Diyarbakır City Walls Plan



## NORTH-WEST (1)

### (Between Dağ Gate and Urfa Gate)



Map 4- 2: Diyarbakır Walls Plan 1st Part

Apart from the two towers of Dağ Gate, the City Walls at this part, where 15 towers are located, are more vulnerable to potential attacks because of their location. Therefore, they are thicker than the ones particularly looking to the Tigris River in the east (approximately 4.5 meters). This is because the towers looking over the Tigris River have a natural protection of the high plateau and therefore did not need to be so thick. The bastions and the towers are generally in good condition. A small portion of towers have been functionalized. Its remaining vast majority has not been in use.

In this part, there are parts demolished from the walls. In addition to this, there are also the passages opened for vehicles and pedestrians. The important towers in this part are Tek Beden, because it is standing alone and Akrep (Scorpion) Tower which has a scorpion relief on it.



Image 4- 11: The Walls between Dağ Gate and Çift Gate

During the Abbasid Period, a part of the walls around the Dağ Gate was demolished due to the dangers of revolt. Then, it was rebuilt against possible attacks of the Byzantine. The inscription on the east side of the Tower number 2, one of the towers of Dağ Gate, confirms this rebuilding (909-910 AD)<sup>1</sup>. In the years of 1930-1931, the Tower numbers 3 and 4 and the bastions (approximately 165-m part) between the Tower number 2 and Tek Beden (Tower number 5), and the Tower number 6 and bastions (approximately 60-m part) were demolished.



Image 4- 12: The missing parts in the 1st section of the City Walls

These demolitions were made by order of the Republican Governor of the period in order to allow air to circulate in the city. The French art historian Albert Gabriel who was in the city for official duties managed to stop the demolitions thanks to the letters that he wrote to the Government. Thus, the walls were taken under protection in 1942 and their restorations were begun and the ruins of the walls were cleaned and Tower number 5 was restored.

<sup>1</sup> Parla. 2005 named Diyarbakır Walls and Urban History



*Image 4- 13: Aerial view of the walls between Dağ Gate and Urfa Gate*



*Image 4- 15: Stone Droppings on the North Side of the Tower number 16 (2013).*

The passages, with approximately 45 m length in total, known as Çift Gate (Hindibaba) and Tek Gate in the west of the Fortress were opened in order to provide vehicle passages. Tek Gate is located between the Tower number 9 and 10 and Çift Gate is located between the Tower numbers 14 and 15. The trace of Çift Gate is recognized on the aerial photograph of 1939, but the trace of Tek Gate can be recognized neither on the aerial photograph of 1939 nor 1952. For this reason, it is thought that it was opened in a later time. Stone droppings occurred on the Towers number 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 in 2010. Some of them have been repaired.

In the restoration of Tower number 9 in which a restaurant was planned, City Walls Restoration Supervising Board found out that there are some problems in terms of restoration and wet-area need inside of the tower. So the Board prepared a report in 09.12.2006 to stop the restoration works. The tower is not in use right now but with the last decision of the Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board dated 23.10.2013 and numbered 1727, it was decided that the entrepreneurs can hire a building in front of the tower and make the wet-areas inside and then open the restaurant inside the tower.



*Image 4- 14: Stone Droppings on the South-West side of the Tower number 16 (2010).*

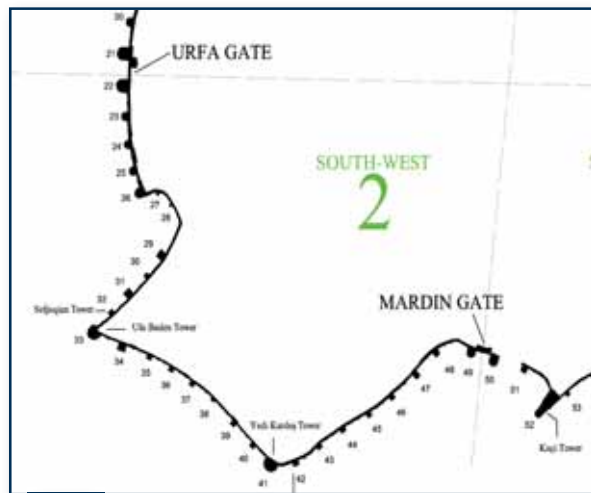
The restorations conducted throughout the history in this part:

- Restoration of tower number 6 between 1083-84
- During Great Seljuk period:
- The bastions between the Towers number 11-12
- Tower number 14
- Restoration of the City Walls next to Tek Gate (Towers number 9 and 10) between 1990-1991
- Restoration of Tower number 10 in 1995
- The preparation of Ayyubids against the possible attack of Seljuk Sultanate of Rum on Tower numbers 11 and 12

- Restoration of Tower numbers 11 and 12 between 1456-1457
- Restoration of Tower number 11 between 1072-73 and 1185-1201
- Restoration of Tower number 12 between 1093
- Restoration of Tower number 14 between 1478-1479
- Restoration of Tower number 15 between 1091-92
- Restoration of Tower number 16 between 1162-1163
- The bastion next to Tek Gate (1987)
- The Walls between Tek Gate and Urfa Gate (1990-91)
- The eastern Tower of Tek Gate (1995)
- Restoration of the City Walls located in the west of Dağ Gate during the period of Uzun Hassan
- Restoration of Tower number 10 (2013)

## SOUTH-WEST (2)

### (Between Urfa Gate and Mardin Gate)



Map 4-3: Diyarbakir Walls Plan, 2nd Part.

The bastions and towers at this part of the Fortress where 26 towers are located apart from the towers of Urfa Gate are in good state of conservation in general. But Towers number 27 and 28 are nowhere to be seen,

and only 4 other towers' entrance levels survived.

The Wall thickness is about 3-4.5 meters. The towers in a half-moon shape from Dağ Gate to this section differ by creating sharp angles at two points due to the topography created by Ben u Sen valley in this section. These turning points are protected with two very strong towers. These towers are Ben U Sen (Ulu Beden) (33) and Yedikardeş (41). The other important towers in this section are Seljuk (32) and Nur or Melikşah (42) Towers. Seljuk Tower's top section has ruined and some deformations were observed in the adornments. The top sections of Ulu Beden Tower have been severely damaged. Similarly the top section of Tower number 41 (Yedikardeş) is in ruins.



Image 4-16: City Walls between Urfa and Mardin Gate and remarkable Yedi Kardeş Tower

In the Ben U Sen Valley between Ben U Sen (Ulu Beden) and Yedikardeş Towers, the shanty settlement began in the years of 1950-60 by beginning from the south of Urfa Gate. The settlement in this area has accelerated with the increasing population due to the forced migrations in 1990. A large number of structures, which are attached to the walls, were expropriated. Some of the tandoors used by the inhabitants of the neighborhood are positioned adhered to the walls at some parts, and the walls are affected by the soot occurred while baking bread.

All of the important towers are located at this part where the unlicensed constructions are situated. There are many houses adhered Yedikardeş and Nur Towers.





*Image 4- 17: Housing adhered to Ulu Beden (Ben U Sen ) Tower*

There are eight later-established passages in this part of the walls. These were opened by neighborhood residents in order to provide pedestrian crossings between the neighborhoods inside and outside of the walls.



*Image 4- 18: Tandoor adhered to the Tower number 32*

The towers are not in use in a designated function. Just one tower (Tower number 31) has an unlicensed café inside.

All these problems will be tackled in the near future under the Management Plan of the City.

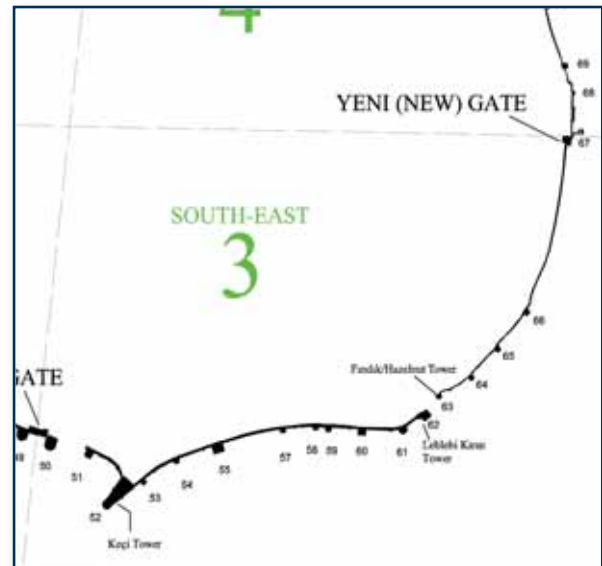
The outer wall remains can be seen in a very obvious way between the tower of Yedi Kardeş and Mardin Gate in this part.

The restorations conducted throughout the history in this part:

- Restoration of Tower number 23 during Inalids and Nisanoğulları period,
- Restoration of Tower numbers 32 and reconstruction of tower number 42 during Great Seljuk period,
- Restoration of Tower number 32 between 1088-1089
- Restoration of Tower number 33 between 1992-1994
- Restoration of the Walls around Ben U Sen Tower (33) (1992-94).
- Restoration of Tower number 41 Artuqid period
- Restoration of Tower number 47 (2006)
- Restoration of Tower number 26 (2013)

### SOUTH-EAST (3)

#### (Between Mardin Gate and Yeni Gate)



*Map 4- 4: Diyarbakir Walls Plan, 3rd Part.*

A part of the towers and bastions at this part where 15 towers are located, except for the tower of Mardin Gate, have been demolished. The important towers at this part are Keçi Tower (52), Leblebi Kıran Tower (62) and Fındık Tower (63). The towers in this part are mostly damaged, compared to other parts.

The bastions between the Towers number 50-51 were demolished during the expansion of the Mardin road. The Keçi Tower (52) was restored between the years of 1952-54. The Tower number 53 has been mostly demolished but the traces can be seen. The upper part of the Tower number 54 has been completely demolished. The upper part of the Tower number 56 has been destroyed, and the tower later converted into a gate. The outer surface of the Tower number 57 has been completely destroyed; inner infilled masonry is in good condition. The outer wall and the upper part of the Tower number 58 have been completely demolished. The upper parts of the Towers number 59 and 60 have been completely demolished and destroyed. The Tower number 62 is under restoration now. The upper part of the Tower number 64 has been completely demolished. The outer wall of the Tower number 66 has been completely demolished; the inner walls are still standing.

In addition, natural disasters, earthquakes and / or strong winds caused the wall demolishes. Although the exact date is not clear, it is thought that the 178-meter part on the southern of Yeni Gate (between the Tower numbers 66-67) and the part between Leblebi Kıran and Fındık Tower were demolished due to earthquake or rock breakage. The dropping piece still remains in the lower part of the walls around the Towers number 66-67 (Yeni Gate).



*Image 4- 20: The demolished part between the Tower numbers 66 and 67.*

There is no tower in use except for the Keçi Tower in which a wet-area inside or in front was wanted to be built, similar to Tower number 9, as mentioned before. But the Board did not approve it. Right now, there are two unlicensed cafés working in and on the terrace of the tower. [For the report on renting of the tower owned by the Treasury (See: Annex 10.a.8)]

The restorations conducted throughout the history in this part:

- The restorations of Towers number 63 during Great Seljuk period,
- During Inalids and Nisanoğulları period;
  - The restoration on Tower number 58,
  - The restoration between the Towers number 61 and 62.
- Restoration of Tower number 52 between 1030-1038 and 1952-1954 and 2001-2002 (For further information on the last restoration of the tower number 52 see Annex 10.a.4 Part 1)
- Restoration of Tower number 55 between 1052-1953

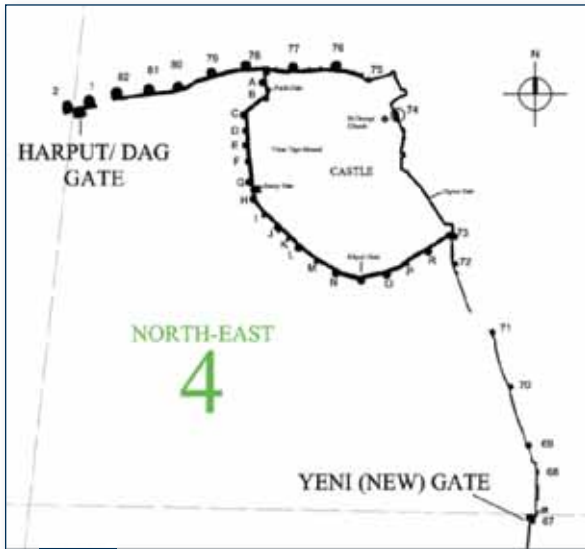


*Image 4- 19: The view of the 3rd part of the City Walls and the demolished part between Leblebi Kıran(62) and Fındık (63) Towers*

- Restoration of Tower number 58 between 1169-1170
- Restoration of Tower number 60 between 1045-1946
- Restoration of Tower number 61 between 1182-1183
- Restoration of Tower number 62 between 1034-1035
- Restoration of Tower number 63 between 1092-1093
- Restoration of Tower number 62 2013

## NORTH-EAST (4)

(Between Yeni Gate and Dağ Gate)



Map 4- 5: Diyarbakır Walls Plan, 4th Part.

In this section where 15 towers are located, the walls are thinner than those in the other section. Due to the Tigris River and topography, it is not required to make the walls thick in this section which is easier to defend. A part of the walls in this section (300 m) surrounds the Castle. The towers located here, are generally rectangular, and still in comparatively good condition despite of the fact that they have been destroyed much more than in other sections.

The upper part of the Tower number 67 has been

destroyed. The outer wall of Tower number 68 has been destroyed, its inner wall stands. The Tower number 69 is used as a house. Its upper part has been destroyed; a window was opened on the exterior side of it. The upper part and the outer wall of the Tower number 70 have been destroyed, stone droppings have been seen and this tower is also used as a house. The stones dropped on the upper part and the surface of the Towers number 71. Also tower numbers 72 and 73 are mostly destroyed. The bastion between towers number 82 and 1 is destroyed by the same governor exploded the bastion on the western side of Dağ Gate (between towers number 2-7).



Image 4- 21: Tower number 69 and 70 used as houses

The restorations conducted throughout the history in this part:

- Restoration of Towers number 74 between 1071-1072
- Restoration of Towers number 79 and 80 between 1449-1450 of Aq Qoyunlus for the attack of Qara Qoyunlus

[For more information on the restoration of the City Walls and towers around Hospitals Avenue (Between towers number 76-82) see Annex 10.a.4 Part 2]



TOWER NO	PROJECTS	BOARD APPROVAL DATE / NUMBER
Towers numbers 1, 2 (Dağ Gate)	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	27.03.2002/2796, 06.06.2001/2575, 04.12.2001/2739
Tower number 9	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	22.04.2008/752, 04.07.2007/1155, 16.02.2005/124
Tower number 10	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	24.02.2012/372, 17.09.2010/3364, 25.01.2012/256
Tower number 26	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	07.07.2010/3298, 07.07.2010/3298, 17.02.2010/2917
Crossing gate between the Towers number 26 and 27.	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	27.11.2008/1881, 27.11.2008/1881, 27.11.2008/1881
Tower number 33 (Evli Beden/ Ben U Sen)	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556
Tower number 41 (Yedikardeş)	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556
Tower number 47	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION ELECTRIC	21.12.2006/920, 15.07.2004/3491, 21.12.2006/920, 20.02.2007/956
Tower number 50	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	24.02.2012/371, 14.12.2011/177, 25.01.2012/257
Tower number 52 (Keçi Tower)	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556, 13.04.2001/2556
Tower number 62	RESTORATION, SURVEY, REPAIR AND STRENGTHENING APPLICATION PROJECT	07.07.2010/3297, 07.07.2010/3297, 07.07.2010/3297
The bastion between the Towers number 73-74 and 73-75	STATIC AND RESTORATION PROJECT, RESTITUTION PROJECT	06.07.2011/4074, 25.02.2011/3784
Tower number 82	RESTORATION, SURVEY, RESTITUTION	21.06.2012/568, 25.04.2012/448, 21.06.2012/568
Mardin Gate-Fiskaya Landscape Project of inside and outside of the wall	LAYOUT PLAN, LANDSCAPE PROJECT, PRELIMINARY PROJECT	16.05.2003/3146

*Table: 4-2: The Board Approved Works Related to the Towers*

## GATES

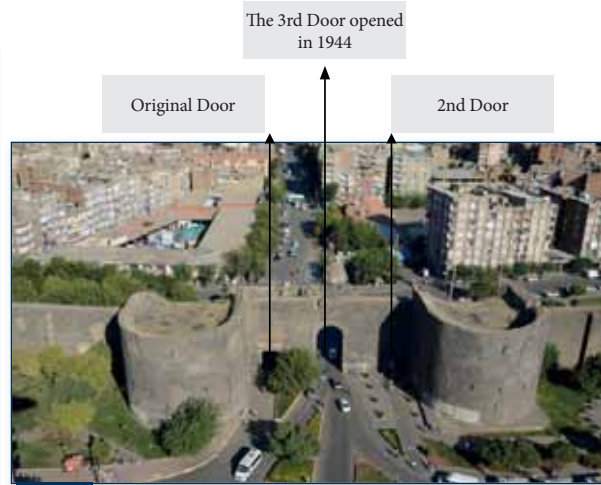
The outer castle part of Diyarbakır Fortress has four main gates opened to the north, south, east and west directions. Until 1930s, the gates of the city had been closed after the evening adhan and the entry and exits to Suriçi District was forbidden after that time. These gates are;

## DAĞ GATE

Dağ Gate in the north of the Fortress had been used as one of the entrances of the city until the wall destructions in the 1930s. There are many reliefs and inscriptions on the Dağ Gate. The current door is not original. The most recent restoration was conducted in 2013. The towers and gate are in good condition overall. One of the towers of Dağ Gate is used as a small mosque, the other one is used as Tourism Bureau of Culture and Tourism Ministry.



*Image 4- 22: Dağ Gate*



*Image 4- 24: Urfa Gate*



*Image 4- 23: Entrance of Dağ Gate*



*Image 4- 25: The original door (Urfa Gate)*

- Restoration of Tower number 2 between 909-910
- Restoration of the inscription on top of the western niche of Dağ Gate during Abbasid period
- Restoration of Marwanid's small mosque in 1056
- Restoration of the Towers of Dağ Gate in 1986 and 1988

## URFA GATE

Urfa Gate in the west of the Fortress has just one door originally. The original iron door reached until today is in good condition overall but just some deteriorations occurred. A second door was opened probably during the Byzantine period on the south of the gate. In 1944, a third door, which is higher than the other two doors, was opened. The vehicle passages still continue through this door. It was restored in Inalids and Nisanoğulları periods.

In 2010, it was decided that the gate in the north was closed to vehicle traffic in accordance with the decision of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board dated 25.11.2010 and numbered 3525. The restoration projects are currently prepared. Urfa Gate is in good condition in general although it is seen that the ceiling collapsed within its towers. The towers have no function.



*Image 4- 26: Ceiling of Urfa Gate*



*Image 4- 27: Inside of the tower of the Urfa Gate towers(Tower number 21)*

- Restoration between 1183-84
- Restoration of Tower number 22 between 1459-1460
- Undated restoration with the order of Calip Cafer

## MARDİN GATE

Mardin Gate in the south of the Fortress has undergone changes over time. There were three doors before but only the middle one reaches today. The other two doors were walled up. Its original iron door reaches to the present day despite the corrosion occurred in time such as Urfa Gate. The gate is under restoration right now.



*Image 4- 28: Mardin Gate – General view*



*Image 4- 29: Mardin Gate*

- Restoration in 962 and 996 during Marwanids
- Restoration of Tower number 50 undated
- Restoration in the gate and the northern part between 1996-1997
- Restoration of Tower number 50 (2013)

## YENİ GATE

Yeni Gate in the east of the Fortress has just one tower unlike the other gates. The tower is in good condition in general but the ceiling has collapsed. There is no information on the original door. There is no door currently.



*Image 4- 30: A view of Yeni Gate from Tigris Valley*

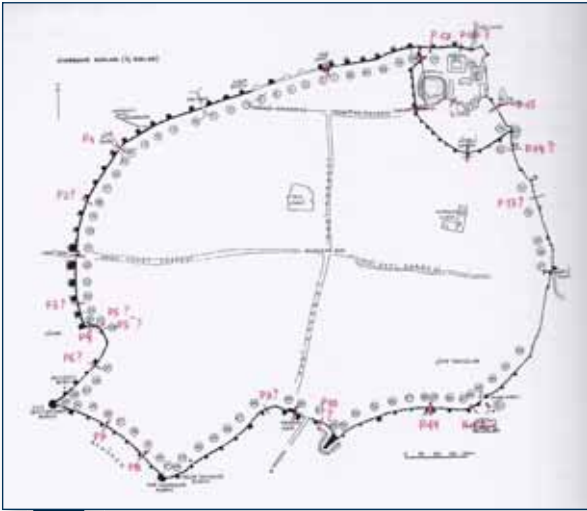




*Image 4- 31: Inside of Yeni Gate*

- Restoration in Tower number 67 between 1067-68
- Restoration in (Nisanoğulları period)

In addition to these gates, there are some passageways opened by humans on the City Walls in order to facilitate the transition to Suriçi. Some of them were closed.



<sup>2</sup> *Map 4- 6: The plan showing the passageways on the Walls of Diyarbakır*

The inscriptions on the City Walls and the towers are generally in good condition. So, some parts of the inscriptions can be found on the walls of some houses. And some inscriptions are missing

because of the treasure hunters thought that there might be gold hidden behind them or try to sell the inscription itself.

The inscriptions written on basalt stone are in better condition compared with the ones on lime stones. The most remarkable ones can be accepted as the lions on Yedikardeş and Ben U Sen Towers which are placed as cantilever and these were damaged. The reasons for the demolition of the inscriptions can be listed as; natural deterioration and by people.

## Ten Eyed Bridge

The bridge is located at the southernmost point of the Nominated Area. It was demolished many times during the wars in the history but then reconstructed. Before 2008, the bridge was being used by vehicular traffic and that was affecting its structure. In 26.08.2008, Metropolitan Municipality's Transportation Coordination Center (UKOME) decided to close the bridge to vehicular traffic with the decision number 2008/7-1. Since then the bridge is only used by pedestrians. The latest restoration works are completed in 2009 and the bridge is in good condition right now.

## Hevsel Gardens

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Nominated Property which hosts dozens of civilizations are like an open-air museum where the evidence of its history is exhibited by keeping up with the nature. On one hand, the Fortress reflecting the testimony of history with the inscriptions and reliefs; on the other hand, the Hevsel Gardens which are located approximately 100 m below the castle on the alluvial soils brought by the river and on the valley landscape formed by the Tigris River which is one of two rivers forming the Fertile Crescent and described as God's way in the religious books like the Bible and the Torah. The Gardens were known as the Arabic Esfel (down) gardens because of being below the Fortress

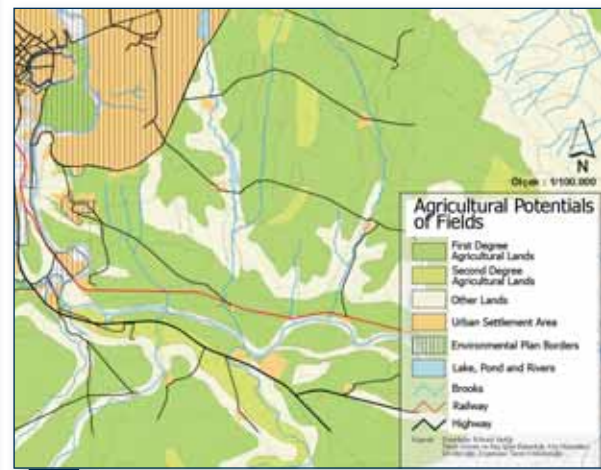
<sup>2</sup> Tuncer, 2012 named City Walls of Diyarbakır



Image 4-32: Aerial view of the Fortified city and Hevsel Gardens

However its boundaries are not precise, the area marked as 4 on the map is described as Hevsel Gardens in Zoning Plan. In addition, some of the agricultural areas (area marked as 20 on the map) within the neighborhood of Ben U Sen located within the jurisdiction of Yenişehir Municipality were included in Hevsel Gardens in 2005. They compose total of 42 city blocks and 343 plots. The agricultural lands are in the form of small plots because of distributing by inheritance. About 84 farmers and their families subsist of these areas. The farmers have not registered to the Farmer Registration System created by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in order to contribute to the manufacturer and to record the production and manufacturers. It is thought that the reason of this is the agricultural activities on the deedless lands. Thus, there is no information on the production or manufacturers about the Hevsel Gardens.

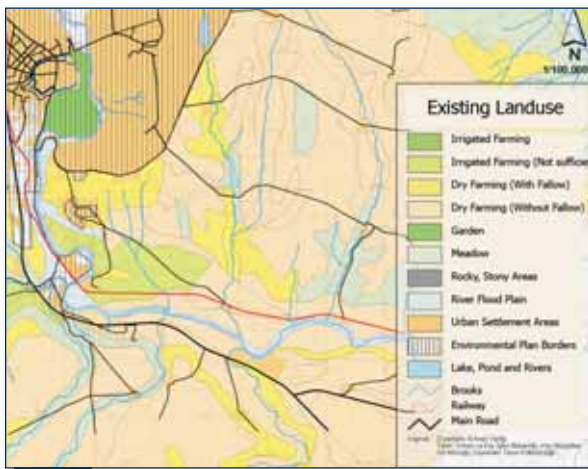
The Tigris River, which is an important trade route especially during the Roman and the Ottoman Empire, has not got the same importance in terms of commerce, but it still contributes to the city as an element of a natural landscape. The Hevsel Gardens located between the River and the City Walls has an area of approximately 4000 decaire. The area defined as Hevsel Gardens was described as 1st Degree Irrigated Agricultural Land and the Area, which is not appropriate for settlement in terms of geological, on the Tigris Valley Master Plan done by Metropolitan Municipality. The Hevsel Gardens, as well as the



Map 4-7 and 4-8: Hevsel Gardens' borders and Agricultural Potentials



protection measures in this plan, are protected by the Law on Soil Preservation and Land Utilization (See Chapter 7.b.5). It has been prohibited to use the lands with the non-agricultural purposes and to be zoned for construction according to this law. The control of the implementation of relevant provisions of the Law is done by the Soil Preservation Board established under the Governorship. In accordance with Article 16 of the same law, the monitoring and prevention of the Soil Pollution should be done by the Governorship. Besides, the area is controlled by Monitoring and Assessment Commission with the rule dated 25.12.2013 and numbered M.21.0.DBB.0.13.05/308 within the scope of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality.



<sup>4</sup> Map 4-9: Hevsel Garden's Existing Landuse Map

As can be seen from written documents from the Ottoman Empire, these gardens used actively in many periods are now used and are protected for agricultural purposes. It is known that the gardens formerly supplied the fruit and vegetable needs of the city and the surrounding settlements. The poplar cultivation is done on the 1000-1200 decares of land in order to use in the restorations, and generally in the construction; the cotton, vegetables (tomatoes, eggplant, cucumber, lettuce, parsley, arugula, peppers, onions, garlic, and squash) and fruit (mulberry, figs, apples) were grown on the remaining parts. One of the most important products of Hevsel Cultural Landscape is the watermelon of Diyarbakır which is grown in the sand areas of Tigris River with the pigeon fertilizers called as “Koğa” that are taken from Boranhane (Pigeon Loft) on the sand area on the edge of the Tigris. Watermelon

has a great importance in the culture of Diyarbakır. The festivals would be performed in the harvest time, the celebrations with burning fire inside of the watermelon and the Hülle established on the edge of the Tigris are associated with this culture. The gardens, which are still maintained their naturalness and effectiveness comparatively, have faced some threats in years and have been undergone degradations.



*Image 4-33: A poplarwood in the Hevsel Gardens*

Hevsel is also an important passage way for 189 species of migratory birds. There are 450 species determined in all over Turkey and nearly half of them pass from Tigris River and Hevsel Gardens. Also, there is an endangered species; Rafetus euphraticus, which was living both in Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, but due to the dams built on Euphrates, their habitat is limited with Tigris River.

The state of conservation of the Hevsel Gardens and the landscape in and around the Gardens and including the Tigris River from the Ten Eye Bridge toward the City can be stated to be in a very good condition. The whole valley that forms this important cultural landscape that links up with the City beyond its Walls has maintained the historical use of these lands. The banks of the River of course may have changed over time but only as a result of natural forces and not through any action by man.

This landscape is what makes the city of Diyarbakır outstanding as it has been the lifeline of this city over millennia. Some of the crops may have changed but most of the crops and the trees are what have always been cultivated in this region. Furthermore many

<sup>4</sup> Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Master Plan



features of the intangible heritage of the city are linked to this landscape as well [such as that related to pigeon breeding].

### Buffer Zone:

Buffer Zone is a complex area. There are natural elements (Tigris River and the valley shaped by it), small settlement areas which generally formed by unlicensed housing and the Old Town as well.

Suriçi / the Old Town has been inhabited for millennia. According to the latest data (2013), the population is 61.115. There are many monumental buildings like the Grand Mosque, Armenian Church, Caldenian Church, and Assyrian Church, Khans, Caravanserais and vernacular architecture in Suriçi. They were registered by the decision of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments Supreme and the whole area was declared as urban site area with the decision dated 29.09.1988 and numbered 38 by the Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation. The decision aims to protect the urban fabric of Suriçi (Old Town).

In 2002, the Metropolitan Municipality started a process to restore the Walls and the historic parts by removing all accretions and housing. This was not an easy task but the City undertook this project with the backing of the people. The accretions were both commercial, such

as cafes within the Walls, and also houses. Within this project, the commercial enterprises, which are adjacent to the walls, were evacuated; the area converted into a green wall protection band. The removal of these accretions means that the City Walls could now been seen in their entire splendor but also revealed parts of the City Walls that were damaged. The restoration works were initiated on some parts of them. These works include the removal of paint and other materials that can still be seen on the Walls where the accretions used to be. The restoration process has given a lot of information about the state of the City Walls, their Towers and the Gates. Due to the results of these studies, Historical Towns Union of Turkey granted a Protection Award to the Metropolitan Municipality in 2003 due to the sensitivity shown the protection of historical and cultural heritage. (See Annex 10.b.5)

Within the scope of the 'Attraction Centers for Tourists Support Program' launched in 2011 by the Governorship, these are planned to protect the cultural heritage properties determined in order to contribute to the development of culture and tourism potential of Diyarbakır, to implement the survey, restoration and restitution projects. These are aimed to draw, implement the survey and restoration projects of the towers determined within the scope of the project, and to improve the streets. The works done within the scope of this Program are listed below:

Tower Number	Conducted work	Completeness rate	Planned Deadline
10	Restoration (implementation)	%50	03.02.2014
26	Restoration (implementation)	%80	29.10.2013
50	Restoration (implementation)	%65	03.02.2014
62	Restoration (implementation)	%95	29.10.2013
21-22	Project drawings	%45	22.10.2013
32-33	Project drawings	%45	22.10.2013
41-42	Project drawings	%45	21.10.2013
53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61 (and the bastions between them)	Project drawings	%45	22.10.2013
63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72 (and the bastions between them)	Project drawings	%45	22.10.2013
İçkale Towers	Restoration (implementation)	-	Will begin in 2014

*Table: 4-3: The works done within the scope of Attraction Centers for Tourists Support*

Garbage and excavation Works with the cooperation of Museum Directorate and Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) and district municipalities, was conducted for the towers which were exposed to occupation of unlicensed enterprises or usages such as public convenience or garbage dump due to the non-functionality. The same work was conducted again once again in 2013 with the cooperation of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and İŞKUR and will go on in 2014.

In order to create a permanent solution; 'Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity' was done by the Site Management Unit, Metropolitan Municipality in 2012 for the towers which are idle due to the fact that there is no real use for them: unfortunately this situation led to their misuse for garbage, as public conveniences or occupied by illegal businesses. According to the report prepared by the working groups established under this project, the appropriate functions which will be provided the balance of protection and use were determined for all the towers which are suitable for use. This report was submitted to the Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board and all the interventions to be made on the City Walls will be taken in accordance with this report with the board decision dated 12.12.2012 and numbered 969 (See Annex 10.b.3)

## 4.b Factors affecting the property

The followings are the main factors affecting the Diyarbakır Fortress, that is the Walls, Towers and Gates;<sup>5</sup>

- Natural factors,
- Biological and botanical factors,
- Lack of care, misuse and occupation,
- Traffic,
- Visual pollution,
- The effects of Public Works, Urban Rent Pressure,
- Human-induced deterioration,
- Security problem

<sup>5</sup> Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu, 2012

## NATURAL FACTORS

The upper cover of the walls and towers destroyed or damaged in time and they are vulnerable to climatic and natural effects. These include seasonal and daily temperature changes, wind, rain, snow, ice, frost, ground water, moisture, soil and dust cause serious problems on the neglected upper cover and the foundation of the walls and towers. As a result of the damage of the upper cover, the rain waters create conservation problems by reaching the upper cover of the structure, the walls, the sub-sections and the other building elements. This situation causes the deterioration of the moisture balance on the Walls, the movement of the water-holding material, the activation of the water-soluble salts. Moreover, the cracks and collapses have occurred in many parts of the City Walls with the joint evacuation, plaster shedding, mortar shedding and as a result of these; dislodgement and falling of the stones. This poses a major risk for the neighborhoods at the bottoms of the walls.



*Image 4- 34: The stone falling in the neighborhood of Ben U Sen in 2011*

In addition, the surface loosing occurred with shedding such as wear, embrittlement, scaling, and onion peel on the surface of the stone material. For the fact that materials on different sizes and fabric are used on the walls, the deterioration types are different. The occurred deteriorations cause serious problems especially on the non-renewable inscriptions.

## BIOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL FACTORS

In the destroyed parts of the walls, the animals which nested on the places of the dropping stones and the places where the joints have been removed and the plants rooted in here cause problems.



*Image 4- 35: The vegetation on the walls*

If the plant seeds coming through the wind are not cleaned in time, they cause damages making restorations very difficult. The herbal degradation and the formation of weeds are seen especially on the upper part of the walls, the terrace, and the exposed stair wells and between the inscriptions. The weeds cover the top of the walls and cause the fragmentation, degradation and deformation of the stones and the binding material between the stones with its roots growing in or on them.

During the landscaping, some trees were planted too close to the walls. The roots of the growing trees may damage the walls. Moreover, it has been recently identified that some trees were planted by the neighborhood residents.

## LACK OF CARE, MISUSE AND OCCUPATION

If the small problems arising from the lack of regular care on the walls are not eliminated with simple repairs in time, they cause greater problems and create danger to those who live around. The collapsed walls and dislodged stones for various reasons threaten the safety of life because of the danger of dropping at any moment.

There is so much garbage in the towers, because their regular maintenance has not been done. A large part of the towers remaining empty and derelict is used as a garbage dump and as a public convenience. Although the cleaning works have been done at certain intervals, the cleaned towers sometimes return into their previous states.

Some regions among which there are the towers which are visited by tourists are used as garbage dumps. This causes not only visual pollution but also the health problems. The homeless and the substance abusers live inside some of these towers. The usage of these unhealthy places continues.

Inside and upper parts of some towers are used as pigeon nest and rabbit burrow, and the stones of some towers were used for building rooms by those who live in the neighborhood and the surrounding.

All these problems are being dealt with through the Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with Their Proximity which is made by Site Management Unit of the City. Already there has been substantial improvement. This work will be increased in the next months.

These problems are also being tackled through the involvement of the local population. School children in particular are being taught about the importance of their City's heritage and slowly slowly the situation will surely improve.





*Image 4- 36 and Image 4- 37: The Towers are Used as a Garbage Dump because of being Disfunctional*

## TRAFFIC

The vehicles passing through the gates and the ways surrounding the walls damage the walls and/or the towers in some places. The vehicles crash or graze against the gates and the walls are worn out. Due to the serious parking shortage, the bottoms of the

bastions are used as a car park in some places. Also the stones are affected by the exhaust gases of the cars. In the Transportation Master Plan and Conservation Plan prepared and approved by the Metropolitan Municipality, it is planned to use the surrounding of the walls as a ring road and to impose restriction traffic flow within Suriçi.

Furthermore as much as possible a green belt Buffer Zone is being created between the Walls and the streets. These green areas reduce the impact of traffic on the City Walls.

## VISUAL POLLUTION

In recent years, many illegal structures have been demolished within the scope of the expropriation in the immediate vicinity of the walls. After that, the debris remained around the City Walls. Some of the bastions were painted during the usage because it was the adjacent wall of the house or the trading house. These traces have been revealed after the demolishing. It is planned to remove these traces but small areas will be kept to show how the Walls were before these works. This will help to explain the recent history of the city and the size of the work done with expropriations.



*Image 4- 38: The rest traces on the walls and the tower used as a house on the east side of the wall after the evacuation of homes bottoms of the wall.*

The graffiti written and drawn shapes on the walls by using different types of paint (chalk, oil paint, spray paint) cause visual pollution.



*Image 4-39 and 4- 40: Graffitis on the City Walls*

Although lots of trees planted around the walls during the landscaping add richness to the environment, they also make difficult to see and percept the City Walls.



*Image 4- 42: Trees around the Walls*



*Image 4- 43: The intense trees that prevent the appearing of the Walls*

The electric poles and connecting cables adjacent or close to the bastions and towers constitute visual pollution.



*Image 4- 41: Electricity poles and buildings near the City Walls (Saray Gate Towers)*

## **EFFECTS OF PUBLIC WORKS, URBAN RENT PRESSURE**

It is an important step to liquidate of car park, minibus and bus stop, tea garden, restaurant, buffets, the slum areas on the bottoms of the walls and to landscape the surrounding of the walls by the Metropolitan Municipality in order to protect the area. The studies conducted around the walls by the relevant authorities continue. After the recent work in the vicinity of Yeni Gate, there remains no adjacent building within the walls. The studies in the cooperation of Governorship, City and Housing Development Administration of Turkey continue in this region.

While these types of works continue around the walls, the multi-storey construction is still ongoing



on the immediate vicinity of the walls in the Buffer Zone. This condition makes more difficult to percept the City Walls especially in the regions between Dağ Gate and Urfa Gate. Conservation Plan prepared by Metropolitan Municipality in respect of multi-storey buildings within the City Walls is an important step towards resolving this problem.



*Image 4- 44: The high rise buildings near the City Walls*

## HUMAN-INDUCED DETERIORATION

Those who live in and around the City Walls are not fully aware of the historical and cultural value of the City Walls. And this prevents to show the required care and attention to the walls. This situation reached a level better with the studies done in recent years.

In the past years, the largest human-induced deteriorations were to demolish of a part of the walls, and to promote the people to take the stones from the Walls for home construction.

In past years unauthorized excavations have been conducted, through which some stones have been removed, especially the around of the inscriptions, the significant figures and ornamental stones have been destroyed in many parts of the City Walls in order to find a treasure.

In some parts of the walls, the stones were removed and the new gates were created in order to facilitate the passage from the slum areas outside the City Walls to the Suriçi.

The homeless who use the towers as a home on cold winter days and the children fire burns inside of the towers and in the bottoms of walls to keep out the cold. This fire causes scalds and degradations on the wall surfaces and on the upper cover of the tower such as vaults and domes. It can be also said that the smothers from the tandoors near the City Walls and the chimneys of slums cause contamination on the wall surfaces.



*Image 4- 45: The deterioration arising from the fire inside of the towers and the wastes in the towers*



*Image 4- 46: The traces on the tower arising from the fire near Ben U Sen Tower*

The iron doors of the towers, the grills made around the walls and the wooden sitting banks have been removed for various reasons.

The interior of the towers, the upper parts of the bastions and the greens around the walls are used as playing gardens, meeting and socializing place of the young people living in this area. The children and the young people make some interventions in order to optimize this place suitable for them.



## SECURITY PROBLEM

The failure to create the adequate security around the City Walls prevents to walk the walls in a comfortable way, and this constitutes problem for the tourists and researchers.

### Protection Problem

Very positive developments have been performed on the protecting of urban fabric in Diyarbakır when it is compared with the past. The interests and sensitivities of all relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations have been increased, and more conscious applications have been conducted. The restorations have been conducted in many historical structures with the resulting protection awareness and public support in recent years.

Despite the negativity, Diyarbakır Walls reach us today in all their grandeur. The City and all authorities are determined to make sure that this grandeur will be maintained and slowly slowly there are great improvements all around. The protection problems on the City Walls can be ordered as managerial problems, restoration projects and implementations, production and labor problems, use and re-evaluation problems and institutional problems.

## MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS

The maintenance and repair of the walls covering a quite wide area requires a very difficult operation. For the management of such a large area, it is required that the city managers should work and take decision within a holistic planning. There is a lack of dialogue and co-ordination between institutions such as City, Governorship, University, Cultural Directorate, and Directorate of Survey Monuments on the protection of the walls in Diyarbakır. This situation prevents to carry out the protection activities in a systematic way. All of the towers and bastions restored so far were singularly made without a plan. Nevertheless, it is aimed to eliminate this problem with Fortress Conservation Plan which will be prepared within Site Management Plan. This Management Plan

will ensure that all the Stakeholders will meet and coordinate all the efforts that will be made to ensure the preservation and conservation of the Walls.

## PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESTORATION PROJECTS

The restoration works were commenced after the approving of restoration projects by Regional Conservation Boards. These projects were prepared by the related institutions. However, improper restorations were done in the implementation phase of the prepared restoration projects; because solutions could not be generated to the later occurred problems in the structure, and the implementation periods of the projects continued without any revision by the related technique control authorities.

The scientific data is very limited on the material preparation methods and the original construction techniques in the periods when the walls constructed. The materials and mortar, which are incompatible with the original ones, were used on the restoration implementations of the basalt stone, limestone, brick, mortar, plaster used for the walls and the metal material used in gates without inspecting the physical, mechanical and chemical properties of the material. Especially in 1970s and 1980s, the repairs made from materials such as cement-reinforced mortar and plasters cause the serious physical damages and material losses in the walls. However, Regional Conservation Board took the decisions about prevention of cement usage in restorations.(see annex 10.a.5, 10.a.6 and 10.a.7) A detailed mortar analysis was made in 2013 under an international program called AMIDA, but the results have not been taken yet for the long-lasting laboratory process. This can be considered as a good start.

On the destroyed or spilled walls, new stone coverings, which are incompatible with the size and fabric instead of the material compatible with the original fabric, were used. A new image is created by eradicating the historic original fabric and details of the walls with these unfaithful coverings a part of which is unnecessary.



*Image 4-47: Repair of Dağ Gate Towers*



*Image 4-49: The stones of different thickness and sizes used in the restorations*



*Image 4-48: Repair of Leblebi Kıran Tower (2013)*

The restoration works done without sufficient technical control cause the other problems as well as impairing the authenticity of the facade walls. They also endanger the surviving parts.

Formerly there used to be no laboratories which will analyze the necessary material in Diyarbakır during the preparation of restoration projects and the analysis were used to be carried out in laboratories in major cities. Nevertheless, Diyarbakır Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratory Directorate was established with the decision of Council of Ministers dated 30.07.2012 and numbered 2012/3539 within the scope of Ministry of Culture and Tourism

## **PRODUCTION AND LABOR PROBLEMS**

There is no problem in supplying of the material; however, labor cost in the supply of the basalt stone in the desired size is much. Thus the application companies that do not want to pay this price cause improper restorations.

It is difficult to process the basalt and there are very few masters handling basalt in Diyarbakır. This situation causes the shortage of qualified staff in the restoration works. However, it is aimed to provide training in this regard and to increase the number of basalt masters by forming training units under KUDEB Unit, Metropolitan Municipality, within the scope of Site Management Plan.

## **USE AND RE-EVALUATION PROBLEMS**

The interest of the walls, which has a very important place in many ways, continues to increase with each passing day and those who live in the city organizes trips to the walls. Especially on the weekends it is possible to see a number of people that walk on top of the walls. The line of Dağ Gate-Urfa Gate-Mardin Gate is used as travel route. The most heavily visited towers are Ulu Beden, Yedi Kardeş and Keçi Tower.

While the importance of the City Walls and public interest increase day by day, there is an increase in the number of those who want to take advantage from the walls of the economic aspects. Just a few of towers serve as unauthorized and unlicensed tea houses. It is attempted to plumb and add wet area in or in front the towers with the expectation of commercial or tourist rent under the restoration and preservation.

Unauthorized businesses are established on some of the towers. To leave empty and non-functionality of the towers some of which have been restored cause to re-use of the towers as garbage and / or

public conveniences The Tower number 47 whose restoration was completed in 2006 is the best example of this situation. The tower has become vulnerable to any negative external impact by breaking the front doors of the tower which have remained dysfunctional and closed for a long time. Today, however, fires are lighted and inside of it is used as garbage dump.

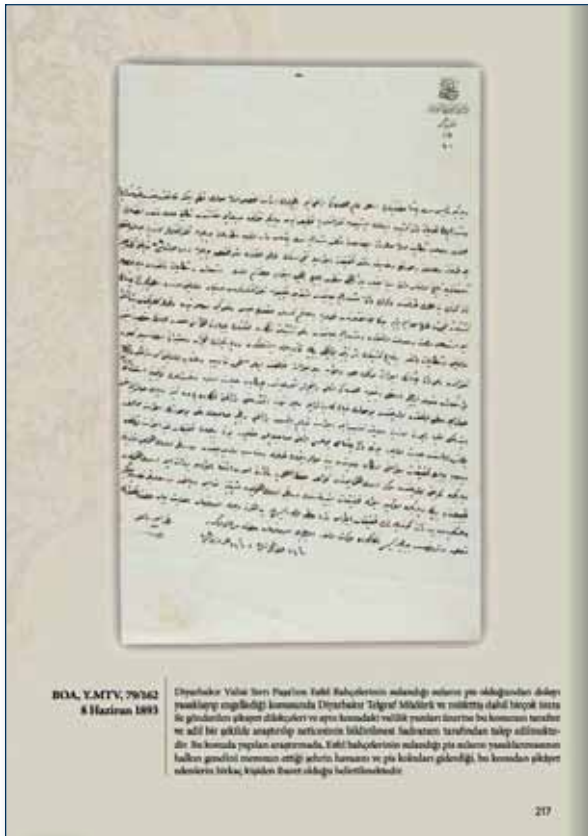
Due to the lack of a detailed plan, towers have been used without any license but the protection-utilization balance will be taken under control within the scope of Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with Their Proximity Project. (See Annex 10.b.3)

Diyarbakır Fortress has suffered deterioration mentioned above in time, but the value that the people give to the cultural heritage has explicitly emerged with the studies on this subject.

On Hevsel Gardens consisting of alluvial soils carried

by the Tigris River, the agricultural activity has been going on for years. Due to the uninterrupted agricultural activities, it is estimated that the soil has lost minerals and became exhausted. In addition to the insufficient groundwater, the irrigation is done with this water on the Hevsel Gardens where there is no planned irrigation system by breaking the sewer pipes. This also leads to soil pollution. When looking to the Ottoman Documents, it was seen that the city's waste water was used for the irrigation in 1800s. However, the rate of soil contamination was increased with the increasing of the chemicals used in houses over time.

The waste water used for irrigation causes the pollution in the Tigris River by seeping on the earth or under the earth. In order to be the solution to this problem, the Pumped Irrigation Project was prepared by General Directorate of Rural Services in 1980s by pumping the clean water from the Tigris River for irrigation of gardens. The project was partially implemented in 1984. The first year operating costs were incurred by the Governorship, but the farmers could not pay the costs on the subsequent years and the waste water was used again. This has disabled the irrigation project.



*Image 4- 50: A document on irrigation with waste water during Ottoman Period*



*Image 4- 51: The waste water used for irrigation in Hevsel Gardens*

The Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project was initiated in Hevsel Gardens within the scope of Diyarbakır Waste Water Project and Additional Environmental Conservation Project conducted by DWSA (Diyarbakır Water and Sewerage Administration) in the years of 1998-1999. Within this project, it was planned to use the water sources



of Anzele and Prophet Suleiman previously used for drinking as the irrigation water in the Hevsel Gardens by building a plant. It was decided to establish an Irrigation Union in order to meet the expenses of the plant. The Hevsel Irrigation Union was established in the cooperation of Diyarbakır Provincial Special Administration, Metropolitan Municipality, Sur Municipality and Provincial Directorate of Agriculture with the decision dated 27.12.2002 and numbered 2002/5116 of the Council of Ministers. After the establishment of the Association, the Anzele water was left to, its natural flow, the wastewater ditches from where the farmers received water before by using rainwater network built by DWSA without any plant. The 1/3 part of the gardens was irrigated by this water, the remaining part was continued to irrigate with the waste water.



*Image 4- 52: Aerial view of Devegeçidi Dam and Hevsel Gardens*

Apart from these, the Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry made additions to Devegeçidi Dam irrigation line in 2006, and drew a line till Hevsel Gardens. But this line cannot be used because there is no agreement reached between the irrigation associations.

The drip irrigation project done before could not be implemented because the farmers in the Hevsel did not accept. Moreover, it is not preferred by the farmers because the electricity costs of drawing water with motor-pump to the gardens are very expensive. There are still major problems related to irrigation on Hevsel Gardens located just at the edge of the river.

Another problem for Hevsel Gardens and hence the Tigris River are pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture unconsciously. These pesticides drop into the soil by wind or rain. This situation causes the soil

pollution and pollution in the river by reaching to the Tigris with the irrigation waters. Furthermore, the discharging of the Waste Water Treatment Plant of Dicle University, located in the east of the Tigris River, on approximately 200 meters south of the University Bridge is one of the reasons of the river pollution. It is also threatened with discharging waste water of the Organized Industrial Zone in the north of the city center of Diyarbakır into the river.



*Image 4- 53: Waste Water Treatment Plant of Dicle University*

Although there is a specified excavation area by the Metropolitan Municipality, it has been identified that the excavation and medical waste spill sometimes at the parts which are close to the walls of Hevsel Gardens, and near the University Bridge. It constitutes a threat for both the human health, the soil quality and hence the quality and the health of the growing products. In addition to this, the people, who come to the edge of the Tigris River in order to sit or make picnic, leave their garbage. It is not a big problem for now, but it is thought it could create major environmental problem with the increased use of the area in the future. Therefore, this issue will be considered in the planning of the area on the Site Management Plan.

There is a few urbanization pressure around Hevsel Gardens. The unlicensed buildings in neighborhoods like Ben U Sen or Feritköşk affects the naturality of the valley and the gardens.

It is not possible to be zoned in Hevsel Gardens within the Law of Protection and Use of Agricultural Lands numbered 5403. (See Chapter 7.b.5) However, with the last decision of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning dated 23.08.2013 and numbered 5181, the gardens and a big part of



*Image 4- 54: The excavations spilling to the Tigris Valley*

Tigris Valley were declared as the reserved building area for Suriçi which was declared as 'area with the risk of disaster' with the law 'Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk' numbered 6306. Within the law, reserved building areas are stated as the areas which are determined to be used as the new settlement. In accordance with the article 9, this law is not subjected to restrictions designated in any other laws. For this reason, the laws such as Law of Protection and Use of Agricultural Lands numbered 5403 become invalid for this area. The Metropolitan Municipality wrote an official letter to Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning in 03.10.2013 in order to object this decision. However there is no defined cancellation decision on this issue.

Although the agricultural activities continue for a long time in Hevsel Gardens, the seeds used in the fields have changed with the modern times. There are endemic species of fruit and vegetables in Diyarbakır. However, the seeds grown in the gardens

have been largely imported; the native seed is not used generally.

Most of the fields located at coast of Tigris River have been submerged depending upon the amount of rainfall due to the dam gates opened without any notice to the farmers.

In addition, one of the most important problems is the project of three HPP (Hydroelectric Power Plant) that are planned to be built on Tigris River by General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works. In the project whose Environmental Affect Assessment Report has not been taken yet, three HPPs are planned in the 100km area from Hantepe, located in the North of Diyarbakır city center to Bismil district on the South. After being heard this decision among the public, extended manifestations and press release have been conducted against the HPP Projects. Meanwhile, Metropolitan municipality wrote an official letter to the General Directorate Of State Hydraulic Works in 23.09.2013 and to General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums in 07.11.2013 in order to cancel the HPPs.

### **Buffer Zone:**

Besides the factors affect the City Walls and the gardens, Buffer Zone is also affected by some factors. The old city (Suriçi) is affected mostly by urban sprawl. There are approximately 1500 buildings which have more than 2 storeys in Suriçi (the Old Town). However with Suriçi Conservation Plan prepared by the Municipality and approved in 06.2012, number of storeys will be restricted to ground floor + 1 storey for residential areas and ground floor +2 storeys for commercial areas. Besides that, there is also another rehabilitation project conducted by the cooperation of TOKİ (Housing Development Administration of Turkey), Diyarbakır Governorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Sur District Municipality in Alipaşa district of Suriçi for making the life conditions of the inhabitants better and healthier. This project will follow the principles of Suriçi Conservation Plan.

Vehicular traffic in the old town badly affects the area but with the Transportation Master Plan, the vehicular traffic will be restricted in Suriçi only the ring road around will be used.



*Image 4- 55: Urban Sprawl in Suriçi (Historical City)*

In accordance with the 2nd article of the law named ‘Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk’ numbered 6306 and the letter dated 15.10.2012 and numbered 1546 of Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, Suriçi District was declared as the area under the risk of disasters in 22.10.2012 numbered 2012/3900. This law is required to demolish the buildings with risk in the areas under the disaster risk and to be settled the inhabitants in the reserved building areas which are determined by the Ministry. Within the scope of this law, new settlement will follow provisions of the Reconstruction Plan for Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Site (Conservation Plan for Suriçi) instead of the structures with disaster risk which were determined to be demolished.

For the Buffer Zone that encompasses the Nominated Property, one of the biggest problems is the new housing area built on Kırklar Hill. There are high rise buildings which are already built, and the project still continues. However the Municipality made a plan revision for Kırklar Hill and limited the storey height to 9,5meters and 12,5 meters with the decision dated 26.11.2013 and numbered 532.

Despite the settlement or structure prohibition around the Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens, unlicensed facilities have been established. These facilities both pave the way for structuring and leave the waste to the Tigris River, disrupt the naturalness of the area. This problem will be solved because this region is planned within an integrity with the Site Management Plan.

The sand taken from the bed of the Tigris River for many years has changed the river bed and the flow of the water. In order to prevent these sand quarries caused severe damages, Diyarbakır Governorship



*Image 4- 56: New settlement on Kırklar Hill*

notified the Ministry related to the limited areas with the article dated 26.06.2012 and numbered 866, the committee appointed by the confirmation dated 27.12.2012 and numbered 6407 carried out the evaluation with the commission on the date of 05.01.2013. It has been decided not to give new licenses for sand quarry, and not to renew the licenses issued on the previous of the decision in the area specified with the decision of Mining Enterprise General Directorate dated 03.04.2013 and numbered 20913469-101.29.01-43 and signed by the Minister. The licenses of 2 sand quarries located within the Buffer Zone will be ended by the year of 2017 and within the scope of this decision, the new license will not be issued. However, according to the project prepared for the sand quarry, these are planned to arrange the ponds formed due to the taken sand for fish farming and to grow fruits on the surrounding for the future.



*Image 4- 57: A Sand Quarry taking sand from the bed of the Tigris River*

For more detailed information on the factors affecting the Buffer Zone, please see Site Management Plan (See Chapter 7.b.1)





Image 4- 58: Sand Quarry established a big pond when taking sand

Walls, monumental buildings and the population of the region. In some resources, it is mentioned that there has been another earthquake in 995 during Marwanids period, and the city was affected.

While Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers were building, the seismic analysis was not taken into account. But probably in time, the experience gained by the method of trial and error has worked and a large part of the City Walls remains standing without being affected from earthquakes. There is no risk related to the earthquake in the Hevsel Gardens.

### ROCK BREAKAGE:

In the area starting from İçkale to Ben U Sen Tower, rock breakages from the basalt base, where the Fortress structure is settled, have been seen.

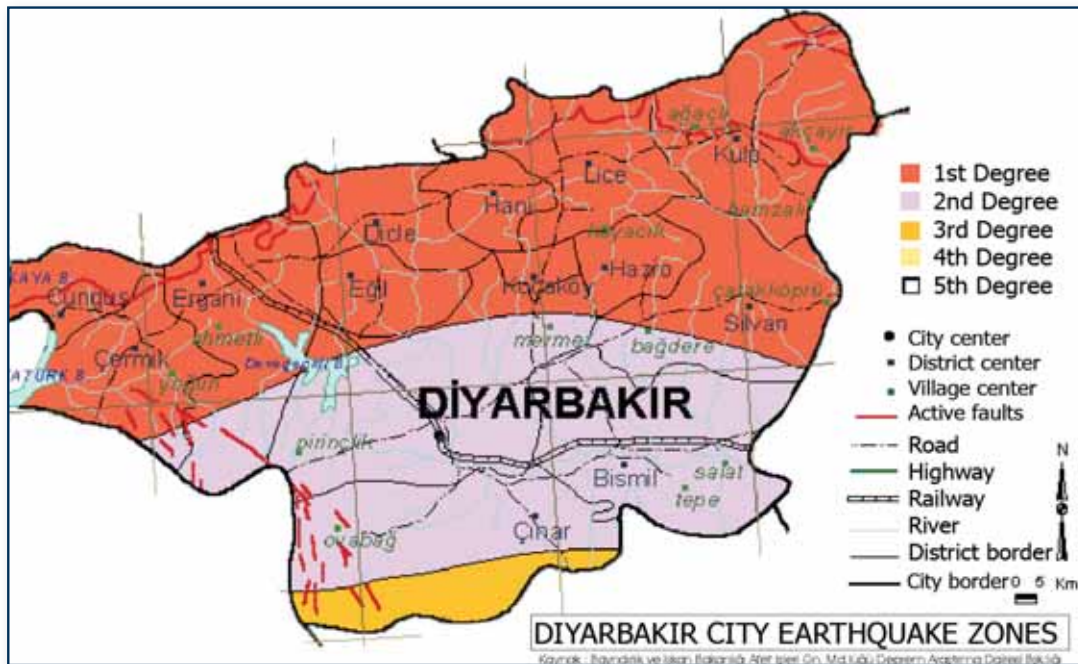
## 4.b.iii Natural disasters and risk preparedness

### EARTHQUAKE:

The City Center is located in the second-degree earthquake zone. Although many districts of Diyarbakır are located in the first-degree earthquake zone, the largest recorded earthquake is the magnitude 6.6 earthquake that occurred in Lice in 1975. Also another earthquake occurred in Diyarbakır in 1826 had a negative impact on the City

### FLOOD:

There is no risk of flooding on the Walls and Towers. When they were first constructed, the ditch located between the inner and outer walls filled with water. It is estimated that this situation has been taken into consideration on the construction of the walls. Due to the rainfall in some seasons in the Hevsel Gardens, the shutters of Kralkızı and Dicle



Map 4- 10: Diyarbakır City Earthquake Zones Map

Dams located on the Tigris River are opened and this causes to submerge the some part of the land on the riverside. The wells in the Suriçi vernacular architecture are not used actively and due to the pressure of the underground springs to the ground, there is a risk of flood.

## **FIRE:**

The basalt is not affected by the fire. Although fire incidents took place in the Old Town, any fire of the walls and towers in history was not found in any document. Çarşıya Şewiti / Yanık Bazaar in Suriçi was underwent major fires in the years of 1895 and 1914. The fire risk still continues for the Bazaar however a risk plan and total zoning plan is being prepared by Metropolitan Municipality. Also the buildings in the Old Town, especially the ones in narrow streets are in danger of fire, but the related departments in the Municipality are ready to intervene with their technological equipments.

The Grand Mosque experienced a huge fire in Inalids period, and the reconstruction of the mosque was started between 1117 and 1118. A part of the Grand Mosque also went under restoration because of the fire between 1710 and 1713.

The small fires encountered several times each year in the Hevsel Gardens are extinguished by the farmers. There are not enough wide roads that the fire crews can intervene. Within the Site Management Plan, it is planned to bring the arrangements related to this subject.

## **4.b.iv Responsible visitation at World Heritage Sites**

Diyarbakır Fortress is attracted the attention of tourists coming to the city. According to the 2011 data from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the total number of tourists coming to Diyarbakır

was 455.280. It was started to build new hotels with the growing interest in recent times in Diyarbakır Province which has a bed capacity of 2031 according to the 2011 records. In addition to the Fortress, some monumental buildings such as Grand Mosque, Surp Giragos Armenian Church, Virgin Mary Assyrian Church, Han of Hasan Pasha, and Caravanserai in the Old Town are frequently visited by tourists. There is no charge for the entrances to these monuments or the excursion at the walls. Any problem with the density of tourists has not been experienced because the Fortress is spread over a wide area.

There is two designated area for tour busses around two major gates of the Fortress, one is near Mardin Gate and the other will be in front of the multi-storey car park which will be built on the area in front of the tower numbers 77 and 78.

Diyarbakır does not have a current Tourism Master Plan, but it is thought to prepare such a detailed study within the Site Management Plan.

## **4.b.v Number of inhabitants within the property and the Buffer Zone**

Nominated Property: 6.330

Buffer Zone: 84848

Total: 91.178

Year: 2013 (Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Geographical Information Unit's Data)







# 5

## *Protection and Management of the Property*

*5.a Ownership*

*5.b Protective Designation*

*5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures*

*5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in  
which the nominated property is located*

*5.e Property Management Plan or other  
Management System*

*5.f Sources and levels of finance*

*5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation  
and management techniques*

*5.h Visitor Facilities and Statistics*

*5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation  
and promotion of the property*

*5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise*



Heritage Conservation Board, and this decision was processed into 1/5000 scaled maps.

Amida Mound, where Artuqid's Palace is located in Inner Castle, was registered as 1st degree Archaeological Site by Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Regional Board with the decision dated 25.10.2010 and numbered 3419. (see Annex 10.a.3)

Hevsel Gardens located in Nominated Area are first degree agricultural lands. Hevsel Gardens were specified as "Areas Whose Agricultural Nature Will Be Protected" in Diyarbakır-Bismil 1/25.000 Scaled Environmental Plan. In the same plan, the remaining part of Tigris Valley within the limits of Heritage Area was identified as "Large Urban Green Areas".

Heritage Area has 18 "1st Group Structures". 125 monumental structures, 382 civil architecture sample structure registrations occupy Historic Suriçi District which remains in the Buffer Zone. The Buffer Zone which remains outside of Suriçi District has the structures registered as 4 "1st Group Structures", 9 "2nd Group Structures".

## 5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

### NOMINATED PROPERTY:

The ownership of Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers belongs to the General Directorate of National Estate of the Ministry of Finance. However, the usage right of the towers and bastions belongs to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The surrounding of the City Walls is under the authorization of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. Historical City Walls and the Towers were taken under preservation as "Urban Site" in accordance with the decision of Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation and the Law No. 2863 on Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties. Amida Mound in Inner Castle is under guard as "1st degree Archaeological Site". (See Annex 10.a.3). It is obliged to get the necessary legal permissions

from Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation before any constructional and/or physical intervention. Special provisions for historical City Walls, towers and wall gates are located in application provisions of Suriçi Urban Site Conservation Plan. And also the necessary legal permission, license, etc. shall be taken from the responsible municipality before any such kind of constructional and/or physical intervention in the settlements outside of the City Walls and in Hevsel Gardens. All kinds of archaeological studies or excavations in these areas are monitored and controlled by Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate.

The Law no. 2872 of Environmental Law controls and administers the agricultural activities in Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens. Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate and State Hydraulic Works are also the responsible institutions. Moreover, "Soil Conservation Board", which has the right to put an annotation onto the decisions about Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley, carries on its works in accordance with "Application Regulations on Soil Conservation and Land Use Law".

### Buffer Zone:

It is obliged to get the necessary legal permissions from Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation before any constructional and/or physical intervention for registered assets in Historical Suriçi District (Buffer Zone). All kinds of archaeological studies or excavations carried out in Buffer Zone are monitored and controlled by Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate.

Also all the necessary legal permissions, license, etc. shall be taken from the responsible municipality before any such kind of constructional and/or physical intervention carried out in the settlements outside of the City Walls which are located in Buffer Zone. The necessary legal permission, license, etc. are given in accordance with the provisions of Conservation Plan in Suriçi District.



## 5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

There are many plans being already in effect in Diyarbakır. Nevertheless, these plans are constantly being updated and other plans are also being implemented.

The most important regional and municipal plans are:

- GAP (Southeastern Anatolia Project) Plan
- Suriçi Conservation Plan
- 1/25.000 scaled Environmental Plan

The purpose of these plans is to protect better environmental and cultural heritage of the city and its surrounding. The agri-environment around Diyarbakır has the highest priority for the city; for this reason, great importance was attached to the management and protection of agricultural land around the city. In addition, in plans, it was given importance on rehabilitation of historical structures of the city.

### **Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Action Plan**

Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is being implemented in the Southeastern Anatolia Region in which 9 provinces (Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak) are located.

As indicated in 9th Development Plan, the studies of GAP have been continuing. GAP Project is now being addressed not only as an infrastructure project consisting of energy and irrigation investments but also as an integrated regional development program mobilizing local initiatives by taking advantage of the common co-operation platform of the development agencies which will newly be established.

Within the scope of Southeastern Anatolian Project, it is aimed to meet the needs of the basic infrastructure, especially the irrigation, and to accelerate the economic and social development in the region. Policies, strategies and actions for

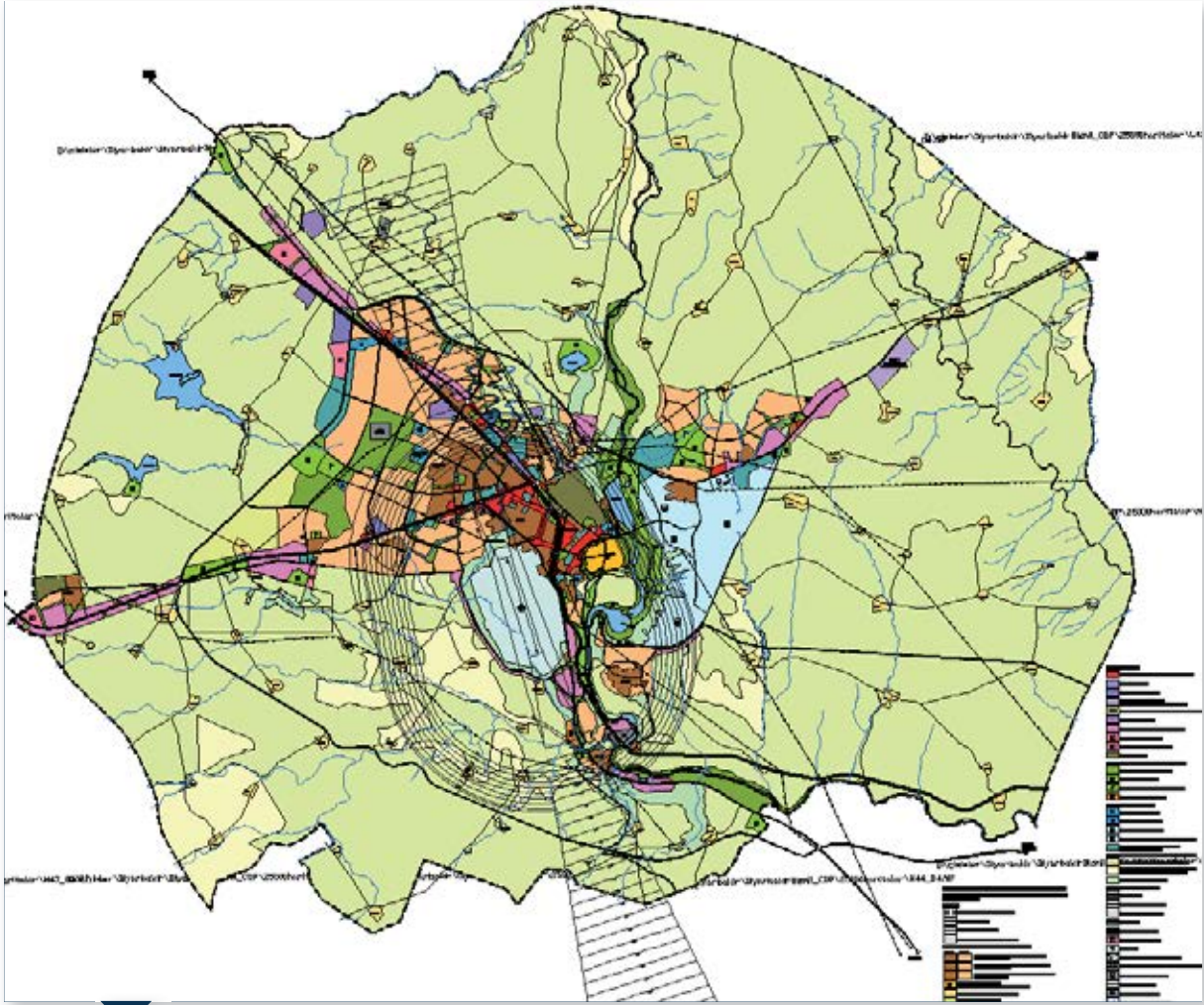
completing this project in medium-term take part in GAP Action Plan. With the programs that will be applied during the plan period, on the one hand labor participation rate will be approximated to the country average by increasing the labor quality in the region; on the other hand employment level will be improved to the country average in the region by increasing the total employment of the region as a result of increasing the business and government investment and boosting the economy. As a result of completing the investments within the scope of the plan, the transportation infrastructure and the urban and rural infrastructure requirements such as potable water, sewer system and inert waste of the region will be fulfilled. The ration of tourism in the region economy will be increased by the way of the improvement of tourism infrastructure of GAP Region, the creation of tourism attraction center and diversifying the tourism. It is aimed to improve the competitiveness of agro-based industries and to increase regional exportation by raising productivity. Attraction center approach will be based in terms of urban development. The methods targeting self-sufficiency will be based on economic and social support.

### **Diyarbakır-Bismil 1/25.000 Scaled Environmental Plan**

Within the scope of Transportation and Substructure Project of Southeastern Anatolia Project, Diyarbakır-Bismil 1/25.000 Scaled Environmental Plan was prepared by the GAP Regional Development Administration Within The Office Of The Prime Minister, and was entered into force in 1993.

Diyarbakır-Bismil Environmental Plan covers Diyarbakır Province and Bismil and Çınar Central Districts and the rural settlements around them. Physical threshold, cultivated areas, zoning plans and transportation systems are the essential data in Environmental Plan. The basic approach in Environmental Plan is to equilibrate between the topsoil which is within the scope of irrigation project and urban development areas at optimum level.

Environmental Plan decisions were associated to the plans in force. The plan lost its goals and fell short of directing the urban development by exceeding the target year of this plan which was prepared in 1993 and whose plan target year was 2005. The Environmental Plan was required to be revised in



*Map 5-2 : Diyarbakır-Bismil 1/25000 scaled Environmental Plan*

accordance with the approved plans, current data and changing needs. For this reason, the revision of 108.000-hectare part of Diyarbakır-Bismil Environmental Plan, that remains within the border of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, had been prepared and was approved in 2009. At the next stage of the approval of 1/25.000 Scaled Structural Plan, 1/5.000 scaled structural plans were carried out in stages. On 1/25.000 Scaled Environmental Plan, it is indicated that Tigris Valley, which remains in the Nominated Area, is not appropriate for settlements, housing developments and any constructed structures. As for the Historical Suriçi District which remains in the Buffer Zone, any cultural and historical heritage loss must be prevented. It was specified that Hevsel Gardens are not suitable for settlement geologically on 1/5.000 scaled Tigris Valley and University Campus Structural Plan. This

area was determined as the areas whose agricultural nature will be protected.

#### **Suriçi Urban Site Conservation Plan**

The existing plan related to Suriçi district is Suriçi Conservation Plan was entered into force in 1990. The Conservation Plan belonging to Suriçi District was approved by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board with law dated 09.11.1990 and no. 609. While Suriçi was developing in accordance with the decisions of the Conservation Plan which was prepared in 1990, the decisions made in these plans created physical change within Suriçi.

Suriçi district was affected by both the physical and social changes. These changes within social and physical environment have caused destruction of





Map 5-3: Suriçi Urban Site Protection Master Development Plan

some historical urban texture in Suriçi district. The aim of Conservation Plan prepared within such a period is aimed at preventing more destruction in the historic fabric. In accordance with the Conservation Plan, the housing zones which are proposed within Suriçi consist of two sub-regions: the districts where the traditional fabric is intense and the districts where traditional fabric is less intense, and where monumental structures and civil architecture examples are dispersed and rare. In the Conservation Plan, while the decision of encircling the City Walls internally and externally with a green belt, it is decided to demolish the unlicensed constructions, which were constructed in defiance of the landscape plan, in accordance with the application of the landscape plan. The unqualified structures at the bottom of the City Walls have already started to be demolished by related municipality as of this date. At the same time, eastern routes internally roving the City Walls were built. With plan decisions, on the one hand, it was aimed to protect the traditional fabric at least partly, and restore the illegal built-up regions in accordance with the plan decisions. The

storey levels of the structures are also limited with the plan.

When the plan was made in 1990 it did not have sufficient protection for the inner old city protection. Thus it was necessary that the plan be amended in order to make conservation and development decisions which will protect the oppressions and destructions for the first settlement of the city, Suriçi, to conserve the traditional fabric that reaches the present day as a whole, to prevent the structuring against the fabric, to produce the decisions that will provide fabric-compatible spatial development, and the revised 5000, 1000 and 500 scaled plans were approved by Diyarbakir Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board with the law dated 20.01.2012 and no. 244.

(See Chapter 7.b.2 and 7.b.3 for Conservation Plan – Explanation Report and Implementation Provisions. A0 scaled map of Suriçi Conservation Plan is attached with the dossier)



# 5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management Systems

## DİYARBAKIR Fortress AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN - SUMMARY

### 1- INTRODUCTION

The Site Management Plan of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape is composed of four main sections:

- In the first main section of the study, the Strengths – Weaknesses – Opportunities – Threats Analysis that was obtained through two workshops organized with the participation of relevant stakeholders and the Plan Vision is defined in the following.
- In the second main section of the study, the Management Site and the sub-regions are being resolved.
- In the third main section of the study, the planning themes determined in line with the spatial, social and economic functions of the Management Site, the planning targets defined for each theme, and strategies and actions towards these targets are being presented.
- In the fourth section, the Implementation, Review and Update Process of the Site Management Plan are being designed.

### 2- STRENGTHS – WEAKNESSES – OPPORTUNITIES – THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

Although the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape are in interaction with each other, they require different solution

methods due to their differing structures. Within this scope, it was deemed more appropriate to organize two separate workshops reviewing Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape. These workshops revealed the strong and weak aspects of the areas and identified the opportunities and threats. The first workshop focused on Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape and the Tigris Valley affecting and enclosing the area, while the second workshop focused on Diyarbakır Fortress and Suriçi<sup>1</sup> District. The issues that were agreed upon during these workshops were reflected in the Management Plan and the SWOT analysis was obtained as an outcome.

The findings obtained from the focus group discussions prior to the workshops were shared with the participants during and it was provided that the participants collaborated about the future of the areas. The eight focus groups were conducted under five main titles. The focus group discussions were conducted under the following main titles: “Historical Place Management and Tourism”, “General Place Management”, “Hevsel Gardens”, “Cultural Heritage (Intangible)”, “Communal Living (Women, Children, Adolescents and Handicapped People in Education-Health-Recreation-Culture-Security issues)”. After the workshop, nineteen “Neighborhood Mukhtars” within the borders of the Sur and Yenişehir Municipalities were gathered as the smallest local administration unit for a separate focus group interview, their opinions and suggestions were recorded.

### 3-THE PLAN VISION

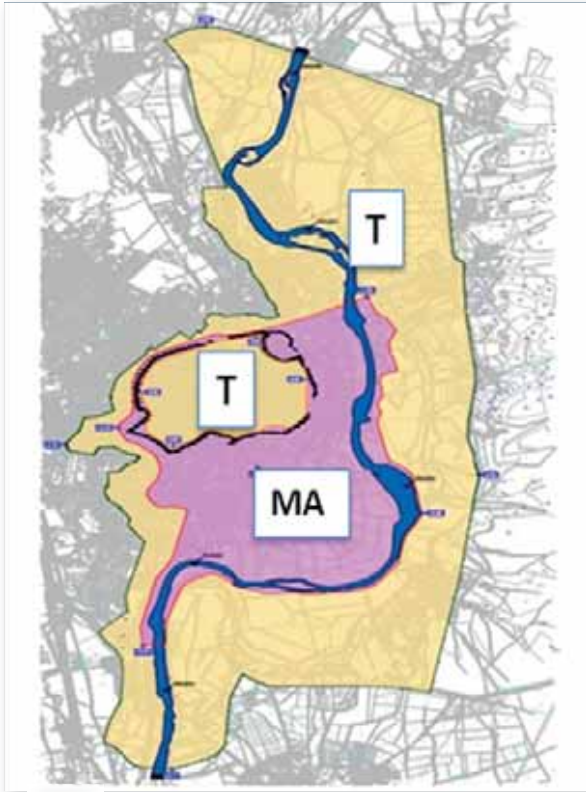
The Management Plan Vision was developed based on the analysis works, focus group discussions, workshops, phone conferences, face to face interviews and field researches that were conducted during the plan preparation period and the version presented below was agreed upon.

To manage the superior universal values of the City Walls, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River that have enabled the survival of the historical and cultural heritage of Diyarbakır, which was the capital of various civilizations in Upper Mesopotamia in a way based on participation and collaboration and convey them to the next generations through conservation

<sup>1</sup> inside of the City Walls

#### 4-MANAGEMENT SITE AND SUB-REGIONS

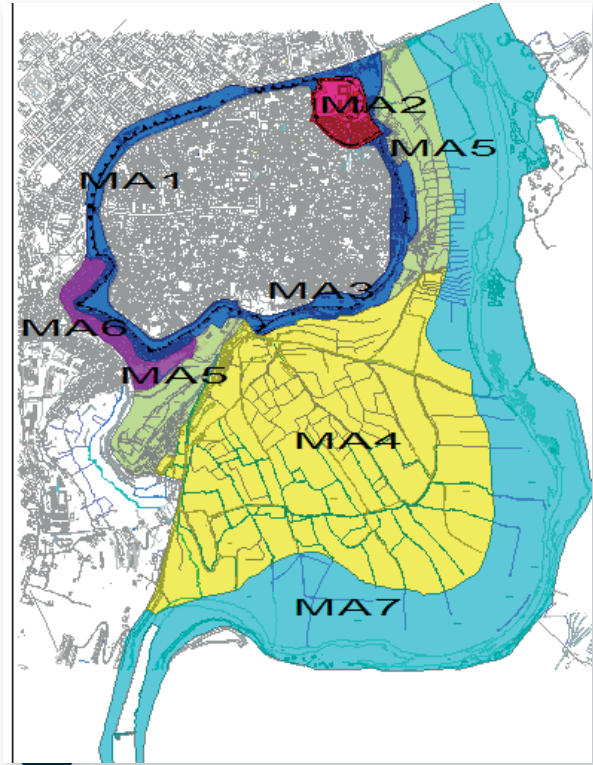
Diyarbakır Site Management Plan comprises an area of 1942 hectares. The Management Plan site, which was defined as World Heritage Nominated Site and is composed of the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape, comprises an area of 520 hectares. The Diyarbakır Suriçi District, which is located within the World Heritage Nominated Site and was defined as the Buffer Zone (Suriçi) in the Management Plan, is composed of an area of 158 hectares. The Buffer Zone (Surdışı<sup>2</sup>) that covers the World Heritage Nominated Site is 1290 hectares. The visual that shows the planning area is shared below.



Map 5-4: Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Management Plan Borders

There are various spatial, social and economical functions are simultaneously and interactively present both in the Heritage Nominated Site and in the Buffer Zone that comprise the planning area. In line with this, the Heritage Nominated Site and the Buffer Zones were defined sub-regions to increase the planning efficiency. The planning sub-regions that were defined for the Heritage Nominated Site and the Suriçi – Surdışı Buffer Zones were presented below.

2 Outside of the City Walls



Map 5-5: Nominated Property management plan sections

#### Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens World Heritage Nominated Site

Diyarbakır Nominated Heritage Site is composed of two components. While one of the components is the Diyarbakır Fortress, the other is the Hevsel Gardens. In order to develop suitable policies in line with the different properties of these two sites while the vast Nominated Heritage Site is managed, it was deemed suitable to divide these two areas into seven implementation zones. While three of the implementation zones concern the Diyarbakır Fortress, the rest was developed in association with the Hevsel Gardens. The defined sub-regions are shared below.

**MA1 – Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls**

**MA2 – İçkale (Inner Castle)**

**MA3 – Diyarbakır City Walls Protection Band**

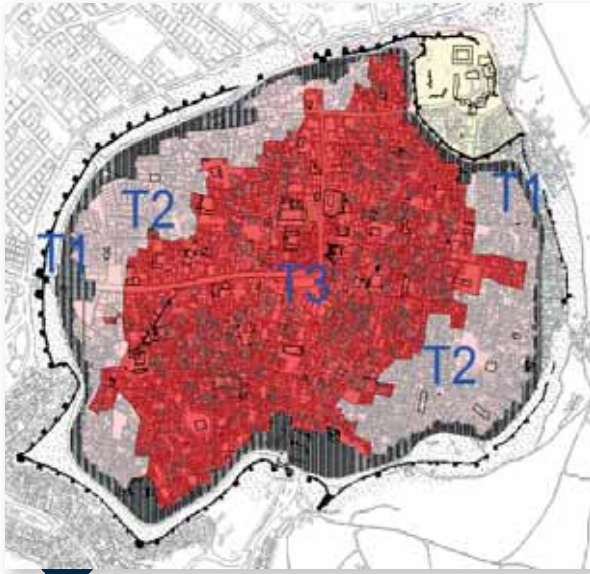
**MA4 – Hevsel Gardens**

**MA5 – Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone**

**MA6 – Ben û Sen**

**MA7- Tigris River Public Shore Usage**

## BUFFER (Suriçi) ZONE



Map 5-6: Suriçi management plan sections

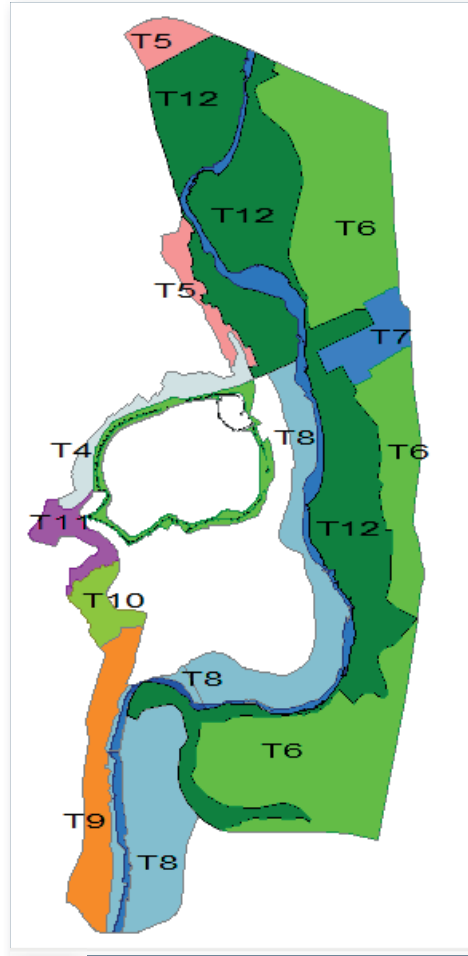
Buffer (Suriçi) Zone is being separated into seven implementation zones to suit the areas blocks/ parcels that directly affect the preservation and perception of the Diyarbakir City Walls , the blocks/parcels where the deterioration to the authentic spatial qualities are the most severe and where monuments and civil architecture examples are intensely observed. The defined sub-regions are being shared below.

**T1 – Suriçi Front View Zone**

**T2 – Area to Harmonize with the Traditional Fabric**

**T3–Suriçi Historic Cultural Heritage Nominated Site**

## BUFFER (Surdışı) ZONE



Map 5-7: Buffer zone management plan sections

The Buffer (Surdışı) Area is being divided down to nine sub-regions in line with the area's spatial, social and economic functions.

**T4 – Suriçi Front View Zone**

**T5 – Feritköşk Region**

**T6- Tigris River Eastern and Western Agricultural Areas**

**T7- Dicle University Area**

**T8 – Tigris River Public Shore Usage Area**

**T9 – Köşkler (Mansions) Region**

**T10 – Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone**

**T11 – Ben û Sen**

**T12 – Nature Park**



## 5-PLANNING APPROACH AND POLICIES THAT COMPRISE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan was created based on 6 planning themes. The themes are composed of titles towards the restructuring of the economic sectors continued by the users of the area through the preservation process for the tangible and intangible heritage, identification and guidance of the planning activities and functions in the place, to eliminate and/or minimize the new risks that may emerge via the functionalizing and planning processes that are present or are being done in the area, to increase the administrative sufficiency of the corporate organizations that use authorizations in the area and the management of the demands from the area's users. The planning themes are listed below;

PLANNING THEME 1 – Strategic Management of Tangible and Intangible Heritage

PLANNING THEME 2 – Structuring the Economic Sector

PLANNING THEME 3 – Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning

PLANNING THEME 4 – Risk Management

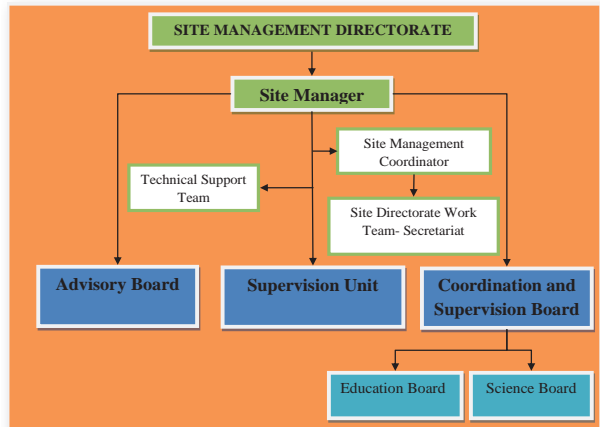
PLANNING THEME 5 – Corporate Organization and Administrative Sufficiency

PLANNING THEME 6 – User Service Provision and Management

In the next phases of the study, summary information tables for the aims, targets, actions, institutions and agencies responsible for the actions for each of the planning themes are being presented.

## 6- IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND UPDATING PROCESS FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The corporate organization scheme and the defined corporate responsibilities designed towards the implementation, review and updating process of the Management Plan is presented below.



### Site Manager:

In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Site Management Manager shall be appointed by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. The site manager who has sufficient knowledge and experience regarding the Management Plan and is in command of the planning, implementation and management processes is assigned to ensure management coordination. A Site Management Coordinator and site management work team – secretariat shall be formed among the Municipality personnel, to be connected to the Site Manager. The coordinator and secretariat conduct the fulfillment of the Site Management Directorate's duties and responsibilities, keeping records and ensuring the communication and organization of the boards and coordination works.

### Advisory Board:

It is expected from the Advisory Board to resolve the draft and to make suggestions regarding its implementation by reviewing of the draft Management Plan. The Advisory Board has to record all meetings, suggestions and opinions during the preparation-implementation process of the plan in order to convey to the Coordination and Supervision Board. Besides providing opinions about the draft Management Plan, the members of the Advisory Board are required to contribute to the topics of staging the approved plan in annual periods and creating its budget. Furthermore, the Advisory Board is expected to produce suggestions

and opinions in the revision of the mid-term strategy – vision revision of the Management Plan that should be carried out in every 5 years.

### **Supervision Unit**

The primary duty of the supervision unit will be to supervise the implementation of the Management Plan. Within the scope of this duty, this unit is responsible for the annual supervision of the Management Plan, conducting the strategy and actions towards the goals and the evaluation, supervision and reporting of the performance of the conducted work, the sufficiency of the promotion activities and the implementation process for the visitor management strategies. The Supervision Unit is authorized to evaluate the current status of the Management Plan and to prepare and present the following year's program to the Coordination and Supervision Board.

### **The Coordination and Supervision Board**

Under the Site Management Directorate, the Board, which has the authority to make decisions about the site management, was established as a responsible unit for the approval and supervision of implementation of the Management Plan according to Article 16 of “The Regulations on the Methods and Principles regarding the Site Management, Establishment and Duties of the Monument Board and the Identification of Management sites” dated 27.11.2005 and numbered 26006 which was prepared in accordance with Appendix-2 of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law Numbered 2863 dated 1.7.1983.

### **Education Board**

The Education Board shall identify the need for training of the authorized and assigned corporate personnel about the Plan by realizing the training need analysis studies, which will carry out the knowledge and training insufficiencies of the stakeholder institutions in the Management Plan Site regarding the Management Plan.

The Education Board presents the issues such as preventing risk areas due to the educational insufficiency and lack of awareness of the population in the area, preparing survey and analysis that

will support the overcoming of these problems and developing the education campaigns and programs to the Advisory Board in order to include them in the scope of activities within the Management Plan.

### **Science Board**

The Science Board carries out the duty to plan, suggest and present all sorts of scientific activity that will provide support in attaining the targets in the Management Plan Site, that will make determinations regarding the current situation, that will reveal the status and current conditions of the cultural heritage, that will determine the present level of the risk areas and prepare due reporting for all such activities to the Advisory Board.

## **5.f Sources and Levels of Finance**

The budget spent for İçkale Project financed by Culture and Tourism Ministry for the restoration, merchandising and environmental arrangements of İçkale Structures located in the Nominated Property:

14.000.000 TL                      2005-2013

The budget of Ministry of Development for 6 projects accepted in the field of Culture and Tourism within the scope of Support Scheme of the Attraction Centers for Tourists for Historic Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls and Historic Suriçi District (Buffer Zone):

16.722.780,35 TL                      2011-2014

Within the scope of support scheme of the attraction centers for tourists, the restoration project budget of İçkale Walls and Towers located in our Nominated Property:

7.195.636,76 TL                      2013-2015

Restoration project of registered Cemil Pasha Mansion located in the Suriçi (Buffer Zone) District of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality:

7,012,837.27 TL                      2010-2013

The portion of \$800,000 of this project has been paid by the Special Provincial Administration.

Cemil Pasha Mansion street rehabilitation project:

141,600.00 TL                      2013

The portion of 60.000 TL of 240.012 TL spent for Conservation Plan which is prepared for Suriçi Buffer Zone has been met by Special Provincial Administration, the rest amount has been met by the respective municipalities.

### **5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques**

Different public, private and civil initiatives support the studies which have been conducted in order to maintain, increase and consolidate the nature of monumental / archaeological cultural heritage that have formed the urban identity of Diyarbakır Castle and City Walls, and their value within urban life. The experts, who work in the departments under the Head of Housing and Urban Development, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, also give advice and support these goals. There are 6 Branch Offices under the Head of Housing and Urban Development. These departments include KUDEB Department (Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureau), Housing and Urban Development Department, Urban Design and Transformation Department, Map and Expropriation Department, Building Control Department and Geographic Information Department. Site Management Unit has been established under the management of KUDEB. In Diyarbakır Sur Municipality, the all studies conducted related to the site is distributed to all units of the municipality. Zoning Directorate, Culture Directorate, Cleaning Service Directorate, Municipal Police Department unit are responsible for the studies particular in the area.

International meetings, various symposia and workshops about Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Site have been also conducted with the participation of experts from Turkey and many other countries. In 2011, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality set up an experimental project emphasizing Ben U Sen which is the city's oldest and one of the largest slums in terms of meeting the lifestyle requirements of the population. Ben U Sen district is located at the foot of the walls surrounding the historical city, at a point overlooking the Tigris Valley and its surrounding efficient gardens. The main objective of this project that realized for Ben U Sen district is to maintain the current population in place as much as possible, and to develop an alternative approach to the application forms developed for slum areas

at the national level. This workshop is supported by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Rennes Municipality (France) that has been in co-operation with Diyarbakır for nearly 30 years, French Development Agency (AFD), Les Ateliers (French NGO) and the experts who have worked on international arena have performed in this workshop.

Another international study is the project of “The Settlement of Displaced People: A New Municipal Social Housing Service in Diyarbakır”. The aim of the project, which was created by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Rotterdam Berlage Architectural Institute, is in order to create a common architecture and urban vision that can control the turbulent and rapid urban development of Diyarbakır which has been extending over the last 20 years, and ensure that the new city residents population coming to city reluctantly are integrated as much as possible into the urban society and economy and by this means, to have a say in the city, and to improve the living conditions visibly.

The project, which was financed by MATRA Social Transformation Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands, was performed by five international and local executive partners between March 2010 and 2012 in Diyarbakır. The project partners are Berlage Architectural Institute in Rotterdam, Housing and Urban Development Institute in Rotterdam (IHS, Erasmus University), Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Diyarbakır Development Center and Union of Chambers Turkish Engineers and Architects Diyarbakır Branch. Countless activities such as design workgroups and design studios, training, comprehensive field studies and field visits, questionnaires, focus groups, summer schools, mutual discussions, meetings and sessions, to which local, national and international experts and authorities participated, were carried out during the project. Moreover, two pilot projects were carried out for Suriçi District and Diyarbakır train station within the scope of the project.

“Function Determination Study of Diyarbakır Historic Wall Tower, Along with their Proximity” project was carried out while Diyarbakır Management plan works continued. The aim of this project is to gain the appropriate function to the historical Diyarbakır Towers and their



surroundings by examining, and for this purpose, to ensure its sustainability in the protection and use balance with developing the principles and recommendations of the proper use by taking into account the socio-economic status of the structures. The academicians of Istanbul Technical University, Department of Architecture and Bilgi University Cultural Management Department supported this Project.

The staffs of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality who work in projects of the protection of cultural property attend specific training programs that are prepared, in order to increase the technical knowledge and experience, by ÇEKÜL ACADEMY, other institutions and organizations.

The scientific researches carried out for the City Walls and Hevsel Gardens of the academicians of Faculty of Architecture, Department of Geography, Department of Biology, Faculty of Agriculture, and Department of Mining Engineering from Dicle University are utilized in this Project. The University of Paul-Valéry (Montpellier III) in France also supports these studies.

An ICOMOS / ICOFORT meeting was held in Diyarbakır on 11-14 April 2013. ICOFORT 2013 annual meeting was also held during these dates. The participants came from 15 different countries and composed of various disciplines of the international committee consisting of occupational groups such as architecture, archeology, history, landscape architecture, engineering and restoration, and the representatives of ICOFORT, ICOMOS and CIVVIH. In addition, the related institutions, UNESCO Turkey National Committee, ICOMOS Turkey National Committee, universities, Non-governmental organizations also participated in the meeting.

## 5.h Visitor Facilities and infrastructure

There are three Tourism Information Offices built by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Diyarbakır Governorship in Diyarbakır Historic Suriçi District. In addition, a Tourism Information Office will be opened in the Inner Castle within the Nominated Area after the restoration project. The promotional materials such as travel guide, brochures and so on, which are printed in Kurdish,

Turkish, English and Arabic, can be taken for free from Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Tourism Information Offices. The kiosks, which promote the tourist destinations of Suriçi District in the city, are placed in 5 different places by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. Within the scope of the software program of the kiosks, there are different language choices, access roads of the buildings, history of the buildings, old and current photos and voice narrations. The kiosks are also given the opportunity of taking the detailed information about transportation, accommodation, restaurants, travel agencies, etc. In order to make Diyarbakır tourism guide compatible with mobile-based applications and to provide access from everyone's mobile phones to the guide with a variety of languages, the Metropolitan Municipality has launched mobile application. Moreover, the promotional signs were hung out in Kurdish, Turkish, German, Armenian, Hebrew, French, Syriac within the "Gazi Street Rehabilitation Project" carried out in 2006.

The visitors have an opportunity to visit the tourist attractions located in Historic Suriçi with a "Virtual Tour" which was prepared for the visitors in the website of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in Kurdish, Turkish, and English. There are 37 hotels which vary according to the stars and the provided opportunities in the Historic Suriçi Urban Site area. And also there are some facilities including the information panels, public conveniences, seating, and cafés and dining in the Urban Site area.

While the number of foreign tourists coming to the province of Diyarbakır was 16.552 in 2007, it raised 38.192 in 2011; but the number of domestic tourists decreased from 509.618 to 417.088. On the other hand, the total number of tourists decreased from 526.170 to 455.000. Even as the rate of the foreign tourist number coming to Diyarbakır to the rate of the foreign tourist number coming to Turkey was 0.08% in 2007, it increased 0.14% in 2011. When the domestic tourist rate is examined, the rate, which was 2.10% in 2007, decreased 1.39% in 2011. In spite of the proportional increase in the number of foreign tourists of Diyarbakır, a decrease was seen in domestic tourists. The number of overnight stays of Diyarbakır was 585.030 in 2007, and it increased 606.667 in 2011; but its ratio to the overnight stays of Turkey was reduced from 1.37% to 0.38% in

the same year. The average overnight stay times, which were 1.15 in 2007, got substantially behind in Turkey's average (2.55 and 2.7) being realized as 1.3 in 2011. When the occupancy rate of the enterprises in Diyarbakır, while the rate for tourism enterprise certified facilities was 31.55% in 2007, this rate increased 43.65% in 2011; nevertheless, it also got behind in Turkey's average (51.46%). The rate for the municipality certified facilities would be realized above Turkey's average (33.91%) by rising from 43.78% to 45.70%.

### **5.i Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property**

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality prints the promotional materials such as guides, brochures, posters for the Historic Walls and the historic buildings in Suriçi District; and regularly organizes photographic exhibitions, conferences and festivals for the promotion of the historic and cultural value of Diyarbakır. The promotional activities are also carried out through the digital media, the local and national press, and TV channels.

KUDEB Branch Offices, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality organizes important activities in order to promote the Urban Site and the Property in the schools. The promotional activities of Nominated Property are carried out especially in the primary school of the city.

“International Diyarbakır Walls Symposium” was held with the cooperation of Culture and Tourism Ministry, Diyarbakır Governorship and Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality between the dates of 19-20 April 2012. In addition, ICOMOS/ICOFORT meeting was also held with the cooperation of the mentioned institutions in Diyarbakır between the dates of 11-14 April 2013.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality participates in Istanbul East Mediterranean Tourism and Travel Exhibition each year. In order to promote the historic and cultural value of Diyarbakır, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Diyarbakır Governorship, some Non-Governmental Organizations participated in the Restoration, Renovation and Cultural Heritage Protection Fair in Antalya in 2012.

The Non-Governmental Organizations have also

an important role in the promotion of historic and cultural heritage and they try to raise awareness with various activities.

It is aimed to create the awareness for the City Walls with the campaign of “2013 shall be the year of Diyarbakır City Walls” of Local Agenda 21.

### **5.j Staffing levels and expertise**

The occupational distributions of the staff, who work in the departments under the Head of Housing and Urban Development, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, are as follows: 1 Urban Planner, 1 Archaeologist, 1 Urban Designer and Landscape Architect, 1 Technician. These have been working in the Site Management Unit under the management of KUDEB. 1 Branch Manager, 1 architect and 1 art historian work in the Department of KUDEB. 1 Branch Manager, 1 geological engineer, 2 Urban Planners and 2 technicians serve in Housing and Urban Development Branch Directorate. 1 Branch Manager, 1 geological engineer and 1 Urban Planner work Urban Design and Transformation Branch Directorate. 1 Branch Manager, 1 Survey Engineer and 3 Technicians work in Map and Expropriation Branch Directorate. 1 Branch Manager and 1 Technician work in the Building Control Branch Directorate. And 1 Branch Manager, 1 Geological Engineer and 1 technician work in Geographic Information.

The task distribution of the personnel working to involve a large part of the area covered by the property in Diyarbakır Sur Municipality is as follows; civil engineer, mining engineer, technician, sociologist and expert on foreign affairs.

Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality occupies a portion of the border of the Nominated Property. The task distribution of the personnel working here composes of an Architect, an Urban Planner, a Mechanical Engineer, a Civil Engineer and technicians.

13 experts (Archaeologist, art historian, restorer, conservator) work in Diyarbakır Archaeological museum. In addition, there are some technicians and archaeologists who work in limited periods.

City planners, architects, archaeologists, art historians and technicians work in Diyarbakır Culture Heritage Conservation Regional Board.



# 6

## *Monitoring*

- 6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation*
- 6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property*
- 6.c Results of previous reporting exercises*



## 6.a Key indicators for measuring the state of the conservation

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of records
Illegal excavations	All the year round	Diyarbakır Archaeological Museum, Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board.
Fire	All the year round	Diyarbakır Archaeological Museum, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality
The inventory of findings unearthed in the main excavations of new buildings	All the year round	Diyarbakır Archaeological Museum, Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board.
Production Controls in Hevsel Gardens	Once a month	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality
The overall cleanliness control of Hevsel gardens	Once a month	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality
The physical conditions of Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls (structural problems, climatic effects, damage control)	Once a month	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

Table 6-1: Indicators

## 6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring the property

Site Management Unit, Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) and Housing and Urban Development Directorate, Urban Design and Transformation Branch are the responsible directorates for planning and conservation within Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. The plans and projects that these directorates prepared in Suriçi urban sites shall also be approved by Cultural Heritage Conservation Board.

The other responsible institutions, in terms of local administration, are the district municipalities. District Municipalities are assigned and authorized within their own borders for protecting cultural and natural heritage, historic fabric, and for providing service the development and functions of places which are important for the history of the city. Sur Municipality and Yenişehir Municipality are the assigned and authorized municipalities in this regard.

Special Provincial Administrations, apart from their other duties and authorities, have been charged with the implementation of financial resource of conservation practices since 2004. 10% of all property taxes collected within the borders of the province are transferred to the Special Provincial Administrations in accordance with the Law of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties. These

resources are used for the projects of protection and evaluation of cultural heritage under the supervision of the Governor of Diyarbakır.

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**Fax:** +90 (0 412) 262 10 03

**Address:** Elazığ Yolu 3. Km DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** [bilgi@diyarbakirozelidare.gov.tr](mailto:bilgi@diyarbakirozelidare.gov.tr)

**General Directorate of Foundations** is authorized to determine the movable and immovable cultural properties which are in its own responsibility and ownership, to create, protect, evaluate, repair, restore and re-construct their inventory. General Directorates of Foundations are responsible and authorized for the supervision of all implementations that will be made for the cultural assets with the approval of the responsible Cultural Heritage Conservation District Boards.

**Phone:** +90 (0 412) 224 01 60, +90 (0 412) 223 99 01

**Fax:** +90 (0 412) 223 05 90

**Address:** İnönü Cad. Uçar sokak Tekkapı Karşısı  
No: 1 DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** [diyarbakir@vgm.gov.tr](mailto:diyarbakir@vgm.gov.tr)

## Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board

Everyone is obliged to get the necessary legal permissions from Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation before any constructional and/or physical intervention conducted within the borders of Diyarbakır Fortress Site Management. Thus, it is intended to ensure the fulfillment of the activities to be taken, in harmony with the historical environment, without damaging values in the site.

Conservation Regional Board is authorized to make the following works within the framework of the principles and decisions of Conservation Supreme Board.

To register the cultural property required to be protected which have been determined by the Ministry,

To group the cultural properties required to be protected,

To determine the structure terms for the transition period within one month after the registration of urban sites,

To review the Conservation Plan and any required changes, and make decisions about them.

To determine the protected areas of the immovable cultural properties required to be protected,

To unregister those which have lost their features among the immovable cultural properties required to be protected,

To make decisions for implementation of the immovable cultural and natural properties required to be protected and urban sites.

**Phone:** +90 (0 412) 224 08 31 – +90 (0 412) 223 55 88

**Fax:** +90 (0 412) 223 40 89

**Address:** İnönü Caddesi Ziya Gökalp Sokak No: 23 DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** [diyarbakirkurul@kurul.gov.tr](mailto:diyarbakirkurul@kurul.gov.tr)

## Tasks of the Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate

The Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorates are responsible for ensuring the coordination between units and conducting the activities of Museums, Libraries, State Art and Sculpture Museum, Printed Text and Picture Collection Directorates, Orchestra, Chorus and Community Directorates, Tourism Training Centre Directorates, Fine Art Galleries, Art - Sculpture Museums and Galleries, Tourist Information Offices and Cultural Centers.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 228 22 15

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 224 42 02

**Address:** İnaloğlu cad. Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Kültür Sanat Merkezi Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** [iktm21@kultur.gov.tr](mailto:iktm21@kultur.gov.tr)

## Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, General Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Culture and Tourism Ministry

The tasks of the institution, within the scope of the Law No. 2863, involve the principles and procedures of all kind of study, design and implementation services on carrying out of Maintenance, Repair, Construction, Surveying, Restitution, Restoration, Environmental Planning and Merchandising Affairs of registered immovable cultural and natural heritage and museums within Province and Districts which are part of the Directorate.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 234 30 18, +90 (0412) 234 64 75

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 234 57 04

**Address:** Turgut Özal Bul. Fatih Lisesi Bitişiği Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Başkanlığı Binası Kat: 4 21090 KOŞUYOLU / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** [diyarbakirrolove@kultur.gov.tr](mailto:diyarbakirrolove@kultur.gov.tr)

Archaeological Museum Directorate, General Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Culture and Tourism Ministry

The museum is a permanent organization that identifies, reveals, examines, evaluates, protects, promotes, and exhibits cultural property as permanent and temporary with scientific methods, increases the public's education level and esthetic pleasure on the cultural and natural properties, and the institution is also effective in improving the world view.

### Activities of the museum

In each museum, the following items fall within the scope of the museum definition in order to assist the implementation and execution of the scientific, educational, technical, and management services related to their field and national development successfully;

Scientific exhibitions are chronologically performed with available works as much as possible.

The works in stores are protected in a healthy way, and the stores are arranged so as to allow scientific studies.

Scientific studies on movable and immovable cultural properties are performed and introduced by their experts.

Training courses, seminars, excursions are organized by the museum directorate. The aim of these activities are to develop the cultural life awareness, to introduce the cultural and touristic values to the public, to inspire sympathy for classics, and to prevent the historical artifact smuggling and activities destroying the national values of the country with destruction and illegal excavations.

The necessary measures are taken in order to take the movable cultural property required to be protected to the museums within the scope of Law No. 2863 (See Chapter 7.b.4)

If the task is given, detection studies on the cultural and natural properties within the scope of Law No. 2863 shall be performed and the documents about the registration shall be prepared.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 224 67 40, +90 (0412) 224 45 72

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 223 08 02

**Address:** Elazığ cad. Prof Dr. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Bulvarı Dedeman Otel Arkası Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** info@diyarbakirmuzesi.gov.tr

**Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Food and Livestock Ministry**

The followings are among the tasks of this provincial directorate;

To make the agricultural inventory of the province and to determine the agricultural production potential of the province according to current technology,

To convey the new technologies and information related to the protection and sustainability of environmentally sensitive natural resources to the farmers, to prepare the agricultural extension program of the provincial, to cooperate with producers, producer organizations, universities, the private sector in order to realize the program,

To provide service required by integrated and individual agriculture and rural development projects within the province, to carry out the preliminary survey and inventory studies required by the projects that will be performed,

To ramp up, develop, facilitate, improve the quality of the agricultural production, to conduct the business and operations about reducing the cost in accordance with the procedure, to carry out, under the legislation, the relevant parts of the farm accountancy data network with the province,

To acquire land with the Soil Preservation and Land Utilization Law, to prevent fragmentation of agricultural land, to use some appropriate irrigation techniques and build irrigation facilities in order to increase the efficiency of irrigation, to protect the soil resources, to operate the farm development services, to perform the activities necessary within the framework of Law No. 3083 and the powers and tasks given by the Ministry.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 223 60 55

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 224 51 04

**Address:** Hintlibaba cad. Valilik yanı Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** bilgi@diyarbakirtarim.gov.tr

### 10th Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works General Directorate

The State Hydraulic Works Directorate has been primarily responsible for dam construction which is the common point of the subjected four objectives in terms of flood protection, dissemination of aqueous agriculture, producing hydroelectric power, drinking water supply to major cities, and also fulfilling the drinking water supply to the



residential areas with municipalities. It is also an authority organization on the allocation of the various intended uses of the water resources in the country.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 237 49 63

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 237 19 19

**Address:** DSI 10. Bölge Müdürlüğü Seyrantepe Sanayi Mah. Elazığ Bulvarı No: 147 Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** dsi10@dsi.gov.tr

Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation of Environment and Urbanisation Ministry

Some of the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Directorate are as follows:

To prepare the zoning, environment, building and construction regulations about the settlement, environment and structuring, to monitor and control the applications,

To determine the basic principles, strategies and standards for the physical plans of all types and sizes and their implementation and to ensure their implementation,

To perform or have performed the transformation projects and their implementations of the structures which are non-durable for earthquake and the structures against the zoning legislation, plans, projects and attachments and the areas in which they are.

**Phone:** +90 (0412) 237 14 01

**Fax:** +90 (0412) 237 14 00

**Address:** Selahattin Eyyübi Mah. Turgut Özal Bulvarı Bağlar / DİYARBAKIR

**E-mail:** diyarbakir@csb.gov.tr

## 6.c Results of the previous reporting experience

For the Historical City Walls and Historical Suriçi District which is located in the Buffer Zone, a commission, in which the experts of the relevant institutions participate, was established under the Governorship in 1998. The commission periodically

audits reports about the current status of the civil architecture and of the monumental buildings. A total of 60 audits, which were conducted between the years 1998-2005 by the Commission, were registered and minuted. In certain minutes, these were indications that there were new structures around the Historical City Walls, and this situation caused to destroy the historic fabric and damage the City Walls. These records exist in the archives of the Diyarbakır Museum Directorate. The technical reports have been prepared for the Walls and the registered buildings in Suriçi District periodically by the Diyarbakır Museum Directorate since 2005, and these reports are in the archives of the Museum Directorate. A technical commission has been established under Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in December 2013 in order to control the protection of Diyarbakır Fortress and the Hevsel Gardens (core zone). This commission will control periodically and will prepare technical reports. The technical experts in the history, culture, urbanization commission of Local Agenda 21, one of the non-governmental organizations, have prepared some technical reports for Historic Diyarbakır Walls, Bastions and Towers.

In order to transfer the rich accumulation of Diyarbakır to the future by documenting, identification, registration and updating studies for taking the inventory of the different civilizations in the city and the material cultural values of different eras were conducted by Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) which is part of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Museum Directorate in Historical Suriçi District and Hevsel Gardens remaining in the Nominated Property in 2009. The data obtained from these studies were collected into a two-volume book. The monumental buildings, archaeological sites, social and official buildings are indicated in the first volume of Diyarbakır Cultural Inventory Book, and civil architecture buildings are located in its 2nd volume.

The report of “Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity” project which was prepared for how to functionalize Diyarbakır Fortress and Towers is annexed (See Annex 10.b.3). The report and the implementation provisions of Conservation Plan prepared for Historic Suriçi District (Buffer Zone) are in annex. (See Chapter 7.b.2 and 7.b.3)





# 7

## *Documentation*

- 7.a Photographs, and audiovisual image inventory*
- 7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans relevant to the property*
- 7.c Form and date of the recent records or inventory*
- 7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held*
- 7.e Bibliography*



## 7.a.1 Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

ID No.	Format	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/Director	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
<b>Cover Photo</b>							
	Electronic image	Keçi Tower and Tigris River	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>							
2a-1	Electronic Image	06/1909	Gertrude Bell	Gertrude Bell Archive	Gertrude Bell Archive	<a href="http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3637">http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3637</a>	-
2a-2	Electronic image	Drinking water ducts being brought to the City	1910	-	Yıldız Technical University	Yıldız Teknik Ün. Kosgeb, Yıldız Mh., 34330 İstanbul/ Turkey +90 212 236 4583	N
2a-3	Electronic image	Castle, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Maco Vargas	Yıldız Teknik Ün. Kosgeb, Yıldız Mh., 34330 İstanbul/ Turkey +90 212 236 4583	Y
2a-4	Electronic image	The Remains of Outer Walls	09/2009	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880	Y
2a-5	Electronic image	The Remains of Outer Walls	09/2009	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880	Y
2a-6	Image (scanned from the book)	The City Plan drawn by Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-7	Image (scanned from the book)	Diyarbakır İçkale plan (Gabriel)	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-8	Electronic image	The Remains of Walls at Amida Mound	09/2004	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Selahhattin Yazıcıoğlu cad.Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel:+90 412 224 67 40”	Y
2a-9	Electronic image	The Palace excavations in Amida Mound in İçkale	1960	Metin Sözen	Metin Sözen	“ÇEKÜL (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) Ekrem Tur Sok. No 8 Beyoğlu 34435 İstanbul/ Turkey Tel: +90 212 249 64 64”	Y

2a-10	Electronic image	The pool belonging to the Artuqid Palace in Amida Mound	1960	Metin Sözen	Metin Sözen	ÇEKÜL (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage)	Y
2a-11	Electronic image	Pool in Artuqid Palace	1960	Metin Sözen	Metin Sözen	ÇEKÜL (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage)	Y
2a-12	Image (scanned from the book)	Before the addition during the Ottoman Period	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-13	Image (scanned from the book)	The section added during Suleiman's Reign.	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-14	Electronic image	Arbedaş Inscription belonging to Sultan Suleiman	2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-15	Electronic image	The Tower including Arbedaş Inscription	2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-16	Electronic image	Courthouse A Building	1910	-	Yıldız Technical University	“Yıldız Teknik Üniv. Kosgeb, Yıldız Mh., 34330 İstanbul/ Turkey +90 212 236 4583”	N
2a-17	Electronic image	Saint George Church and Army Corps Building	2013	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-18	Electronic image	Saint George Church	2010	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu cad. Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 67 40”	Y
2a-19	Electronic image	Gendarme Building	2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-20	Electronic image	The Courthouse B	2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-21	Electronic image	7th Army Corps Building	2013	Fatih Burtakal	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

2a-22	Electronic image	“Photo of Saray (Palace) Gate and Map of İçkale Towers (Showing 18 towers in total; but with the latest studies, it has been determined that there are 19 towers)”	2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-23	Electronic image	İçkale Towers and Saray Gate Plan	2006	Meral Halifeoğlu	Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-24	Electronic image	Fetih Gate	2009	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-25	Electronic image	Küpelî Gate	2009	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-26	Electronic image	The gate later-opened located in İçkale	2013	İrfan Uçar	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-27	Image	İçkale - Plans of Tower Number 3	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-28	Image	İçkale- Plans of Tower Number 9	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-29	Image	İçkale- Plans of Tower Number 1	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-30	Image	İçkale - Plan of Tower Number 5 (Halifeoğlu,M, Dalkılıç,N)	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-31	Electronic image	İçkale Tower	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N



2a-32	Electronic image	İçkale Tower	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-33	Electronic image	İçkale Tower	-	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	Neslihan Dalkılıç, Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-34	Image (scanned from the book)	The Inner and Outer Walls Drawn by Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-35	Electronic image	Ruins of the Outer Walls	2010	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-36	Electronic image	Ruins of the Outer Walls	2010	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-37	Image (scanned from the book)	Gabriel's restitution of the Outer Walls – Ben U Sen Tower	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-38	Image (scanned from the book)	City Walls from Dağ Gate to Urfa Gate (Gabriel)	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-39	Electronic image	The human figure holding scorpion (Tower Number 11)	2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-40	Image (scanned from the book)	City Walls from Urfa Gate to Mardin Gate (Gabriel)	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-41	Electronic image	Seljuk Tower	2012	-	Diyarbakır Governorship	“Yenişehir Mh. 21100 Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 8844”	N
2a-42	Image (scanned from the book)	Entrance level of Ulu Beden Tower, Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-43	Image (scanned from the book)	Top section of Ulu Beden tower, Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-

2a-44	Electronic image	The adornments on Ulu Beden Tower	2009	Diyarbakır Museum	Diyarbakır Museum	Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu cad.Diyarbakır Tel: 0412 224 67 40	Y
2a-45	Electronic image	The eagle figure on Ulu Beden Tower	2009	Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-46	Image (scanned from the book)	Ulu Beden Tower (Gabriel)	1932	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-47	Electronic image	Ulu Beden Tower	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Maco Vargas	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
2a-48	Electronic image	Yedikardeş tower	12/2004	Merthan Amık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-49	Image (scanned from the book)	Entrance and second level plan of Yedikardeş Tower	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-50	Image (scanned from the book)	Gabriel; Nur Tower figures	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-51	Image (scanned from the book)	City Walls between Mardin Gate and Yeni gate, Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-52	Image (scanned from the book)	Keçi Tower's plan	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-53	Electronic image	Keçi Tower	10/2010	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-54	Electronic image	Inscriptions on Keçi Tower	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güller	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-55	Electronic image	Inside of Leblebikıran Tower	09/2012	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

2a-56	Electronic image	Leblebikran Tower, the connection point with the city walls	09/2012	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-57	Electronic image	Tower number 62, Leblebikran Tower	09/2012	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-58	Electronic image	Leblebikran Tower	09/2012	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-59	Electronic image	Inscription of Tower Number 63	09/2012	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-60	Electronic image	Fındık Tower, Tower Number 63	09/2012	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-61	Electronic image	The buttresses between the towers	09/2012	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-62	Image (scanned from the book)	Gabriel's Map	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-63	Electronic image	The level difference shaped the City Walls	03/2013	Deniz Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-64	Image (scanned from the book)	Dağ Gate from Gabriel's Book	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-65	Electronic image	Dağ Gate, today	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-66	Electronic image	Niche on Dağ Gate	04/2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y



2a-67	Electronic image	Half columns on Dağ Gate	04/2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-68	Electronic image	The niche on the Dağ Gate western tower	04/2006	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-69	Electronic image	Adornments on Dağ Gate	04/2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-70	Electronic image	Adornments on Dağ Gate	04/2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-71	Image (scanned from the book)	Dağ Gate Plan by Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-72	Image (scanned from the book)	Urfa Gate Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel , Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-73	Electronic image	Adornment on Urfa Gate	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-74	Electronic image	Urfa Gate	09/2009	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-75	Electronic image	Mardin Gate outer façade	06/2009	Meral Halifeoğlu	Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-76	Electronic image	Yeni Gate	11/2011	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-77	Electronic image	Usage of cylindrical and pumped stone in tower (Tower Number 11)	07/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

2a-78	Electronic image	Usage of cylindrical and pumped stone in tower (tower number 26)	07/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-79	Electronic image	Tower Number 26 with brick usage	07/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-80	Electronic image	An inscription scribed on limestone	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-81	Electronic image	Inscription on limestone	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-82	Electronic image	Metal Doors	06/2009	Meral Halifeoğlu	Meral Halifeoğlu	“Dicle University Faculty of Architecture 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-83	Electronic image	Wall masonry, Towers Number 18-20	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-84	Electronic image	Wall masonry	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-85	“Electronic Image	Using basalt mass as a query	06/1909	Gertrude Bell	Gertrude Bell Archive	<a href="http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3610">http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3610</a>	-
2a-86	Electronic image	Euphrates Soft-shelled Turtle, Rafetus euphraticus	07/2005	Şemsettin Turğa	Şemsettin Turğa	“Dicle University Faculty of Biology 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-87	Electronic image	Euphrates Soft-shelled Turtle, Rafetus euphraticus		Şemsettin Turğa	Şemsettin Turğa	“Dicle University Faculty of Biology 21280 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 248 84 02”	N
2a-88	Electronic image	Ten Eyed Bridge	09/2009	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

2a-89	Electronic image	Ten Eyed Bridge 1932	1909	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2a-90	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge 2011	04/2011	Selim Kaya	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2a-91	Electronic image	City Walls , Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
2a-92	Image	A Hülle built on Tigris River, 1970	07/1970	Adil Tekin	GüçhanTekin	“Gürsu Mah. 135.sok. Özemek Sitesi 7/c Blok Kat:4 No:9 Konyaaltı/ Antalya/ Turkey Tel: +90 507 706 46 56”	Y
2a-93	Image	Berrying	07/1970	Adil Tekin	GüçhanTekin	“Gürsu Mah. 135.sok. Özemek Sitesi 7/c Blok Kat:4 No:9 Konyaaltı/ Antalya/ Turkey Tel: +90 507 706 46 56”	Y
2a-94	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Boranhane	07/1970	T.Memiş	T.Memiş	-----	-
2a-95	“Image (internet source)”	Kelek, 1889	1889	H. Budde, G. Stievernich	H. Budde, G. Stievernich	-----	-
2a-96	Image	Transportation through Kelek, 1960	1960	Şevket Beysanoğlu	Şevket Beysanoğlu	-----	-
2a-97	Image	Puşi Atelier		Ahmet Taçgın	Ahmet Taçgın	-----	-
2a-98	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Puşi sales stand	-	Kulp Foundation	Kulp Foundation	“Güneşli Mah. Kırızlı Cad.No:39 Kat:3 Bağcılar / İstanbul / Turkey Tel: +90 212 657 92 46”	-
2a-99	Electronic image	Divan of Dengbej	-	-	-	http://www.yuksekovahaber.com/galeri/koy- kumunlerinden-dengbej-divani-643.htm	-
2b-1	Electronic image	Körtük Hill Findings	09/2008	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y
2b-2	Electronic image	Körtük Hill Findings	09/2008	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y



2b-3	Electronic image	Çayönü	09/2008	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y
2b-4	Electronic image	Stele of Naram-Sin, Istanbul Archaeology Museum	12/2013	internet	İstanbul Archaeology Museum	“Alemdar Cad. Osman Hamdi Bey Yokuşu Sok. 34122 Gülhane Fatih İstanbul/ Turkey Tel: +90 212 520 77 40-41”	N
2b-5	Image (scanned from the book)	The first castle finding which is supposed belonging to Hurrian-Mitanni (Gabriel)	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-6	Image (scanned from the book)	A plan of Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-7	Image (scanned from the book)	Green City Plan		-	-	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	-
2b-8	Image	Green City		Martine Assenat	Martine Assenat	Université Paul Valéry - Montpellier III Route de Mende/ 34000 Montpellier / France	N
2b-9	Image	The Red city		Martine Assenat	Martine Assenat	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	N
2b-10	Electronic image	Dağ Gate inscription done by Augustes Valentinien, Valens and Gratien	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	Y
2b-11	Image	The place where Nisibis People settled	12/2013	Martine Assenat	Martine Assenat	Université Paul Valéry - Montpellier III Route de Mende/ 34000 Montpellier / France	N
2b-12	Image (scanned from the book)	Artuqid Palace at Amida Mound	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-13	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; Clock with elephant	12/2013	-	-	<a href="http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri">http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri</a>	
2b-14	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; Bird shedding wine with their mouth	12/2013	-	-	<a href="http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri">http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri</a>	

2b-15	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Mechanical robots made by El Ciziri; Water balance	12/2013	-	-	<a href="http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri">http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/El-Cezeri</a>	
2b-16	Image (scanned from the book)	Inner and Outer Walls of Diyarbakır City Walls with the drawing of Gabriel	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-17	Electronic image	The ruins of the Outer Walls in present	09/2009	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-18	Electronic image	The coin minted by Kaykhusraw- Seljuk Sultanate of Rum		-	Diyarbakır Museum	Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu cad.Diyarbakır 0412 224 67 40	Y
2b-19	Electronic image	Coin minted in the period of Kara Yönlük Osman Bey		-	Diyarbakır Museum	Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu cad.Diyarbakır 0412 224 67 40	Y
2b-20	Electronic image	The back of the coin			Diyarbakır Museum	Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu cad.Diyarbakır 0412 224 67 40	Y
2b-21	Image (scanned from the book)	Inner Castle expanded in the period of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-22	Image (scanned from the book)	Miniature done by Matrakçı Nasuh in 16th century	16th cent.	Matrakçı Nasuh	-	-	-
2b-23	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	The photos before the demolition in the northern part of the castle, 1909	06/1909	Gertrude Bell	Gertrude Bell Archive	<a href="http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3626">http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3626</a>	-
2b-24	Image	Photo during the demolition of the Tower located in the northern part of the Castle, 1930	1932	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-

2b-25	Image (scanned from the book)	Drawing of Gabriel; the City Walls destroyed by Dağ Gate in 1940s	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
2b-26	Electronic image	The current state of the demolitions in the northern part of the Fortress	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-27	Electronic image	An aerial photograph dating 1939	1939	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-28	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	The photos before the demolition in Mardin Gate, 1909	06/1909	Gertrude Bell	Gertrude Bell Archive	<a href="http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3617">http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=3617</a>	-
2b-29	Electronic image	Mardin Gate after demolition	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-30	Image (scanned from the book)	Park arrangement in Dağ Gate	1960	Şevket Beysanoğlu	Şevket Beysanoğlu	-----	-
2b-31	Electronic image	1952, Moving of the city to out of the City Walls	1952	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-32	Electronic image	The city in 1970s. The city is now beginning to expand.	1970	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-33	Electronic image	Slum houses just outside the City Walls	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	<a href="mailto:maco.vg@gmail.com">maco.vg@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.macovargas.com">www.macovargas.com</a> Tel: 99 918 5665	Y
2b-34	Electronic image	The invasion of Urfa Gate Area	1999	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-35	Electronic image	Urfa Gate after the arrangement	2009	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y



2b-36	Electronic image	The invasion of Fis Kaya Region	2000	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-37	Electronic image	Fis Kaya; Walls after the arrangement	2009	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-38	Electronic image	Heysel Gardens and Ten Eyed Bridge from Diyarbakır Fortress	2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-39	Electronic image	The view of Diyarbakır Fortress from Ten Eyed Bridge, 2009	2009	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-40	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Ten Eyed Bridge, 1909	Haz-09	Gertrude Bell	Gertrude Bell Archive	<a href="http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=5949">http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/photo_details.php?photo_id=5949</a>	
2b-41	Electronic image	Ten Eyed Bridge, 2011	04/2011	Selim Kaya	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-42	Electronic image	The coin minted by Kaykhusraw II in the year of 638/1240 when he conquered Amid				<a href="http://www.zeno.ru/showphoto.php?photo=118521">http://www.zeno.ru/showphoto.php?photo=118521</a>	-
2b-43	Electronic image	The inscription of the Grand Mosque	08/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
2b-44	Electronic image	Heysel Gardens	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>							
4-1	Image (scanned from the book)	Albert Gabriels Plan of the Castle	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-

4-2	Electronic image	A tower of İçkale (the Castle) used as a barn	03/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-3	Electronic image	The destruction in Saray Gate caused by car passages	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-4	Electronic image	The original door of Saray Gate	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-5	Electronic image	The inscription on Saray Gate	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-6	Electronic image	Küpelî Gate	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-7	Electronic image	Fethî Gate	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-8	Electronic image	Oğrun Gate	03/2013	Deniz Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-9	Electronic image	The relief on the Artuqid Arch.	08/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-10	Image (scanned from the book)	Outer Walls (Gabriel's sketch)	1940	-	-	Gabriel, Albert- Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale	-
4-11	Electronic image	The walls between Dağ Gate and Çift Gate	04/2013	-	Diyarbakır Governorship	“Yenişehir Mh., 21100 Diyarbakır / Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 8844”	N

4-12	Electronic image	The missing parts in the 1st section of the City Walls	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-13	Electronic image	Aerial view of the walls between Dağ Gate and Urfa Gate	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-14	Electronic image	Stone fails on the south-west side of the Tower number 16(2010)	01/2010	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	N
4-15	Electronic image	Stone fails on the north side of the Tower number 16 (2013).	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-16	Electronic image	“City Walls between Urfa and Mardin Gate and remarkable Yedi Kardeş Tower”	04/2007	Kadir Konuksever	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-17	Electronic image	Housing adhered to Ulu Beden (Ben U Sen) Tower	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-18	Electronic image	Tandoor adhered to the Tower number 32	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-19	Electronic image	“The view of the 3rd part of the City Walls and the demolished part between Leblebi Kıran(62) and Fındık(63) Towers“				“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-20	Electronic image	The demolished part between the Tower numbers 66 and 67.	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

4-21	Electronic image	Tower number 69 and 70 used as a house	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-22	Electronic image	Dağ Gate.	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-23	Electronic image	Entrance of Dağ Gate	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-24	Electronic image	Urfa Gate	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-25	Electronic image	The original door (Urfa Gate)	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-26	Electronic image	Ceiling of Urfa Gate	11/2012	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-27	Electronic image	Inside of the tower of the Urfa Gate towers(tower number 21)	05/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-28	Electronic image	Mardin Gate- General view	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-29	Electronic image	Mardin Gate	10/2011	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	N
4-30	Electronic image	A view of Yeni Gate from Tigris Valley	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y



4-31	Electronic image	Inside of Yeni Gate	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-32	“Electronic Image (internet source)”	Aerial view of the Fortified city and Hevsel Gardens	2011	Google Earth	Google Earth	Google Earth	-
4-33	Electronic image	A poplarwood in the Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-34	Electronic image	The stone falling in the neighborhood of Ben U Sen in 2011	09/2011	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-35	Electronic image	The vegetation on the walls	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-36 and 4-37	Electronic image	“The towers are used as a garbage dump	11/2011	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-38	Electronic image	“The rest traces on the walls on the east side				“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-39	Electronic image	Graffiti on the city walls	08/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-40	Electronic image	Graffiti on the city walls	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

4-41	Electronic image	Electricity poles and buildings near the City Walls (Saray Gate Towers)	08/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-42	Electronic image	Trees around the Walls	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Maco Vargas	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
4-43	Electronic image	The intense trees that prevent the appearing of the Walls	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-44	Electronic image	The high rise buildings near the City Walls	04/2013	-	Diyarbakır Governorship	“Yenişehir Mh., 21100 Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 8844”	N
4-45	Electronic image	“The deterioration arising from the fire inside of the towers and the wastes in the towers”	01/2010	-	Diyarbakır Museum	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	N
4-46	Electronic image	The traces on the tower arising from the fire near Ben U Sen Tower	07/2012	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-47	Electronic image	Repair of Dağ Gate Towers	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-48	Electronic image	Repair of Leblebi Kuran Tower (2013)	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-49	Electronic image	The stones of different thickness and sizes used in the restorations	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

4-50	Image (scanned from the book)	A document on irrigation with waste water during Ottoman Period	2011	-	-	Osmanlı Belgelerinde Diyarbakır/ Diyarbakır in Ottoman Documents	-
4-51	Electronic image	The waste water used for irrigation in the Hevsel	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-52	Electronic image	Aerial view of Devegeçidi Dam and Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Google Earth	Google Earth	Google Earth	-
4-53	Electronic image	Waste Water Treatment Plant of Dicle University	07/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-54	Electronic image	The excavations spilling to the Tigris Valley	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-55	Electronic image	Urban Sprawl in Surici (Historical City)	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-56	Electronic image	New settlement areas on Kırklar Hill	09/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-57	Electronic image	A Sand Quarry taking sand from the bed of the Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
4-58	Electronic image	Sand Quarry established a big pond when taking sand	12/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenışehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

PHOTO ALBUM

10-1	Electronic image	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens	09/2013	Merthan Anuk	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-2	Electronic image	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-3	Electronic image	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens	03/2013	Merthan Anuk	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-4	Electronic image	East side of the City Walls and Hevsel Gardens	06/1993	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynaratepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-5	Electronic image	İçkale	09/2013	Merthan Anuk	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-6	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Fortress	07/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
10-7	Electronic image	Tigris River and Fortress	09/2009	Merthan Anuk	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-8	Electronic image	Tigris River, Hevsel Gardens and Fortress	05/2008	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-9	Electronic image	General View of City Walls	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynaratepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-10	Electronic image	Fortress ve Hevsel Gardens	06/2011	Melike Dara Günel	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-11	Electronic image	View from the Inside of the Fortress	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynaratepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-12	Electronic image	View from City Walls	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynaratepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y



10-13	Electronic image	West Side of the City Walls	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-14	Electronic image	Fındık (Hazel)nut Tower	07/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-15	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	04/2011	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-16	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-17	Electronic image	Urfa Gate	03/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-18	Electronic image	Urfa Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-19	Electronic image	Urfa Gate	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarpete Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-20	Electronic image	Mardin Gate	09/2010	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-21	Electronic image	Yeni Gate	09/2010	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-22	Electronic image	BenuSen Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-23	Electronic image	Yedikardeş Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-24	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2011	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-25	Electronic image	Keçi Tower	10/2012	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-26	Electronic image	Keçi Tower and Heysel Gardens	08/2012	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-27	Electronic image	Keçi Tower and Heysel Gardens	08/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-28	Electronic image	Keçi Tower	08/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-29	Electronic image	Saray Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-30	Electronic image	Küpelî Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-31	Electronic image	Southeast City Walls	05/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
10-32	Electronic image	Feth Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-33	Electronic image	Artuqid Arch	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarpete Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-34	Electronic image	Amida Mound	03/2013	Mehmet Oğuz	Diyarbakır Archive	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y
10-35	Electronic image	İçkale Museum Building	03/2012	Mehmet Oğuz	Diyarbakır Archive	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y
10-36	Electronic image	Saint George Church	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarpete Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y

10-37	Electronic image	İçkale - Governorship Building	12/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-38	Electronic image	Prophet Suleiman Mosque	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarçep Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-39	Electronic image	BenuSen Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-40	Electronic image	BenuSen Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-41	Electronic image	BenuSen Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-42	Electronic image	Yedikardeş Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-43	Electronic image	Yedikardeş Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-44	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-45	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-46	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-47	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-48	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-49	Electronic image	Nur Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-50	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-51	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-52	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-53	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-54	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-55	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-56	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-57	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-58	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-59	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-60	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-61	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y



10-62	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-63	Electronic image	Dağ Gate	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-64	Electronic image	Seljuk Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-65	Electronic image	Seljuk Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-66	Electronic image	Seljuk Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-67	Electronic image	Seljuk Tower	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-68	Electronic image	Mardin Gate	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarstepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-69	Electronic image	Mardin Gate	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarstepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-70	Electronic image	Mardin Gate	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarstepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-71	Electronic image	Tower number 05	09/2013	O.Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-72	Electronic image	Ayyubid Tower	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-73	Electronic image	Kanuni Inscription	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-74	Electronic image	Keçi Tower and Hevsel Gardens	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-75	Electronic image	Tigris River, Hevsel Gardens and Fortress	07/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
10-76	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens	09/2010	Selim Kaya	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-77	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Fortress	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-78	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	03/2009	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarıtepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-79	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Fortress	09/2009	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-80	Electronic image	Keçi Tower	08/2009	-	Diyarbakır Archive	“Prof. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Cd, Diyarbakır Merkez/Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 224 6740”	Y
10-81	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarıtepe Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-82	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Maco Vargas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“maco.vg@gmail.com www.macovargas.com Tel: 99 918 5665”	Y
10-83	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-84	Electronic image	Birds in Hevsel Gardens	09/2010	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-85	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge	10/2012	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-86	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge	06/2011	Selim Kaya	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-87	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge	03/2013	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-88	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge	04/2011	Selim Kaya	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-89	Electronic image	Ten-Eyed Bridge	05/2010	Merthan Anık	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-90	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens	03/2011	Mehmet Masum Süer	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Kaynarpete Mah. Sunay Cad. 206. Sk. Kaplan 2 Apt. 4 /7 Bağlar / Diyarbakır	Y
10-91	Electronic image	Saint George Church	07/2012	-	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Press Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-92	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-93	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-94	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River	08/2013	Metin Karaman	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-95	Electronic image	View from Tigris River and Tigris Valley from City Walls	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-96	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Ten-Eyed Bridge	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-97	Electronic image	Detail from the City Walls	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-98	Electronic image	Detail from the City Walls	09/2013	Nejla Akdemir	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-99	Electronic image	City Walls from Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-100	Electronic image	Poplar Wood in Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-101	Electronic image	Tigris River next to Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-102	Electronic image	Tigris River	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-103	Electronic image	A Path between Poplar Woods in Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-104	Electronic image	Tigris River and Hevsel Gardens	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-105	Electronic image	Tigris Valley	07/2013	Serdar Nizamoglu	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y



10-106	Electronic image	Inscription on City Walls	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Press Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-107	Electronic image	Inscription on City Walls	09/2013	O. Yaşar Güler	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Press Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-108	Electronic image	Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-109	Electronic image	Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-110	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-111	Electronic image	Keçi Tower from Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-112	Electronic image	Lettuce Field in Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-113	Electronic image	Fields in Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-114	Electronic image	City Walls from Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-115	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and Kırklar Hill	09/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-116	Electronic image	Poplar Wood in Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-117	Electronic image	Tıgırs River next to Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-118	Electronic image	Tıgırs River next to Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-119	Electronic image	City Walls from Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-120	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and City Walls	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-121	Electronic image	Lettuce Field in Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-122	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and City Walls	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-123	Electronic image	Hevsel Gardens and City Walls	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-124	Electronic image	Keçi Tower from Hevsel Gardens	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y

10-125	Electronic image	Heysel Gardens	07/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-126	Electronic image	Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-127	Electronic image	Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
10-128	Electronic image	Tigris River	06/2013	Zeynep Sıla Akıncı	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality - Site Management Unit	“Elazığ Cad. Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İmar ve Şehircilik Da. Bşk. Alan Yönetimi Birimi 4. kat Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır/ Turkey Tel: +90 412 229 4880”	Y
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REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM  
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

## AUTHORIZATION

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Abdullah KOCAPINAR  
Director General for Cultural Heritage and Museums





## 7.a.2 Photographs , Multimedia DVDs

For more details see Annex 10.c,10.d and 10.e

## 7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property Management Plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the Property

### 7.b.1: Site Management Plan

**This is the draft version of the Management Plan. Full Plan will be submitted by April, 2014**

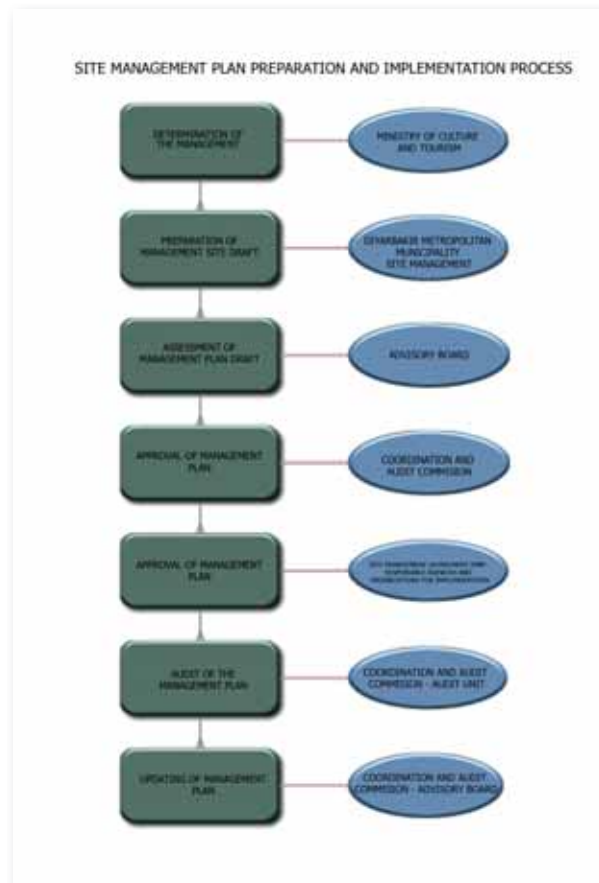
By changing Annex-2A of Law No: 5226 and Article 3 of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property, 'Management Area' and 'Management Plan' concepts were defined. Therefore, the regulatory Management Plans in effect will now be prepared for all archaeological sites, not just 'World Heritage Sites'.

*Law No: 2863 defines Management Field Area '... locations defined by the Ministry, which have their borders defined by taking the local administrations' opinion, for ensuring efficient protection, keeping alive and evaluation of archaeological sites, ruins and interaction fields in their natural whole, development of these in a certain vision and theme, with the purpose of meeting the public's cultural and educational needs and established to ensure coordination between the authority center, local administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) regarding planning and protection...'. The same Law defines Management Plan as 'Plans that show the annual and five-year application stages and budgets for protection and development project that is created by considering the management project, dig plans and landscaping projects or Conservation Plan for the purpose of protecting, keeping alive and evaluation of the Management Area, which is reviewed in every five years...'.*

**Site Management Plans** are being defined as a roadmap for rational, sustainable and holistic preservation of World Heritage Property and nomines in a manner that is in accord with their authentic structures by involving all relevant stakeholders, that ensure the preservation of the

property's development and vitality of the property besides its superior universal value and creating a balance in between these so they can be transferred to the next generations.

In the Preparation of Management Plan process, defining the borders of the Management Area was completed by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate. In order to develop the management field with the participation of all stakeholders, workshops proceeded with focus group interviews, field researches and conference calls and the prepared draft plan was presented for the evaluation of the stakeholders.



### 1.1 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Regarding Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

No matter how much interaction there is between Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Fields, due to their unique structures, they require different solutions. Within this scope, it was considered to be a more suitable approach

to organize two separate workshops that evaluate the Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Fields by the participation of representatives from NGOs, trade associations and public institutions and enterprises. In these workshops, the strong and weak aspects of the fields were found out and opportunities and threats were identified. The first workshop was about Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and the Tigris Valley that encircles and affects it. The issues that are agreed on were reflected on the Management Plans and the SWOT analysis was obtained as an outcome.

The findings of the focus group interviews that were conducted prior to the workshops were shared

with the participants, and collaboration of the participants on the futures of the fields was ensured. A total of eight focus groups were conducted under five main topics. These main topics were 'Historic Space Management and Tourism', 'General Spatial Management', 'Hevsel Gardens', 'Cultural Heritage (Intangible)', 'Communal Living (For Education-Health-Recreation-Culture-Safety topics and Women, Children, Adolescents, Handicapped People)'. After the workshop, nineteen 'Neighborhood Muhktars' that are within the scope of the Sur and Yenişehir Municipality were gathered for a separate focus group meeting to obtain and record the opinions and suggestions of the smallest local administration that is the Muhktar's Office.

SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens being two very significant symbols of Diyarbakır City's cultural fabric	The adverse effects of declining per family agricultural land ownership due to inheritance on agricultural productivity
Hevsel Gardens' integrating position with the Tigris Valley and these being the most important landscaping field in the city	Loss of fertile soil due to common surface irrigation and vertical parcelation practices
Construction of the life between the Tigris River and Suriçi area by the Hevsel Gardens, considering the historic process,	Although access to clean water is enabled, the lack of planning for effective usage of water resources
Hevsel Garden being one of the fundamental means to make a living for the population near the Suriçi and Diyarbakır Fortress	Water and soil pollution
These providing employment opportunities	Authorization complications as more than once municipality is involved within field borders
Increasing economic and physical access to cheap food due to their proximity to the Old City	Promotional difficulties; unable to introduce authentic values
Supplying the variety of agricultural goods heavily demanded by the population and providing authentic local goods to the city	Inability to develop a holistic approach in integrating the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris Valley with the urban structure
Being a rare to observe urban structure example as an agricultural field that is integrated with and nested in the city	The municipalities' lack of experience in managing agricultural lands
Proximity to a water source – being a 1st degree agricultural field	Inability to activate the marketing opportunities for the agricultural goods produced in the Hevsel Gardens
Potential for fruit and vegetable agriculture based on local seeds (mulberry, sericulture, sand peach, rose etc.), although some are not currently being produced	Lack of farmer organizations
Offering greenhouse potential due to its micro-climate characteristics	Lack of organization in Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley on the civil society aspect
The contribution to diversification of tourism routes	Inability to protect some of the authentic usages (mulberries, sericulture, bee handling) and the lack of revivifying implementations
Hevsel Gardens being one of the irreplaceable elements of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Diyarbakır	Coordination and collaboration issues between institutions
The contribution to art by being a part of poems, books, theatrical plays and many other	Issues in owning up for the land
Being an important migratory bird passage field, thus providing suitable biological diversity and being recognized as such	Accessibility issues from the city to Hevsel, uncertain routes, security, lightning issues
When evaluated with the Tigris Valley, their importance in the biodiversity and the ecological cycle	Irrigation problems despite proximity to water sources
	Out of record status for production and the producer – Lack of approach in how to set up the producer system
	Negative image regarding product safety and product quality
	Lack of execution for work aiming at reformation of the Tigris
	Inability to preserve the usages that strengthen the connections between Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens (such as the windmills)
DIYARBAKIR CITY WALLS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND TIGRIS VALLEY	

SWOT ANALYSIS	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Increasing awareness for Hevsel's preservation due to the UNESCO process	The Hydro Electrical Power Plants planned to be build on the Tigris
The revisebility of projects covering the Tigris Valley in a manner to meet Hevsel's needs and agriculture's dominance	The threat of the spatial applications (regulators) that are planned to be build within the scope of Tigris Valley Urban Design Project towards biodiversity
Possibility to increase the number of visitors to Diyarbakır due to the peace process; the possibility that this may increase Hevsel's reputation	The lack of attention paid to local elements and opinions by central government and the provincial organizations connected to the central government
The possibility to overcome intra-institutional inability (sometimes due to political differentiation) to develop common policies in the peace process	Macro-project based approaches to the urban space; scope of application issues
Spreading of good/fair agriculture applications	Wrong agricultural applications
The UNESCO process ensuring Hevsel is in the city's agenda	Owning the Hevsel Gardens and coordination problems between institutions (Governor – Metropolitan Municipality – State Hydraulic Works – Provincial and District Directorate of Agriculture)
Many different parts of society grasping the importance of protecting and vitalizing the ecological structure	Sand quarries damaging the Tigris Valley, disrupting the ecologic life and the natural landscape
The potential of this to be an effective production center should be restructured	Quality issues for the agricultural products produced in the Hevsel Gardens
The possibility to increase production capacity	The Tigris being subject to Legislations concerning borders from Bismil on
It being a basin in which local endemic species can live in	Decreasing water flow because of the dams built on the Tigris
	Contamination of the Tigris Basin due to nontreated waters
	Ever increasing spatial intensity for the areas east of Tigris
	Increasing commercial value of water
	Expansion tendency of the areas that are granted for private use in the green spaces in the valley
	Pressure on the Hevsel Gardens by the structuralization from the city
	Unplanned invasions on the Tigris River shore line
	Proximity of rubble disposal areas to the basin
	Loss of diversity in the Tigris Basin due to water pollution
	The institutions focusing on a structuralized environment rather than natural landscaping
Residential developments began on Kırklar Hill and other spatial regulatory projects such as the Tigris Valley Urban Design Project increasing structuring pressure on the area (this project is suspended by the Municipality for a revision)	
DİYARBAKIR CITY WALLS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND TIGRIS VALLEY	



## DIYARBAKIR CITY WALLS AND SURIÇI SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Authenticity of the walls due to their construction method and material (basalt: a difficult material to process)	Negative perception towards the city of Diyarbakır
Length of the walls, the towers, still having legible inscriptions	Lack of a common program or roadmap between institutions
Being the only example in upper Mesopotamia with the Defense Fortress and the city being at the same location	Insufficient accommodation facilities
Having old religious buildings belonging to different beliefs together in the Suriçi District	Inability to exploit the potential of religious tourism
Preservation of the traditional street fabric, having traditional residential buildings and monumental structures together	Lack of provided cleaning and fire fighting services due to the narrowness of the streets
Availability of water resources (underwater sources fed by Anzele)	The multi-storey structures in the Suriçi area challenging the infrastructure
The integrating structure causing mass perception of Tigris River, City Walls and Hevsel Gardens	Bureaucratic structure making it difficult to implement
Presenting the fabric and structures from different civilizations together with urban functions	Security issues creating investment risks
The Walls being an element of the cultural landscape	Lack of collaboration between institutions and the Dicle University
New archaeological excavation opportunities and knowing that there is still unearthed riches underground	Lack of educated workforce in the service sector and hygiene issue
The city having the trait of being a gate opening to the east	Diyarbakır not being given the due attention with respect to its potential in the National and Regional Tourism Policies
Having accessibility opportunities at walking distances	Lack of education creating issues in preserving the natural fabric
Traditional trading functions it could sustain despite its position	Insufficient infrastructure to support tourism (Airport etc.)
Hosting the poorest population of the city	No common tourism policy for the city
Existence of traditional manufacturing and handicrafts	Unaudited structures and implementations due to the lack of collaboration between the institutions
Existence of production services and trade towards the rural area	Independent work of institutions, developing no collaborations
Existence of different religions identities in Suriçi and their ability to express themselves	Insufficient work by the university regarding the city
Suriçi being unique especially for tourism investments	Lack of parking spaces, issues with vehicle traffic
Suriçi presenting investment opportunities for different sectors	Issues experienced in preserving and vitalizing the eigenvalue of the field
Diyarbakır Museum still being built in İçkale	Lack of qualified labour
Opportunities to present the historic fabric along with traditional way of life and traditional commercial life and production	Unclear target audience
The local administration and population owning up to the field	Lack of focus due to the diversity of services to be provided (History, Culture, Cuisine etc.)
The field's topographic specialties enabling the use of non-motor transportation (bikes, pedestrians and non-handicapped city)	

## DIYARBAKIR CITY WALLS AND SURIÇI SWOT ANALYSIS

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Beginning to conceive tourism as a leading sector	The Middle East environment the region and the country is in
Existence of a city living with its history	Security issues
The potential contribution of the UNESCO process to the preservation consciousness	The high number of poor people and their spatial distribution
A somewhat developed consciousness regarding the balance between protection (history-culture) and using (especially tourism)	Difference of Local and Central Administration's policies
Developing collaboration culture between institutions	The possibility that focusing solely on tourism may make the preservation of the field difficult or may adverse pressure on the local population
Beginning to see the existing values of the region as holistic	The risk of de-populating the area
Opportunity to prepare a common roadmap on which the civil society, trade associations, institutions and establishments agree upon	Public criticizing of the urban site transformation applications and the risk of site transformation applications in Reconstructive Plan for Protection to produce adverse results
Having many different functions together in the field diversifying investment opportunities	The risk of exclusion of the poor population from the region by making the area attractive for investment as a result of the improvement, sanitization and restructuring the area
Existence of a social structure open to develop preservation mindset	Compliance issues created by macro projects
Having the opportunity to develop cultural heritage and keeping it alive	The disruptive of the transformation processes on the current socio-cultural structure of the Suriçi District
If the living conditions of the Suriçi population is increased, their potential to be a part of tourism	'Gentrification' risk of the region as a result of TOKI's profit-centric approach on transformation applications
Having the potential to create opportunities by a holistic presentation of the natural and cultural fields that are the raisons d'être (Walls – Hevsel – Suriçi – Tigris River)	Increasing flooding due to not using the water wells located in the Suriçi District
	Conducted illegal excavations
	Inadequate restorations causing damage on the historic fabric
	Excavating the streets by mechanic earth diggers

## MANAGEMENT PLAN VISION

The Management Plan Vision was developed based on the analysis work, focus group meetings, workshops, conference calls, face to face interviews

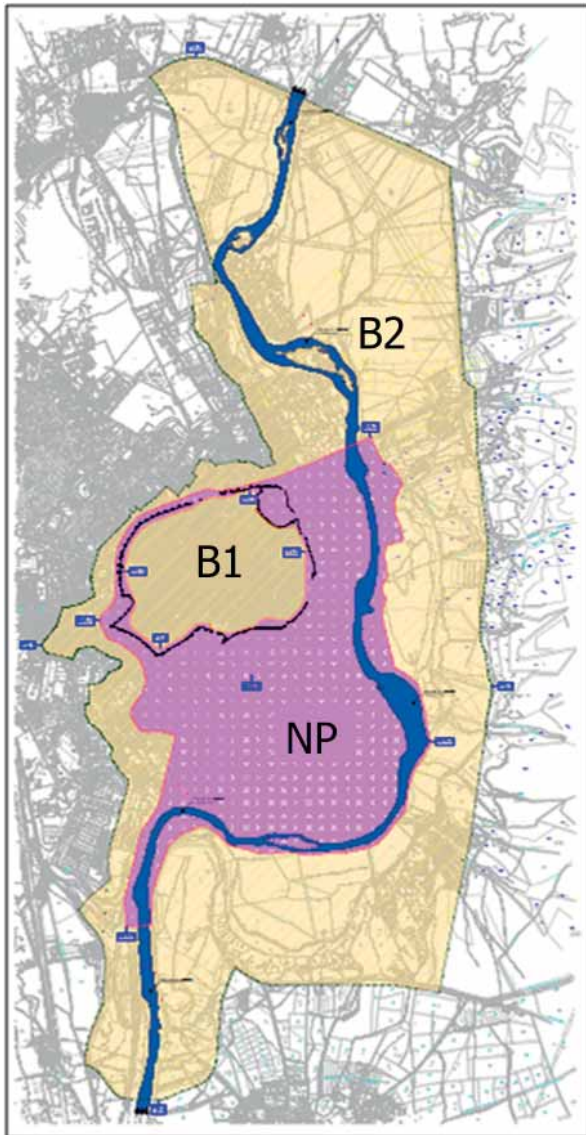
and field studies conducted during the preparation process and the format below was agreed upon.

Managing the superior universal values of the City Walls, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River which enabled Diyarbakır's, which was the capital of many civilizations in the Upper Mesopotamia, historic and cultural heritage and made them survive to this day in a participant, collaborative manner and endorse them for the next generations to come

## SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

World Heritage Site and is composed of Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area spreads over 300,6 hectares of land. Diyarbakır Suriçi District that is defined as the Buffer 1 zone in

the Management Plan is composed of 132,5 hectares of land. The Buffer 2 zone covering the World Heritage are is 1500,9 hectares.



### SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA DISTRIBUTION

NAME OF AREA	SIZE OF AREA(ha)
NOMINATED PROPERTY (NP)	520,76
BUFFER 1 (B1)	132,20
BUFFER 2 (B2)	1289,69
TOTAL AREA	1942

## 1.2 DİYARBAKIR WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY



Nominated Property of Diyarbakir comprise of two main components. One of these is the Diyarbakir Walls and the other is the Hevsel Gardens. While managing the Nominated Property that has a very large area, it was deemed suitable to divide the property in 6 application zones in order to develop different policies suiting the different specifications of these two zones. While three of the application zones are relevant for Diyarbakir Walls, the rest are about the Hevsel Gardens.

The three application zones conceptualized regarding the Diyarbakir Walls, the most important element of the Nominated Property, are shown with NP1, NP2 and NP3 on the Management Plan. While NP1 defines 'Diyarbakir Walls', NP 2 defines İçkale, one of the important elements of the Nominated Property. NP3 application zone defines the 'Wall Protection Band' that covers the NP1 and NP2 regions.

### NP1 Area "Diyarbakir Fortress and Walls"

Diyarbakir Castle was established on the steep outskirts of the plateau from Karacadağ to the Tigris overlooking at the Tigris. Diyarbakir Castle comprises two sections, the inner castle and the outer castle. The Diyarbakir Castle, repaired and fortified by Roman Emperor II. Constantius in A.D. 349, was encircled by walls. The castle walls that extended by the additions of civilizations who dominated the city to react its current size carry the mark of different civilizations. The carvings, inscriptions and embossment motives on the walls document the existence of more than 30 civilizations. The walls with approximately 5800 meters in length

have a varying height of 10-12 meters, and their widths vary between 5-12 meters. Diyarbakir City Walls have a total of 82 towers. The most famous of these towers with square, polygon and circular plans are Keçi Tower, YediKardeş Tower, Ben-u-Sen Tower and Nur Tower.

Besides the Walls and the Towers, other important elements of the Diyarbakir Fortress are the gates that enable entrance to the Suriçi District. There are four gates that connect Diyarbakir to the main roads that lead to other nearby cities. These gates are the Dağ Gate on the road from Harput, Urfa Gate on the way to Urfa (Greek Gate), Mardin Gate on the road to Mardin and the Yeni (New) Gate (Tigris or Water Gate) that meets the Tigris River and the city.

Preservation and recording work for the Walls, Towers and Castle Gates that compose the Diyarbakir castle which also has an importance regarding architectural history is still ongoing. It is required to do a conscious work and ensure the correct documentation is done correctly. It is known that out of these 82 towers, towers number 2, 3 and 6 were demolished at the beginning of the 1930's. Furthermore, it was identified that towers 36, 50, 51 and 53 were destroyed due to insufficient care, towers 55, 67, 68 and 71 were partly destroyed and lost their tower characteristics and towers 75, 76 and 77 were destroyed to give the appearance of a half tower. The factors causing deteriorations in Diyarbakir Fortress are known. The leading causes are natural disasters, insufficient care, invasions and intense vehicle traffic. The cover coats of the towers were caused by rain water damage on construction materials. On the other hand, roots of the trees sprouting on the destroyed tower surfaces and animal homes are other factors that cause damage to the walls. Furthermore, natural disasters are observed to be elements that threat the walls. The section of the walls bastions towers 62 and 63 near the Yeni Gate is thought to be torn apart by previous earthquakes. In addition to all these damages caused by these elements, long periods of insufficient repairs and being invaded caused significant damage to the walls.

Not conducting the reconstructions done on the towers and bastions in a holistic plan also made the issue of how to functionalize the restored towers. Therefore, continuing the process of preserving the Walls, Towers and Gates as a whole gains importance.



How to functionalize repaired towers and how to inspect them should be defined. On the other hand, it is required to ensure the Diyarbakır Fortress is being repaired as a whole by using scientific methods and to continue the restoration applications with a multi-disciplinary team and to document the work done.

Besides the monumental/archaeological culture property quality of the Walls that compose the city's identity, preserving and increasing their importance within the city's life is gaining importance. Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate conducted the 'Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity' project in 2013. Within the scope of this project, work towards analyzing the social and physical structure to functionalize the Walls and Towers were completed. Within the scope of this project, social structure analysis was done on Suriçi neighborhoods and the opinion of the inhabitants regarding the walls and towers and their expectations were identified. Similarly, the operations and expectations of NGO's, public institutions and enterprises were recorded. Through works towards identifying the physical structures of the walls and towers determined the preservation state, usage styles, physical structures of the walls and towers were defined. With this work done, restoration and reuse conditions with respect to the structures' cultural property qualities were identified. By accepting that reusing is a tool for preservation, the need to include nationally and internationally accepted restoration implementations and handling them as a whole with quality design services was expressed.

Consecutively, the following about the walls, towers and gates was agreed upon;

Ensuring their survival with minimum intervention, Preventing the procurement difficulties for materials to be used in the repairs, such as stones and bricks,

- Training the work force who will work on the restoration applications,
- Establishing and strengthening restoration and preservation laboratories,
- Developing intra-institutional collaborations,
- Functionalizing the towers within the scope of a holistic plan,
- Establishing document and information center for Diyarbakır Walls.

## MA2 Area "İçkale"

The city of Diyarbakır on the Upper Tigris basin was established on the steep 'Fis Kaya' overlooking the Tigris basin. The oldest settlement area in Diyarbakır is the Amida Mound in İçkale. The excavation and research done in the Amida Mound reveal that the city was being populated since 4 thousand B.C. 'Amida Mound' excavations also revealed that the settlement was continuous during the late chalcolithic period, early-moderate-late bronze age and during the iron age. Furthermore, other excavation projects revealed a palace built during the Artuqid era. The bastions and towers located over the Mound are thought to be built to preserve this palace.

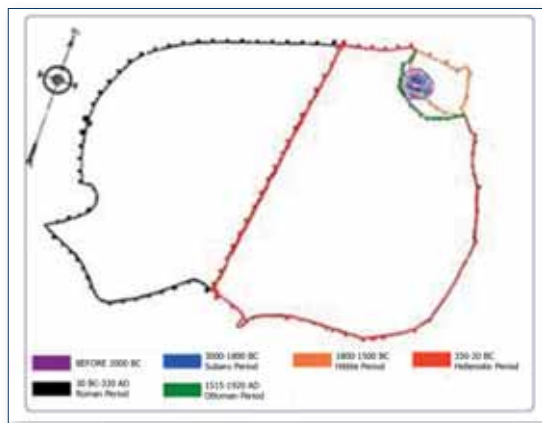


Figure 1 Extension period of the Diyarbakır Castle and Walls

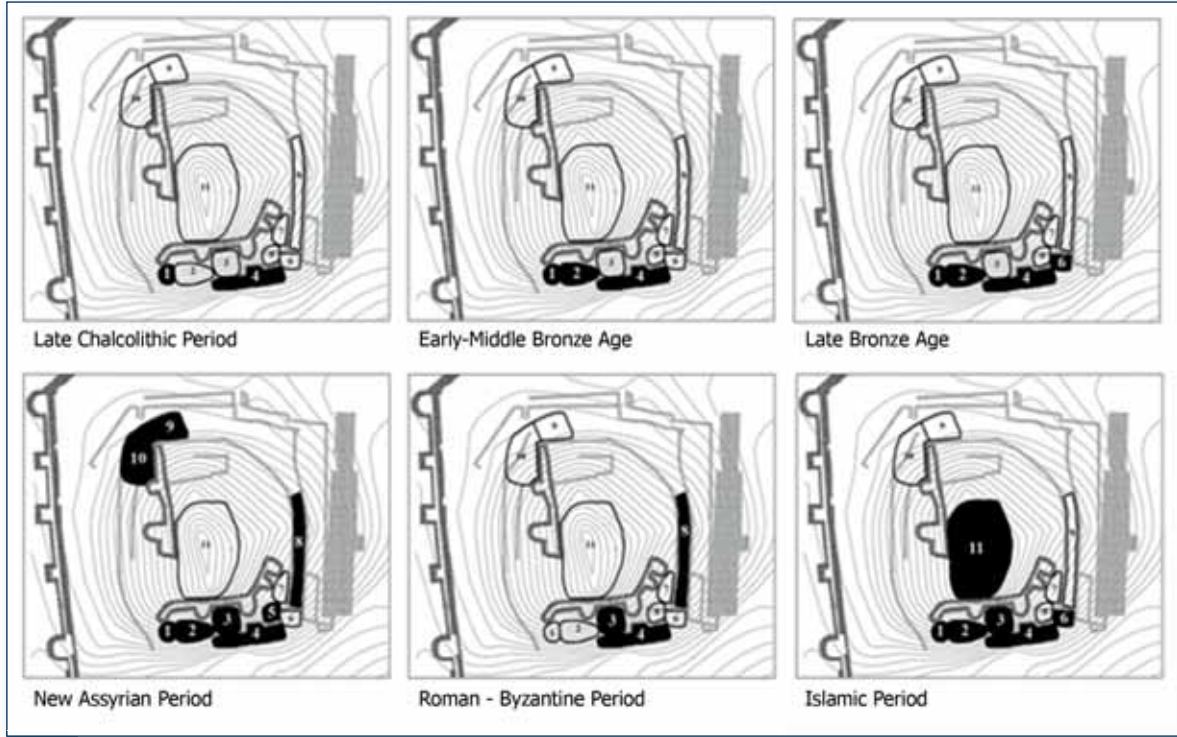


Figure 2 Amida Mound's Settlement Stages

İç Kale gained a special importance in 349 A.D. when Roman Emperor II. Constantius encircled it with walls and became the administrative heart for the city during every period. İçkale, composed of 16 towers, has four gates. While Fetih and Oğrun Gates open to outside of İçkale, Saray (Palace) and Küpeli gates connect İçkale and the city.

İçkale is not important solely for the archaeological property found within Amida Mound. At the same time, it gains more importance because of the other property located in it. Within İçkale, there is the Artuqid Palace made of rich colored stone mosaic and enamels and Artuqid Arch that is thought to be built at the same time with the palace and enabled traffic into and out of İçkale, Artuqid Caravanserai built in 1203-1204 by Sultan Melik Salih Ebu's-Sena Mahmud is important because they are the remaining existence of a civilization which conquered and managed the Diyarbakır city. On the other hand, on the northeastern section of İçkale, there is the Saint George (Kara Papaz) Church that is thought to be built in 2nd century A.D. Roman period with respect to its construction style and materials. Another property is the Lion Fountain. The fountain that is right in front of the İçkale archway is dating back to the end of the 19th

century. The Castle Mosque (Prophet Suleiman Mosque) built by Nisanoğlu Ebul Kasım between the years 1155 – 1169 is another important property of İçkale. Right next to the mosque, there is the Meşhed built during the Ottoman Period in which Suleiman, the son of Halid bin Velid and other martyrs who died during the invasion of Diyarbakır by the Araps are buried in. Furthermore, there is the 7th Armed Corps Building, the Courthouse, the Gendarme Building, the Arsenal building and the Headquarters building dating back to the end of the 19th century. Of these, the Headquarters building was arranged as the Atatürk Museum and Library as it was used by the command office by Mustafa Kemal Pasha in 1917 when he was the commander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army.

With the expropriation initiatives regarding the irregular residential areas within İçkale with the aim of evacuating the area made the preparation of a holistic plan for İçkale possible. The area is planned to be used as a Cultural Tourism area as a result of the project continuing in İçkale. The first stage of the project comprises the area within the Artuquids Period city walls. The application of the project is being done by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Within the scope of this, Artuqid Caravanserai is planned to



### **The main activity plan in the İçkale Region within the Management Plan comprises the following;**

Ensuring the commencement of the historic urban design and historic urban landscape projects that take the İçkale region as a whole and define many points such as the cultural center, Diyarbakır museum, archeo-park, religious visit points and Tigris River sight points from a multidisciplinary and participant centric process, its application and monitoring,

Considering İçkale Region becoming Diyarbakır's cultural center as the main element in the planning,

- Making, applying and monitoring the building surveys, restitutions and restoration, functionalization projects for the structures within the area and the towers that encircle the area,
- Preparation of the archeo-park project for the areas thought to have Amida Mound and Roman Remains, ensuring the architectural project compliance for the new excavation centers and exhibition halls to be built in the area, preparation, execution and monitoring of preservation projects,
- Preservation of the existing archaeological heritage in the archeo-park areas, identifying the inventory, setting the principles and standards to increase the recognition and visibility and to make these live,
- Establishing national and international collaborations to develop cultural tourism and organizing national and international activities to promote the area,
- Developing solution proposals that will not mistreat the right holders in removing the irregular residential areas within the area and taking responsibility in the negotiation processes.

### **NP3 “Diyarbakır Walls Protection Band”**

Efforts to establish a Wall Protection Band, initiated to preserve Diyarbakır City Walls, have been continued since the Conservation Plan prepared in 1990. The necessity to cover the Walls in both sides,

as Suriçi and Surdışı (out of the City Walls) areas, has been considered to ensure an effective protection of the Walls. The rapid and increasing urbanization in Diyarbakır that began in 1945 resulted in a massing population within the Suriçi area. The mandatory immigration phenomenon that began in the 1990's as a result of the security issues in Diyarbakır and the neighboring cities caused an even larger increase in the Suriçi population. The uncontrolled structuring in the Suriçi resulted in an inventory of buildings adjacent to the Walls. This accelerated the damage process of the Walls. In this process where instances of pulling stones from the bottom of the walls to use in the foundation of houses was observed, using towers' lower floors as barns, and in storing trash, opening cafe and restarurant type of usage in the parts of the walls that have a view of the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley damaged the walls greatly.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality began an expropriating effort in 2002 to remove the structures adjacent to the Walls. Within the scope of this project, an area of 3,5 km in length and 12,3 hectares in size was evacuated and turned into green areas. The project made it possible to rearrange the area in the Suriçi and Surdışı areas falling between İçkale Walls and Ulubeden Tower as green space, and transforming the section in the Suriçi area between the Ulubeden Tower and the Mardin Gate to a green space was completed. Within the scope of these last works, 500 offices and 10 residences were torn down. As a continuation of evacuating around the walls, the expropriation and demolishing work for the buildings adjacent to the walls between the Mardin Gate and the Saray (Palace) Gate were completed and the landscaping work is being continued. Furthermore, planning works are completed regarding the inclusion of the section outside the Surdışı, starting from the outskirts of İçkale overlooking the Tigris River up to the Ulubeden Tower in the protection zone. When the expropriation and demolishing work for this area will be completed, transforming the protection bands into green spaces in Suriçi and Surdışı will be completed.





*Figure 4 Wall Protection Band*

Regarding the Wall Protection Band, the following are considered to be important;

- The urban furniture, lightning elements, electrical poles and connection cables, the foliage, pergolas and other similar elements should be done in harmony with the historic landscaping within the wall protection bands and to avoid any implementation that will prevent perceiving these not as a part of the walls,
- Using rural landscaping elements in the green spaces to be arranged in Surdışı in the sections neighboring Hevsel Gardens,
- Developing solution proposals that will not mistreat the right holders in removing the irregular residential areas within the wall protection band area and taking responsibility in the negotiation processes
- Ensuring the carrying out of regular maintenance and cleaning of the wall protection band

#### **NP4 “Hevsel Gardens”**

NP4 Zone shows the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area defined within the Management Plan. Hevsel Gardens were defined within a border that provides a spacial wholeness in which intense agricultural usage is continuing, and areas that can be considered as the natural extentions of Hevsel

Gardens were defined in NP5 Hevsel Gardens Interaction Zone’ borders.

Although Hevsel Gardens existed since the founding of Diyarbakır, their borders were not defined and where they begin and end is not precisely known. Within the scope of the Management Plan, the need to define the area for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape was presented as a result of the Workshops and focus group interviews done. To spacially define the Hevsel Gardens, old maps and air photos were reviewed, the current situation was reviewed on digital maps and an area for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape was defined that poses a spatial wholeness, in irrigation and road systems.



*Figure 5 Hevsel Gardens in Historic Periods*

The borders of the Hevsel Gardens that covers an area of 4000 decares lay from Diyarbakır walls to Tigris River. As Hevsel Gardens have a 1<sup>st</sup> class agricultural soil, farming activities are continuing without stopping. 1000-1500 decares of the area defined as Hevsel Gardens is used as poplar wood area, 2500 decares are vegetable and fruit gardens. Commercial poplar wood plantations are observed on the sections neighboring the Tigris River, which are generally used for farming vegetables and fruits.

Hevsel Gardens are still being irrigated with two main water sources. Anzele waters and Prophet

Suleiman waters are two clean water sources that reach the area. Since the irrigation in the region is done with traditional flooding technique, the current water sources become insufficient for the area. Due to the insufficiency of the water sources, it is known that a small section is irrigated with waste waters. Having channels and small streams of soil structures increase the loss of water and adversely affect the water's dispersion within the area. Furthermore, using traditional irrigation techniques prevent productive usage of water and causes loss of fertile soil as well. The primary market for the products harvested in the Hevsel Gardens is the Suriçi District. The existence of Hevsel Gardens' agricultural production has an important role in providing cheap nutrition to the Suriçi population, as it was revealed in the field studies and focus group interviews.

In vehicle access to Hevsel Gardens, the Mardin Gate connection is the most important entrance. In pedestrian access, Yeni Gate and Mardin Gate connections are being used. It is observed that the travel connection between the area and the city is very weak. Current travel axes make vehicle and pedestrian access difficult. This situation makes provision of services to the area difficult and increases the risks in the area, as well as making provision of security services more difficult.

Two of the three windmills that are registered as cultural property within Hevsel Gardens require heavy repairs due to neglect, and one is still in sound condition. The windmills that work with Anzele waters were used to make flour of the grains harvested in nearby villages, but with the changing economic conditions and establishment of modern factories, their operations ceased. Following their restorations,



Figure 5a Hevsel Gardens

the windmills should be functionalized in harmony with the area's functions.

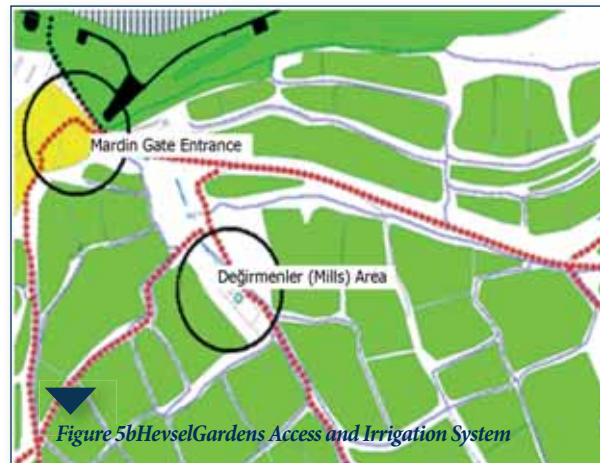


Figure 5b Hevsel Gardens Access and Irrigation System

Tourism and urban transformation pressures, albeit of different qualities, are expected to be formed on all areas and elements that is covered within the Management Plan. It was determined that the most intense pressure will be the structuring pressures for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area. It is observed that the effects of the urban landscaping application requests that have been in the agenda for a long time, are not evaluated, and that activities that strengthen urban landscaping should be adopted as the agricultural usage of the area should be the main operation, and making regulations that will open Tigris River shore to public use are required.

A large portion of the residents of Diyarbakır Suriçi area are impoverished people. Suriçi neighborhoods, hosting the impoverished and bereft population that settled in the city due to the forced immigration, mirror the economic and social structure of the Hevsel Gardens. Hevsel Gardens have a crucial role in providing employment and cheap food for the population of Suriçi. Therefore, it is foreseen that moving the impoverished population from Suriçi to outside the area within the scope of the urban transformation activities within the agenda may cause adverse effects on the agricultural activities in Hevsel Gardens.

Using the area for non-agriculture purposes should only be done on a very limited way by ensuring agriculture-tourism-recreation balance and by leaving agriculture as the dominant aspect of the area was adopted as one of the main decisions. Similarly,

the property ownership of the Hevsel Gardens are not clearly known and number of farmers, their products and the quantity of their harvests are not recorded. Therefore, registering the farmers, introducing an organized structure to production and emphasizing food safety are required.

This example of urban agriculture, which is not commonly observed in historic cities, is being evaluated as a historic and cultural heritage. From this perspective, Hevsel Gardens are defined as authentic example such as the Diyarbakır Walls. Giving emphasis to applications to strengthen the agricultural memory is seen as a requirement, considering agriculture lives on via a common memory, such as the cities themselves. Hevsel Gardens are an important heritage area for local botanic production. Therefore, the need to continue local botanic production in this area should be emphasized. The connection of this production with agricultural memory should be established and its contributions to cultural heritage should be acknowledged. The products that define local botanic production include peppermint, lettuce, 'Lice' (a district of Diyarbakır) tomatoes, peppers, mulberries, sand peaches (an endemic species for Diyarbakır), 'Bismil' (a district of Diyarbakır) eggplants, melons and watermelons.

Within this framework, the local production structure of the agricultural production carried on 3000 – 5000 decares of land can be taken under legal protection and possibly be transformed into good agriculture applications. In the workshops, it was mutually agreed that organic farming is not possible due to Hevsel Gardens' proximity to the city, but good farming applications can be undertaken.

The most urgent problems regarding Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area are shown to be unclean water irrigation in certain parts and incomplete soil analysis of the area. Furthermore, since the area has been farmed non-stop for many centuries, soil exhaustion analysis should be done and due precautions should be defined, insufficiency problem for climate data should be eliminated, and the determination of the existence of a micro climate characteristics should be defined. The parts still irrigated with clean waters are eligible to carry out food farming applications by local seeds. On the other hand, improvement of the currently applied

traditional agricultural techniques and transition to modern agricultural applications should be ensured. Farmer education, production techniques and marketing should be taken and managed as a whole.

#### **Within this scope;**

- Supporting the production of local botanic types in Hevsel Gardens' farming areas,
- Recording the farmers producing in Hevsel Gardens and in Buffer Zone 2, researching the ownership situation, conducting periodical soil quality analysis,
- Supporting good agriculture applications in the Hevsel Gardens,
- Establishing attraction centers for tourists in Hevsel Gardens,
- Ensuring clean water irrigation in the Hevsel Gardens farming areas,
- Teaching the farmers and producers the ecological production techniques,
- Establishing and supporting of Hevsel producers and irrigation unions,
- Registering the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Hevsel Gardens,
- Researching the rural landscaping elements of Diyarbakır and its region and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area,
- Precisely defining the borders of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and defining the protection and utilization policies,
- Conducting impact analysis for the usage of urban landscaping elements in the Border 2 area in a controlled and limited way,
- Preserving the Tigris River natural landscape are required.

### **NP5 AREA “Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone”**

Although an important part of the NP5 area is used in agricultural operations similar to Hevsel Gardens, they lost their special integrity due to irregular residential areas in the near proximity and highways that separate the areas from each other.



But their proximity to Hevsel Gardens make these areas important and necessitates improvement of current agricultural opportunities and considering them a buffer area to decrease potential pressures on the Hevsel Gardens.

The determined planning approaches for the NP5 Area suggests the following;

- Handling the B2-7 and NP5 areas as natural extensions of the Hevsel Gardens and its buffer elements,
- Considering the irrigation systems of B2-7 and NP5 areas and Hevsel Gardens together, setting up the travel opportunities to connect the areas with one another and although they have a spatially scattered structure, they should be evaluated as parts of a planning that partners up the spaces,
- Handling the B2-7 and NP5 areas as parts of the restructuring, inventorying, marketing, training, organizing programs that will be carried out in the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area.

## **NP6 AREA “Tigris River Public Shore Usage “**

The NP6 Area covers the space between the Hevsel Gardens areas on the shore of the Tigris River and the areas on the Ten Eyed Bridge that are subjected to recreational activities. Increasing the usage of these areas that covers both sides of the Tigris River for public purposes gains importance. As the flow regime of the river changed due to the dam built on it, former river beds on both sides of the river gained agricultural soil characteristics and these areas owned by the treasury have been used by individuals for farming operations.

Eliminating the illegal grasp of private property on these areas that are seen as poplar wood groves of Hevsel Gardens on the shore of the Tigris River and getting these back to the public are required. Eliminating almost 70 hectares of illegal grasping will enable the usage of the areas as public shores.

Furthermore, the Hydroelectric Power Plants (HPP)

regulators limiting the fish and turtle passages, its significant adverse effects on biodiversity, reserving and life-water practice's adverse effects on the natural landscape formed over the valley, its adverse effects on the nesting areas of migrating birds, and its effects to increase pressure on endangered species was defined as the most important issues. Within this scope, the necessity of carrying Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River to the future and developing a public and civic conscious for the idea that negative interventions done on the Tigris River will hurt the activities in the Hevsel Gardens should be aptly regarded.

The Tigris Valley Landscape Planning Urban Design and Architecture Project's application which is considered as one of the decisions that may affect the Heritage Site and Buffer Zone 2 and includes the creation of a large lagoon area and water parks, recreational areas and botanic gardens is perceived as a threat to the area. The urban landscaping applications that are considered to be implemented in a location close to the Hevsel Gardens, the plan decisions that use the area extremely intensely and the regulators that prohibit the passage of water are observed to be in contradiction with the decisions aimed at the protection of the area. These applications that are clearly threatening the area are expected to be revised in accordance with the protective measures to be put forth by the Management Plan.

As a main planning approach to NP6 areas, the following are considered necessary:

Protection of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River flora and fauna via ecological policies and adopting decreasing human pressure on these regions as one of the fundamental priorities,

Preventing the damaging effects of the planning works aiming at meeting the Diyarbakır City and Tigris River on the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River flora and fauna,

Preparing a holistic basin plan for the Tigris River,

Preparing the basin plan for the part of the Tigris River included in the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and Buffer Zone 2.



## BUFFER ZONE 1

### Suriçi District

Diyarbakır Suriçi area continued its existence as an important settlement area of its region throughout history. The demographic and ethnical structure of Suriçi was affected by the epidemics, wars, exiles and government changes. After Diyarbakır was conquered by the Ottomans, it was divided into four neighborhoods and each neighborhood was named after the entrance gate to the city that was nearby (Mardin Gate, Dağ Gate, Urfa Gate, Yeni Gate). A population survey done during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent revealed that the Muslim population was intense on the Yeni Gate – Urfa Gate axis while the south section of Suriçi was allocated to Christians and the north section to Muslims. In 1518, Suriçi Area comprised 4 neighborhoods, but with the increasing population, new neighborhoods were established in 1540. As a result of the population and urbanization researches done, Suriçi grew in the first half of XVIII. Century and completed its urbanization. Between XVIII and XIX centuries (the Ottoman Period), Suriçi district had 65 Muslim, 13 non-Muslim and 42 mixed neighborhoods, adding to a total of 120.

Since the old times, the southeastern section of Suriçi was named as the ‘Infidel Neighborhood-Hançepek’ due to the high number of churches. During the disintegration period of the Ottoman Empire, the wars in the eastern and southeastern regions, exiles and lack of governance resulted in the leaving of the non-Muslim population from the Suriçi District. This resulted in the change of properties in the southeastern Suriçi where non-Muslims were more intensely resided and in derelict religious buildings. A significant portion of the religious buildings belonging to different faiths such as churches and synagogues fell to ruin as the number of non-Muslims in Suriçi district declined drastically. While Diyarbakır had very cosmopolitan characteristics since 11<sup>th</sup> century with Syriac, Armenian, Turkish, Arabian and Kurdish being spoken, it lost its multi-identity structure over this course of time.

	Number of Families	Number of Households	Population	Number of households
Muslim	1327	1274	9262	1337
Non-Muslim	1223	1073	10741	2049
Total	2550	2347	20003	3386

*Table1 Religious Groups in Diyarbakır Suriçi District in the Ottoman Period and Their Populations*

*According to the count in 1518, according to the count in 1540 [Beysanoğlu, 2003]*

When the structure of the population in 1518-1540 was observed, it was seen that 20003 people resided in the Suriçi district, with a significant portion of this composed of non-Muslims. Diyarbakır, standing on one of the most important corners of the East-West and North-South trade routes took an important role in the exchange of culture in these aforementioned directions. Syriacs, Chaldeans, Turks, Arabs and Kurds lived together in Suriçi. They added a cultural richness to Diyarbakır.

As the population of Suriçi reached 63.377 in 1945, the current residential stock became insufficient and new residential areas in Suriçi began to be established in 1950's. The violence that began in the second half of 1980's and intensified over the course of time caused a migration from the rural areas into the city. The population of Suriçi, which was one of the most affected place from these migration waves, reached 106.545 in 1990. The need for residential property of the population intensifying in Suriçi resulted in the deterioration in the historic fabric as a result of multi-storey buildings, new and incoherent additions to residences with traditional characteristics and storey additions.

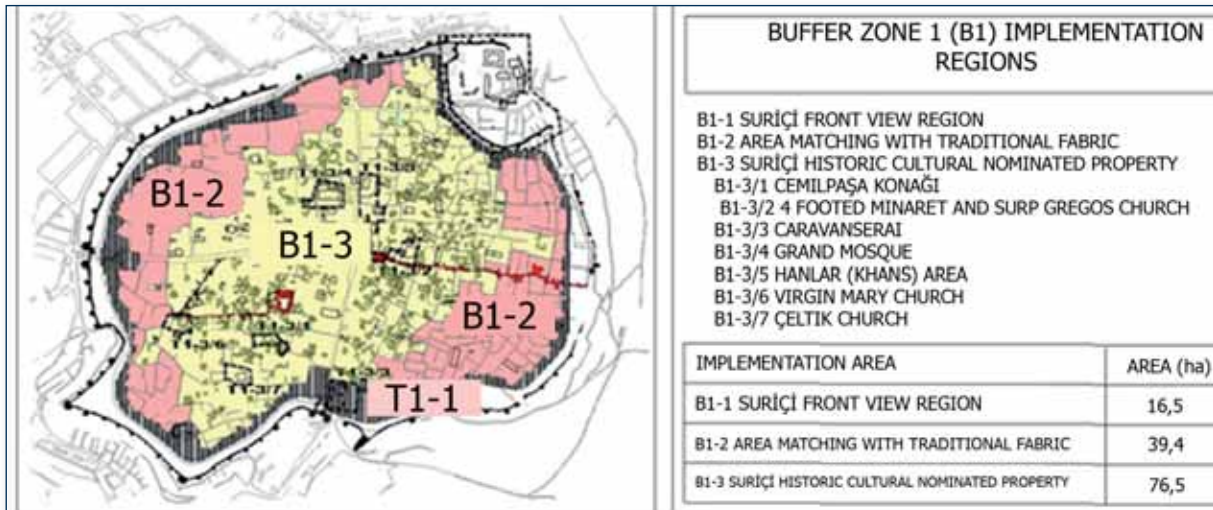
The first plan prepared for the Suriçi area was put into action in 1932. This plan was followed by the 1/5000 scaled Master plan prepared in 1959, followed by 1/1000 master plans prepared in 1962 and 1965. The Master Plan of 1/5000 scale prepared in 1984 and the 1/1000 Master Plan prepared in 1985 are the planning works conducted in later times. In 1988, as per the Conservation Board decision number 38, Diyarbakır Suriçi Area was declared as an ‘Urban Site’. The Master Plan for Protection, with 1/1000 scale was put into effect as per the Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 609 dating to 09.11.1990.

Monumental cultural property in Diyarbakır Suriçi District and civil architecture examples have been registered and put under conservation as per decision A-2082 in 19.01.1980 of Historic Immovable Property and Council of Monuments. The Master Plan for Protection for the Suriçi District was prepared by Yıldız Technical University and was approved by the Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 609 dating to 09.11.1990 and was put into effect. The 'protection band' that was defined by Diyarbakır

Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 2549 in 13.04.2001 and decision number 38 in 29.09.1988 was rearranged and this decision taken was put into the 1/5000 scaled maps. The borders of the wall protection areas defined by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 2549 in 13.04.2001 were redefined. The number of registered monumental cultural property in Diyarbakır Suriçi District was determined to be 141.

Type of Structure	Number of Registrations
Diyarbakır City Walls and İçkale	2
Palace	1 (1 Structure)
Military Structures, Prison and Official Institutions and Schools	10
Bath	11
Khan	5
Mosque and Small Mosques	40 (32 Structure)
Visit/Shrine/Burial Areas in Mosques	20
Church	10 (10 Structure)
Madrasah	2
Fountain	36
Unidentified Ruins	2
Total	139

Table 2 Types of the Registered Monumental Cultural Properties



Buffer zone 1 was handled in 3 application regions.

## **B1-1 AREA “Suriçi Frontal Façade Region”**

The area is composed of the layouts and/or blocks that is faced by the Diyarbakır Walls. Applications done on these blocks that are on the frontal sight area of the walls would physically affect the Walls and furthermore may affect how the Walls will be perceived, so they are considered to be separate application areas.

While intense multi-storey structuralization is observed on the parts of the area that are closer to the Dağ Gate, lower buildings are observed on the parts closer to the Mardin Gate and Saray Gate. This structuralization that has different façade orders and floor heights makes perceiving the walls difficult and has a disruptive effect on the integrity of the field. In the Suriçi district that will be structured with respect to the new layout and block order defined by the Protective Master Plan, the layouts and/or blocks that are facing the wall should be incentivized to be subject to applications as per the defined planning principles. Similarly, the need to define the streets opening to the Walls in the Suriçi area in a common approach is observed.

Within this scope, the following are considered to be necessary:

- Having a common approach in the structures located in layouts facing the Diyarbakır Walls and incentivizing using traditional materials in new structures, developing block studies that will reflect the regional architectural language (yard, street, garden) to the space itself,
- Differentiating the flooring of the streets that lead to the Wall from Suriçi and arranging the streets that open to the Wall as a whole.

## **B1-2 AREA “Area that will be Attuned with the Traditional Fabric”**

B1-2 area comprises the most deteriorated layouts and/or blocks in the Suriçi District. Some of these areas host a high intensity structural inventory, whereas some portion are being subjected to transformation via certain projects. As the intervention method of the applications to be implemented in the B1-2 area may affect the current Suriçi population as well as the economic sectors’

structures within Suriçi, thus these are important areas that should be monitored carefully.

Suriçi area was ruined especially in the last 30 years and the traditional building stock declined to unrecognizable levels. There is approximately 5000 new structure stock in Suriçi. 44% of these new structures that are mostly brick masonry style have more than 3 floors, while some reach as high as 9 floors. The physical disintegration and deterioration, storey additions, tearing down low buildings to build higher ones in the Suriçi residential buildings resulted in the deterioration of the streets’ fabric and loss of the visibility of courtyarded houses.

The following are embraced as principles in the B1-2 area,

- While the principle is the usage of the functions and structure order defined in the Protective Master Plan, the position of the structure to be built in these blocks within the layout, its relation with the street should be determined and when determining the occupancy rate of a layout is being defined, the block as a whole should be studied,
- Ensuring that the garden arrangements and the landscaping elements to be used in these blocks should be done in accordance with the application guideline to be determined by the Site Management Directorate.

## **B1-3 AREA “Suriçi Historic Cultural Heritage Zone”**

Both monumental heritage structures and civil architecture examples within ‘Suriçi Historic Cultural Heritage Zone’ have a fabric that should be especially cared for. The current neighborhood scale, traditional street fabric, structure scales, street-yard relations and other spatial characters that pose a regional quality should be preserved.

T1-3 area with intense Historic Cultural Heritage shows that the environmental quality, access and infrastructure services, public services towards health, education and culture are insufficient in the Suriçi area.

The area is in a structural breakdown period. Unemployment, illegal structures, unrecorded

employment and employment in marginal sectors, extreme population pile-up comprise the main characteristics of the area. These changes in the public and physical environment cause an intensifying pressure on the Suriçi area and brought the destruction of the historic environment.

Most of the traditional Diyarbakır houses that are closed to the street and are composed of a yard with rooms around it and an iwan have been suffering even more intense physical deterioration in the recent years. First, the non-Muslims (Assyrians, Armenians) leaving the city left the houses unattended. The senseless useless of the houses by their new owners and the wealthy Diyarbakır families leaving their traditional residences that are bereft of comfort to renters and moving to new houses outside the wall to cope with modernity, added with the increasing internal immigration problem since the 1980's caused a rapid change of hands of the residences, causing them great physical deterioration.

As of 2003, there are 160 registered houses in the Suriçi area. Of these, 108 have been preserved in accordance with their original despite some structural interventions, and are still being used. 30 houses are in ruins or have deteriorated extremely, while 22 have been completely torn down and replaced by new structures.

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is still continuing the master plan production activities and identification work for 'Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk'. The work carried on by the Ministry covers all the areas in B1-1, B1-2 and B1-3. The fact that especially the high storey buildings in Suriçi District's building stock is under the risk of disaster was one of the first identification of the master plan. As the risky building inventory comprises multi-storey buildings, but the Protective Master Plan provides development rights to less intense residences with yards, it becomes impossible to accommodate the population living in these buildings inside the area. Within this scope, transformation processes for the area comes into the agenda. The workshops, field researches, focus group interviews done within the scope of the Management Plan identified that the population within Suriçi does not know how the process will work out, that there are as many people who support the transformation

as those who does not support the transformation, and that the opposing people are generally the most impoverished population groups living in the area.

Within this scope, in the B1-3 area, the following were adopted as primary approaches:

- Preserving the authenticity of cultural and historic heritage and transfer them to the next generations,
- Ensuring the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage elements together as a whole,
- Preventing the negative effects of economic, social, spatial usages on the cultural and historic heritage,
- Moving the risk creating elements from within the area to outside,
- Eliminating the risky structure stock within the area without hurting the right owners,
- While introducing the area for commercial, service, culture and tourism sectors, giving the first priority to preserving the traditional street fabric of Suriçi and residential usage,
- Continuing works to make the area safe for everyone in every manner,
- Embracing policies that are respectful to people's housing, life and proprietary rights,
- Working towards awareness raising for the existence and importance of cultural and historic heritage especially for the population living in Suriçi and developing preservation mindset in the whole city,
- Incentivizing utilization of traditional materials in new structures to be constructed in the area, developing block studies that will ensure the architectural language (yard, garden, street) will be reflected in the space,
- Preparation of Risk Action Plans by analyzing disaster risks in Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens,
- Ensuring coordination and collaboration between the representatives of the institutions that have authority and responsibility over Suriçi and the Hevsel Gardens,



- Planning and managing the area in a manner that includes negotiation processes and develops inter-institutional collaboration,

Conducting the tourism impact analysis for Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens to determine their load capacity,

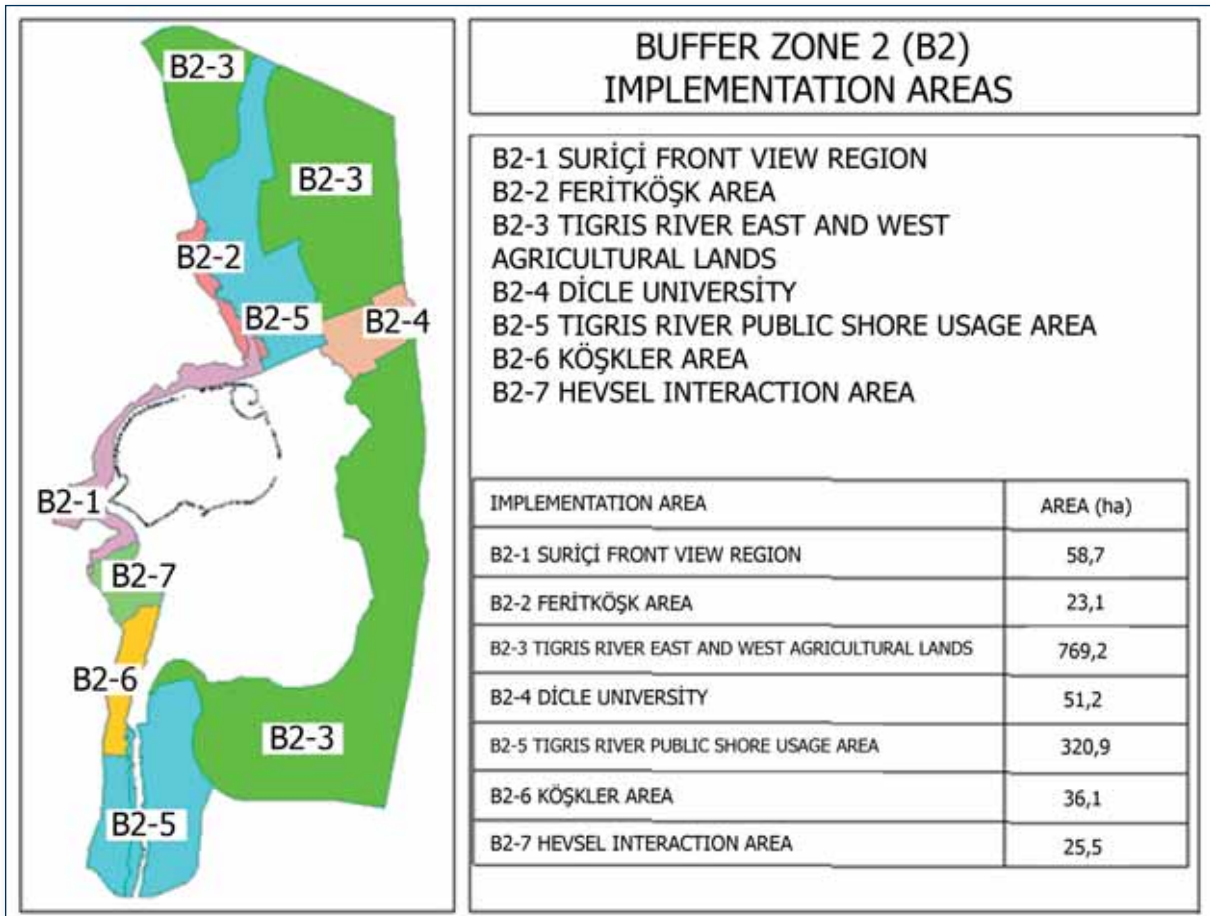
Ensuring compliance of work with national and international regulations regarding the registering and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural

heritage,

Taking Suriçi, Walls, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River spatially as one and developing a total and holistic preservation policy,

Limiting vehicle traffic within the Management Field and incentivizing pedestrian and bicycle transportation.

## BUFFER 2 AREA



Buffer 2 area is separated into 5 application regions.

## B2-1 AREA “The Wall’s Front View Area”

The part defined as the ‘The Wall’s Front View Area’ comprise the most intensely urbanized sections of the Buffer Zone 2. Also including the first planned settlements established following the outflow of the city from the walls, it is in a position that is visually interacting with the Diyarbakır Walls and in an affecting position. A portion of the area comprises Ben U Sen neighborhood that was created by transformation of the farming lands that were within the old borders of the Hevsel Gardens.

City of Diyarbakır that was settled inside Suriçi in the historic periods began to extend towards the Yenişehir (New City) Area in a planned manner after 1930. With the railroad opening in 1935, the station became an attractive element and the city tended to grow on the Station Street, on Elazığ road. The new development areas created by the expansion process of the city offered better environment and life conditions that drew the wealthy families living in Suriçi to live in the new residential areas outside the Wall.

The city that began its development in 2-3 floor houses in gardens in the Yenişehir section during the 1930’s experienced an intense structuralization with increasing land prices and the changes made on plans. The current structure-intense fabric in the T2-1 area was created within this period. On the section within the Yenişehir Municipality borders, on the length of Dağ Gate with a view of the walls, it is observed that the entrance levels are used as commercial offices, that there are education and health facilities belonging to public institutions and enterprises, and besides private healthcare facilities preferred this place. The back portion of the area with no view of the walls was generally used as residential buildings.

Officer’s Club building in the area strikes the viewer as one of the buildings higher than the wall. As seen in this example, it is required to be recorded as one of the main decisions that the structures to be built on the B2-1 area cannot surpass the Wall’s height. On the other side, the façade arrangement of the buildings that face the Wall, sign systems, urban furniture, lightning elements and landscaping elements differing in each layout hurts the integrity of the area and makes the perception of the walls more difficult.

Furthermore, it is required to rearrange the center of the Dağ Gate square that is the entrance to the Suriçi area and adjust it with respect to the historic urban landscaping elements and urban design applications in a manner that will be informative of the visitors coming to the square by carrying the marks of multiple civilizations that dominated this city.

The Ben U Sen neighborhood on the other side of the square hosts unorganized residential spaces. The neighborhood, in which the population affected by the forced immigration resides, is established on a high hill. The housing zone at the lower altitudes was created by the transformation of the agricultural gardens that were the extensions of the Hevsel Gardens. National and international studies regarding the transformation of the area have not yielded any outcomes yet. During the sanitization process of the area, it is imperative that the structural intensity nor the floor heights should not increase. Limiting the buildings at 2-3 floors at points facing the city wall seems like a must.

The following are suggested in the B2-1 area;

- Defining the façades that face the City Walls in the relevant layouts and blocks,
- Monitoring the quality and environmental accord of the buildings to be constructed within the management field and evaluating projects that might disrupt the silhouette of the city Walls and Hevsel Gardens,
- Monitoring applications that disrupt the visual integrity of the Management Area and are not in compliance with the area’s historic character and strengthening its position within the whole of the city,
- Identification and removing structures and additions, advertisement boards, landscaping arrangements, urban furniture and lightning elements that negatively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and walls within the Management Area,
- Identification, designing and application of advertisement boards, landscaping arrangements, urban furniture, lightning and flooring elements that positively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and walls within the management field,

- Rearrangement of the Dağ Gate square as Nominated Heritage Site Entrance gate.

## **B2-2 AREA “Feritköşk Area”**

Areas defined as B2-2 are composed of irregular residential sites located within Bumper 2 area. The area defined as Feritköşk compose the slum neighborhoods on the high altitude outskirts of the Tigris Valley. As the area is frequently included in transformation projects as well, it seemed necessary to handle it as a separate application area. Although Feritköşk area seems spatially separated from the Suriçi District, the general character of its inhabitants is similar to that of the Suriçi population. The settlement area, chosen by the impoverished population, is composed of unhealthy and risky residential sites. It is important to sanitize the area, eliminate the risks and restructure it. But, considering that the area is included in the Management Plan borders, during this restructuring process, current right holders are expected to comply with the transformation applications.

In case the area is used again as a residential site, intense structuring and high buildings should be avoided, and solution suggestions without exceeding the current structure intensity and without having buildings higher than 2-3 floors. The works that will plan the area need to be handled in a manner that does not exceed the current settled fabric marks, with landscaping projects and based on urban design.

In the Feritköşk area, the following are required:

- Handling the restructuring processes in a manner that does not gentrify the area,
- Giving right holders priority in choosing locations in the area in in-situ transformations,
- Protection of the area's low intensity and low-rise character and handling it in a manner that emphasizes urban design and regional architectural characters, along with the landscaping projects.

## **B2-3 AREA “Tigris River East and West Agricultural Areas”**

B2-4 areas comprise the farming areas on the east and west sides of the Tigris River. The areas left on the east section are used as farming areas under the ownership of Dicle (Tigris) University, but lack of a holistic policy regarding all farming areas are considered to be a threat. It is becoming even more important that the university develops policies to ensure sustainability in production in the farming areas and developing ensuring planning works. Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture is expected to present application samples on its own farming areas that can be examples for the region and Hevsel Gardens.

The farming areas on the western section of the Tigris River are under urbanization pressure. While some part of the area has recreational utilizations, other parts have hybrid utilizations. Preservation of these areas as agricultural land is considered to be important regarding the integrity of the Management Area.

**In the B2-3 area, the following are suggested:**

- Protection of the farming zones under the University's ownership, doing leading and exemplary applications,
- Developing planning decisions to lessen the pressure on agricultural zones regarding non-agricultural usage and conducting a common program for all agricultural zones within the Management Plan borders.

## **B2-4 AREA “Dicle University Area”**

B2-4 area is owned by Dicle University, and University's campus buildings and University hospital are located on this area. Planning decisions that can increase the structural, vehicle and human intensity in this area should be waived. The area's proximity to the Tigris River and agricultural zones should be considered a pressure element.

The following is expected in the area;

Incentivizing recreational utilizations in the area and being attentive in choosing locations for usages with limited number of users.

## B2-5 AREA “Tigris River Public Shore Use Area”

B2-5 area defines the Tigris River bed and the valley beds, outskirts, lagoons, reed beds and swaps that create a physical and spatial integrity with it. The area is defined as Tigris River public shore use area, and the approach to refine it from negatively affecting factors and making it a tool for policies that care for the public use of the shore was adopted. Physically, the area is composed of two pieces. Tigris River is separating the area into two pieces and creating two spatial structures on the east and west of the river. While the eastern shores of the Tigris River, facing Dicle University, is comparatively calm due to limited accessibility, the lack of a holistic plan endangers all parts of the area.

Since the Tigris does not have definitive flooding lines/borders makes shore arrangements difficult to handle. Furthermore, the multistoried construction on the Kırklar Hill that is one of the intangible cultural heritages adversely affected the general silhouette of the area and attracted criticism from trade bodies and civil society. With the residential zone developments defined as Kırklar Hill Konaks (mansions/residences) and tourism facility constructions are planned developments, they seem like the fruits of a plan that failed to be prepared in a participant process. While it is still ambiguous that the area will be public property again, expropriation applications to remove the adverse effects of this structuring on the Kırklar Hill and to make the area a part of the public space are required.



*Map1 Bağır Master Development Plan  
(Planning Decisions on the Kırklar Hill)*

Development plan discussions that came up with the structuring on the Kırklar Hill is observed to contribute to develop the mindset that it is not just about preserving Diyarbakır Walls. It is important in the aspect that preservation approach to Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site also requires effective planning, monitoring, evaluation processes regarding the buffer zones that enclose these areas.

It is known that SHW (State Hydraulic Works) plans to build 3 Hydro Electrical Power Plants (HEPPs) on the Tigris. One of these HEPPs will be affecting Buffer 1, Buffer 2 and Heritage Sites. The regulator planned to be built near the Ten Eyed Bridge will raise the water surface and the river surface is considered to be widened on the part by the University bridge. It is seen that this project will affect the sand dune areas of the Tigris River and flood the small islands and reedy swamp areas formed on the river. It is seen that this situation will adversely affect the wild life integrated with the Tigris River and will damage the breeding grounds of local and migrating bird species, destroy the sand dunes that are the breeding ground for turtles and will make it impossible for the fish and turtles to pass beyond the regulators. Narrowing the breeding grounds for endangered turtles, fish species and water dwelling animals and isolating their populations will clearly accelerate their extinction process.

The discussions between the Site Management Directorate, SHW Diyarbakır Regional Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality brought the cancellation of the HEPP project to be built on the Management Area into the agenda.

On the other hand, on the condition that it remains within the borders of B2-5, becalming the reed patches, swamp areas on the Tigris River on the north of the University Bridge and emphasizing the preservation of the wild life is considered to be important. Cancellation of the permits of the sand quarries in these areas and preparation of the area for recovery projects is required. Public use of the area should be limited and policies aiming at developing and preserving wild life should be emphasized.

Considering the problematic areas, the following are required:



- Planning the Tigris Valley and its basin as a whole,
- Prohibiting activities such as prospecting, opening/operating a sand quarry, cancelling the permits for the operating ones, conducting the recovery projects for the affected areas with scientific techniques,
- Recovering the Kırklar Hill as a recreational area and arranging it as a festival location, limiting building heights, preparing, conducting and monitoring the forestation work planned to be done on the skirts of the mountain by emphasizing the local and authentic tree species,
- Arranging the areas near the Ten Eyed Bridge and nearby environment as tracking paths, fair grounds and handling the area with an approach that integrates the area with Mansion area and Hevsel Gardens,
- Handling the Tigris on the north of the University Bridge as nature park approach, decreasing the user number of the area and calming it down, preventing the establishment of utilization types around the area,
- Emphasizing research, application, documentation and promotion activities that strengthen the natural life in the Tigris River.

## B2-6 AREA “Mansion Area”

B2-6 area refers to the region within the Buffer Zone in which recreative utilizations are still widespread. Mansions which are generally located on the slopes on the west of the Tigris are on a commanding position. Mansions that are built by the wealthy people of that period offer a structure that integrates with the nature, on the contrary with the yarded residences in the crowded urban fabric of Suriçi. Most mansions were built in the 19th century and have signs from the AqQuoyunlu (AkKoyunlu) and Ottoman era. Spring waters coming from the slopes the mansions were built on are used on the mansions for cooling purposes. In the mansions that were used in the summer periods, and the connection with iwan directed at the north and the garden on the front was established by the element of water.

Water was used in various cooling methods in the mansions. Channels, public fountains, pools, gutters were used to take water about and to collect it. There are authenticities in the architectural structure of the mansions, which were planned to be in accordance with the climate and nature.

The mansions are also significant with respect to both their garden arrangements and as being a gathering place for poetry and literature enthusiasts. Using high trees for shading in the gardens, usage of roses, daffodils, lilies and basil, the irrigation technique of the gardens, separating the layout borders with trees give it an authentic quality. Furthermore, the mansions are known to be used in bringing the leading people of the city together for a night of dance and eating.

Besides the summer mansions, there are vineyard mansions as well. Only some of the known mansion buildings survived to this day. The Cihannüma Mansion on the outskirts of the Kırklar Hill, in which the Ottoman Sultan Murat the IV was known to stay is in ruins. Within the area, there is the Gazi Mansion, Kuşdili Mansion, Erdebil Mansion, Aguludere Mansion. Besides these, Pamuk, Haji Aga, Bekir Pasha and Hami mansions are other elements of the mansion tradition in Diyarbakır.

B2-6 Area does not only host mansions, but also the Ten Eyed Bridge that the city of Diyarbakır uses to cross the Tigris and is one of the leading monumental properties. Today, the area is generally used in leisure and relaxation activities. Limited parking capacity poses safety threats on the highway that separates the area with the Tigris. There is significant loss of identity on the rest of the area not inhabited by mansions. Preserving the historic identity of the area, incentivizing the utilization of water in the area, emphasizing garden arrangements, resolving the parking issues, supporting the mansions in being the center of arts-literature and music, as they once were, are required.

Within this scope;

- Conducting the impact analysis for the functions to be in the area,

- Planning work for having recreational activities as the primary function of the area,
- Regulating the area to ensure pedestrian safety and decreasing the speed limit on the section of the highway that passes through the area,
- Introducing the necessity to businesses that operate/will operate in the region to present the relation between the historic spatial arrangements and the structure and the garden, the garden and water, the structure and water via urban design projects,
- Identifying the location of lost cultural properties such as the Cihannüma Mansion and restoring and promoting them,
- Revealing the spatial characteristics, building techniques, garden arrangement arts and traditions and other similar tangible and intangible heritage specifications about the Diyarbakır summer mansions and vineyard mansions, creating a due inventory and ensuring their promotion are required.

### B2-7 AREA “Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone”

Although B2-7 area remains a natural extension of the Hevsel Gardens, having Diyarbakır-Mardin highway connection as a strong separator of these two areas spatially ripped this area from Hevsel. Though there is still farming activity in the area, the irregular residence construction around the area increases the pressure. Continuing the agricultural activities in the area is considered important. A portion of the water sources that reach Hevsel passes through this area, and increasing pressure on the area requires the production of plan decisions. The section of the area thought to be an integrated part remains in the heritage, and is notified as NP5. Making similar planning and following common policies in both areas (Buffer Zone 2 B2-7 and Nominated Heritage NP5) that are defined as the impact zone of Hevsel Gardens should be considered important.

- B2-7 and NP5 areas should be handled as Hevsel Gardens’ natural extensions and its buffer elements,
- The irrigation system of B2-7 and NP5 areas and

Hevsel Gardens should be considered together, the transportation opportunities should be set up to connect the areas with each other and although the areas show a spatially scattered structure, they should be considered as a part of a planning that makes the spaces common.

- B2-7 and NP5 areas should be handled as a part of the restructuring, stocking, marketing, education, organization programs that will be commenced under Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area.

### PLANNING APPROACH AND POLICIES THAT COMPRISE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan was created by 6 planning themes. The themes are composed of the titles of restructuring the economic sectors sustained by the users in the process of protecting the tangible and intangible heritage, identification and directing of the functions and planning efficiencies in the space, eliminating and/or mitigating the risk that exist in the area and may arise due to the functionalizing and planning processes, increasing the sufficiency of the corporate organizations’ governance that use authorizations and managing the requests of the area’s users.

The fictional chart of the Management Plan was handled in a framework that involves the definition of the planning theme, putting forth the plan targets of the defined theme, defining the strategic axis for the plan target and conceptualization of the strategic target and defining in which application area will this target be put into action

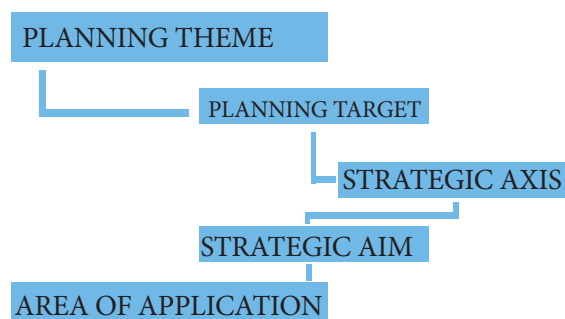


Figure 6 Planning Approach

In this scope, 6 planning themes were defined.

PT1 – Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

PT2 – Structuring and Management of Economic Sectors

PT3 – Spatial Functions and Planning

PT4 – Risk Management

PT5 – Corporate Organization and Governance Sufficiency

PT6 – User Request Management

## 1. PLANNING THEMES

### PT1 - TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

There are three legal regulations that have direct effect on the content of the Site Management Plans. One is 'UNESCO World Heritage Agreement Application Instructions' that was published in 2005, which has Turkey as a party. The second one is the 'management field' and 'Management Plan' concepts obtain legal applicability within the scope of Law No: 2863 'Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property'. The third is the Instruction on the Establishment and Duties of the Council of Monuments' and Procedures and Principles regarding Site Management' No: 9637 which defines the preparation principles of Management Plans. When the relevant reference documents are reviewed, the main purpose of all regulations is understood to be the execution of a holistic and effective preservation process. The Site Management Plan is expected to develop actions that will make the preservation processes in the relevant regions effective under the guidance of other plans and projects and ensuring its sustainability. In this direction, the upper scale protection approach that will be pursued has to be defined.

When the approach and application of preservation approaches are reviewed, four main periods are observed. First, preservation policies' approach and applications emerged for single structures that are worn down and/or face being obsolete. In this

aspect, the approach and application of preservation policies set up its priority and focus on single structure scale. But in time, the insufficiency of preservation approaches on a single structure scale was noticed and a holistic planning of historic and cultural areas emerged. Protective Master Plans applied to urban, archaeological and natural sites are accepted as the fruit of this period. In the third period, cultural heritage approach and applications that aims at protecting not only the environment but also the cultural elements such as paintings, sculptures, inscriptions and so forth. At the latest period, cultural heritage approach extended to a wider frame that conceptualize urban sites as 'tangible cultural heritage' and tradition, customs, music and other non-material cultural elements as 'intangible cultural heritage'. In line with the evolution of preservation policies; approaches and applications, the first theme of Site Management Plan is being defined as the 'Strategic Management of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage'.

In line with the work conducted during the Site Management Plan process and the feedback received during the participation process, three titles that shape up planning targets and intervention strategies emerge:

1. One of the problems emerging from tangible and intangible cultural heritage topic is the lack of information regarding cultural heritage. Comprehensive and holistic inventory studies regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage cannot be conducted and they cannot be documented. In the absence of comprehensive research approach, the information regarding cultural heritage is being produced by partial works of real and legal persons. When the data production process for tangible and intangible cultural heritage is reviewed, it is observed that the real and legal persons running the process are not coordinated, they ignore the need for a multi-disciplinary approach, they settle for general observations and evaluations and data can be produced from disputable sources. Sometimes incomplete and/or false information can be provided via the data that is produced as defined above, which results in information pollution. Besides, in

the absence of a holistic research approach, the data production process can be limited with the interest and expertise of the real and legal persons conducting the researches. But regarding the mentioned tendency, the produced data can only cover a definite period, identity, layer. In this approach, revealing, recording and transferring one of the most important authenticities of the city, of it being a multilayered and multi-identity city is being prohibited.

2. Issues and threats that emerge in line with what would be called structural developments towards protection of the cities tangible and intangible cultural heritage becomes important. The issues caused by the structural developments in the cities history on tangible and intangible cultural heritage is frequently told. For example, the loss of intangible cultural heritage following the Armenian relocation or the mandatory wear in the urban fabric following the forced immigration can be examples of this. This risky environment is witnessed even today. The problems that might be borne of middle and large scaled urban projects that come up more often in line with the spreading of efficient usage the urban space during the capital accumulation process come up in the cities agenda as well. Especially the urban projects designed and applied in the T2 area directly affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the Hevsel Gardens and Kırklar Hill aspect. Therefore, it becomes important to resolve the effect of middle and large scaled urban projects to be executed in the planning field on tangible and intangible cultural heritage should be resolved and the required precautions should be taken and intervention strategies should be defined.
3. As a third aspect, in the effective preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, insufficiency in coordination between institutions emerges.

It was observed that this insufficiency can be experienced in one or all of the approach, planning, application and monitoring/evaluation stages. On the one hand, there is a principle approach difference between public institutions and enterprises, on the other hand a common application program that will increase the efficiencies cannot be developed. Then on the other hand, the number of authorized and responsible institutions/enterprises linked to public, spatial and economic functions in the area is increasing. It becomes more important to integrate the effectiveness of public institutions and enterprises, all subject to different regulations, with each other. Establishing coordination between institutions regarding approach, planning, application and monitoring-evaluating is defined as one of the working titles of importance in the planning theme of 'the strategic management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage'.

#### **Aims of Strategic Management of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage;**

PH1 – Revealing, protecting and transferring tangible and intangible cultural heritage through a holistic, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach

PH2 – Focusing on the multi-layer and multi-identity structure that is one of the important authentic values of the city, in works towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage

PH3 – Preventing the economic and spatial activities that are directly related to the tangible and intangible cultural heritage to wear down authentic values

SE1 – Tangible Cultural Heritage

SE2 – Intangible Cultural Heritage



PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT1 – tangible and intangible cultural heritage	PT1H1 – Revealing, protecting and transferring tangible and intangible cultural heritage through a holistic, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach	Defining the Principles and Standards in Preservation and Restoration Applications
		Preparation for the archeo-park arrangement for the areas that are thought to be Amida Mound and Roman Remains, ensuring architectural compliance for structures to be built on the area, such as the dig center and exhibition hall, preparation, application and monitoring of preservation projects
		Preservation of the archaeological heritage on the archeo-park areas, conducting their inventory study, defining the principles and standards to increase their awareness and visibility of these and making them live
		Definition of the existing tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the management field, their registration, doing corporate arrangements to keep their inventory and ensuring visibility
		Prevention of difficulties in procuring the stone and brick and other materials to be used in the repair
		Setting up and enforcement of the restoration and preservation laboratories
		Preserving the authenticity of cultural and historic heritage and transforming to the next generations
		Making cultural and natural properties live with minimal intervention
		Recording of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and ensuring the work towards their preservation is compliant with national and international regulations
	PT1H2 – Focusing on the multi-layer and multi-identity structure that is one of the important authentic values of the city, in works towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Handling the plans and projects that are prepared in a scattered manner from each other and developing a holistic protection language and approach
		Developing the laboring human capital capacity in preservation and restoration applications, training of the workforce who will be working on restoration applications
		Functionalizing the towers in a holistic plan linked with the neighborhood's needs
		Ensuring the wall is maintained and cleaned on a regular basis
		The urban furniture, lightning elements, electrical poles and connection cables, the foliage, pergolas and other similar elements should be done in harmony with the historic landscaping within the wall protection bands and to avoid any implementation that will prevent perceiving these not as a part of the walls
		Using rural landscaping elements in the green spaces to be arranged in Surdıřı in the sections neighboring Hevsel Gardens
		Ensuring the tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements are preserved together and as a whole
		Establishing Diyarbakır walls document and information center
		Establishing national and international collaborations to develop cultural tourism and organizing national and international activities to promote the area
	PT1H3 – Preventing the economic and spatial activities that are directly related to the tangible and intangible cultural heritage to wear down authentic values	Monitoring applications that disrupt the visual integrity of the Management field and are not in compliance with the area's historic character and strengthening its position within the whole of the city
		Supporting traditional handcraft arts' survival
		Lessening the effects of factors that disrupt the intangible cultural heritage
		Preventing the economic, social and spatial usages adverse effects on the cultural and historic heritage
		Creating the Guidebook for Environmental Impact Review for Applications that Affect or may affect Cultural and Historic Heritage
		Recording the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Hevsel Gardens
		Researching the rural landscaping elements of Diyarbakır and its region and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area
	Precisely defining the borders of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and defining the protection and utilization policies	

## PT2 – Economic Sector Structuralization and Management

The planning area is the center in an important regional and urban economic position. This quality which is shaped by different conditions such as being a regional and urban center or geographical location directly and indirectly affects the societal and spatial fabric in the planning area. From this aspect, to access the plan vision and to implement the targets with the defined purpose, the need to develop a general planning and application approach towards economic sectors is encountered. The main approach to be developed towards economic industries within the scope of the plan is being defined and shaped by three phenomenons:

In the World and in Turkey, Site Management Plans are being executed towards preservation areas that are defined as World Cultural Heritage and/or archaeological sites. Within the scope of these works, economic planning and application approach is being shaped by the economic functions in the planning area. Since the dominant economic function in urban and archaeological sites is tourism and linked daily commercial and entertainment/leisure usages, 'tourism' becomes a priority as being the dominant economic sector. But when the economic structure in Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area is reviewed, this mentioned trend becomes different. It is not possible to mention a dominant economic function in the planning area; several sectors are interacting with each other in the planning area. When the planning is reviewed on lower regions, B1 subregion is focused on tourism, trade and entertainment/leisure and small-middle scale manufacturing based on arts and crafts, NP4, NP5, B2-3 and B2-7 subregions focus on agricultural businesses, NP6 and T2-5 subregions focus on service sector. At the same time, these businesses interact with each other in varying intensities. Besides these, sectoral developments and spatial utilization requests based on these show a certain development/change. For example, there is a decline in the agricultural business due to certain competitiveness issues while tourism and daily trade and entertainment/leisure sectors' activity content show that they want to extend their scopes. In line with the relations between tangible and intangible cultural heritage and economic sectors, the referenced development/change requests directly

affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and/or has the potential to do so. In line with the defined conditions, holistic policies and application approach are being developed for economic sectors that pursue their activities in the planning area. With the mentioned approach, increasing the economic effectiveness of the sectors and managing the development/change requests in line with the plan's vision is aimed.

It is observed that holistic management of economic sectors yield important opportunities in the preservation area. Despite the loss and breakdown in the building scale, one of the strongest aspects of Diyarbakır city in the 'protection' topic is the ability to preserve the authentic urban special structure shaped by spatial functions and utilization ways. It is observed that a large portion of the spatial functions in the planning area were changed and/or developed and transferred in time. Development of daily trade and entertainment/leisure activities is largely being shaped in line with the B1 subregion Suriçi's function of being the city center. It is known that this applies to a large portion of the city history. Excursion trade and entertainment/leisure activities comprise one of the significant parts of the cities tangible and intangible cultural heritage. When the small-middle scaled manufacturing activities are observed, despite significant losses, it was seen that arts and crafts characteristics can be preserved up to a limit in the manufacturing process. Besides this, some part of the manufacturing units continue their pre-Fordist manufacturing styles. Agricultural production processes in Hevsel Gardens must be defined as one of the *raisons d'être* of the city, along with the Tigris River. The agricultural production process that has been continued for centuries is a significant part of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage with its developed and transferred economics and its spatial practices. Diyarbakır is geographically located on the Silk Road route. In this aspect, accommodation is revealed as a historic function in the city; Hasanpaşa Khan, Sülüklü Khan, Çifte Khan, Deliller Khan and other khans should be evaluated in this scope. In this nutshell, preserving the spatial functions and regulating their usage methods in an authentic approach makes economic businesses gain importance in preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Preserving these mentioned functions and to regulate their utilization methods, the businesses need to restructure their

competitive strengths and review their management approaches. It is aimed to complete the mentioned restructuring and review process in the scope of works that are defined under the planning theme defined as 'economic sector structuring'.

In the planning area, certain socio – economic issues are encountered. Primarily, participation in the work force is very low and unemployment rates are known to be very high in the planning field. There are problems encountered in the employment processes of the population participating efficiently in the workforce. A significant portion of the effective workforce cannot regularly access work opportunities; they can generally participate in the production processes as daily and/or seasonal workers. Due to these, access to income becomes irregular as well. The workforce who have access to regular working opportunities experience problems such as working hours, sufficiency of the working environment, flexible working style, negotiation power which all can be aggregated under the working conditions topic, which develops important risk factors relevant with the other planning themes. In this aspect, one of the risks that has been intensely observed lately is the leaving of households that are permanently impoverished from the planning area through speculative real estate income. In this direction, in case of increasing economic development and having the city using its current economic potential in a more efficient manner, eliminating the defined problems and the risks that shape in accordance and/or lightening them can be arranged through certain openings. But the economic development to emerge following the planning work does not seem likely to eliminate these issues and risks directly. Making business effectiveness more comprehensive and increasing the product produced in this direction does not mean the involuntary sharing of the said increase among the current users. In case the current users do not partake in the process as employer and/or employee, the current issues and risks will continue to persist. In this manner, it is of great importance to define how the participation of current users in the planning area in the sharing of the economic output to be produced. Within the scope of the planning theme 'Economic sector restructuring', the works to be done aim at not just increasing the economic output through economic development but also at designing fair sharing of this output in line with

societal fairness principle.

Within the scope of the works conducted in the Site Management Plan, the works done towards the sectors and the received feedback can be evaluated under three topics in an upper scale. First, certain concerns about the sustainability of the sectors attracts attention to certain possible problems that might emerge regarding the load bearing capacity of the cities if the sustainability of the sectors are preserved with the current approaches. There is no holistic and multi-functional policy planning-application-monitoring-evaluating framework towards economic sectors that pursue their activities in the planning area. Manager/producer generally makes management/production decisions without receiving any sort of consulting, through the evaluations created based on limited information and observation he/she have access to. For example, the tourism businesses are not being informed about access to alternative finance resources or good agriculture applications, soil analysis and similar topics in the agriculture businesses and/or the conducted public works are being sustained in a fragmented, unknown from each other in a very ineffective manner. Inspection and directing is largely left to the initiative of the manager/producer. There is the possibility that this tendency may create certain issues regarding the load threshold of the city. In cases where the initiative is left completely to the private sector, sectoral sustainability is attempted to be ensured by the unsupervised and unlimited usage of the urban, natural, environmental and cultural resources. And this approach means that in the middle and long term, the cities spatial, public, environmental and economic load thresholds are being exceeded and the approach may create more comprehensive issues towards the whole of the city. In this manner, the work to be done within the planning theme that is defined as 'economic sector structuring' aims at producing the sustainability schemes in which the cities spatial, public, environmental and economic load thresholds are being protected.

Secondly, within the scope of plan works, the evaluations done towards sectors and the interaction of the received feedback between sectors topic is focused on. Opportunities to develop effective and comprehensive collaborations between businesses that operate in the planning area are not fully

utilized. For example, the main tourist routes are being limited largely in Suriçi and İçkale, yet Hevsel Gardens, as one of the most significant elements of the cultural heritage is not being included in this route due to certain limitations. This situation creates problems in two levels. Preserving economic functions has a great role in preserving and transferring Diyarbakır's authentic urban spatial structure to this day. In this direction, increasing the interaction between economic functions will also mean the strengthening of connections and relations between the sub regions. Strengthening of these connections and relations will yield great gains regarding the preservation and transferring of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Inability to structure these connections and relations between sectors mean inability to effectively obtain the gains as well. The second problem arises in the management and decrease of sustainability risks topic. In economic management, a popular defense against sectoral risks is the diversification of the business revenues. In this approach, the resource trade between sectors increase, and the aim is to harvest an even larger economic output due to the multiplier effect. This defined approach can be applied in the planning area as well. In this direction, the work to be carried out in the scope of the planning theme known as 'economic sector structuring', aims at more effective preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increasing the revenue diversity of the businesses through effectively developing connections and relations between economic sectors.

Collaboration culture between institutions is defined as the third discussion topic in line with the work done towards sectors and the received feedback. In line with the fact that several economic sectors operate simultaneously in the planning area, there is an increasing number of public institutions and enterprises that are authorized and responsible. Besides, the civil society and academy can support the production of the planning-applying-monitoring-evaluating schemes for the operating economic sectors. But effective working environment between public institutions and enterprises, civil society and academy cannot be created sufficiently and as needed. In this aspect, there are three main problems. First, since there is no coordination between institutions, no collaboration and application approach can be developed. In this

direction, on the one hand, approach contradictions can be observed between different corporate applications, and on the other hand, kind and cash resources cannot be used more efficiently. Secondly not being able to establish coordination between institutions prohibits them from more effectively dealing with the works in their own authority and responsibility. Data transfer between institutions, specialties and experience sharing, informative meetings provide important openings for the single applications of institutions as well. Third, there is a significant authorization chaos between the institutions as per the regulations. Despite the institutions' tendency to surpass this chaos and execute an effective coordination process, the need for comprehensive and holistic directions arises. In this direction, the work to be carried out in the scope of the planning theme known as 'economic sector structuring' aims at increasing the collaboration between the private sector, public institutions and enterprises, academy and civil society to deal and interfere with these issues in an effective manner.

In line with the conducted work and received feedback in the Site Management Plan process, special evaluations towards agriculture and tourism sectors arise as well. In this scope, first the evaluations developed towards agriculture sector will be reviewed. There are approaches that prioritize the protection of the agricultural areas in the agriculture sector. It is observed that protection of the agricultural lands in the planning area only through a general approach in line with the regulations is not enough. First, the agricultural production has important functions in providing physical and economic access of the impoverished population in the city. In this direction, both due to the cheapness of the food harvested in the area for certain reasons, and due to the household members that make a living by farming the soil nearby their houses makes the protection of agricultural soil and agricultural production process very important. Second, the Hevsel Gardens that largely host the agricultural production activity is defined as one of the essential elements of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In case the competitive strength of the agriculture section is not restructured, the pressure for non-agriculture usage of the Hevsel Gardens may become dominant and if this pressure cannot be restrained, there is the possibility that tangible and intangible cultural heritage may



suffer a significant loss. In line with the defined conditions, interventions towards restructuring of the agricultural segment are being conducted in two groups. One is that during agricultural production process, elements that negatively affect the competitive power of the agriculture businesses are encountered. A general evaluation shows that not being able to participate in the Farmer Registration System due to registration problems and thus missing out on the agricultural incentives provided by the public and issues such as small and fragmented business scale compose some of these mentioned elements. In this direction, some of the intervention strategies are collected under the topic of restructuring the competitive power. Second, the effects of agricultural production processes on environment and climate sustainability comes up. Global warming and other environmental developments made efficient management of soil and water sources one of the priorities in various planning and application works towards different means. But especially in the Hevsel Gardens, certain important limitations regarding environmental and climate sustainability are encountered. The water sources in the area are threatened by water pollution, and on the other hand using flood irrigation that is known as 'wild irrigation' prevents the effective management of the water sources. The fertilization and agricultural pesticide usage in agricultural production processes have the potential to cause soil pollution. Besides this, failing to follow the agricultural lands in a periodic basis increases soil exhaustion. In the tourism sector, lack of a holistic policy planning comes up as one of the leading element behind the experienced and potential problems. Since local tourism policies are not sufficiently directed in top scale plans, the gap between them has to be filled by the work done in the city scale. The defined necessity cannot be fulfilled due to the inability to execute holistic policy planning processes. The mentioned lack of planning also means the insufficient inclusion of the cultural heritage that is the most important competitive power of the tourism sector to the process. In the lack of guidance, the private sector shows the tendency to use elements that are not linked with the cultural heritage of the city and/or using the interpretation of the authenticity of the cultural heritage during the capital accumulation process. The mentioned tendency is being developed towards urban, natural and environmental values as

well. Within this scope, there is the risk that tourism service provision becomes ordinary and this risk produce more comprehensive risks that may cause the decline in the sector in the middle and long term. In the excursion trade and entertainment/leisure service sector, certain problems towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the usage of public spaces. It is observed that the main area the service sector wants to go to is the Diyarbakir City Walls towers. In this direction, some spatial utilization requests that may damage the towers and/or decrease the efficiency of the preservation process are witnessed. Second, the services sector has an intense spatial utilization request towards the shore lines in the Tigris public property. In the direction of this demand, two problematic areas come up. First, the businesses that are in the invader position on the Tigris public shore utilization area are not being able to be supervised and whether they pose problems towards the environment or not are not determined. Second, if the current demand for spatial utilization is not effectively managed, there is the risk to lose a significant public space in the planning area. In the small and middle scale manufacturing process, two main problematic areas are witnessed. The first of these is the decreasing weight of the arts and crafts manufacturing in the overall economy due to several conditions, which results in the loss of authentic manufacturing methods and products. And this situation poses threats to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Secondly, in the working conditions of small and middle scaled manufacturing processes, certain socio-economic problems such as flexible working hours and methods, social security problems, unions are encountered. The prioritized intervention areas and purposes of the work to be done within the planning theme that is defined as 'economic sector structuring' is being shaped by the conditions listed above.

#### Economic Sector Structuring and Management Goals;

PH1 – Adopting the sustainability principle in the process of monitoring and guiding private sector activities to protect the cities spatial, public, environmental and economic load thresholds

PH2 – Evaluation and management of the private sector's spatial utilization demands by keeping a

balance between public and private interests

PH3 – Establishing effective collaboration networks between the public, civil society, academy and private sector to increase the productivity and efficiency of resources

PH4– Strengthening the connections between economic sectors to increase business effectiveness and diversity

SE1 –Agriculture Management

SE2 – Tourism Management

SE3 – Services (trade and entertainment/leisure) Management

SE 4 – Small and Middle Scale Manufacturing Managemen

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
<b>PT2 – Economic Sector Structuring and Management Goals</b>	PT2H1 – Adopting the sustainability principle in the process of monitoring and guiding private sector activities to protect the cities spatial, public, environmental and economic load thresholds	Spreading new irrigation techniques in the agricultural areas – sprinkling and dripping
	PT2H2 – Evaluation and management of the private sector’s spatial utilization demands by keeping a balance between public and private interests	Regularly updating soil analysis
	PT2H3 – Establishing effective collaboration networks between the public, civil society, academy and private sector to increase the productivity and efficiency of resources	Creating the database for manufacturers and products
	PT2H4 Strengthening the connections between economic sectors to increase business effectiveness and diversity	Supporting Agri and eco-tourism
		Producing the Water Management Plan
		Conducting the planning of holistic tourism policies
		Diversifying the tourism types
		Defining the authentic values that set up the competitive power in the restructuring of the tourism sector
		Conducting work to increase the cities quality as an accommodation center
		Conducting work towards more efficient usage of the internal tourism potential of the region
		Increasing the quality of service in excursion trade and entertainment/leisure businesses
		Regular inspection of especially the excursion service uses on the Tigris Public Shore Utilization Area to see whether they cause environmental pollution and public space losses
		Protection and increase of the arts and crafts products in small scaled manufacturing processes
		Improvement of the working conditions in the small – middle scaled manufacturing processes

### PT3- Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning

In the planning area, there are spatial functions that shape up with respect to various and different themes. In the planning area, residential, office, agricultural areas, public and excursion activities. On the other hand, they are being managed as per different regulations regarding spatial production. In this direction, spatial production is being proceeded with by different legal and administrative application tools. The applications in line with the Protective Master Plan which are subject to different laws and/or regulations, the applications within the

scope of 1/25,000 scaled Master Plan and 1/1,000 scaled Application Development Plan, restoration projects, street rehabilitation projects, urban design projects and urban transformation projects are being executed simultaneously.

Despite preservation issues experienced on the structure scale and loss of cultural heritage, Diyarbakır’s urban spatial structure that was shaped by general spatial functions and utilization methods survived to this day. In this scope, the effective protection of the urban spatial structure that is composed of the Tigris Basin, Hevsel Gardens, Suriçi with its historic centrium characteristics

and Yenişehir area that was built with a modernist approach from the second half of the 1930's became important. The defined urban structure is being directly affected by the production process that was shortly described above. Because of this, development of a framework from which the legal and administrative tools that have different application priorities and approaches and are subject to different regulations can be holistically managed. The work to be conducted in the 'Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning' that was defined as one of the planning themes in the Site Management Plan aims at efficient and holistic management of different production tools with the target of protecting the authentic urban structure.

In line with the work conducted and the feedback received in the participation process during the Site Management Plan, two titles that shape the planning targets and intervention strategies emerge:

1. Because of the Alipaşa – Lalabey Urban Transformation Project executed by the protocol signed between the Housing Development Administration and Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and the Diyarbakır City Sur District Suriçi District's Master Plan and Application Guideline work executed by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning as per the Council of Ministers' decision regarding risky area, the urban transformation discussions in the area increase their weight in the agenda. But it is not possible to define public sourced large scale applications as the sole source of change for urban space. First, in order to attain the planning targets defined in the Conservation Plan, it is envisioned that a comprehensive spatial reproduction process will be undertaken. But the actors of this process, their weight in the process and the allocation of authority and responsibility have not been definitely defined yet.

Despite this, it can be observed that on a single scale, there is an intense trading of property in the field. Besides this, the tendency to effectively use the urban space in the capital accumulation process increases its weight on the south section of the city day by day. In this direction, the urban project approach towards the planning area becomes stronger and the number of urban

projects designed towards the planning area increase. In this direction, especially the street rehabilitation applications applied in Yenikapı (Yeni Gate) Street and extending the tourism route or the desire to host important events by the Tigris Valley Urban Design Project road are targets that are shaped by the tendencies mentioned above. With respect to the defined reasons, the need to carry the discussions on the area to a larger working title than urban transformation is encountered. Work in the theme of 'Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning' aim at comprehensive and holistic management of this process in the context of spatial restructuring approach. The priorities in this scope can be defined as providing maximum benefits to the current users during this process.

2. The second working title that shapes the planning works is about the spatial restructuring process. It is observed that the urban spatial structure of Diyarbakır was shaped by mixed spatial utilization from back in history up until today. In the planning area, societal, economic and public space utilization is being run with a certain balance. But economic development tendencies and the change in spatial utilization demands that are shaped with respect to this are being witnessed. Especially demands towards restructuring the spatial functions of tourism and excursion trade and entertainment/leisure sections are being observed. In this direction, repairing worn down registered houses and turning them into tourism facilities, restructuring of structures / towers towards daily usage in the planning area, tendencies to use the Tigris public shore band increase their weight in the daily agenda of the city. In case these tendencies cannot be monitored and guided, there is the possibility to encounter three main problem areas. Possible issues emerge due to the risk of disrupting the balance between the mixed utilization in the planning area. If the balance of the spatial functions in the area tips towards tourism and excursion entertainment/leisure usages, there will be significant changes in the urban space structure that is an important part of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This mentioned change means the decrease in efficiency of the

function the urban space has in protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tipping the balance of the spatial functions in the area towards tourism and excursion entertainment/leisure usages, means an unfair balance change for residential areas and public areas. The possible problem in this scope emerges as the decrease of residential usage in the planning area. Decreasing residential usage in the planning area means it may get desolated quickly and may get gentrified in the middle and long run. The third problem emerges as the possible loss of public area and public space loss in case the balance is disrupted. In this aspect, the possibility of the tourism sector's spatial tendency of horizontal structuring, and intense usage of the Tigris public shore area by commercial units are defined as the two of the main dynamics. The works in the 'Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning' theme aims at preservation of the current balanced mixed utilization methods between spatial functions in the spatial restructuring period.

#### **Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning Goals;**

PH1 – The effective protection and management of the urban spatial structure (Suriçi, Tigris, Hevsel) in spatial planning procedures via holistic management understanding

PH2 – Adoption of the right to the city approach to evaluate and guide spatial demands of different groups (designation, application, reuse, new function demand etc.) primarily in accordance with the expectations, demands and interests of current users

PH3 – Promotion of the use of karma in planning; establishing balance between spatial usages and protection of the effectiveness of the multi-functional structure of the planning field

PH4 – Structuring the preservation approach as the effective and holistic preservation of the cultural heritage rather than the singled out protection of the built environment

PH5 – Design and execution of participation in

spatial planning processes as horizontal rather than vertical

PH6 – Minimizing social costs by the follow up of problems in the disability to attain regular income, problems experienced in the maintenance-repair processes due to protection regulations and the “dispossession” and “gentrification” experienced due to the increasing interest of public and private interest towards the area

PH7 – Carrying out of the effect analysis of large scale urban projects on tangible and intangible cultural heritages, determining the evaluation needs of those that are currently applied or in project stage

PH8 – Prevention of applications that cause the loss of public space and/or damage the public quality of the area such as reallocation and reuse

PH9 – Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the planning area at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale

PH10 – Execution and management of the urban planning processes using a multi-disciplinary approach

PH11 – Increasing interaction by way of defining the connection between built environment and cultural landscape elements along with tangible and intangible cultural heritage

PH12 – Enabling the transportation system

PH13 - Determination of the action process for spatial restructuring and increase of efficiency

SE1 – Historic center core

SE2 – Public space

SE3 – Agricultural areas

SE4 – Water basin and water sources

SE5 – Urban and rural landscape elements



PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT3- Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning	PT3H1 – The effective protection and management of the urban spatial structure (Suriçi, Tigris, Hevsel) in spatial planning procedures via holistic management understanding	The Development of Separate “Design Guidelines” for Suriçi District and Hevsel Gardens
	PT3H2 – Adoption of the right to the city approach to evaluate and guide spatial demands of different groups (designation, application, reuse, new function demand etc.) primarily in accordance with the expectations, demands and interests of current users	The application and follow-up of urban landscape projects that handle İçkale region as a whole and defines the look-out spots of the culture center, Diyarbakır museum, archeo-park, religious spots and Tigris River in a disciplined and participatory process
	PT3H3 – Promotion of the use of karma in planning; establishing balance between spatial usages and protection of the effectiveness of the multi-functional structure of the planning field	Handling the making of İçkale Region the cultural center of Diyarbakır as the main element of planning
	PT3H4 – Structuring the preservation approach as the effective and holistic preservation of the cultural heritage rather than the singled out protection of the built environment	Carrying out tourism effect analyses at Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens to determine bearing capacity
	PT3H5 – Design and execution of participation in spatial planning processes as horizontal rather than vertical	Handling of Suriçi, Walls, Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River as a spatial whole and the development of protection policies holistically and in conjunction
	PT3H6 – Minimizing social costs by the follow up of problems in the disability to attain regular income, problems experienced in the maintenance-repair processes due to protection regulations and the “dispossession” and “gentrification” experienced due to the increasing interest of public and private interest towards the area	Definition, Design and Application to the Area of Advertisement Boards, Urban Landscape, Urban Furniture, Flooring and Lighting Elements In Order to Positively Affect the Perception of the City Walls and and the Cultural Properties Inside the Management Area
		Removal of risky structure stock inside the area in a way that will not be unjust for the beneficiaries
	PT3H7 – Carrying out of the effect analysis of large scale urban projects on tangible and intangible cultural heritages, determining the evaluation needs of those that are currently applied or in project stage	Determination and Removal of Structures Against the plan and their annexes that will have negative impact on the perception of the cultural properties and walls inside the managed area, Advertisement Boards, Landscape Arrangements, Urban Furniture and Lighting Elements
		Preservation of the traditional street fabric of the Suriçi District while opening the area for commerce, service, culture and tourism sectors and giving primary importance to residential usage
	PT3H8 – Prevention of applications that cause the loss of public space and/or damage the public quality of the area such as reallocation and reuse	Development of solutions that will not push beneficiaries into a difficult situation during the process of the removal of irregular residential areas from inside the wall protection band and to take part in the execution of negotiation processes
Increasing the urban landscape quality of the Suriçi District that is located inside the Management Area		
PT3H9 – Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the planning area at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale	Promotion of the use of traditional materials on the area and parcels, development of block etudes that will increase the reflection of the relationship between regional architectural language (courtyard, garden, street) on the area	
	Limitation of vehicle traffic inside the Management Area, encouraging pedestrian traffic and bicycle use	

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT3- Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning	PT3H10 – Execution and management of the urban planning processes using a multi-disciplinary approach	Development of central parking lot potentials around the Management Area
		Making the arrangements to ensure that the primary form of transportation around the Suriçi District and Hevsel Gardens will be pedestrian traffic, supporting specially designed public transportation vehicles and bicycle access to the region
	PT3H11 – Increasing interaction by way of defining the connection between built environment and cultural landscape elements along with tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Ensuring that visitor routes are defined in the Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens for users that will visit the Management Area and development of parking spaces for tour buses
		Evaluation of Transportation Investments to the region that can affect the Management Area by the Site Management
		Establishment of a built environment accessible by elderly, disabled people and children
	PT3H12 - Enabling the transportation system	Monitoring of the structures that will be built inside the Management Area in terms of quality and harmony with the environment, evaluation of projects that will disrupt the silhouette of the Walls and Hevsel Gardens as a whole
PT3H13 – Determination of the action process for spatial restructuring and increase of efficiency	Determination of the View/Vista points that will provide a holistic perception of the Management Area and the carrying out of landscape arrangements	

#### PT 4 – Risk Management

When studies in Turkey carried out on urban planning and risk management are examined, it is observed that the planning priority is given to the prevention of losses due to spatial risks that occur depending on disaster probabilities. This is also seen in the area of planning. When studies of Diyarbakır Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate are examined, it is understood that the action plan process is designed for a portion of the disasters in accordance with the ‘Diyarbakır Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan’ study. Whereas the Master Plan and Application Guideline for the city of Diyarbakır Sur District Suriçi District carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning studies aim to transform the buildings that have risks of being destroyed or collapse and limit their studies with spatial risks. However, more than one risk factor is seen when the planning region is evaluated holistically. In addition, risk factors also interact highly with one another and make the risk environment larger cumulatively. Thus, the multi-dimensional evaluation of risks in the planning region and their holistic management is defined as one of the main objectives of the planning theme defined as “Risk Management”. Secondly, planning studies are shaped by both tendencies observed in the field of risk management. Planning studies that are executed primarily for spatial risks face two problems. The effective and proper execution

of studies carried out to determine spatial risks create various costs and take time. More de facto methods can be used to define spatial risks due to these reasons. However, risk determinations carried out based on the aforementioned evaluations prevent the variation of intervention strategies. This in turn makes evacuation and demolition decisions the only options and prevent the application of choices such as reinforcement and/ or repair. Another problem observed in the area of risk management is the conceptualization of the risk and occurs based on its presentation. When various opinions in the public regarding risks are examined, it is observed that especially spatial and social risks cannot be intervened. Even though some of these judgments are partially correct, it is also observed that sometimes the aim is to increase the acceptance to reach various different goals by way of the impossibility of intervention in the risk area. To this end, the creation of significant social costs by the ‘risk’ discourse and the use of it as a way of legitimizing the various different financial and spatial goals should be prevented. It is observed under the headings of both the intervention strategies developed for the risk and the use of the discourse in the legitimization process that intervention can be made to existing problems by way of the design of a comprehensive and holistic conservation planning process. To this end, the design of the conservation planning process anticipated to be

continued as a continuation of the Management Plan and the development of approaches that will form the foundation during this process is required as part of the studies that will be carried out under the planning subject defined as “Risk Management”. Accordingly, the objective is to provide the effective execution of the conservation planning process; thus variation of the risk intervention strategies and the prevention of the use of the risk discourse to legitimize other causes.

In the direction of studies carried out in the planning phase along with the statements obtained, the necessity for the determination of the current and possible risks in planning area is observed. Six risk headings are defined within this scope.

It is evaluated that some of the current and probable risks in the planning area can be collected under the ‘spatial risks’ heading. The most dominant spatial risks under this heading are high rise buildings that did not receive engineering services along with registered and nonregistered traditional structures which do not undergo regular repair and maintenance procedures. The aforementioned structures face the risk of collapsing or being demolished. Secondly, spatial risks such as the falling of loose rocks are faced in line with the wearing out of the Diyarbakır City Walls. The part of the Tigris River that is inside the planning area is not subject to legislation concerning border. The flood border and the protection band should be determined by the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works for the parts of the Tigris River that are not subject to the legislation concerning border. However, this study has not yet been completed. Therefore, Tigris faces risks of flood in the public border region. On the other hand, the traditional organic and interweaving street structure of Suriçi prohibits the access to security and health services thereby making the area more risky.

Another risk heading under the planning area can be defined as sectoral risks. All sectors have risks of sustainability when evaluated holistically. Various risk factors are observed when further evaluations are carried out in the agriculture and tourism sectors. The tourism sector is directly affected from developments in the Middle East and also faces problems of seasonality since it is located on a culture tourism path, whereas price variations and

high prices of inputs increase management risks in the agriculture sector.

Thirdly, some of the risks in the area are classified under the ‘environmental risks’ heading. Accordingly, the first encountered risk area is defined as environmental risks due to water pollution. Water is polluted primarily by agriculture and industry and especially non-agricultural uses. However, the real important point is regarding the ‘international water’ quality of Tigris. The Tigris River is born in the Maden district of the city of Elazığ and then flows out from the Iraq borders. Therefore, the water pollution observed in the planning area of the Tigris River is not only due to the planning area. Hence, intervention to the water pollution problem at a basin wide scale gains on importance. Another problem that occurs due to water is about its usage. Agricultural lands in the planning area are irrigated using basin flooding which is defined as wild irrigation. The aforementioned method does not enable the sustainable use of water resources by preventing their efficient use. Secondly, soil pollution and soil depletion is seen in the planning area. The problem that is especially seen in Hevsel Gardens is shaped according to the agricultural production processes. Fertilizers and agricultural spraying pollute the soil. Since no fallow area is left at Hevsel Gardens, pollution combines with soil depletion thus presenting a much more comprehensive risk area.

Social risks are defined as the fourth heading under the risk classifications of the planning area. It is observed that social risks are immensely affected by economic developments and spatial development tendencies. Thus, social risks are examined under the sub-titles of socio – economic and socio – spatial risks. Problems that develop due to employment processes is ranked high among the socio-economic risks. Vast majority of the work force that participated in the planning area cannot have regular access to job opportunities. The work force residing on the planning area can access employment processes only seasonally and/or daily. This in turn leads to an irregularity in income access which causes poverty in the city to become more permanent every day. Physical and economic access to food becomes irregular in cases when this permanency becomes too steep whereas socio-spatial risks are shaped in accordance with the spatial development tendencies

in the area. A comprehensive restructuring process is designed and applied in conjunction with the public and government sectors for the planning area and primarily Suriçi. The primary socio-spatial risk that appears subject to the aforementioned process is defined as 'dispossession'. Dispossession risk can develop depending upon middle and large scale urban transformation projects carried out by the government – and sometimes with the cooperation of the private sector. These projects are carried out over the real estate value appraised for the residence of the beneficiary. Reconciliation in many applications is carried out by moving the beneficiary to the new residence built by the government and giving long term credit to the beneficiary for the remaining amount. The first problem in this aspect develops since most of the time the new residential areas are built on cheap lands on the outskirts of the city. A vast majority of the household can participate in the employment process via job opportunities in the city center. In cases when beneficiaries move to residences at the outskirts of the city, the household faces increased transportation costs. In addition, households also face adjustment problems and additional costs such as monthly residence fees. Increase in difficulties to employment opportunities along with additional costs in time cause difficulties in the payment of the credit. Faced with these difficulties, vast majority of the households sell their new residences along with the credit debt and look for ways to return to the city center. However, the ongoing construction at the application area coupled with the fact that the high sales prices of residences at non-intervened areas of the city cause the beneficiaries to return to the city center only as leaseholders. This process is also faced in Diyarbakır. In order to minimize social costs that might occur due to socio-spatial risks, the reserve areas of the spatial restructuring process should be determined and should be designed to comprehensively include structuring types, cheap residence production, revision of transportation system etc.

Another heading under which the risks observed in the planning area are classified is defined as protection risks. Three risk areas are determined for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritages. First is shaped according to the difficulties that households residing in traditional residential areas face during the repair and maintenance

process. While majority of the households that reside in the planning area experience difficulties in accessing regular income, they cannot cover the additional expenses that occur in the relatively expensive process of the maintenance and repair of traditional structures. In addition, the protection regulation creates additional costs during the application process while the complex bureaucratic processes make it difficult for the household to follow the procedure. Secondly, government bodies cannot lead households about protection and in addition, the briefing process for the households regarding information about the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritages cannot be affectively carried out. And thirdly, the lack of information and data regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritages bring with it the risk of the loss of currently unrecorded cultural heritages.

It is possible to evaluate a portion of the risks observed in the planning area as 'food reliability' risks. In this context, we face three main risk areas. First is shaped according to the agricultural production process carried out Hevsel Gardens. A portion of the Hevsel Gardens is irrigated using Anzele Water and another portion is irrigated using Prophet Suleiman Water. Areas where these two aforementioned natural and clean springs are not sufficient are irrigated via the waste water system. To this end, a new risk arises in which harmful organisms in the waste water stick to the leaves of the product thereby causing negative effects on the individual health. Whereas the second risk area is shaped in accordance with animal slaughtering processes. It is observed that slaughtering process cannot be recorded and is not inspected. This lack of records and inspections puts forth a new risk heading towards the health of individuals. Lastly, it is met by making inspection processes for the goods produced and/or marketed at the planning area more efficient.

#### Risk Management Planning Goals:

PH1 – Defining risk headings and areas to effectively manage risks by a multi-dimensional and holistic approach

PH2 – Design of conservation planning process

PH3 – Expansion of the scope and content of studies especially for the removal of spatial risks due



to disaster possibilities; variation of intervention strategies; prevention of the legitimized usage of the risk discourse to reach other goals

PH4 – Foundation of effective cooperation and follow-up platforms among government, academy, non-profit organizations and users to expand the scope and content of risk management

PH5 – Increasing the variation of intervention strategies and elimination of the lack of data which is the main challenge to make it multifunctional

SE1 – Socio [spatial] [economic] risk (social, socio-spatial, socio-economic risks)

SE2 – Sectoral risk

SE3 – Disaster risk

SE4 – Environmental risk

SE5 – Food safety and health risks

SE6 – Public space security risk

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT3- Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning	PT3H1 – The effective protection and management of the urban spatial structure (Suriçi, Tigris, Hevsel) in spatial planning procedures via holistic management understanding	The Development of Separate “Design Guidelines” for Suriçi District and Hevsel Gardens
	PT3H2 – Adoption of the right to the city approach to evaluate and guide spatial demands of different groups (designation, application, reuse, new function demand etc.) primarily in accordance with the expectations, demands and interests of current users	The application and follow-up of urban landscape projects that handle İçkale region as a whole and defines the look-out spots of the culture center, Diyarbakır museum, archeo-park, religious spots and Tigris River in a disciplined and participatory process
	PT3H3 – Promotion of the use of karma in planning; establishing balance between spatial usages and protection of the effectiveness of the multi-functional structure of the planning field	Handling the making of İçkale Area the cultural center of Diyarbakır as the main element of planning
	PT3H4 – Structuring the preservation approach as the effective and holistic preservation of the cultural heritage rather than the singled out protection of the built environment	Carrying out tourism effect analyses at Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens to determine bearing capacity
	PT3H5 – Design and execution of participation in spatial planning processes as horizontal rather than vertical	Handling of Suriçi, Walls, Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River as a spatial whole and the development of protection policies holistically and in conjunction
	PT3H6 – Minimizing social costs by the follow up of problems in the disability to attain regular income, problems experienced in the maintenance-repair processes due to protection regulations and the “dispossession” and “gentrification” experienced due to the increasing interest of public and private interest towards the area	Definition, Design and Application to the Area of Advertisement Boards, Urban Landscape, Urban Furniture, Flooring and Lighting Elements In Order to Positively Affect the Perception of the City Walls and the Cultural Properties Inside the Management Area
		Removal of risky structure stock inside the area in a way that will not be unjust for the beneficiaries
	PT3H7 – Carrying out of the effect analysis of large scale urban projects on tangible and intangible cultural heritages, determining the evaluation needs of those that are currently applied or in project stage	Determination and Removal of Structures Against the plan and their annexes that will have negative impact on the perception of the cultural properties and walls inside the managed area, Advertisement Boards, Landscape Arrangements, Urban Furniture and Lighting Elements

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT3- Spatial Functions and Spatial Planning	PT3H8 – Prevention of applications that cause the loss of public space and/or damage the public quality of the area such as reallocation and reuse	Preservation of the traditional street fabric of the Suriçi District while opening the area for commerce, service, culture and tourism sectors and giving primary importance to residential usage
		Development of solutions that will not push beneficiaries into a difficult situation during the process of the removal of irregular residential areas from inside the wall protection band and to take part in the execution of negotiation processes
	PT3H9 – Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the planning area at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale	Increasing the urban landscape quality of the Suriçi area that is located inside the Management Area
		Promotion of the use of traditional materials on the area and parcels, development of block etudes that will increase the reflection of the relationship between regional architectural language (courtyard, garden, street) on the area
	PT3H10 – Execution and management of the urban planning processes using a multi-disciplinary approach	Limitation of vehicle traffic inside the Management Area, encouraging pedestrian traffic and bicycle use
		Development of central parking lot potentials around the Management Area
	PT3H11 – Increasing interaction by way of defining the connection between built environment and cultural landscape elements along with tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Making the arrangements to ensure that the primary form of transportation around the Suriçi District and Hevsel Gardens will be pedestrian traffic, supporting specially designed public transportation vehicles and bicycle access to the region
		Ensuring that visitor routes are defined in the Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens for users that will visit the Management Area and development of parking spaces for tour buses
		Evaluation of Transportation Investments to the Region that Can affect the Management Area by the Site Management
		Establishment of a built environment accessible by elderlies, disabled people and children
	PT3H13 – Determination of the action process for spatial restructuring and increase of efficiency	Monitoring of the structures that will be built inside the Management Area in terms of quality and harmony with the environment, evaluation of projects that will disrupt the silhouette of the Walls and Hevsel Gardens as a whole
		Determination of the View/Vista points that will provide a holistic perception of the Management Area and the carrying out of landscape arrangements

## PT5 – Corporate Organization and Managerial Sufficiency

Follow up-evaluation frameworks defined by spatial application strategies that will come out within the scope of planning setup developed as part of the Site Management Plan deals primarily with corporate structure. Accordingly, government bodies along with academy and non-profit organizations are among the chief partners in the plan application process. Correspondingly, there is a necessity to develop a holistic approach intended for the corporate structure responsible and authorized in the application process of the designed strategies for

the effective management of the planned subjects and reaching the defined goals. One leg of the aforementioned approach is the increase of the coordination level among the corporations while the other leg is the increase of the thematic planning efficiency.

In line with the simultaneous activity of more than one economic sector in the planning area, the number of authorized and responsible government bodies increases. In addition, non-profit organizations along with academy can also support the production of policy planning-application-monitoring-evaluation schemes for the economic

sectors active in the area. However, the effective working environments between government bodies, non-profit organizations and academy cannot be sufficiently and properly created. In this sense, there are three main problems. First, because there is no cooperation between the corporations, a common working and application approach cannot be developed. Accordingly, approach conflicts can be observed among various corporate applications and the capital and monetary resources cannot be used efficiently. Secondly, the fact that cooperation cannot be established among corporations prevents the efficient processing of works by the corporations inside their own authorization and responsibility areas. Even though it is known that data transfer among corporations, sharing of specialties and experiences, briefing meetings provide significant expansions for the single applications of the corporations; they are not preferred. And thirdly, there is a significant authority commotion among the corporations due to the legislation. Despite the tendency of the corporations to get over the commotion and carry out an effective cooperation process, it is observed that comprehensive and holistic guidance is required. Accordingly, studies that will be carried out within the scope of the planning subject aim to increase cooperation between private sector, government bodies, academy and non-profit organizations in order to increase the effective intervention to the aforementioned problems.

Based on the qualifications of the planning area, the study areas from which government bodies are responsible also vary. Dependent on this variety, the thematic headings of the planning activity that are predicted to be restructured should be defined by way of increasing cooperation. To this end, five thematic headings have been formed within the scope of the planning studies. First is defined as the effective protection and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritages that are the primary intervention area of the first plan. The

second heading that aims to increase planning efficiency in line with the relationships between tangible and intangible cultural heritages and urban space is defined according to the increase of spatial Management Planning efficiency. Planning area has an important economic center status. Economic functions at the area combine with the sectoral sustainability problems while also causing various other inconveniences directed towards the urban carrying limit. Hence, the increase of sectoral planning efficiency is defined as one of the thematic headings that planning are directed at. The users of the planning area vary. One of the important usage types in the area is defined as social groups such as women, children and minorities. Accordingly, making social service presentation effective gains importance as one of the thematic headings within the scope of corporate structuring and managerial sufficiency. Lastly, it is aimed to make planning structure for risk management more effective for the interaction in line with multi-dimensional and interacting risks.

Corporate Organization and Managerial Sufficiency Goals;

PH1 – Establishment of inter-corporate approach, work and application cooperation to increase in cash or in kind corporate resource efficiency and effectiveness

PH2 – Development of effective cooperation platforms under different work headings and between government bodies that are responsible and in charge, primarily for the common use of databases

PH3 – Horizontal and vertical expansion of management schemes with the addition of different shareholders

PH4 – Effective follow-up and evaluation of service presentation by giving weight to area and space studies

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT5 – Corporate Organization and Managerial Sufficiency	PT5H1 – Establishment of inter-corporate approach, work and application cooperation to increase in cash or in kind corporate resource efficiency and effectiveness	Development of common programs and projects to enhance cooperation between corporations
		Sharing authority and responsibility areas among corporations that are authorized within the limits of the Management Plan, to decrease conflicting task areas, to determine areas that are required but no corporate body undertakes and to develop job definitions
	PT5H2 – Development of effective cooperation platforms under different work headings and between government bodies that are responsible and in charge, primarily for the common use of databases	Ensuring cooperation, communication and continuous participation between all shareholders and corporations related with the area (government bodies with authority and responsibility, corporations, expert NPOs and professional chambers, private sector, civil society, those who use the area and those who work-live there)
		Development of the Integrated Information System for the Management Area
	PT5H3 – Horizontal and vertical expansion of management schemes with the addition of different shareholders	Periodical follow up and evaluation of activities handled by relevant government bodies and corporations
		Establishment of the cooperation and development of the corporate capacities for corporations that make projects for Walls, Suriçi, Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area
		Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate protection policies
	PT5H4 – Effective follow-up and evaluation of service presentation by giving weight to area and space studies	Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate spatial policies
		Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate sectoral policies
		Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate environmental policies
		Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate social service policies
		Increasing the sufficiency to plan-apply-execute-follow up-evaluate risk management policies

## PT6 – User Demand Management

Depending on the many social, economic and spatial function; the planning area is used by a variety of users. In addition, individuals continue to use different identities in ways that differ significantly from one another. Dependent on this, it is necessary to define the spatial demands of users in the area and to carry out the activities in line with these demands. Planning contact determined as “User Demand Management”, learning the various demands of different users in the area, determination of the balance between the required activities among users and the delivery of these to the relevant corporations and the design of their follow up process is aimed.

In accordance with the defined objective, first the users in the planning area are defined. One of the primary spatial functions in the area is residential areas. A total of 91,178 people reside with 6,350 people in 991 structures in the Nominated Area, 61,115 people in 6,267 structures in Buffer Zone 1 and 23,733 people in 2,493 structures in Buffer Zone 2. Accordingly, a portion of the primary users within the planning theme are defined as

‘residential users’. This population uses the public space with a different social identity during daily life. In this direction, women, children and young groups that use the streets extensively during daily life along with disabled people that experience difficulties to access city center and to effectively use urban space and Muslim, Armenian, Chaldean and Assyrian communities that use places of worship as public space gain importance. Dependent on this importance, it is aimed to define ‘public space users’ in a comprehensive manner and to manage their spatial demands.

In addition to the aforementioned usages, public spaces are also used extensively for daily commerce and leisure/recreation purposes. In this regard, it is aimed to manage the demands for the public and semi-public spaces that are classified according to daily commerce leisure/recreation use. There is a total of 5,680 workplaces in the planning area 74 of which are located in the Heritage Area, 4,887 in the Buffer 1 Zone and 719 in the Buffer 2 zone. In addition, vast majority of the households that reside in the planning area contribute to the employment processes via economic units. Accordingly, effective



management of the workplace users is aimed via studies that will be carried out within the scope of the planning theme.

Agriculture is one of the dominant economic functions in the planning area. Studies that will be carried out in this direction aim to define the spatial problems that agriculture producers face during the production process and manage their spatial demands.

In addition, 'Accommodation' is defined as one of the important historical spatial functions of the planning area. Accordingly, tourism comes to the forefront as one of the important economic and spatial functions just as it is today. Depending on the aforementioned function, the planning area is extensively used by local and foreign visitors. Taking into account the development of the tourism sector, it is important to define the demands of the area visitors and to effectively manage the application strategy.

User Demand Management Goals;

PH1 – Effective management of the spatial, social and economic demands of the planning area users

PH2 – Establishing the balance between different user groups in carrying out the user demands

PH3 – Classification and prioritization of the users according to the intensity of use

PH4 – Carrying out regular follow up studies regarding user demands and monitoring its actuality

SE1 – Residence users

SE2 – Social groups as public area and space users

SE3 – Daily users (commerce and leisure/recreation)

SE4 – Workplace owners and employees

SE5 – Agricultural producers

SE6 – Visitors

PLANNING SUBJECT	PLANNING TARGET	STRATEGIC GOALS
PT6 – User Demand Management	PT6H1 – Effective management of the spatial, social and economic demands of the planning area users	Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of residence users
	PT6H2 – Establishing the balance between different user groups in carrying out the user demands	Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of social groups that use public space effectively
	PT6H3 – Classification and prioritization of the users according to the intensity of use	Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of daily commercial and leisure/recreation users
		Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of workplace owners and their employees
	PT6H4 – Carrying out regular follow up studies regarding user demands and monitoring its actuality	Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of agricultural producers
Regular determination and effective management of the spatial needs of visitors		

## 7.b.2: Conservation Plan For Diyarbakir Suriçi Urban Site Plan Explanation Report

### INTRODUCTION

The area being subjected to the Conservation Plan covers the Suriçi District in which the city of Diyarbakır survived for a long period in history. The planning area which is completely surrounded by Diyarbakır urban fortifications is one of the areas that are taken under protection as 'urban archaeological site' as per Law No: 2863 Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage by the resolution of Diyarbakır Preservation Region Board. Besides the registered Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Fortifications, there are many registered monumental cultural heritage structure and civil architecture example structures within the borders of the planning area.

In the Diyarbakır Suriçi section and nearby areas, there had been intense illegal structuring especially in the last 30 years. A portion of this structuring was done adjacent to the fortifications and bastions. An important part of the adjacent structuring which damages the fortifications and bastions and increase the destruction was removed by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in time and was rearranged as green space. These developments caused significant damage to the structures and fabric that was registered as monumental cultural heritage and civil architecture examples and taken under protection within the Suriçi section. In order to stop developments that will cause total destruction of the traditional fabric, it was decided to revise the development plan that was devised in 1990's and has significant risks and impossibilities regarding its implementation.

Within the scope of the work initiated for this purpose, first research and identification work regarding the Suriçi's traditional settlement fabric was undertaken, and registering of surviving structures which need to be taken under protection was ensured. Comprehensive work was undertaken to identify the pre-deterioration marks of the fabric, with the purpose of develop the Conservation Plan in accord with the healthy and authentic fabric. Within this framework, resolutions to heal the fabric that was deteriorated due to the invasion and intense structuring were developed by using

photographs, air photos and cadaster information from 1930's and 1950's.

As a result of the conducted identification, analysis and evaluation work, first a 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan was prepared and approved, and as per the fundamental resolutions, a 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan, and in order to ease the implementation, a 1/500 scaled application layout was prepared.

### 1. REGIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 1.1. LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

##### 1.1.1. Regional Location

The Suriçi District that is the subject of the Conservation Plan and comprise the traditional urban fabric of the city of Diyarbakır, the City of Diyarbakır and the Province of Diyarbakır are geographically located on the Southwestern Anatolian Region, between the plains of the Eastern Anatolian region and the Mesopotamia, on the region which is also called as Upper Mesopotamia. The provincial borders lie between the 37° 30' and 38° 43' northern latitudes and 40° 37' and 41° 20' eastern longitudes.

##### 1.1.2. Administrative Division of the Province and Borders

When the administrative division of the province of Diyarbakır is reviewed, a total of 17 counties, 14 towns and 841 villages are observed. There are a total of 1 metropolitan municipality, 4 county municipalities that are connected to the Metropolitan Municipality, 13 county municipalities and 14 town municipalities, adding up to a total of 32 municipalities. Within the borders of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality which extended its borders in accordance with Law No: 5216, in addition to the Metropolitan Municipality, there are 4 county municipalities (Bağlar, Kayapınar, Sur, Yenişehir) and 85 villages that preserve their legal status as Forest Villages that are connected to these counties.

## 1.2 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

### 1.2.1. Climate

In Diyarbakır and around the city, the characteristics of a Mediterranean climate with its continental structure altered is observed, which corresponds to wet and cool winter seasons and arid and hot summer seasons. The geographical structure of the basin in which the city of Diyarbakır is located significantly affects the climate of the city. The mountains on the north of the city blocks cool air currents from entering the city.

The city is affected by the hot low pressures from the eastern Mediterranean and Siberia in the winter and fall seasons, and from the bay of Basra in the spring and fall seasons. The rainfall in Diyarbakır are usually observed in the winter and spring seasons, while the summer and fall seasons are usually arid. Diyarbakır is affected by the humid and rainy weather currents coming from Eastern Mediterranean in the Winter and Spring seasons, while the low pressure system from Basra with hot and dry characteristics affect the city in the Summer and Fall seasons. The average speed of the wind in Diyarbakır is 2.3 m/sec, with the fastest blowing winds observed in the months of July and August and the slowest are observed in November and December. The dominant wind channel in Diyarbakır is Northwestern (Mistral) winds.

### 1.2.2. Morphology

The province of Diyarbakır is located on the wide Diyarbakır basin that lies between the Tigris River and Southeastern Taurus mountains. The Karacadağ hill that lies on the Northwestern – South direction separates the Şanlıurfa valley on the west from the Diyarbakır Basin. The western border of the region is defined by the Euphrates River. A large portion of the Diyarbakır Province is located on the Tigris Basin. Çüngüş and Çermik counties on the western section of the province are located on the Euphrates basin.

### 1.2.3. Seismicity

On the Turkey Seismic Activity Map published in

1996 based on the data obtained from the research conducted by the Mülga Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Diyarbakır city center is located between regions that are defined to be 2. Degree earthquake zone. As a whole, the north section of the Diyarbakır provincial borders is located on 1st degree earthquake zone while the southern border is located on 3rd degree earthquake zone.

### 1.2.4. Soil Structure and Capabilities

The soil around the city of Diyarbakır which is eligible for agriculture are generally located on grounds with 10% or less inclination and these soil form a chain line around the creeks and other various water sources that feed the Tigris River. The soils of the Lice and Hani plains that are formed over a limestone base fall into brown forest soils category. All plains besides the small ones such as Hani and Lice plains are lined on the valleys the Tigris River and valleys of the creeks and other water sources that feed the Tigris River. In a large portion of these valleys, the soils are rather clayey, and moderate and light structured soil are sometimes observed in the Tigris Valley. These soils which are very sticky when wet have a dispersible nature when humid. In valley areas, the surface of the soil forms a 3-4 cm shell after rainfall. And this shell has an easily breakable nature, and forms a fragmented quality. The color of the soil is brown on the surface and light brown or gray on the rather lower levels due to lime sedimentation. 45% of the soil in Diyarbakır Province are of I., II., III. And IV. Class land which fall into agriculturally eligible category, and are eligible for plough. 45% of the soil in Diyarbakır Province are of V., VI. and VII. Class land which falls into agriculturally non-eligible category, which is also eligible for plough. The remaining 5% of the province's soil are non-agricultural land.

### 1.2.5. Environmental Resources / Environmental Values and City's Impact on the Environment

The most important environmental value regarding nature for the city of Diyarbakır and for the areas that are the subject to the Conservation Plan are the Tigris River and the areas used for agricultural purposes which are around the Tigris River. Hevsel Gardens preserved their importance for the city of Diyarbakır for a very long time up to this day.

Another very important environmental value regarding Diyarbakır and planning area is the Diyarbakır City Walls that define/encircle the planning area and are among the most important cultural properties in the city.

Since the urban archaeological site that is the subject of the Conservation Plan is an area that is entirely encircled by the walls, these walls become a significant environmental value with a bordering quality, and also with their main transportation axis reaching the gates, they become important environmental values that are associated with the city as well.

### **1.2.6. The City's Standing in the Country and its Region**

From the perspective of economic indicators and regional relations, Diyarbakır specialized in service and trade functions and is among the cities defined as Level 5 Regional Center in the country settlement system. The city of Diyarbakır has the quality of a regional center with a focus on service sector.

The following functions support Diyarbakır's regional center quality: Airport (regional), University, Hospital (regional), Public Institutions, Regional Directorates (regional), Organized Industrial Zones (regional and urban), Small Scale Industry Sites (urban), Wholesale and Retail Trade (regional and urban), Service Sectors (regional, urban).

Functions such as having a military airport from which civil flights are conducted as well, having the majority of the public institutions' regional directorates in the city and the existence of the university which is serving to the region support Diyarbakır's regional center quality. Majority of the regional cities use Diyarbakır's airport while the majority of the region's population uses healthcare facilities, led by the university and state hospitals that are located in the city.

### **1.2.7. Intra and Out of City Transportation Connections and their Distances**

City of Diyarbakır as the subject of the Conservation Plan is located in the Southeastern Anatolian region, on the crossroads of the roads from the east, west, south and north. Besides the highways, there is airway and railroad access to Diyarbakır that is on the crossroads of the highways.

#### **Highway Access:**

The most important highway connections of the city of Diyarbakır are the four different highway connections that begin in the center of the city and lead to the north, west, south and east. The highway that connects Diyarbakır to the north leads to Elazığ on the northwest and then leads to the Middle Anatolia through Malatya on the west. Besides this, the city is connected to the East Anatolia through the road that leads through Bingöl on the east of Elazığ.

The road that leads east from Diyarbakır provides access to the other cities in the East Anatolian region through Bingöl and Bitlis, and to the other cities in the Southeastern Anatolian region through Siirt. While another road that leads to the east from the highway that provides access to Mardin on the south of Diyarbakır reaches Batman, Siirt and Midyat, the road that leads south provides access to Mardin and the Syrian border. The highway that leads to the southwest from Diyarbakır reaches Siverek county of the city of Şanlıurfa and then leads to Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş, the road that leads south from Siverek reaches Şanlıurfa.

Highway distances from Diyarbakır which has strong highway connections to some of the major city centers in Turkey and to certain city centers around Diyarbakır are presented in the table below.



Settlement Center	Distance (in kms)	Settlement Center	Distance (in kms)
İzmir	1419	Elazığ	153
Ankara	912	Malatya	251
İstanbul	1365	Mardin	95
Adana	519	Mersin	588
Adıyaman	205	Samsun	819
Bingöl	144	Siirt	187
Gaziantep	313	Şanlıurfa	176

*Table 1.1 Highway Distance of Diyarbakır to Certain City Centers*

**Railroad Access:** The railroad to Diyarbakır was built in 1935 and became operative in November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1935. Diyarbakır-Bismil Railroad (47 km) was opened in September 1st 1940, Bismil-Sinan (28 km) in January 1st Ocak 1942, Sinan-Batman (15 km) in July 1 1943,

Batman-Kurtalan in October 29th 1944. Today the railroad system expands to 149 kms and reaches Diyarbakır by straying from the Yolçatı station between Malatya and Elazığ, and then leads to the east to Kurtalan through Batman.

**Airline Access:** The Diyarbakır Airport, 6 kms from the city, became operative in 1952 and still serves civil and military planes. There are different companies that conduct two way flights to Diyarbakır from various cities in the country. These two-way flights are from Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bodrum, Dalaman, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Samsun and Trabzon and there is also international flights through transfers in İstanbul. In addition to these flights, due to the increased demand in the summer season, additional charters are flown here as well.

### 1.2.8. The Planning Area's Location and Function in the City and Interactions with the Planning Area

The area that is the subject of the Conservation Plan is physically defined as it is completely surrounded by Diyarbakır City Walls. The borders are set by the walls. They are within the walls is the oldest establishment area within Diyarbakır, on which the city lived on since its foundation. The Suriçi District is positioned on the eastern side of Diyarbakır, near the Tigris River. The city was primarily established inside the Wall and prospered, and later spread

outside the walls, especially on the northwestern direction. Having the Tigris River and its nearby farming areas on the east of the area and having a significant altitude difference between where the City was established and on the shores of the Tigris, spreading on the eastern direction was naturally prohibited. Today, only the campus of the Dicle University is on this area. Continuous residential usage of the planning area resulted in development of significant commercial activities in this area. Development of trade was intensified especially on the northwestern section where the area integrates with the rest of the city and on the main travel axes. Residential usage is still dominant in the area. But following intense migration, the quality of the structuring changed significantly, and deterioration in the fabric of stone buildings around a courtyard, and multi floored structures that contradict the traditional fabric was erected both by planning resolutions and in illegal ways.

Although the walls that are fully enact except for the parts that were partially demolished separates the planning area from the rest of the city, current usage of the old city's travel axes that lead to the gates as intra-city arteries strengthens the relation with the other parts of the city.

## 2. RESEARCH REGARDING THE PLANNING AREA

### 2.1. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

#### 2.1.1. Borders and Administrative Structure

The area that is the subject of the planning work is the Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site within the Suriçi District in the city of Diyarbakır with its traditional settlement fabric. The borders of the area are defined by the Diyarbakır City

Walls. The entire area is inside the Sur Municipality county borders that are included in the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality borders.

The parts of the Master Plan for Protection area that are outside the Walls are composed of parts that are defined as wall Protection Area by the Conservation

Abdaldede District	Cevatpaşa District	Lalebey District
Alipaşa District	Dabanoğlu District	Melikahmet District
Camiikebir District	Fatihpaşa (Özdemir) District	Savaş District
İnönü (Camiinebi) District	Hasırlı District	Süleyman Nazif District
Cemal Yılmaz District	İskender Paşa District	Ziya Gökçalp District

**Table 2.1 District Layout in the Planning Area**

Region Board. The western sections of these areas are within the Yenişehir Municipality borders, while the eastern sections are within the Sur Municipality borders. The Suriçi District that composes the planning area and is defined by the City Walls are entirely within the Sur Municipality borders with respect to municipality borders, but with respect to district layouts, there are 15 different districts involved. The districts that are in the area that is subject to the Conservation Plan are presented below.

When the positions of the districts within the planning area are reviewed, it can be seen that while some of the districts lay against the walls, while others are positioned afar from the walls within the area. Starting from the Cevatpaşa District that is in the northeastern section of the area and includes the İçkale region, the Fatihpaşa and Hasırlı districts to the south are located on the eastern border, Cemal Yılmaz and Alipaşa districts comprise the southern border, Alipaşai Lalebey and Melik Ahmet districts comprise the western border and the İskenderpaşa, Camiinebi and Cevatpaşa districts are located on the northern part of the area. Of the districts within the area, Abdaldede, Camiikebir, Dabanoğlu, Savaş, Süleyman Nazif, Ziya Gökçalp districts do not have borders with the walls.

## 2.2. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

### 2.2.1. Chronologic History

B.C. 7250-6750 Çayönü's Neolithic period without pottery

B.C. 5000-4000 Çayönü II. Period (Chalcolithic Period)

B.C. 3000's Çayönü III. Period (Bronze Age)

B.C. 2000 Hurri-Mittani Kingdom Period

B.C. XIV. Century's end, end of the Hurri-Mittani kingdoms due to the Assyrian attacks

B.C. 1200-600 Assyrian dominance

B.C. 550-331 Persian Dominance

B.C. 331-323 Macedonian Period

B.C. 323-140 Establishment of the Seleucian Kingdom

B.C. 140-84 Parthians

B.C. 85-69 Great Tigran Period

B.C. 69 – A.C. 226 Roman Period

A.C. 226-395 Sassanian and Roman dominance

395-639 Byzantium administration

639 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Arabs

661 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Ummayyads

750 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Abbasids

869 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Şeyhoğulları

899 Diyarbakır's second conquest by the Abbasids

908 Byzantium raids to the region

978 Diyarbakır's conquest by Büveyhoğulları

984 Diyarbakır's conquest by Mervanis

1040 Turcoman raids to the region

1085 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Great Seljukians

1092 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Syrian Seljukians

1097 Diyarbakır's conquest by İnaloguls

1142 Nisanoğulları's rise to power in the name of the İnaloguls

1183 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Artuqids

1232 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Ayyubids

1240 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Anatolian Seljukians

1257 Siege of Diyarbakır by Silvan Ayyubids

1259 Diyarbakır's conquest by the İlhanlıs

1302 Diyarbakır's administration by the Mardin Artuqids in the name of İlhanlı's

1394 Timur's conquest of the city and leaving the administration to Aq Quoyunlu's

1405 Entire Diyarbakır region to be dominated by the Aq Quoyunlu's

1433 Mameluke Sultan Barsbay's siege of Diyarbakır

1507 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Safavids

1515 Diyarbakır's conquest by the Ottomans

18 July 1819 Diyarbakır population's uprising against the Governor

26 October 1819 Suppression of the uprising

1869 Foundation of the first correctional facility in Diyarbakır

1889 Opening Ziraat Bank branches in Diyarbakır

1894 Cholera epidemic

2 November 1895 Armenian uprising

July 1905 Civil uprising due to the looting of the Hamidiye Regiments

14 May 1919 Fights arising between the Armenian Excile responsables and the police

22 May 1919 Meeting in Diyarbakır to protest the invasion of İzmir

23 May 1919 Establishment of Müdafaa-i Vatan Cemiyeti (Defense of the Country Society)

1 February 1925 Sheik Sait Uprising was headed towards Diyarbakır

29 June 1925 Sheik Said and his 47 friends were hanged in Diyarbakır

1932 Diyarbakır Tekel Rakı Factory was opened for production

1934-1936 Diyarbakır was supplied electricity for the first time

1952 Sümerbank Wool Industry Factory was opened for production

1974 Diyarbakır Meat Combined Facility was opened for production

1975 Sümerbank Cotton Weaving Factory was opened for production

1976 Diyarbakır Milk and Feed Factory was opened for production

1980 Ziya Gökalp Museum was opened

1982 Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Museum was opened

1990 Preparation of the Conservation Plan

09.09.1993 Establishment of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality (Legal Resolution)

2004 Expansion of the Metropolitan Municipality's borders

## 2.3. DATA REGARDING THE CONSERVATION

### 2.3.1. Format Process for Archeological Site Borders

The monumental cultural heritage and civil architecture examples in the Diyarbakır Suriçi District were registered and put under protection by the resolution of Immovable Historic Works and Council of Monuments, dating 19.01.1980 number A-2082. The Suriçi District that is the subject of the planning was declared as 'Urban Archeological Site' by the resolution of Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council's resolution number 38 dating 29.09.1988. In addition, this resolution also defined the 'Conservation Area' and 'Temporary Setup Conditions' for the urban archaeological site. The Conservation Plan for the Suriçi District was prepared by Yıldız Teknik University and was approved by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council's resolution number 609 dating 01.11.1990. The Wall Protection Band that was defined by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council's resolution number 2549 dating 13.04.2001 and the previous resolution number 38 dating 29.09.1988 was rearranged and this resolution was recorded in the 1/5000 scaled maps. As the area protected as urban archaeological site is surrounded by the city walls and the traditional fabric was limited to the Suriçi area, the urban site borders were not changed since their original establishments and were preserved as such.

### **2.3.2. The Importance of the Archeological Site in the City as a Whole and in the Region**

In the city of Diyarbakır, Suriçi District and its surroundings that are subjected to the planning work, are areas in which a significant portion of the city's historic, cultural and architectural accumulation took place in. Diyarbakır Fortress that is among the significant cultural heritages of the human civilization with its walls, towers, gates, materials, building style, integrity, inscriptions, embossments is a monumental work.

The monumental structures and civil architecture examples in the Suriçi District were first registered in 1980 as Immovable Cultural Properties that should be Preserved. As they were registered as Suriçi Urban Archeological Site in 1988, a transition from focusing on a singular structure preservation to an area preservation approach took place. In the following years, Conservation Plan work towards the entire area was undertaken and efforts towards not only preserving the area but keeping it alive and preserving it with the life inside was taken into the agenda.

The Suriçi District has an important historic city center quality not solely with the Diyarbakır walls but also with other historic and cultural properties inside. But, the physical, social and economic problems currently seen in Turkey in general have been experienced in Suriçi as well. Suriçi which is in a structural breakdown phase is losing its historic city quality each day and is becoming a collapse area that preserves its commercial importance and vitality in a certain area.

When the user profile of Suriçi that is composed of residential area residents, workplace owners/employees and out-of-area users is reviewed, it is observed that the old city center preserves its function of a center in which the rural population fulfills their urban needs. When the fact that the out-of-area users come to Suriçi in regular intervals and frequencies, it is observed that Suriçi is in an urban position that is functional and responds to the people's needs. Furthermore, some of these external users use Suriçi as a recreational area for socializing and to spend some quality time.

On the one hand, Suriçi District preserves its traditional city center quality, and on the other hand it was most severely affected by the rural immigration to the city. This region with its population that is highly above the traditional population size and intensity quickly lost its preferred state for residential usage in the city.

Suriçi District has been preserving its qualities from the perspective of visitors to the city and its position as the primary visit location in the city. Removing the illegal structures outside the walls and improving the perceiving of the walls have important roles in this preservation of importance.

### **2.3.3. Participation in the Preservation (Trainings/Requests)**

There are various physical and societal barriers for the urban preservation in Diyarbakır. From the physical perspective; divisions or unifications in building blocks, destruction of the traditional structures or disruption of the authentic qualities through additions, increasing of floor numbers and structure intensities, illegal structuring in sections that were defined as roads, squares or green spaces in the plans and other such factors are observed to alter Diyarbakır Suriçi fabric's characteristics completely.

From the societal perspective, constant change of the urban population profile due to immigrations, decline in the economic level and inability of the local administration in controlling the structuring in the region are important barriers. The observations and interviews about resolution making towards preservation and in application phase participation show that even though the residents in the Suriçi area are not in a preservation participation level in a modern sense, the awareness and participation levels are foreseen to rise if they receive the required education and similar support. The most important sign for this is that the conducted questionnaires show that the residents of Suriçi are not satisfied with the area and they believe that the current issues and problems can be resolved through the preparation of the Conservation Plan and through preserving the planning area.



## 2.4. CURRENT PLAN RESOLUTIONS

### 2.4.1. Environmental Plans

Within the scope of Southeastern Anatolia Project's Transportation and Infrastructure Project: the Diyarbakır-Bismil 1/25.000 scaled Environmental Plan was prepared by Prime Ministry SAP Regional Development Directorate and was approved and put into effect in 1993. Diyarbakır-Bismil Environmental Plan comprise the city of Diyarbakır and Bismil and Çınar District centers and the rural settlements around them. The primary data that is definitive in the Environmental Plan are the physical thresholds, agricultural lands, master plans and transportation systems. The primary approach in the Diyarbakır Environmental Plan was the optimum establishment of the balance between agricultural land and urban development areas.

In accordance with the Environmental Plan, Diyarbakır's 2005 population target was set at 1,040,000. The Environmental Plan resolutions were associated with the plans in force. The additional 40,000 population targeted in the Environmental Plan also introduced an expansion of 92 hectares on the north and northeastern parts of the city. Another important resolution of the Environmental Plan was recording the Organized Industrial Site, which location was decided.

There are differences between the Environmental Plan and the master plan in force. Some of the development areas around the Elazığ road, Üçkuyu Region and Şanlıurfa road and in Kayapınar are excluded in the Environmental Plan. On the other hand, some areas that were defined as development areas in the Environmental Plan are planned to be defined as forestation areas by the Municipalities.

This plan that was prepared in 1993 with a target date of 2005 became obsolete after this date and failed to guide the urban developments. Revision of the Environmental Plan with respect to approved plans, current data and changed needs was required. Therefore, the revision of the 108,000 hectares of the Diyarbakır-Bismil Environmental Plan that falls inside Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality was conducted and was approved in 2009.

Works towards preparing a 1/100,000 scaled

Environmental Plan that would comprise multiple cities were started by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which are currently ongoing and are not in approval stage.

### 2.4.2. Master Plans and Application Zoning Plans

The first known plan for Diyarbakır was prepared in 1937. The master plan for the Suriçi District was prepared in 1962, and for the area comprising the outside of the wall area in 1965 by the Provincial Bank. In 1983, the planning work began by Master Urban Planner Zühtü Can was completed in 1985, and the revision of the plans was done by the same person in 1993.

Bağvar Master Plan was prepared in 1994, and Çarıklı Master Plan in 2003. The Master Plan for the Kayapınar Area that were approved in 2001 were revised in 2005. Üçkuyu mass housing region plans were approved in 2005.

There are no sufficient information regarding Diyarbakır city's first plan, yet it is known that the plan composed the Suriçi and Yenişehir regions, with Bağlar on the west, Şehitlik Cemetery on the south, Yenişehir district on the northeast and a part of the current military zone. With the 1937 plan, a new city in accordance with modern urban approach was planned to be built in Surdışı. In this region, public, education, healthcare, park and sport areas were defined to suit the new public area requirements of the city, and the residential areas were planned as low intensity areas with gardens. The foundation of the current fabric of the Yenişehir Region lies on this plan. But in the 1960's, increased population intensity, structural renewal and functional transformations were experienced and commercial usage replaced residential functions.

In 1962, the Suriçi District master plan was prepared by the Provincial Bank and 'Suriçi Master Protocole' was prepared and approved by Ministry of Public Works and Housing. A new plan that comprises the areas outside the Walls was prepared by the Provincial Bank in 1965. Through this plan, the Yenişehir Region plans were revised and Bağlar Region was proposed as the current military area development area. Seyrantepe and Bağlar Regions were proposed as development areas. Industrial

areas were planned to be in the region between the Elazığ road and the railroad, on the west of the Mardin road, where the airforce public houses are standing.

The 1965 plan never had a chance to be implemented. Allocating the proposed development area in Seyrantepe for the military zone and the industrial area proposed in the west for military airport changed the fundamental layout of the plan. The master plan, similar to the other plans prepared at that time, could not foresee the immigration and population increase after 1960 and became insufficient with respect to targets as well. Insufficiency of the municipality in the Bağlar Region at that time to prevent illegal structuring is one of the reasons of this failure to implement. Along with these, this plan that was insufficient by the time it was approved was kept in force for a long time since 1984, but was subjected to many plan revisions.

The city of Diyarbakır had a long period of no plans, due to the failure to implement the plans and their insufficiencies. In this period of rapid population increases and immigrations, shanty districts were established and illegal structuring gained pace. The plan that was put into force in 1985 comprise the Sur, Yenişehir, Bağlar and the Kayapınar region which had a village status back then. One of the important qualities of this plan was that it was based on a comprehensive research.

The 1985 plan proposed to develop the city in the regions on the west of the Tigris valley, between the Elazığ and Şanlıurfa roads. The development areas were envisaged to be in the Kayapınar Region, Silbe Mass Housing Region and on the south of the Şanlıurfa road and the working areas on the road axes of Elazığ and Şanlıurfa. Dicle University campus area is included in this plan as well. The target year of the plan is 2003, the target population is 750,000 people. When the population of the year 2000 is considered, the population was below the planning targets.

In the 1985 plan, 7770 hectares of land was planned, and of this 450 was for permanent and 1978 was development residential area. The 1985 plan had significant effects in creating the current macro form of the city. The municipality's insufficiency in implementing the plan and controlling the intensities caused problems in the implementation.

Furthermore, the immigrations and population pressure after 1985 limited the success of the plan.

Therefore with the revision in 1994, intensities were arranged and usage in some areas was changed. The target year for the 1994 revision was 2010 and the target population was 1,000,000 people. The revision done changed the usage in certain areas and increased the population intensity for some areas.

The Conservation Plan for the Suriçi District was prepared by Yıldız Teknik University and was approved by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council's resolution number 609 dating 01.11.1990. Until the year 1990 when the Conservation Plan was prepared in, the city was developing in accordance with the resolutions of the previously prepared plan, the resolutions made through these plans caused a physical change in the Suriçi District.

Because the Kayapınar settlement was removed from the neighboring area of the Diyarbakır Municipality and being organized as a separate municipality, Kayapınar Master Plan was prepared in 2001 to avoid guidance of the development in the Kayapınar region via plan changes and to ensure a wholesome planning of the region. With the revision in 2005, a total of 2288 hectares of land was planned for, with 143 as settled, 723 hectares as developing residential area quality. Kayapınar Master Plan increased the intensity of the region as it doubled the intensity level of the 1985 approved plans. The main problem of the master plans in this region which is still the fastest developing region of the city is the high intensity.

For the mass housing area planned to be established on the Üçkuyu region on the Elazığ road, Üçkuyu Mass Housing Additional Master Plan was prepared in 2005. The planning area spread over a total of 188.24 hectares, with 57% belonging to TOKI (Mass Housing Institution of Turkey), and the rest to private owners. In the Mass Housing area, the planning was done for approximately 4600 residences. The plans in force have the capacity to accommodate a total of 1,425,000 people. But due to ownership and renewal issues, around 70%-80% of this capacity can be utilized. Therefore the optimum or realistic capacity of the plan is somewhere between 1,000,000-1,140,000 people.

Interventions such as revisions and alterations were

made to the current plans. Revisions were intensified on the Şanlıurfa road, Elazığ road, Şilbe Mass Housing Area and Şehitlik regions. Master plan revisions generally introduced regulations as commercial and non-residential urban working areas. Plan changes show a distribution to all the regions of the city. There had been many plan changes since 1994 and these had been generally about increasing intensities.

Other changes are those for structure-road regulations, those that transform residential areas to commercial areas and those that transform public utilizations to residential or commercial areas.

There had been local master plans in many locations along the main axes. In the city, besides these interventions done to current plans, there had been numerous illegal structuring without a change to the master plan. Constant plan changes are among the fundamental elements of the weakening plan discipline in the city.

In the recent years, with the 1/25,000 scaled Environmental Plan prepared in 1992 by the GAP Regional Development Agency, the gradual harmony between the master plan and the tentative plan disappeared and instead a planning and application process based on the changes made on the tentative plans emerged. Consequently, as the master and tentative plans lost their guidance qualities and a fragmented planning approach was embraced, the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Master Plan was prepared in 2006.

One of the reasons for preparing the 1/25,000 scaled Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Master Plan was the intention of Municipality and Metropolitan Municipality borders with the Local Administration Laws and the introduction of new responsibilities regarding planning. Based on Law number 5216 dating 2004, it was included in the Metropolitan Municipality borders that is inside a 20 km radius, with Diyarbakır Governorate as the center. Thus, Metropolitan Municipality borders increased from 26,000 hectares to 125,600 hectares. With this legislation, Master Plan scales for Metropolitan Municipalities were defined as 1/5,000 and 1/25,000 and preparation in two years was mandated.

2025 population that was the basis in the 1/25,000 Scaled Master Plan was 1,510,000 people, and 1,430,000 of these are envisioned to live in the urban

regions while 80,000 would live in the rural quality regions. Accordingly, settlement of an additional 679,256 people were envisioned in the planning area throughout the planning period, with 671,014 in the urban regions and 8,242 people in the rural regions.

In accordance with the approved 1/25000 Scaled Master Plan, 1/5000 Scaled Master Plan revisions were done by the Metropolitan Municipality, and revision work on the 1/1000 Scaled Master Plan revisions were started by the district municipalities.

It is envisioned that population capacities will be created in the settled areas through restructuring projects, and increasing population in the partially settled areas will be met by the utilization of the development rights of the plan in force. On the other hand, due to the transformation from residential settlement areas to central work areas, urban transformation projects that require evictions and functional changes foreseen in Suriçi preservation and vitalization projects, a population decrease is expected in the settled areas. Therefore, it is assumed that population increases will be experienced in certain settled areas while a decrease will be experienced in some.

Along with this, the housing need of the increasing population is forecasted to be essentially met with new development areas. In the 1/25000 Scaled Master Plan, 6690 hectares were planned as residential areas. Of these, 1787 hectares have the built-up area quality. Planned area is 4020 hectares, and of this, 2670 hectares are planned as additional housing building areas.

### **2.4.3. Zoning Plans of Preservative Nature**

The current plan towards the Suriçi District that is the subject of the planning work is the Suriçi Conservation Plan in 1990. The Conservation Plan for the Suriçi District was prepared by Yıldız Teknik University and was approved by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council's resolution number 609 dating 01.11.1990. Until the year 1990 when the Conservation Plan was prepared in, the city was developing in accordance with the resolutions of the previously prepared plan, the resolutions made through these plans caused a physical change in the Suriçi District.

Besides the physical change, the Suriçi District also witnessed a societal change as well. These changes in the societal and physical environment introduced the damage to the historic environment in the Suriçi District. The goal of the Conservation Plan prepared in such a period was to avoid any further damage to the historic fabric.

According to the Conservation Plan, the proposed residential areas in Suriçi were separated into two groups: areas with intense traditional fabric and areas with less intense traditional fabric with distributed and sparse examples of monumental structures and civic architecture examples.

In the Conservation Plan, the application of encircling the walls with a green belt from inside and outside was embraced, while illegal structures built against the environmental project were decided to be demolished in accordance with the application of this project. From this date forth, the unqualified structures by the walls were demolished by the relevant municipality. At the same time, east roads that travel along the walls from the inside were established. But immigration that intensified simultaneously with the production of the plan resolutions made the implementation of this plan impossible, the local and central administration failed to manage the immigrations, and there had been illegal structuring in many areas, even on those that were planned as roads, parking lots, green spaces etc. in the Conservation Plan.

As per the regulation in force in our country, the Conservation Plan has a planning approach that covers the urban site borders (Suriçi) and suffices with physical arrangements. With the planning resolutions, preservation of the traditional fabric, albeit partially, and renewal of the illegally structuralized area as per the plan resolutions were aimed at. But both targets were failed to be achieved. Some of the functions that comprise the city central were not moved to outside the Walls, efficient application tools to provide new functions were not developed, illegal structuring in the planning borders continued in the lateral and horizontal directions.

The Conservation Plan for Suriçi District was put into force in 1990. But this plan was devoid of strategic resolutions and lacked implementation tools, and failed to completely fulfill its functions.

### **3. REASONS FOR THE REVISION AND PLANNING RESOLUTIONS**

#### **3.1. CONSERVATION PLAN REVISION REASONS**

##### **3.1.1. Reasons Due to Transportation-Access Resolutions**

A significant part of the implemented transportation and access resolutions that were in the current Suriçi Conservation Plan that is the subject of the revision which damaged the fabric were resolutions developed in the master plans from before the area was declared as an urban archaeological site. Among these resolutions are the expansion resolution of the Melik Ahmet Street and Gazi Avenue and the establishment of a transportation ring that encircles the whole area through the walls.

The increase in the number of registered cultural property from 1990 when the current Conservation Plan was prepared and approved to this day is among the fundamental reasons for the plan revision. The position of the structures that were registered in time and taken under protection made the renewal of the plan resolutions a must. A majority of the transportation resolutions that are included in the current Conservation Plan, especially those aiming at the expansion of the streets became functionless after the registration resolutions. Besides these, in the number of registered structures, resolutions regarding elements that are complementary to the fabric, such as courtyard walls, street pavements etc. had to be revisited in a general manner along with the transportation and access resolutions.

##### **3.1.2. Reasons Due to Resolutions towards Land Use**

Being careless in defining the borders of the areas during the resolutionmaking projects for commercial use of the Conservation Plan is among the reasons that a plan revision is necessary. These definitions that exist in the changed fabric along the main access axes spread through the internal sections of the fabric due to layout based definitions, and made seeing two different types of structuring on the two façades of the streets that comprised the traditional fabric a usual sight. Commercial use regulations that also introduced adjacent structuring that is completely different than the traditional



structuring characteristics of the region (houses with courtyards inside) are among the resolutions that should be revisited in the area in general.

Spreading commercial use from axes such as the Gazi Avenue, Melik Ahmet Street and İnönü Street through streets that lead to these and even to the back streets caused fraying. Although a partial fraying was experienced, spreading of this fraying in a manner to create a new fabric that contradicts the traditional one, and furthermore the development of multi floored structures despite narrow street structures are among the fundamental reasons that the Conservation Plan had to be revised.

### 3.1.3. Reasons Due to Registered Monumental Cultural Heritage Structures

A large portion of the monumental cultural heritage in the planning area were registered and taken under protection prior to the Conservation Plan approved in 1990. Besides the small number of structures that were registered as monumental cultural property after the Conservation Plan resolutions, the street fountains that were registered and taken under protection made the general review of the Conservation Plan a must. In this scope, in areas that host Monumental Cultural Property structures that were registered by the Preservation Regional

Council after the approval of the Conservation Plan in 1990, reviewing the plan resolutions for market places, in areas around the Ulu Mosque and reorganization of the areas around the monumental structure as per its location had to be done.

### 3.1.4. Reasons Due to Registered Civil Architecture Example Structures

There had been a significant change in the number of civic architecture examples inside the approved Conservation Plan borders, which had a definitive role in taking the planning resolutions. Although there had been numerous Civic Architectural Example Structures in the course of time, there had been many structures that were proposed for registration during the Revision of the Conservation Plan and were registered by the Preservation Regional Council. Besides these, the number of Civic Architectural Example Structure that were registered by the Preservation Regional Council and taken under protection cannot be undermined.

Prior to 1990, when the Wall Conservation Plan was prepared, the number of Civic Architectural Example Structure was only 105. In addition to these, 59 structures that were proposed for registration during the Diyarbakır Conservation Plan work were registered in 1992 and the number of registered

Neighborhood/Year	1980	1992	1994	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
Abdaldede	4	1							1	6
Alipaşa	5	3				1	1	1		11
Camii Kebir	7	1		1	1	1	1		4	16
Cemal Yılmaz	2	3					1		23	29
Cevat Paşa	6	6				1	2		18	33
Dabanoğlu	8	7				1	1		34	51
Fatihpaşa (Özdemir)	17	11			1	2	1		11	43
Hasırlı	5	3					2		15	25
İnönü (Camii Nebi)	8	1								
İskenderpaşa	1		1						2	4
Lalebey	8	3				1			1	13
Melikahmet						1			1	2
Savaş	7	5					2	1	38	53
Süleyman Nazif	5	3								
Ziya Gökalp	22	12				1	1		3	6
TOTAL	105	59	1	1	2	9	12	2	151	342

Table 3.1. The Change in the Number of Registered Civil Architecture Examples

structures rose to 164. After 1992, since 2009, a limited number of registration resolutions were taken, and in line with the identification work conducted in 2009 in parallel with the Conservation Plan, 151 additional Civic Architectural Example Structure were registered.

The change in the number of registered Civic Architectural Example Structure after the approval date of Conservation Plan is among the fundamental reasons that the Conservation Plan had to be comprehensively revised.

### **3.1.5. Reasons Due to Resolutions towards New Structuring**

The Suriçi District that comprised the entire Diyarbakır city before the 1950's partially lost its importance as the city expanded beyond the city walls and with new central establishments being located outside the city walls. The move towards outside the city walls that began in the 1950's was also the beginning of the change of users for houses inside the Walls. The process that began with the change of users also brought the structuring in the course of time and the structuring as a result of increasing demand caused important changes to the fabric. Increasing number of floors that resulted in multi floored buildings that contradicted the traditional fabric and supported further deterioration of the fabric and new multi floored structuring that was supported by the master plans began in Suriçi, and this tendency also introduced illegal structuring.

In the Conservation Plan prepared in 1990, two-floor buildings with courtyards were mandated for a section in Suriçi, while for a large section, multi floor and adjacent structuring (B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6) was proposed. The existence of such structures based on planning resolutions means the continuity of permanent disruptions to the fabric in the future as well. Therefore, the floor height resolutions in the plan and the resolutions regarding structuring order had to be revised.

## **3.2. EVALUATIONS**

### **3.2.1. Evaluations Regarding Natural, Historic and Visual Values**

The Diyarbakır Urban Archeological Site that is the subject of the Conservation Plan is defined by the

City walls and is clearly separated from the rest of the city and the Tigris Valley on the east clearly by these walls. Visually from an external point of view, aside from the Suriçi structuring perceived from the large opening on the Dağkapı section and the structuring on the eastern façade of the İçkale, the city walls and towers stand up as the visual values.

In the resolution phase of the Conservation Plan, it is imperative to review and improve the resolutions to remove the factors that makes the perceiving of the city walls and towers as important visual and historic values from the outside and to consider these areas within the Wall Preservation Area although they are physically not inside the Suriçi Urban Archeological Site. In this scope, it would be appropriate to remove the structures that are adjacent to the city walls or that negatively affect the perceiving of the city walls and towers and rearranging these areas as open and green spaces.

Another important issue that weakens the existing visual value in perceiving the city walls and towers from the outside is the height of certain parts of the structuring in Suriçi and elements on the top floors that create a visual 'pollution'. In this scope, while improving the resolutions regarding the height of buildings inside the area, not exceeding the height of the city walls should be an important criterion. Structuring perceived from outside the city walls cause visual ugliness, and on the other hand removes the mystery of the Suriçi District.

A similar problem to the structure height exists with the unqualified elements on the top floors of the structures such as satellite receivers, water silos etc. In the development phase of the plan resolutions, resolutions to remedy all these negative elements that adversely affect this visual treasure will be developed.

The Tigris Valley outskirts on the east of the Walls should be devoid of structures in the future as well. Resolutions to preserve the natural structure of these parts that are within the wall preservation band, keep it devoid of structures in a manner to preserve the silhouette from the eastern direction will be developed.

### **3.2.2. Evaluations Regarding Close-Afar Environment Relations**

Although it is surrounded by city walls and is physical separated from the surrounding areas,

the relation with the area and the developing and spreading city is continuing in a strong fashion as the area comprise the first settlement area of Diyarbakır and the city's traditional center. At night, the population of Suriçi is around 71,000, yet at day, the population is highly above this figure.

The commercial functions in the area that traditionally has the central function are generally spread on the Gazi Avenue and Melik Ahmet Street and İnönü Street. The increasing commercial activity enabled the area to preserve its long term city central function. In the course of time, a significant portion of the trade functions shifted to the Ofis region outside the Walls, on the northwestern Yenişehir district borders. In the 2000's, the trade functions that intensified in the Suriçi and Ofis regions were shifted further northwest, on the parallel of the Elazığ Road within the borders of the Kayapınar District.

On the one hand, trade functions draw thousands of people from outside the City Walls to the area, on the other hand increases monetary gain pressures in the region and ultimately causes deteriorations in the area. While this shift in the central functions of the city and with new areas assuming central functions decrease monetary gain pressures on the area, on the other hand may cause a weakening of the daytime activity in the Suriçi District as well.

The relation of the area with all sections of the city, may they be near or far, should be considered in creating planning resolutions, in supporting or prohibiting the commercial utilizations in this section of the city and in developing new commercial functions. Within this scope, when planning resolutions are created, resolutions to relocate the wholesale trade and similar utilizations that require the usage of heavy vehicles or require large closed spaces and causes structural deteriorations to outside the area should be created. In parallel with the relocation of these kinds of utilizations, to avoid 'emptiness', developing planning resolutions to support commercial activities such as tourism and other associated activities that will sustain the daytime and nighttime activities in the area should be appropriate in preserving and keeping alive the area.

From the perspective of the areas close the planning area, although the western and northern directions are urbanized, the resolutions should be developed in a manner to preserve the natural areas on the east of the planning area in a manner that considers these areas' direct relations to the Suriçi District. Within this scope, it would be appropriate to support the recreational area resolutions developed for this area that will be supportive of Suriçi District's tourism and commercial functions.

### 3.2.3. Evaluations on a Settlement Scale

As the Suriçi settlement has the quality to be the settlement area from the first dawns of history to this day, it is natural to find references to different periods and marks of these different periods underneath the current settlement fabric. Despite this, this fabric is not protected as an archaeological site. The Conservation Plan resolutions should consider the entire region as an archaeological site and develop the structuring regulations and master plans accordingly.

In this scope, in accordance with the Resolution number 658 titled the Archeological Sites, Preservation and Usage Conditions' regulation regarding 3. Degree archaeological sites, the resolutions will be developed and conducting testing digs will be ensured at the supervision of Museum Directorate to document antique remains to contribute to the archaeological map of the city.

This way, resolutions to undertake all sorts of infrastructure projects in the Suriçi District under the supervision of the Museum Directorate will be developed, and any unraveled movable or immovable archaeological findings will be documented and will provide a basis for the archaeological map mentioned above.

In the Suriçi planning area, special resolutions for the İçkale region that differentiates from the rest of the region can be developed as well. Virantepe in İçkale, which also hosts the Artuqid Palace Structure as well, reflects the historic process of Diyarbakır at its best. For interventions involving this area, applications should take the area's archaeological quality into consideration. In this region, resolutions to open the entire area with the exception of touring paths that may be envisaged in the environmental project to scientific archaeological digs will be developed.

The İçkale area outside the Artuqid Arch should be excluded from structuring with respect to its archaeological potential. Resolutions to preserve and regulate this area as a clear green space to enable future scientific digs and research will be developed.

### 3.2.3.1. Evaluations Regarding Area Usage and Structuring

The areas that comprise the Urban Archeological Site that is the subject to the Conservation Plan meant the entire Diyarbakır prior to the 1950's, yet today, from a general point of view, it is composed of residential areas and commercial usage areas of comparatively small scaled manufacturing and arts and crafts businesses.

Around the traditional center, the commercial areas that were supported by transportation and plan resolutions can be separated into two groups of different qualities with respect to the content of the Conservation Plan. The first one of these is region with commercially purposed structures comprising the traditional marketplace, inn, the Ottoman Bazaar, shops etc. The other one is the commercially purposed structures that developed later on, which were originally outside the traditional center and were supported and spread by the road extensions and planning resolutions.

Although traditional commercial areas generally comprise single floor structures, there are two floor buildings such as the inn structure. The near period commerce areas have two separate qualities within themselves. The first one is the section composed of generally single floored and non-warranted structures that were created by deteriorating the partial residential layouts around the traditional marketplaces. The second one is the multi floor structures generally on the expanded axes that were supported by the plan resolutions, some of which have warrants. In contrast with the other areas, the upper floors of these structures have commerce and office and other similar utilizations besides residences.

The resolutions created in the Conservation Plan regarding area usage and structuring for the commercially used areas will be determined by considering the existing dual structure. Within this scope, the region where the traditional

center's elements such as marketplaces, inns, shops concentrate on will be separated in the plan and the resolutions towards this area will be regulated in a manner to ensure the traditional qualities' preservation from alienation and deterioration.

Other commercial areas will be planned differently from the traditional commercial areas by considering the deteriorated layout structures, road extensions and attached building structures. The area that is defined as commercially utilized in the current Conservation Plan and is subject to multi floor permits will be narrowed down as a result of the current land usage findings and the deterioration analysis of the fabric, and structure heights will be limited in a manner not to exceed the city walls' heights.

The areas in Suriçi District that are used as residential places show three different qualities among themselves. The first one of these is where the traditional block and layout style can be observed in the street structure. Although there are partial deteriorations on a layout scale and there had been structuring that contradicts the fabric, planning these areas in accordance with their authentic qualities seems feasible.

Another area that is differentiated within the residential areas is the areas that differentiated from the traditional fabric through the creation of a new block and layout fabric by parceling the areas out in accordance with the resolutions of the Conservation Plan. In these areas, structuring in accordance with the new layout order was implemented. These areas are generally historically vacant or agricultural areas that are devoid of structures. Some of these areas will be re-evacuated and will be utilized as socially devoted areas, while some will be preserved to reflect the structuring of their periods to the future, and their structural heights will be determined in accord with the existing structures in the traditional fabric.

Another area with different qualities within the residential area is the section on which the layout orders or the structures that compose the traditional fabric are not observed, which is occupied by disorderly unwarranted structuring. These areas partially integrate with the traditional fabric. In these sections that suit the structural height criterion will



be rearranged to implement the courtyard residence style as well.

### 3.2.3.2. Evaluations Regarding Property

The property pattern in the Suriçi District that comprises traditional courtyard structures was generally preserved. A new property pattern emerged only in sections where road extensions and master plan implementations were realized, on parts where the plan proposed implementations that contradict the traditional fabric.

A section of the layouts that host the traditional courtyard structures were parceled out in time and were divided. Besides dividing the structures in the layout in two, in some sections, new structures were built in the courtyard areas. But a majority of these divisions and constructions never got a legal warrant.

Conservation Plan resolutions will prevent unnecessary divisions in the layouts that compose the traditional fabric and will prevent the change of average sizes in the property sizes in the future. Especially the courtyards with livable sizes were divided by unqualified brick walls and uninhabitable small areas emerged as a result. The conditions required to restore the courtyards to their former authentic sizes will be developed and the cadastral property fabric that provides the creation of the traditional fabric will be preserved.

Aside from border arrangements and new road arrangements introduced by the plan (desertion and formation), the unchanged preservation of the cadastral fabric within the traditional fabric will be embraced as a principal, aside from the allotment and amalgamations in the planning resolutions, allotments and amalgamations will be prohibited. In case of necessary allotments and amalgamations following the plan resolution, conducting of these will be enabled by the resolution of the Municipality's proposal, plan's author's view and the resolution to be taken by the Preservation Regional Council. The wide cadastral layouts in the Suriçi District that were not subjected to allotments but were structured will be enabled to be allotted in accordance with the plan resolutions, as per the courtyard structuring order.

For the allotment and amalgamation resolutions in sections with road expansions where the layout

order was changed, no arrangements that contradict the average layout sizes in the area will be allowed, and resolutions that preserve the façade order will be developed.

### 3.2.3.3. Evaluations Regarding Transportation and Traffic Regulation

When developing the Conservation Plan resolutions, transportation resolutions towards current streets and avenues will be defined by considering the area usages as well and the roads will be evaluated as constant vehicle roads, roads that will be used by vehicles when required, time-controlled vehicle roads, pedestrian roads, dead ends, squares/small squares.

Constant vehicle roads will be handled as roads that enable constant vehicle access inside the planning area, and considering that these roads will be used by mass transportation vehicles as well, appropriate arrangements will be done along the roads. The road that encircle the whole area inside Diyarbakır City Walls' inner section and creates a ring will serve as a constant vehicle road. While the necessary arrangements are being made to complete this ring and with the transportation connections to outside the Walls, the existing roads inside Suriçi will no longer serve as roads.

Roads that will be used by vehicles when required; these are composed of most of the streets inside the traditional fabric and some streets that were primarily designed as pedestrian roads will mainly be used by pedestrians but will also be used by service vehicles when required.

Time-controlled vehicle roads are roads that are located especially in the sections with commercial utilization, and are primarily to be used by pedestrian. These roads will provide access to vehicles in certain time frames to provide services. Gazi Avenue will be completely pedestrianized in this manner, and will be open to service related vehicle traffic only in certain hours of the day.

Pedestrian roads are dedicated to pedestrian usage unless it is necessary to use it otherwise, and they will be arranged as such. Especially in regions of commercial usage, in areas that can be served through other streets, arrangements that prioritize pedestrian usage will be implemented.

Dead ends are small streets that provide access into the houses within the traditional fabric and end at the doors of the mentioned houses. Since these streets are an important characteristic of the fabric, they are aimed at being preserved by the planning resolutions.

Squares are open spaces arranged to respond to various functions such as meetings, sightseeing, resting in the points where the streets intercept. As there are no very large openings within the traditional fabric, the arrangements to be made will consider not creating scale differences.

General parking lots cause important parking problems in a significant part of the planning area due to the narrowness of the streets and intense commercial usage. The plan will develop parking lot suggestions to respond to the arising parking needs inside the area and locational choosing of these parking lots will be in a manner that supports pedestrian axes and the pedestrian traffic within the area.

Resolutions to preserve the function of the Suriçi gates that establish the connection between the city and the outer world will be developed and pedestrian connections will be associated with these gates. Within this scope, the existing intense traffic in frequently used gates (Dağ Gate, Urfa Gate, Çifte Gate, Mardin Gate) will be decreased and resolutions to utilize the currently non-used Yeni Gate and the Roman Period Gate that is currently closed will be developed.

### 3.3. PLANNING RESOLUTIONS

#### 3.3.1. Planning Area Border and Scope

The Conservation Plan work towards Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site also covers the wall preservation band with borders defined by the Preservation Regional Council outside the Walls in the 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan while the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/500 scaled application map are prepared only towards the Urban Archeological Site inside the Walls.

The borders of the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and the 1/500 application map created to ease the implementation of this plan on a layout detail, as well as the Urban Archeological Site was established

by the Diyarbakır City Walls. Because it falls into the jurisdiction area of two municipalities from an administrative perspective and is qualitatively wholly different from the Suriçi District, the areas inside the Wall Preservation Area were not included in the 1/1000 Conservation Plan.

A part of the resolutions regarding the areas outside the Walls that were devised on a master plan scale directly affected the planning resolutions taken regarding the area inside the Wall in the 1/1000 scaled work, while some of these resolutions were developed exclusively for the areas outside the walls called the Wall Preservation Area.

In this manner, for example in transportation resolutions, the areas outside the Walls and the areas inside the Walls were considered together, and when certain arrangements such as transportation, connections, parking lot arrangements, pedestrian axis creations, square arrangements are being done, the areas inside and outside the Walls were considered together in a holistic approach. Especially the arrangements at the entrance and exit points to the Suriçi District on which the gates were located were done so by considering both areas together.

Today, the arrangements done around the Dağ Gate that experiences an intense vehicle and pedestrian traffic fall into this category in which the areas outside and inside the Walls were considered together. Arrangements aiming at strengthening the square quality of Dağ Gate, which is located on the Wall Preservation Band, supporting pedestrian usage of the area and making this easier and removing the complex traffic from the region were implemented.

With the transportation arrangements done for the areas included in the Wall Preservation Band, on the one hand the arrangements to prevent the usage of the Suriçi District in transit passages are being carried on, while on the other hand general parking lot arrangements to provide easier access to visitors to the Suriçi District are being implemented.

#### 3.3.2. Principal Resolutions

While developing the Conservation Plan resolutions, preventing further deterioration in the urban fabric that was significantly damaged due to planning resolutions and illegal structuring and preserving

the fabric and mark of the historic city for the future and developing resolutions regarding new structuring were embraced as principal resolutions.

In this scope, it was decided to develop the resolutions that will enable restoring the authentic fabric in a spatial manner to the area in general will be developed on a layout basis, based on the identification of the wide scale deterioration due to the intense illegal structuring, comparing the before and after status regarding the deterioration, and the data that can be obtained regarding the authentic structuring order.

In order to create the structuring proposals on a layout scale based on the data that can be obtained about the past and the present findings, it was principally accepted to support the work by 1/500 scaled applicative resolutions in addition to the 1/100 scaled Conservation Plan work.

### **3.3.3. Resolutions Regarding Transportation and Traffic Regulation**

In the planning work, transportation emerges as one of the chief problems to resolve both in residential and commercial usage. Expectations to expand the currently existing roads emerge as a priority among the expectations of the residents of the area (due to not receiving sufficient services). While narrow roads, courtyard walls and dead ends create an essential fabric, the residents inside the area have difficulties in utilizing various services such as access with private vehicles, parking lots, moving, fire (for the fire station vehicles), healthcare (ambulances) and mortuary vehicles.

On the other hand, road expansions will eliminate a significant portion of the traditional characteristics of the fabric. Therefore, creating planning resolutions that seeks the balance between the residents' expectations and preservation resolutions and minimizing this contradiction through the arrangements to be done are targeted. The perception and scale value created by the current narrow roads can disappear when the measure is changed a little. When roads with 12 meter or 15 meter widths are established, a feeling of total abandonment of the fabric is perceived. Roads this size that are established on the commercial areas hurt the trade neighborhood feeling that existed in the old fabric. In line with these findings, it was

decided to preserve the roads that were expanded and deteriorated and to avoid any further road arrangements besides the ring road around the area that will deteriorate the traditional urban fabric.

As can be seen in the currently approved plan, instead of roads that completely eliminate the current street fabric, that separate the structure block, creating small open spaces such as small squares, parks, children's playgrounds by expropriating certain layouts with suitable forms and areas is targeted.

The created spaces will increase the access and maneuver abilities of service vehicles such as fire trucks, ambulances and mortuary vehicles in the traffic.

With the plan resolutions, parking lot arrangements that will minimize the roaming of motor vehicles in the area were implemented, and the relevant corrections were done on the 1/5000 Scaled Master Plan and 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan in a manner to eliminate the transit usage of Suriçi District for out of the Wall access.

Arrangements to complete the eastern section of the traffic road that is parallel to the walls in the old plan between Dağ Gate – Mardin Gate were done, but the profile of this road was changed, the traffic line was narrowed and this road was enriched by a sightseeing purposed road arrangement and a mass transport arrangement besides a vehicle road arrangement.

In the Suriçi District, arrangements that take the pedestrian tour routes that covers streets and structures that are important for visitors into consideration were carried out, and the pedestrianisation applications in the Gazi Avenue were expanded to apply to the entire avenue. In this scope, resolutions to ensure a pedestrian quality integration of the Dağ Gate Square and Gazi Avenue were developed.

When developing the Conservation Plan resolutions, transportation resolutions towards current streets and avenues will be defined by considering the area usages as well and the roads will be evaluated as constant vehicle roads, roads that will be used by vehicles when required, time-controlled vehicle roads, pedestrian roads, dead ends, squares/small squares.

Roads that enable constant vehicle access in the planning area were arranged by considering the usage of mass transportation vehicles as well. The road inside Diyarbakır City Walls that encircles the entire area and forms a ring will serve as a constant vehicle road. While the necessary arrangements are being made to complete this ring and with the transportation connections to outside the Walls, the existing roads inside Suriçi will no longer serve as roads.

Most of the streets inside the traditional fabric and some streets that were primarily designed as pedestrian roads will mainly be used by pedestrians but will also be used by service vehicles when required.

Roads that are located especially in the sections with commercial utilization are primarily designed to be used by pedestrian and will provide access to vehicles in certain time frames to provide services. Gazi Avenue is proposed to be completely pedestrianized in this manner. Certain streets and axis were designed as roads that will be solely used by pedestrians, excluding necessary situations. Especially in regions of commercial usage, in areas that can be served through other streets, arrangements that prioritize pedestrian usage will be implemented.

Dead ends that are small streets providing access into the houses within the traditional fabric and end at the doors of the mentioned houses were regarded as important characteristic of the fabric, and they were preserved by the planning resolutions.

Squares and small squares that were arranged to respond to various functions such as meetings, sightseeing, resting in the points where the streets intercept were preserved and created when necessary. But since there are no very large openings within the traditional fabric, these arrangements were created at a minimum width.

In a majority of the planning areas, the narrowness of the streets and intense commercial usage causes serious problems regarding parking lots to emerge. In this plan, the parking lot suggestions that would resolve the parking needs in the area were developed in a manner to avoid causing any further problems not cause any further losses. The locational choosing of these parking lots was made in a manner that

supports pedestrian axes and the pedestrian traffic within the area.

Resolutions to preserve the function of the Suriçi gates that establish the connection between the city and the outer world were developed and association of the pedestrian connections with these gates was aimed at. Within this scope, the existing intense traffic in frequently used gates (Dağ Gate, Urfa Gate, Çifte Gate, Mardin Gate) will be decreased and resolutions to utilize the currently non-used Yeni Gate and the Roman Period Gate that is currently closed were developed.

### 3.3.4. Resolutions Regarding Area Usage

#### 3.3.4.1. Commercial Areas

The areas that comprise the Urban Archeological Site that is the subject to the Conservation Plan meant the entire Diyarbakır prior to the 1950's, yet today, from a general point of view, it is composed of residential areas and commercial usage areas of comparatively small scaled manufacturing and arts and crafts businesses.

Around the traditional center, the commercial areas that were supported by transportation and plan resolutions can be separated into two groups of different qualities with respect to the content of the Conservation Plan. The first one of these is region with commercially purposed structures comprising the traditional marketplace, inn, the Ottoman Bazaar, shops etc. The other one is the commercially purposed structures that developed later on, which were originally outside the traditional center and were supported and spread by the road extensions and planning resolutions.

Although the region that was separated as the 'Traditional Central Area' generally comprises single floor structures, there are two floor buildings such as the inn structure. The near period commerce areas have two separate qualities within themselves. The first one is the section composed of generally single floored and non-warranted structures that were created by deteriorating the partial residential layouts around the traditional marketplaces.

The second one is the multi floor structures generally on the expanded axes that were supported by the plan resolutions, some of which have warrants. In



contrast with the other areas, the upper floors of these structures have commerce and office and other similar utilizations besides residences.

The resolutions created in the Conservation Plan regarding area usage and structuring for the commercially used areas will be determined by considering the existing dual structure.

#### **Traditional Central Area:**

The region that comprises the center of Diyarbakır Suriçi settlement and hosts the inn, bathhouse and old marketplaces together is separated from other commercially utilized places in the plan and this area was defined as the Traditional Central Area. A large portion of this area is on the Gazi Avenue, and the target is to preserve and sustain the traditional marketplace structuring. The rules regarding the preservation and structuring of these areas were defined in the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/500 scaled application map and the plan implementation provisions.

#### **Suriçi Central Business Area:**

The areas that integrate with the Suriçi Traditional Central Area and that integrates with the Diyarbakır Central Business Area through the Gazi Avenue and Melikahmet Avenue were separated in the plan as the entire structuring is new and in row housing formation which irrevocably deteriorated the traditional fabric in these areas. The rules regarding structuring in these areas were directly determined in line with the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan, in a manner suitable with the row housing aspect. The restructuring in these areas will introduce height limitations to prevent exceeding the height of the walls, and envisages that the new structures will be built with gardens in the back.

#### **3.3.4.2. Residential Areas**

The areas in Suriçi District that are used as residential places show three different qualities among themselves. The first one of these is where the traditional block and layout style can be observed in the street structure. Although there are partial deteriorations on a layout scale and there had been structuring that contradicts the fabric, planning these areas in accordance with their authentic qualities were determined to be feasible.

Another area that is differentiated within the residential areas is the areas that differentiated from the traditional fabric through the creation of a new block and layout fabric by parceling the areas out in accordance with the resolutions of the Conservation Plan. In these areas, structuring in accordance with the new layout order was implemented. These areas are generally historically vacant or agricultural areas that are devoid of structures.

Another area with different qualities within the residential area is the section on which the layout orders or the structures that compose the traditional fabric are not observed, which is occupied by disorderly unwarranted structuring.

#### **Traditional Residential Areas with Courtyards:**

Residential structures inside the Urban Archeological Site borders were placed in regions in two groups with respect to their preservation state. The first region is the areas in which the traditional fabric of residential areas with courtyards exists, where the marks of the traditional fabric can be defined although there are partial deteriorations. These areas were defined as the Traditional Residential Areas with Courtyards in the plan. In these areas, besides preserving the existing residential structuring with courtyards, it is aimed to realize all new structuring in accordance with the courtyard style in all layouts where the layout size is suitable for courtyard structuring order. The rules regarding the preservation and structuring of these areas were developed in the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/500 scaled application map and were supported with the plan implementation provisions.

#### **Row-Housing Residential Areas:**

These areas in which the traditional property fabric is deteriorated, the old fabric's marks are erased and which are largely structured were separated by the row-housing structuring resolution by also considering the layout structure that was divided by the master plan resolutions. These areas that are irrevocably deteriorated were generally preserved as areas that correspond to a certain period of time in which the Suriçi District developed, a portion of these areas that were determined to be vacant spots were rearranged to eliminate the insufficient socially dedicated areas.

The rules regarding structuring of these areas were developed in the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and were supported with the plan implementation provisions. In this areas, two floored structuring in row-housing style was advised, and it was aimed to have the new structures built with gardens in the back.

#### **3.3.4.3. Social and Technical Infrastructure Areas**

In the Conservation Plan, besides the social infrastructure facilities that exist in the area in general, a large part of which have monumental cultural heritage quality, new resolutions were developed to create new socially dedicated areas in parts that were documented to be vacant in the past.

In this scope, for educational facilities that are required in the area, the areas of the primary schools were expanded, and arrangements for a new high school in the region were completed. Registered cultural properties were basically kept at their authentic functions, yet the structures that lost their functions were decided to be utilized in social and cultural purposes. The old public structures in the İckale region were entirely functionalized for cultural purposes, while the areas hosting illegal structuring were defined as special project areas to be arranged as open and green spaces.

#### **3.3.4.4. Special Project Areas**

Three different areas in the Conservation Plan were defined as Special Project Areas. The first of these is the area that was formerly known as the 'Infidel's Cemetery', with open area qualities that has been used for meeting places and the marketplace for long years. This area was later opened for structuring with plan resolutions was built on. This area on the border of the traditional fabric was defined as a special project area to be transformed into an open area again. In this arrangement that envisages this section as an open area or a square will also host a social facility.

In this area that is foreseen to be structured with respect to the special project to be prepared, the limitations that will guide the project were defined in the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan and in the Plan Application Provisions.

The second special project area is defined on the eastern section of the settlement, in the Yeni Gate region. By taking both old aerial photographs and cadastral data into consideration, structuring marks that are believed to be of an inn, a bathhouse and a mosque are drawing attention. This region that attracted illegal structuring through the course of time is actually to be preserved as an open area, but just in case the remains of these old structures are to be found, it is defined as a special project area. It is aimed to project this area after the results of the digs are obtained, and to generally preserve it as an open area.

The third special project area in the plan borders was defined in the İckale region. It is aimed to holistically preserve the existing public structures in the region for cultural purposes and remove the illegal structures from other parts and preserve them as open and green spaces. This area too was defined as a special project area in case any remains of an existing structure are identified during the works.

#### **3.3.5. Resolutions Regarding Fabric, Block, Open Space and Streets**

##### **3.3.5.1. Structuring Layout**

The Conservation Plan resolutions in the Diyarbakır Suriçi District were created in 1/5000 Scaled Master Plan and 1/1000 tentative plan, and furthermore were developed on 1/500 scaled layout scaled maps. By deciding upon the general transportation and region resolutions in the master plan, structuring blocks and streets were arranged in 1/1000 scale while defining the positions of the traditional and current commercial areas and residential areas and social infrastructures and besides the designing the usage of the social infrastructures and open areas, transportation and parking lot arrangements were carried out as well.

The structuring order of the Conservation Plan was completed by through two different scales. While the 1/1000 scaled work contains information on the block scale structuring order, resolutions regarding the structuring order on the layout scale were presented on the 1/500 tentative maps that were presented as appendices to the 1/1000 scaled Conservation Plan.

In areas where the fabric is deteriorated with plan resolutions and structuring, the layout order is changed, where row-housing structuring was envisaged, with the marks of the historic fabric completely erased, where structuring is in changed, row-housing formation, the plan resolution for the fabric is aimed to be directly applied on the 1/1000 scaled plan. In areas where the layout order that comprise the traditional fabric, these resolutions were created through the 1/500 scaled work. In this context, the oldest historic data and documents were used to determine the authentic qualities of the deteriorated fabric, and a new structuring order that is based on the traditional structuring order that existed with the courtyard system.

To define the structuring order, an aerial photograph from 1939, aerial photographs from 1950's and the data from the cadaster work that was conducted between 1951 and 1954 were used and an arrangement that generally refers to these data was used in the restructuring in the layouts. By using these data, repeating the mistakes that were done on the 1/500 scaled block arrangements that were partially prepared as the appendix of the current Conservation Plan was avoided.

Since the data from previous years were not used while determining the positions of the courtyards and residential blocks inside the layout in the 1990 Conservation Plan, block arrangements that differ from the authentic traditional fabric were carried out. With these arrangements, structure suggestions were given to areas that were previously used as the courtyard that has a pool and a well, and some sections that were formerly structures were suggested to be transformed into courtyards.

To prevent these mistakes that can result in transforming the fabric into something else than its authentic qualities, the structure, pool and well data shown in the cadaster plots which were based on the findings from the 1951-1954 period, which is much earlier than the dates the illegal and fast structuring deteriorated the area were used as reference in producing the plan resolutions and in determining the structuring order. These data were tested against the aerial photographs and 1/500 block arrangements were done for all layouts that comprise the traditional fabric.

### **3.3.5.2. Road Alignments, Building Alignments, Proximity Borders**

The chief among the elements that are the primary determinant of the traditional fabric are the positions of the structures and courtyards in the layout, the occupancy and vacancy rates of the floor and the streets that surround them. While creating the plan resolutions, besides the land structure, resolutions regarding the street and block system that which's property fabric will be shaped in accordance with the structuring were developed in a way to create limited intervention. The relations of the structures with the road (façades, entrances etc.) were carefully preserved.

Traditional Diyarbakır houses use the courtyard as an important part of the house, and are composed of structural sections that enable being less affected by the seasons through their positioning inside the courtyard. The entrance to the buildings from the street was done through the courtyards. There is no standard regarding the withdrawal of the structures from the street or in positioning the courtyard or the building in accordance with the street. The relation between the street and the building was determined based on the number of wings the structures had. Although many structures have a single façade towards the street, these façades comprise the narrow side of the structure, and the wide section of the building oversees the courtyard.

While developing plan resolutions, arrangements were made based on the identified authentic positioning of the structures. Accordance with the Diyarbakır houses' authentic qualities defined above was sought after, and instead of a standard structuring definition, a street and neighboring layout relation emerged that can differentiate in every layout.

### **3.3.5.3. Cultural Values to be Preserved on a Fabric Scale**

The courtyard structuring method that is entered through the narrow streets that compose the fabric is an important cultural value the area has. It is imperative to preserve the values that emerge in this scale in a holistic manner. In this context, resolutions were developed in the layout scale that will make the occupancy and vacancy rates obtained in the traditional fabric permanent, and structure blocks were defined as per these resolutions. Preserving the

intensity values existing in the traditional fabric in the blocks and preventing structural intensity on the base were targeted.

Resolutions that are among the important elements of the fabric, such as having a tree in the courtyard and preserving the pool and the well were involved in the plan resolutions as well, and arrangements to keep this traditional speciality alive were taken. Even though the street widths in the area caused problems from the service perspective, the existing structure was preserved and alternative solutions regarding infrastructure and service opportunities were supported.

Besides the registered monumental cultural property structures in the Suriçi urban fabric and the Civic Architectural Example Structure, besides the resolutions towards preserving the authentic stone structures and courtyards that complete the traditional fabric, the areas that host the authentic courtyard walls and authentic street pavements that emphasize the streets' cultural value were taken under protection as per the findings.

### **3.3.6. Resolutions Regarding Structure and Parcels**

#### **3.3.6.1. Structures to be Preserved**

In areas in which plan resolutions were created by the Suriçi Conservation Plan, resolutions were developed to foresee the preservation of the registered monumental cultural property structures and Civic Architectural Example Structure, the courtyards, the courtyard walls, the pools and wells, the fountains beside the courtyard walls and the period additions, in line with the relevant regulation.

Besides the structures that were registered and taken under protection, additional resolutions that will enable the preservation of the structures which were built with authentic stone material but was not proposed for registration. In this scope, the cadaster maps and aerial photos from the 1950's were used to check if the structures are still in their authentic locations, and the structures determined to preserve their authentic locations and materials were handled as structures to be preserved with their qualities. Intervention resolutions regarding structures that preserve their authentic position

but were deteriorated through additions were developed as well, and these structures were decided to be preserved in their locations following the interventions.

#### **3.3.6.2. Resolutions Regarding the Cultural Heritage to be Preserved and its Parcel**

The plan resolutions for the cultural properties that were registered and taken under protection in the area that is the subject of Diyarbakır Suriçi Conservation Plan are composed of resolutions regarding the City Walls and Towers, other monumental cultural properties and Civic Architectural Example Structure. The resolutions towards all these structures were handled under three main titles: "Preservation, Intervention Methods and Priorities; Usage/Functional Resolutions; Resolutions Regarding New Structure and Arrangements to be Located on the Parcels".

##### **3.3.6.2.1. Preservation, Intervention Methods and Priorities**

**Resolutions regarding the City Walls and Towers;** Resolutions regarding the repair of the Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers' damaged sections in accord with their original forms were developed, and the preservation of the areas where existing Walls and Towers were completely torn down was ensured to enable their rebuilding.

With the Conservation Plan resolutions, resolutions that will ensure the purifying the walls and towers from interventions and the perceiving of the walls from inside and outside the walls were developed, with the aim of making each section of the walls and towers visitable, tourable, perceivable and photographable. In order to make the resolutions to partially or completely rebuild the torn down sections of the walls in a manner to define the marks, implementation of an Integrated Wall Restoration Program was suggested following the approval of the Conservation Plan.

**Resolutions regarding other Monumental Cultural Properties;** In all monumental structure layouts, removing all foreign additions that are not periodic additions, conducting building surveys, restitution and restoration work, restoring the structures in a manner that is suitable with their authentic functions are among the primary resolutions of the



Conservation Plan. Among the plan resolutions, resolutions towards preservation of the entire monumental structural layouts at their authentic borders with inseparable parts such as courtyard walls etc. were developed. Furthermore, decisions regarding the integration of the sections that were invaded, divided, torn down in the course of time were developed as well.

Arrangements around the structures that obtained monumental cultural property qualities were handled in a manner that will not cause straying from the fabric or to alienate the structure to its surroundings but will ease the perceiving of the structure, the required garden and open space arrangements were done in accordance with the structure's function. In line with the quality and quantity of visitors, the service and access opportunities for each structure were watched for, and the relevant arrangements were put into plan resolution form. Resolutions towards preserving and restoration of the street fountains that exist between the monumental cultural properties, along with the wall they are attached to and were developed.

**Resolutions regarding Civic Architectural Example Structure;** Planning resolutions regarding the layouts of the structures that were registered as Civic Architectural Example Structure and were taken under protection generally aim at purifying these structures from all foreign additions and their preservation with their periodic additions. In this scope, conducting building surveys, restitution and restoration work regarding the structures were carried out and resolutions that aim at preserving the structures and the existing courtyards, courtyard walls, floor pavements, staircases, doors, pools and wells were developed as well.

Preserving the courtyard layout of the traditional Diyarbakır houses were accepted as a principle. Reintegrating the layouts that were divided in the course of time, removing the additions done inside the courtyards are among the preservation resolutions introduced by the plan.

### 3.3.6.2.2. Usage/Functional Resolutions

**Resolutions regarding the Functionalization of the Towers;** Functionalization of the towers that are among the important elements of the Diyarbakır City Walls, social and cultural utilizations should

be supported rather than daily and continuous usage suggestions. Such a decision is imperative in stopping deterioration due to intense usage.

It was agreed that the resolutions regarding the functionalization of the towers and the required infrastructural needs and their arrangements (electricity etc.) should be handled and discussed within the framework of the Integrated Wall Restoration Program.

**Resolutions regarding the Functionalization of the Other Monumental Cultural Properties;** Resolutions towards ensuring the usage of the monumental cultural properties besides the walls and towers in the Conservation Plan borders and attaining new functions to structures that lost their authentic function and have no users anymore is being supported by the Conservation Plan.

In this context, as the complete restoration of public structures in İçkale and their cultural usage is being supported, arrangements towards restoring the mosque in this region and the mosques and prayer rooms in the general area to suit their functions and preserving these structures with the authentic elements and additions in their courtyards and gardens, such as periodic additions, sacred burial places, fountains, pools, courtyard walls etc.

Planning resolutions were developed to restore the other religious buildings such as churches and the synagogue in line with their authentic functions and not put any other function on them, but to prevent re-damaging of the structures that lost all their congregation, an open door was left at consigning them a new function without making any structural changes.

It is primarily aimed to functionalize the inn, bathhouse, marketplace and other similar commercial structures as per their authentic functions. The plan resolutions mandate that all efforts and applications towards preservation should be done in line with the authentic functions. Conducting tourism related developments without using the connection with the former function for marketplaces that lost their traditional function and were changed was supported.

**Resolutions regarding the Functionalization of the Civic Architectural Example Structure;** With

Conservation Plan resolutions, the Civic Architectural Example Structure that had a commercial purpose were prohibited from undergoing a functional change, and it was aimed that all structures resume their commercial functions.

It is imperative to preserve the courtyard residences, the main element of the traditional fabric, in line with their authentic function. The plan resolutions primarily aim at using these structures for residential purposes, a limited arrangement was enabled for functional change requests, without making any structural deterioration in the buildings. In this scope, assuming tourism functions (boutique hotels and motels) by registered residential structures, by preserving their courtyard layout as well, and tourism related restorations for café, restaurant etc. functions were enabled given that no structural changes are carried out.

While developing plan resolutions, changes such as putting up displays etc. that will result in a structural change and deterioration were prohibited.

### **3.3.6.2.3. Resolutions Regarding New Structure and Arrangements to be Located on the Parcels**

The additions that are not periodic additions in the layouts of the monumental cultural property structures and Civic Architectural Example Structure will be removed, and aside from the necessary structuring done by the resolution of the Preservation Regional Council, no new structuring will be allowed. It is imperative to preserve the occupancy / vacancy rate composed of the Civic Architectural Example Structure and courtyards.

### **3.3.6.3. Resolutions Regarding Structures not currently Qualified as Cultural Heritage**

#### **3.3.6.3.1. Preservation Suggestions**

In the findings obtained prior to the planning, resolutions were developed to preserve the non-registered non-deteriorated structures that comprise the traditional fabric of the area, which are valuable with respect to the environment, with their current qualities such as their construction materials, their façades, gabarite, location and size. In this scope, although they are not proposed for registration, resolutions to preserve these structures that stand

up with their current positions with their current qualities were developed, with the aim of these structures preserving their locations even if they are renewed. Of those structures that are important elements of the traditional fabric, intervention resolutions were developed towards those structures that have additions or underwent additional floor arrangements in time, and arrangements were made to relieve these structures of these additions and preserving the saved structures in their locations.

Special arrangements were made in accordance with the principle resolutions regarding the physical intervention method for the structures that are not registered themselves but are located next to the layout the registered structure is, even if there is a road passing in between.

#### **3.3.6.3.2. Intervention Methods**

The structures beside the registered ones that are taken under protection within the residential layouts in the Conservation Plan borders can be handled in three different groups. The first of these is the recent period structures that were built with permits based on plan resolutions. The second group is composed of structures that were built totally out of the construction regulations, in an illegal manner. The third group is the group of structures that can be documented to date before January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1957, when the Construction Law first came into force in our country, and are primary elements of the traditional fabric with this quality, which can be accepted as 'structures that were built in accordance with the construction regulations with warrants' as per the 2. Provisional Article of the Law No:2981.

Among the plan resolutions, resolutions for interventions towards the warranted buildings in the first group such as repair, maintenance, reducing floor numbers and rebuilding are being developed, resolutions to completely renew the illegal structures that contradict the construction regulations were developed.

Resolutions for the stone structures that are documented to date before 1957 are accepted valuable from an environmental perspective as primary elements of the traditional fabric were developed as well. In this scope, among the structures in the Suriçi District, which are accepted valuable from

an environmental perspective as primary elements of the traditional fabric, which were determined to date before 1957 through cadaster data and aerial photographs were separated in the plan, and following the removal of any additions that are not valuable from a historic perspective, arrangements to repair and maintain these structures were established.

#### **3.3.6.3.3. Resolutions Regarding Usage/Function**

Through the planning resolutions, it was agreed that structures with current commercial usages should carry on these functions. While the structures with authentic residential functions will keep their functions, some of these were given the permission to attain new functions such as restaurants, cafés, shops, boutique hotels or motels without changing the structural specifications of the buildings (in the courtyard layout). In the layouts in the fabric that is too small to be suitable for a courtyard type structuring that are generally positioned on the corner of the blocks, regulations to enable daily retail trade type functions or service functions such as barbers, tailors etc. were established, and these structures to be built on these layouts were given the opportunity to install showcases as well.

#### **3.3.6.4. Resolutions Regarding New Structuring**

Except the structures that will be preserved in their current locations in the Conservation Plan (registered monumental cultural properties and Civic Architectural Example Structure and environmentally valuable structures) and the layouts in which the recent period structuring of row-housing type structuring will be preserved, resolutions regarding new structuring was developed for all the layouts. Resolutions regarding new structuring that were developed on a layout scale in the area in general were designed in 1/500 scale in line with the locational data from the 1950's (the current map, old map, cadaster map, aerial photographs).

As per the usage resolutions introduced by the plan, for structures that have a commercial function will only be arranged for commercial purposes. The new structures on layouts with an authentic residential usage are aimed at being constructed in accordance with the residential conditions, generally with courtyards, and arrangements to participate in different functions, especially in tourism without

compromising these structuring conditions were allowed.

The new structural environment will be projected with its relations to the courtyard, the garden and the courtyard wall and street that compose the Urban Archeological Site it is in, and due implementations will be carried out. Precautions to especially preserve the traditional specialties on the street façades of the structures will be taken. In this scope, in maintenance or rebuilding efforts to be taken, it was decided to use the authentic materials and weaving technics for the courtyard walls.

In defining the positions of the courtyards, the references from previous years were used at a maximum level, and resolutions to preserve/sustain the pool, well and trees as the indispensable elements of the courtyard as well.

#### **3.3.6.5. Additions/Resolutions Regarding Service Structures**

When the main structure becomes insufficient in traditional buildings, additions had been implemented on the structures especially for service purposes. Although most of these additions were located beyond the courtyard walls and are not perceived from outside the walls, some were implemented on the second floors as well, deteriorating the façades and plan types of some of the structures. The carelessness in the materials used in recent additions also transformed these additions into eye sores.

It is clear that in most of the traditional structures, addition of service sections to sustain current requirements is needed. But it is required to install these additions in a manner that will not cause the structure to lose its specialties and without turning it into visual pollution, by caring about both their placements and their material usage. Among the plan implementation resolutions, suggestions to ensure that additions are done in accordance with these requirements are provided.

#### **3.3.6.6. Resolutions Regarding Courtyards**

Using courtyards in Diyarbakır houses is imperative. The courtyards were shaped with the temperatures rising over 40 degrees in summers and the closed societal life. The residences are usually accessed via

courtyards. Service and living quarters are located in structures opening to the shaded courtyards. As the courtyards host the kitchen, the toilet and bath facilities, the residents spend an important part of their daily life in this place. Usage of well and pools are common for courtyards as well. Therefore, in order to preserve and keep the traditional fabric alive, planning provisions to ensure the preservation of the courtyard and the service structures located in the courtyard during current structural renovations and when building new structures were developed.

Among the planning resolutions, resolutions regarding the complete preservation of the current courtyard walls, entrances, passages in their authentic form and shape. In this scope, in case of new constructions on layouts with to structures and in rebuilding of the currently existing structures, conditions regarding materials, height etc. to apply to courtyard/garden walls that will be newly build were developed.

The land usage distribution that emerged following the prepared Conservation Plan is presented in the table below.

NAME	AREA (HA)	RATIO (%)
Traditional Settled Residential Areas with Courtyards	61.16	38.41
Settled Residential Areas in Row-Housing Formation	5.99	3.76
Religious Places	6.73	4.22
Traditional Commercial Areas	6.53	4.10
Kindergartens	0.25	0.16
Primary School Facility Areas	3.06	1.92
Middle School Facility Areas	1.35	0.85
Forestation Areas (Cemetery)	0.07	0.05
Parks, Children Gardens, Game Areas	10.93	6.87
Marketplace	0.09	0.06
Administrative Facility Areas	0.95	0.59
Healthcare Facility Areas	0.50	0.31
Social and Cultural Facility Areas	2.81	1.77
City Walls and Towers	2.99	1.88
Trade Areas	8.97	5.63
Tourism Facility Areas	0.73	0.46
Special Project Areas	4.84	3.04
Roads	41.26	25.91
Transformers	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	159.22	100

*Table 3.2. Conservation Plan Land Usage Distribution*



## 7.b. 3: Reconstruciton Plan For Protection for Diyarbakır Urban Site: Implementation Provisions

### 1. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Conservation Plan is to create decisions that will preserve and develop towards preventing pressures and damages to the Suriçi District, which is the first settlement area in the city of Diyarbakır where the urban-cultural accumulation is intensified and to produce decisions towards holistic preservation of the traditional fabric that survived to our day, prevention of the structuring that is in contradiction with this fabric and ensuring spatial development that is in harmony with this fabric.

### 2. SCOPE

Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site Conservation Plan` Plan Implementation Provisions` are applicable to all areas that is included in the Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site borders. Conservation Plan is considered to be a whole with the Plan Explanation Report and Plan Implementation Provisions.

### 3. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**3.1. Metropolitan Municipality:** Refers to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality.

**3.2. District Municipality:** In accordance with the authorities and responsibilities defined in the relevant regulations, this refers to Sur Municipality Mayorship inside SuriçiUrban Archeological Site, and refers to Sur Municipality Mayorship or Yenişehir Municipality Mayorship in accordance with the district borders in areas included in the Wall Protection Area.

**3.3. Regional Preservation Board:** Refers to Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Preservation Board

**3.4. Preservation Application and Supervision Bureau (KUDEB):** This is the unit created within the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality body, which

has its authorities and duties defined in the relevant regulation.

**3.5. Planning Team:** Refers to the group that was defined in the regulation relevant to Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site Conservation Plan, which is created within EgeplanPlanlama Ltd. Şti. comprising relevant experts (Urban Planner, Restoration Architect, Architect, Art Historian, Archeologist, Landscape Architect, Sociologist).

**3.6. Author:** Refers to the Urban Planner who, in accordance with the relevant regulation's provisions, is authorized to create Conservation Plan.

**3.7. Urban Archeological Site:** These are areas that reflect and host the city's and region's qualities, physical characteristics with respect to architectural and art history and the socio-economic, socio-cultural structuring of the period of the environment created through these characteristics as a whole and show an urban fabric integrity in this aspect. From the perspective of Diyarbakır, the entire area inside Diyarbakır City Walls are areas that are taken under conservation as `Urban Archeological Site`.

**3.8. Wall Preservation Area:** These are areas around the Diyarbakır City Walls that were defined by DiyarbakırRegional Protection Board, which require the opinion of the Regional Protection Board in case of any kinds of planning and physical intervention.

**3.9. İçkale:** Refers to the area that is known as the very first settlement area in the city of Diyarbakır, which is separated from the Suriçi District by the İçkale Walls.

**3.10. Walls/City Walls:** These are the city walls that encircle the traditional settlement area of the city of Diyarbakır, which was built for a defense purpose using basalt stones and reached its current state through additions and repairs done in different periods of time.

**3.11. Towers:** Refers to the structures that were lined on the Diyarbakır City Walls on certain intervals, which were built to fortify the walls for a defense purpose using basalt stones, which integrate with the city walls.

**3.12. Wall Gates/Gates:** These are entrance gates that were built/opened on the Diyarbakır City Walls in different dates to enable the city access to the outside world.

**3.13. Conservation Plan:** Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Archeological Site Conservation Planis comprised of the Research Report, 1/5000 scaled Master Development Plan, 1/1000 Implementation Development Plan, 1/500 scaled Implementation Map Section and Plan Explanation Report and Plan Implementation Provisions which were prepared for this purpose.

**3.14. Master Development Plan:** This is the 1/5000 scaled Master Development Plan for Protection that covers the SuriçiUrban Archeological Site as well as the Wall Protection Area that was defined around the walls.

**3.15. Implementation Development Plan:** This is the 1/1000 Implementation Development Plan for Protection that covers the SuriçiUrban Archeological Site and the walls.

**3.16. Implementation Map Section:** This refers to the implementation map sections that were prepared in 1/500 scale in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Implementation Development Plan for Protection on a parcel scale that includes decisions regarding preservation, keeping alive and restructuring.

**3.17. Policy Decisions:** These are decisions that will be/have been taken by the Cultural Heritage Preservation Higher Board that have the guiding and binding nature for the implementation.

**3.18. Registered Immovable Cultural Heritage Structures:** These are structures that were registered and taken under protection by the Regional Protection Board, which were handled in two separate groups, in accordance with the Law No:2863 Law of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties.

• **I. Group of Structures (Monumental Structures):** These are structures that fulfilled the society's religious, social, economic and cultural needs, which reflect the architectural and artistic understanding of their construction periods, which should be taken under preservation with their

symbolic memory, monumental, impression and other similar values.

• **II. Group of Structures (Civil Architecture Examples):** These are structures that contribute to the urban and regional identity and reflect the local life style, which should be preserved.

**3.19. Registered Structure Preservation Area:** This is composed of parcels that are adjacent to the parcels of the structures that registered as immovable cultural heritage and taken under protection and the parcels that face the registered cultural heritage structure, even if there is a road in between them.

**3.20. Peripheral Valuable Structure:** These are structures that complete the traditional structure with the registered structures, that partially carry the architectural characteristics of the period they were constructed in; that were identified by the planning team in the area work and are shown in the plan.

**3.21. Simple Repair (Alterations/Repairs):** These are renovations that aim at surviving the structures; pointing, interior and exterior plaster, painting, whitewash, gutter, gutter-tile, joinery and flooring and interventions that are not significant to the architectural elements with respect to the art history such as ceiling coating, electrical and sanitary installation repairs and roofing repairs and tile repairs and interventions that are deemed to not affect the carrier element by the Municipality and to replace the wooden, metallic, earthenware, stone and similar rotting or degrading architectural elements in a manner that is suitable with their authentic shapes with the same materials, and to ensure color and material harmony for the degrading internal and external plasters and coats in renewing them in a suitable manner with their authentic shapes.

**3.22. Essential Repair (Restoration):** these are applications that are not included in the simple repairs (alterations/repairs) that are based on building surveys, restitutions and restoration projects that were prepared based on scientific basis.

**3.23. Rebuilding (Reconstruction):** This is the reconstruction of structures that were registered as immovable cultural heritage that requires preservation which was lost for any reason whatsoever, by using the currently available

documents at hand (structure remains, map surveys, photographs, all sorts of authentic written-oral, visual archive document etc.) with respect to both its cultural quality and its historic contribution to the cultural environment, on the structure foundation area it was originally standing on, by using its old facade characteristics, its old block and template, authentic plan scheme, material and building technic, based on a comprehensive restitution study.

**3.24. Building Survey Projects:** These are schematic documents that were prepared to explain the whole or part of the culture heritage structure or group of structures, which does not include any comments or evaluations.

**3.25. Building Survey Reports:** This is a document that tells the current status of the structure in writing.

**3.26. Building Survey Analysis:** These are schematic documents that separately show on the building survey projects the material used in the structure, the building method, structural specifications, degrading and deformations on the structure and material through mapping method.

**3.27. Building Survey Analysis Report:** This is the document that explains the material used in the structure, the building method, structural specifications, degrading and deformations on the structure and material in writing and provides required references to the building survey analysis projects.

**3.28. Restitution Project:** These are studies which include written, schematic and visual documents which use historic research and comparative work, that define the periods of the interventions made on an immobile cultural heritage and is realized to define its status when it was first built or on a certain period of time.

**3.29. Restoration Project:** This is the identification of problems and researching of potential and new usage opportunities, identification of fundamental approach towards repairs and intervention types and explanation of interventions needed due to the new usage in reports, in a measured and scaled approach after the current status of the structure is documented.

**3.30. Street Sanitization Project:** In Urban Archeological Site and preservation areas, in line with Cultural And Natural Heritage Preservation Higher Board Principle Decisions, Regional Protection Board decisions and Conservation Plan or Master Plans, these are all sorts of projects for preserving registered and non-registered immovable cultural heritage's sides overlooking the streets and their yard walls, outhouses, fountains and similar architectural elements along with the authentic street fabric and urban fixtures, keeping them alive and healthy and including them in the modern life, as well as in building survey, restitution, restoration, urban design projects and engineering branches towards the preservation and documentation of all elements that define the street fabric.

**3.31. Urban Design Project:** These are comprehensive project works that include subject specific details, in 1/500, 1/200, 1/100 scales in accordance with the details required by the subject, which are prepared within the borders of the Conservation Plan, between the plan decisions and architectural projects, in areas that require an environmental arrangement.

## 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 4.1. APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### 4.1.1. Implementation in Registered Structure Parcels

**Registered Group I (Monumental Cultural Heritage) Structures:** Applications for Basic repair (alterations-repairs) requests and 'building survey, restitution and restoration projects' to be prepared in the scope of Essential Repair (Restoration), Rebuilding (Reconstruction) works in line with relevant regulations which are to be conducted on Monumental Cultural Heritage structures and the outhouses, yard walls, yard doors, cisterns, wells, yards and other similar elements will be done to the District Municipality, the applications will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board by the District Municipality. The implementation will be done in line with the opinion of the Regional Protection Board.

**Registered Group II (Civil Architecture Examples) Structures:** The following work to be done on Registered Group II (Civil Architecture Examples) structures and their complementing elements such as outhouses, yard walls, yard doors, cisterns, wells, yards and other similar elements will have the subsequent conditions:

- **Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs):** Applications for all sorts of boar issues will be done to the District Municipality. The application will be conveyed to KUDEB by District Municipality, and the application will be finalized by KUDEB in line with the relevant regulations.

In case interventions that exceed basic repairs on the application folder or in repairs with alteration, repair content, the execution will be halted and the issue, along with relevant documents, will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board. The opinion of the Regional Protection Board will be obtained and abided by.

- **Essential Repair (Restoration):** In Essential Repair (Restoration) work, the application regarding ` building survey, restitution and restoration projects ` which are to be prepared in line with the relevant regulations will be done to the District Municipality, and the applications will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board by the District Municipality. The opinion of the Regional Protection Board will be obtained and abided by.
- **Rebuilding (Reconstruction):** In Rebuilding (Reconstruction) work, the application regarding ` building survey, restitution and restoration projects ` which are to be prepared in line with the relevant regulations will be done to the District Municipality, and the applications will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board by the District Municipality. The opinion of the Regional Protection Board will be obtained and abided by.

#### 4.1.2. Implementation in Registered Structure Protection Areas:

In parcels included in registered structure protection areas (in parcels adjacent to the registered structure's

parcels and in neighboring parcels that face the registered parcel, even if there is a road in between) and in all parcels that face the Diyarbakır City Walls;

- **Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs):** For the Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs) work to be done on licensed (or considered to hold a license as per Law No: 2981) non-registered construction, the application regarding Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs) work are done to the relevant District Municipality. The applications will be conveyed to KUDEB by the District Municipality, and the application will be finalized under KUDEB's supervision in line with the relevant regulations.

In case interventions that exceed basic repairs on the application folder or in repairs with alteration, repair content, the execution will be halted and the issue, along with relevant documents, will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board.

- **Essential Repair (Restoration):** For the Essential Repair (Restoration) work to be done on licensed (or considered to hold a license as per Law No: 2981) non-registered construction, the application regarding Essential Repair (Restoration) work are done to the relevant District Municipality. The applications will be conveyed to Regional Protection Board by the District Municipality, and the implementation will be done in line with the decision of the Regional Protection Board.
- **Rebuilding (Reconstruction):** Applications for Rebuilding (Reconstruction) work are done to the District Municipality with the work that should be prepared. The applications will be conveyed to Regional Protection Board by the District Municipality, and the opinion of the Regional Protection Board will be obtained and abided by.

#### 4.1.3. Implementation in Other Parcels within the Plan Borders:

In parcels within the plan borders that does not host a registered immovable cultural property or is not located on the protection area of an immovable cultural property and in parcels that does not have any arrangements that will require a special provision on the plan;



- **Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs):** For the Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs) work to be done on licensed (or considered to hold a license as per Law No: 2981) non-registered construction, the application regarding Simple Repairs (Alterations/Repairs) work are done to the relevant District Municipality. The application will be finalized under the supervision of the District Municipality in line with the relevant regulations.
- **Essential Repair (Restoration):** For the Essential Repair (Restoration) work to be done on licensed (or considered to hold a license as per Law No: 2981) non-registered construction, the application regarding Essential Repair (Restoration) work are done to the relevant District Municipality. The applications that were approved and decided to be suitable with the Conservation Plan provisions will be finalized under the supervision of the District Municipality.
- **Reconstruction:** Applications towards reconstruction will be done to the District Municipality. Projects to be prepared in line with the development status given by Conservation Plan decisions will be approved by the District Municipality and the implementation will be carried on under the Municipality's supervision.

#### 4.2. Implementations that Began Prior to the Plan:

- All sorts of structures with permits in accordance with the previous legislations and instructions before the approval of the Conservation Plan will carry on with the construction in line with the permits and additions. But in parcels that got the permits before the approval of the plan, but did not begin the construction should have their projects altered to suit the plan conditions.
- Conservation Plan decisions do not bestow rights to structures and additions that were being constructed in contradiction with the regulation provisions of their time (without permits).

#### 4.3. Subdivision and Amalgamation:

- With the exception of the structure blocks that require parcelation plan preparations and suitable

development implementations and are shown separately in the plan, and except for border arrangements and in conditions mandated by new road arrangements introduced by the plan (abandonment and formation), preserving the cadastral fabric which comprise the traditional fabric should be preserved without alterations. Except the subdivisions and amalgamations specified in the plan, all such implementations that are wanted to be implemented due to necessities can be implemented following the suggestion of District Municipality or KUDEB and after obtaining the opinion of the Regional Protection Board.

- Amalgamations that will ensure the unification and replacement of parcels that hosts yards comprising the traditional fabric which were subdivided in time to their authentic shapes are not included in the limitations. If there are no arrangements on the plan that will prevent the amalgamation and the pre-subdivision status can be documented, amalgamations are done on these parcels by the decision of the Regional Protection Board.

#### 4.4. Street Pavements:

Within the plan borders, in streets which are put under protection in the plan that have authentic street pavements, it is mandatory to preserve the existing street pavements. In all current and to be built streets except the aforementioned ones, street pavements will be prepared by the municipality or will be defined in road implementation projects or street sanitization projects and the implementation will be carried on in line with the decisions to be taken by the Regional Protection Board.

#### 4.5. Street Fixtures:

All footed, built-in or wall type lightning fittings, garbage cans, sitting benches, guiding boards, flower beds, barriers and all other street fixtures in all streets will be implemented by using suitable materials and tone to the area's character.

#### 4.6. Technical Infrastructure Lines:

It is imperative to put all aerial lines such as electricity, telephones etc. underground and to put all technical infrastructure underground as well. In the project and implementation stage, the Regional Protection

Board will be applied to and the implementation will be carried out in line with the decisions to be taken.

#### 4.7. Name and Advertisement Boards:

- Lighted or unlighted advertisement boards or panels cannot be hanged on the walls. These boards will be hanged on window displays, building sides with a maximum dimension of 0,50 m<sup>2</sup>. One façade cannot host more than one advertisement board. Board applications regarding cultural heritage structures will be carried out by the decision of the Regional Protection Board, without exceeding the defined dimensions.

- Name and advertisement panels and boards can only be on ground floors, in the defined dimensions. No name and advertisement panels or boards can be placed on the upper floors.

- In the planning area borders, with the exception of the areas and dimensions defined above, no fixed/mobile advertisement boards or panels on the gardens, yards, sidewalks, roads, poles, trees can be hanged.

#### 4.8. Sun Blockers:

On commercial building that are not registered as cultural heritage within the plan borders, sun blockers such as pergola and tents can be applied in parcels with no front garden distance without having any vertical appendices and with a minimum altitude of 2.50 meters from the base. But these elements cannot exceed 1.50 meters distance from the building's side. On roads with sidewalk arrangements, they cannot exceed the sidewalk line.

#### 4.9. Air Conditioning Attachments:

Heating or cooling system attachments cannot be installed on the street façades of the buildings. For these attachments, solutions involving the intra-yard spaces or on other façades will be sought after.

#### 4.10. Trees:

The adult trees within the plan borders will not be cut down. While implementing for public green areas, squares etc., the current trees will be left uncut, and only floor arrangements will be made. The authority and responsibility in these arrangements and alterations are with the Municipality. Sidewalk,

parking lot lines may change, the sidewalk can be narrowed or widened due to the presence of trees. If cutting down of adult trees is necessary, the technical justification report to be prepared by the Municipality will be presented to the Regional Protection Board in an application. If Regional Protection Board decision is obtained, cutting will be commenced under KUDEB's supervision.

#### 4.11. Altitude Provision for Structures:

The altitudes to be implemented in accordance with their positions are presented below.

- **In parcels that face a single road;** The upper sidewalk altitude on the middle point of the façade of origin for the structure will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude. In streets with no sidewalks, 20 cm above the street pavement will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude.

- **In parcels that face two road;** In both roads, the upper sidewalk altitudes on the middle point of the façades of origin for the structure will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude. In streets with no sidewalks, 20 cm above the street pavement will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude.

- **In parcels that are inside blocks and only have entrance from the roads;** the arithmetical average of the corners of the ground the structure will sit on will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude.

- **In parcels that have building entrances from yards;** the arithmetical average of the corners of the ground the structure or structures will sit on will be accepted as 0 (zero) altitude.

- The height between zero altitude and the top of the highest floor's ceiling is the building height.

- If the structure is being built between two registered structures, the eaves' altitude is given as the average of registered building eaves' altitudes.

- If there is a registered structure in a single direction or a new structure is being built on the protection area of registered structures, the eaves' altitude is defined in accordance with the registered building eaves' altitudes.

- When current structures are torn down and

renovated, their altitudes will be determined in accordance with these provisions.

- No excavation or filling can be done to change altitude of buildings.

#### **4.12. Principles to Abide by in Projects**

- All structures to be constructed should be in accordance with science and sanitation conditions and relevant regulation provisions.
- New structures can be done through masonry, concrete, steel and wooden construction methods.
- Regardless of the construction system chosen, all structures have to take the precautions given in relevant regulations in case of earthquakes.
- In indoor projects, for issues not included in this plan notes, Development Law No: 3194 and relevant regulations will be followed.

#### **4.13. Supervision of Foundation Excavations:**

Within this plan's borders, in the implementation stage, foundation excavations will be carried out under KUDEB's supervision. In case any cultural heritage is found during the excavations, the execution shall be halted, the issue will be conveyed to the Regional Protection Board and the outcome will be determined following the evaluation.

## **5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

### **5.1. WALLS AND TOWERS:**

- Procedures to repair, maintain and to complete the missing/torn down sections of Diyarbakır City Walls will be carried out in line with comprehensive restoration projects that will be approved by Regional Protection Board.
- In line with the projects regarding the maintenance of walls and towers, environmental arrangements will be done to ensure that all walls and towers can be perceived from the outside and visited.
- In order to make decisions to partially and in a manner to define the track or completely rebuilding sections of the wall that were torn down, following the approval of the Conservation

Plan, the Integrated Wall Restoration Program executed by the Metropolitan Municipality will be applied.

- Towers with usable sized internal spaces can be allocated to public use solely for social and cultural purposes, in a manner that will not facilitate constant usage. Decisions to functionalize the towers and the necessary infrastructure arrangements relevant to these decisions (such as electricity) will be handled and designed within the frame of the Integrated Wall Restoration Program and the decisions of the Conservation Plan will be applied.

### **5.2. İçkale:**

- Virantepe in İçkale, which also hosts the Artuqid Palace Structure, is the best point to reflect the historic process in Diyarbakır. Interventions on this point should be implemented after considering the archaeological quality of the area. In all such interventions, the decision of the Regional Protection Board will be required, and implementations will be done in line with this. In this area, aside from the registered building blocks and touring paths envisaged in the environmental arrangement project, all area will be made available for archaeological digs. This area is suggested to be made into a Museum.

- The İçkale area, except for the Artuqid Arch, should be excluded from the structuring with respect to its archaeological potential. This area is suggested as a special project area. It will be preserved as an open and green area to enable scientific digs and researches. Environmental arrangement projects towards this area will only be implemented following the approval of the Regional Protection Board.

### **5.3. Wall Gates:**

The wall gates that enable entrance to the area inside Diyarbakır City Walls will be preserved, repaired and kept open within the scope of the Integrated Wall Restoration Program. Within this scope, urban transformation projects will be prepared for the areas around the Wall Gates, based on the decisions of the Conservation Plan, and once these projects are approved by the Regional Protection Board, they will be implemented.

#### **5.4. Group I Registered immovable cultural property (Monumental) Structures:**

All interventions, repairs, maintenances, designs, change of function projects towards monumental quality structures that were registered as immovable cultural property and are taken under protection (Mosque, Church, Synagogue, Burial Sites, Inns, Baths, Fountain etc.) are subject to Regional Protection Board decisions and implementations should be done in accordance with this.

#### **5.5. Group II Registered immovable cultural property (Civil Architecture Examples) Structures:**

All interventions, repairs, maintenances, designs, change of function projects towards monumental quality structures that were registered as civil architecture examples and are taken under protection (residences, single commercial structures etc.) are subject to Regional Protection Board decisions and implementations should be done in accordance with this.

#### **5.6. Structures within the Wall Protection Area:**

All new structuring and Essential Repair (Restoration) to be done within the borders of `Wall Protection Area` that was defined by the Regional Protection Board outside the Diyarbakır City Walls are subject to the opinion of the Diyarbakır Regional Protection Board.

#### **5.7. Structures within the Registered Structure Protection Area:**

Within the Urban Archeological Site borders, all interventions, repairs, maintenances, designs, change of function projects in parcels that face the Diyarbakır City Walls and in parcels that are within registered monumental cultural heritage and civil architecture example structures' protection areas (adjacent parcels to registered structure parcels or parcels that face the registered structure parcels even if there is a road in between) are subject to Regional Protection Board decisions and implementations should be done in accordance with this.

#### **5.8. Peripheral Valuable Structures:**

- These are structures that complete the traditional fabric with the registered structures and partially carry the architectural characteristics of their period to this day; that were identified by the planning team during the field work and are separated and shown on the plan.
- These are the structures that can be documented to date before January 17th, 1957, when the Construction Law No: 6785 first came into force, and are primary elements of the traditional fabric with this quality, which can be accepted as `structures that were built in accordance with the construction regulations with warrants` as per the 2. Provisional Article of the Law No:2981.
- Among these structures, the repair and maintenance procedures for those that are not in the protection areas of the registered structures can be done with KUDEB's permission and supervision, and the repair and maintenance of those on protection areas can be done with Regional Protection Board's permission and KUDEB's supervision.
- If these structures are wanted to be renewed, it is necessary to do so in the structures' authentic position defined in the plan and in the Implementation Map Section, using traditional materials, with respect to the authentic structure height.

#### **5.9. Peripheral Valuable Structures that will be Preserved Through Interventions:**

- These are the structures that are believed to date before January 17th, 1957, when the Construction Law No: 6785 first came into force, that are important parts of the traditional fabric, which have been degraded in time through additions and added floors without necessary permits.
- In case these structures are cleared of these non-permitted additions in time, they will be subjected to the rules that are applied to `peripheral valuable structures`.



## 5.10. Residential Areas with Traditional Yard Arrangements (A):

These are areas where the traditional residential fabric with yards of Suriçi is widespread. In these areas, it is imperative to sustain the usage of residences with yards, to preserve the traditional fabric with all its elements.

In these areas, besides the registered structures and peripheral valuable structures to be preserved, it is imperative to implement the residences with yards structure concept in the new constructions to be done on vacant parcels. In parcels that are not suitable for yard arrangements and in parcels that did not host yards back when they were originally built in the past, structuring without yards in the form suggested in the Implementation Map Section will be done.

### 5.10.1. Zoning Status in the Yard-Type Order:

The zoning status in these areas will be presented on the `Implementation Map Section` with 1/500 scale that was prepared as an inseparable part of the Conservation Plan. For the structures to be built on vacant parcels and on parcels that currently hosts buildings but are defined a new structure form in the plans, the zoning status will be given in accordance with the suggested block definitions in the plan, and implementation will be done in line with the projects to be prepared in accordance.

### 5.10.2. Yard-Type Order:

- **Plan and Façade Typology;** New structures, within the borders defined in the plan, can be built with iwans (1, 2, 3 iwans) or without iwans.
- **Building Material;** On the street façades of the new buildings, basalt stones will be used. Corbels or bay windows on the higher floors may be plastered or painted. The yard façades of the buildings can be done using basalt stones or can be plastered/painted.
- **Structuring Intensity/Structure Size;** The structuring intensity and structure size for these areas will be given over the `Implementation Map Section` with 1/500 scale that has a separate block arrangement for each parcel.

- **Structure Heights;** In cases that does not have any other limitations besides the location or when a different floor number is not suggested in the plan, the maximum structure height can be two floors. In single story buildings, the maximum structure height is 4.50 meters, and in two story structures, it is 8.00 meters. Sub-basement level is 1.00 meter and it is included in the defined heights.
- **Internal Heights;** The internal heights for the structures will be designed to be 2.40 meters minimum, in a manner that will suit the limitations given in these notes, the necessities of the street silhouette and if there are any, the harmony with the neighboring registered structures.
- **Corbels and Bay Windows;** Closed corbels or bay windows can only be built on the street façades of the two story structures. Open corbels cannot be built on street façades. Open or closed corbels or bay windows cannot be built on yard façades. Locus arrangements connected with externally built staircases can be built in an open manner.

In order to build closed corbels or bay windows on street façades, the width of the street should be at least 5.00 meters from the parcel. In one parcel, multiple corbels or bay windows cannot be built on the same façade.

Corbel façade and its depth is a maximum of 3.00 meters and minimum of 2.00 meters for façades of 5 meters and smaller. It is a maximum of 4.00 meters and minimum of 2.00 meters for façades larger than 5 meters. Corbel/bay window depth is a maximum of 0.80 meters. The height of the corbels and bay windows from the street altitude is a minimum of 3.00 meters. It is necessary to withdraw corbels or bay windows from the neighboring parcels' borders at least 1.00 meters.

- **Windows;** In upper floors and in the ground floors' façades that face the yard, the windows cannot exceed 50% of the façades length. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2. Maximum window width is 1.00 meter.

Total opening of ground floor street windows cannot exceed 35% of the façades length. The width-height ratio is 1/1. Window width is

a maximum of 0.70 meters. Parapet of these windows should be at least 1.90 meters above the road altitude. The windows can be built flat, overcast, semi-circular or broken arched. Sunroofs and basement floor windows can be done in accordance with local examples.

- **Street / Yard Doors;** The maximum doors width is 1.20 meters. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2. Street doors can be built as overcast arch or semi-circular arched. Wooden or iron material will be used in street/yard doors. Yard doors will have two wings.
- **Yards;** It is imperative to preserve the current yards. Aside from the blocks suggested in the plan, yards cannot be eliminated in structuring. The pools, wells and trees present in the yards should be preserved. Pools similar to traditional examples can be built in the yards. In new structuring, the yards should have at least one tree in them.
- **Yard Walls;** In yards facing the street, it is necessary to preserve/repair the current stone weaved yard walls and to build yard walls using basalt stones in new structures. The height of the yard walls is a minimum of 2.00 meters and a maximum of 2.50 meters. If the structure is adjacent to a registered structure parcel, the registered structure's yard wall will be an example in the new arrangement.  
  
Briquette and other various materials that were added in the yard walls or used for repairs will be removed. In case there will be interventions on yard walls, authentic stone material and weaving techniques will be used.
- **Passages;** In structures that do not have yards facing the streets, there may be passages in the ground level for entry. The passages should be a minimum 2.00 meters and maximum 3.00 meters.
- **Staircases;** Except for the block lines, entrance floor and upper floor staircases can be arranged directly from the yard or from within the block. In basalt stone structures, it is necessary to use basalt stones in the construction of staircases as well.
- **Eaves and Roofs;** In new structures and in

repairs, it is necessary to build terrace roofs. Maximum eaves width is 0.50 meters. Parapets that do not exceed 0.50 meters of height can be built in a fashion that will not be perceived from the yard or the street, by pulling it in.

### 5.10.3. Change of Function in Yard-Type Structures:

- It is imperative that the yard-type structures to be built in the plan within `Region A` should be used as residential buildings. Buildings that will be built in accordance with the conditions suggested in the plan and their yards; can be functionalized as tourism accommodation, student dorms, touristic item sales, touristic natured handcraft manufacturing, as training, exhibition and sales locations for these purposes as well as office/bureau, bank, restaurant, cafeteria etc.. In changes of functions for registered buildings and in structures within the protection areas of registered structures, the approval of Regional Protection Board is required.
- Ground floors of the blocks suggested in the small parcels that are not eligible for yard-type structuring which are inside Region A can be functionalized with retail trade and service purposes in line with the local needs. **In this case; upper floors can be designed as office, service area, storage etc. that is connected with the commercial use in the ground level. In these structures, 50% of the façade on the ground level can be arranged as shop windows.**
- Structures in Region A that are not authentically used as residences (stores) cannot be functionalized as residences.

### 5.11. Row Housing Residential Areas (B):

These are parts of the traditional fabric that experienced change in the ownership pattern and structuring via the planning decisions either before or after the archaeological protection decision. In these areas where authentic ownership design is completely lost via zoning applications, where traditional fabric marks are removed, structuring will be done in row housing form, in line with the newly formed property pattern and block allocation (with Backyards).

### 5.11.1. Zoning Status in Row Housing Order:

The zoning status in these areas will be presented on the 'Conservation Plan' with 1/1000 scale.

### 5.11.2. Rules Regarding New Structuring in the Row Formation Order:

- **Structuring Order;** Structures to be built in these areas will be adjacent to the road and neighboring parcels, and will have a backyard.
- **Garden Distances;** In row housing structuring, front gardens and side garden distances are not sought after. The Municipality will have the authority to define the front garden distance that was not specified in the plan to preserve the current fabric and the frontline. The backyard distance will be applied as  $h/2$ . When building depth is smaller than 10 meters, the backyard distance can be decreased down to 3.00 meters.
- **Door Heights;** When there is no other limitation resulting from the location or when a different floor number is not suggested in the plan, the number of floors is at most two and the structure height is at most 6.50 meters.
- **Internal Heights;** The internal heights for the structures will be designed to be 2.40 meters minimum, in a manner that will suit the limitations given in these notes, the necessities of the street silhouette and if there are any, the harmony with the neighboring registered structures.
- **Corbels and Balconies;** The structures cannot have corbels that overflow to the streets. On the backyards, 0.75 meters of open or closed corbels can be built. The open or closed corbels to be built cannot close in with the parcel border any closer than 2.50 meters.
- **Building Material;** Structures to be built in these areas will be using currently available materials and will be plastered/painted.
- **Windows;** In all floors, the windows cannot exceed 50% of the façades length. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2.
- **Street Doors;** The maximum doors width is

1.20 meters. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2.

- **Eaves and Roofs;** In new structures and in repairs, it is necessary to build terrace roofs. Maximum eaves width is 0.50 meters. Parapets that do not exceed 0.50 meters of height can be built in a fashion that will not be perceived from the yard or the street, by pulling it in.
- **Other Issues;** For issues not included in this plan conditions regarding the blocks suggested for row housing order structuring, Development Law No: 3194 and relevant regulations will be followed.

### 5.11.4. Change of Function in Row Formation Type Structures:

It is imperative that the row formation type structures to be built in the plan should be used as residential buildings. With the condition to comply with Development Law No: 3194 and other relevant regulations and to comply with the structuring rules in force about the residences, these structures can be used as motels and boutique hotels for tourism purposes. Only the ground floors of these structures can be used as commercial units serving daily consumption, including restaurants and cafeterias.

### 5.12. Traditional Commercial (G) Areas:

These areas are parts where inn, bath, marketplace and other similar structures intensify, comprising the traditional center of Suriçi and Diyarbakır. In these areas, it is imperative to sustain commercial activity. Structures that were not authentically used as residential areas cannot be functionalized as residences.

In these areas, commercial usage and tourism purposed usages such as motels, boutique hotels, restaurants, cafeterias etc. can be done, given that the structuring conditions given in the Plan Implementation Provisions are complied by. The upper floors can be used as an extension of the functions in the ground floors or can be designed to be used as bureaus etc. commercial usages.

The monumental and civil architectural example structures in these areas will be

protected from the incompatible additions and their restorations will be enabled. Change of function decisions for these structures can be given by the Regional Protection Board.

### 5.12.1. Zoning Status in the Traditionally Commercial Areas:

The zoning status in these areas will be presented on the `Implementation Map Section` with 1/500 scale that was prepared as an inseparable part of the Conservation Plan. For the structures to be built on vacant parcels and on parcels that currently hosts buildings but are defined a new structure form in the plans, the zoning status will be given in accordance with the suggested block definitions in the plan, and implementation will be done in line with the projects to be prepared in accordance.

### 5.12.2. Rules Regarding New Structuring in the Traditionally Commercial Areas:

- **Compactness Ratio;** The ratio of the store windows that can be built on the ground floors to the side facing the road can be 3/4. Aside from the ground floor, store windows cannot be arranged.
- **Structuring Intensity/Structure Size;** The structuring intensity and structure size for these areas will be given over the `Implementation Map Section` with 1/500 scale that has a separate block arrangement for each parcel.
- **Structure Heights;** In cases that does not have any other limitations besides the location or when a different floor number is not suggested in the plan, the maximum structure height can be two floors. In single store buildings, the maximum structure height is 4.50 meters, and in two store structures, it is 8.50 meters.
- **Internal Heights;** The internal heights for the structures will be designed in accordance with the eaves altitude the street silhouette will require.
- **Joineries;** Joineries of the windows and store windows will be made from wood or iron materials.
- **Façades;** Façades of the authentic stone weave walls cannot be plastered. In structures built

with other materials, plasters and whitewash is applied. The materials to be used in the floor lines, on the corners, on the window jambs and lintels, their ratios, their adornments will be suitable with the local characteristics. Except for the street lights, the exterior sides of the stores will not have any other lighting.

### 5.13. Other Commercial (T) Areas:

These are parts of the traditional fabric that experienced change in the ownership pattern and structuring via the planning decisions either before or after the archaeological protection decision. In these areas where authentic ownership design is completely lost via zoning applications, where traditional fabric marks are removed, structuring will be done in row housing form, in line with the newly formed property pattern and block allocation (with Backyards). In these areas, it is imperative that the ground levels should have commercial use. Parcels that have commercial use in the back façades as well can use the entire parcel in the structure's ground and basement levels. In case there is a residential use in the back façade, leaving the backyard distance in the ground floor is necessary as well. Upper floors can be used for residential or commercial types of usage.

### 5.13.1. Zoning Status in Other Commercial Areas:

The zoning status in these areas will be presented on the `Conservation Plan` with 1/1000 scale.

### 5.13.2. Rules Regarding New Structuring in the Other Commercial Areas:

- **Structuring Order;** Structures to be built in these areas will be adjacent to the road and neighboring parcels, and will have a backyard.
- **Garden Distances;** In row housing structuring, front gardens and side garden distances are not sought after. The Municipality will have the authority to define the front garden distance that was not specified in the plan to preserve the current fabric and the frontline. The backyard distance will be applied as h/2. When building depth is smaller than 10 meters, the backyard distance can be decreased down to 3.00 meters.



- **Structure Heights;** In cases that does not have any other limitations besides the location or when a different floor number is not suggested in the plan, the maximum structure height can be three floors and the maximum building height is 8.50 meters.
- **Internal Heights;** The internal heights for the structures will be designed to be 2.40 meters minimum, in a manner that will suit the limitations given in these notes, the necessities of the street silhouette and if there are any, the harmony with the neighboring registered structures.
- **Corbels and Balconies;** The structures cannot have corbels that overflow to the streets. On the backyards, 0.75 meters of open or closed corbels can be built. The open or closed corbels to be built cannot close in with the parcel border any closer than 2.50 meters.
- **Building Material;** Structures to be built in these areas will be using currently available materials and will be plastered/painted.
- **Windows;** In all floors, the windows cannot exceed 50% of the façades length. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2.
- **Street Doors;** The maximum doors width is 1.20 meters. Their width-height ratio should be between 1/1.8 and 1/2.2.
- **Eaves and Roofs;** In new structures and in repairs, it is necessary to build terrace roofs. Maximum eaves width is 0.50 meters. Parapets that do not exceed 0.50 meters of height can be built in a fashion that will not be perceived from the yard or the street, by pulling it in.
- **Other Issues;** For issues not included in this plan conditions regarding the blocks suggested for row housing order structuring, Development Law No: 3194 and relevant regulations will be followed.

#### 5.14. `Gavur` Square Special Project Area:

For the entire area that is defined as a `Special Project Area` in the plan and is known by the name

of Gavur Square requires an urban design project. The urban design project to be prepared will be implemented after its approved by the Regional Protection Board. Besides the closed space for social and cultural purposes, the project will also include underground parking lot and green area allocations.

The underground parking lot allocation to be built beneath the special project area can be done in a manner to cover the entire area except the green area allocations.

#### 5.15. Yeni Kapı Special Project Area

The area that is defined as a `Special Project Area` in YeniKapi region is the area that is guessed to host the inn, bath etc. structures with cultural heritage quality. For the open area quality project work to be done in this area, it is required to conduct digs under the Museum's supervision. In case remains of a monumental cultural heritage are found as a result of this drilling, it is imperative to expand the digging work and to design a project to preserve the potential structure remains as well. The usages and the structuring when necessary in this project will be defined by the Regional Protection Board.

#### 5.16. İç Kale Special Project Area

The south section of İçkale, except for the Artuqid Arch, was suggested as a `Special Project Area`. Considering the archaeological potential this location has, this are should be excluded from the structuring. It will be preserved as an open and green area to enable future scientific digs and research. Environmental arrangements towards this area can only be implemented after they are approved by the Regional Protection Board.

#### 5.17. Urban Social Reinforcement Areas

Type projects cannot be applied in the urban social reinforcement areas. The projects prepared will be applied for the approval of Regional Protection Board and the implementation will be done in accordance with the decisions taken.

## 7.b.4: Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (Law Number 2863)

### Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (\*)

Law Number: 2863 Published in the Official Gazette on: 23/07/1983 number: 18113 CHAPTER ONE  
General Provisions Aim:

**Article 1 – The aim of this law is** to define movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected, regulate proceedings and activities, describe the establishment and duties of the organisation that shall set principles and take implementation decisions in this field.

#### Scope:

**Article 2 – This Law** covers issues regarding movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and the relevant duties and responsibilities of real and legal persons.

Definitions and abbreviations:

Article 3 –Definitions and abbreviations used in this law:

#### a) Definitions:

(1) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1. article) ” **Cultural property**” shall refer to movable and immovable property on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to science, culture, religion and fine arts of before and after recorded history or that is of unique scientific and cultural value for social life before and after recorded history.

(2) “**Natural property**” shall refer to all assets on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to geological periods, prehistoric periods until present time, that are of unique kind or require protection due to their characteristics and beauty.

(3) “**Conservation site**” shall be cities and remains of cities that are product of various prehistoric to present civilizations that reflect the social, economic, architectural a.s. characteristics of the respective period, areas that have been stages of social life or important historical

events with a concentration of cultural property and areas the natural characteristics of which have been documented to require protection.

(4) “**Conservation**” shall mean all conservation, maintenance, restoration works and function modification of immovable cultural and natural property and the conservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works of movable property.

(5) “**Conservation zone**” shall mean an area to be protected mandatorily with activities to conserve its cultural and natural property or its historical environment.

(6) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article) “**Evaluation**” shall mean the exhibition, organisation, use and scientific promotion of cultural and natural property.

(7) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “**Archaeological site**” shall mean an area where man-made cultural and natural property converges as the product of various prehistoric to present civilisations, that is adequately defined by topography and homogenous, at the same time historically, archaeologically, artistically, scientifically, socially or technically valuable, and exhibits partial structures.

(8) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “**Conservation plan**” shall mean the plan of a conservation site as defined by the law, of the scale prescribed for a master and implementation development plan comprising the entirety of objectives, tools, strategies, planning decisions, positions, planning notes, explanation reports, drafted in a way to entail strategies on job creation and value addition, principles of conservation, terms and conditions of use, settlement limitations,

rehabilitation, areas and projects of renewal, implementation phases and programmes, open space systems, pedestrian walkways, vehicle transport, design principles of infrastructure facilities, densities and parcels of land designs, local ownership, participatory Site Management models on the basis of financial principles of implementation, improving the social and economic structure of households and offices situated in the conservation site on existing maps on the basis of field studies providing archaeological, historical, natural, architectural, demographic, cultural, socio-economic, ownership and settlement data taking into account surrounding interactive areas with the view of protecting cultural and natural property in line with the sustainability principle.

- (9) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “Landscaping project” shall mean projects by the scale of 1/500, 1/200 and 1/100 taking into account the unique characteristics of each architectural site with the view of protecting the archaeological potential of the area, controlled opening of the area to visitors, promotion, solving existing problems related to use and circulation and meeting the area’s needs through modern state-of-the-art facilities.
- (10) (Amended:14/7/2004 – 5226/1 article) “Management site” shall mean an area that is delineated by the Ministry by obtaining the view of the relevant administrations to ensure coordination in planning and conservation with the competent central and local administrations and civil society organisations with the aim of effective protection, revitalization, evaluation, development of conservation sites, architectural sites and surrounding interactive areas in their natural beauty around a specific vision and theme and meeting the community’s cultural and educational needs.
- (11) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “Management plan” shall mean a plan revised on a five-yearly basis drafted with the view of protecting the Management Area, ensuring its revitalization, evaluating, also indicating the annual and five-yearly implementation phases and budget for the conservation and

development project prepared by taking into account the operational project, excavation plan and landscaping project or conservation plan.

- (12) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “Junction point” shall mean cultural property not within the boundaries of the Management Area, but associated with the same in terms of management and development on the basis of archaeological, geographical, cultural and historical considerations or the same vision or theme. b) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article)

(\*)(2) As per Article 41 of this Statutory Decree Number 648 dating 8/8/2011, the ‘Higher Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board’ expressions were changed into ‘Higher Cultural Heritage Preservation Board’ and ‘cultural and natural heritage preservation regional board’ and ‘Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board’ expressions were changed into ‘Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Board’ and were recorded in the script as such.

- (13) (Appendix: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/ Article 41) “Natural Archeological Site”; shall refer to all areas/sites on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to geological periods, prehistoric periods until present time, that are of unique kind or require protection due to their characteristics and beauty.
- (14) (Appendix: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/ Article 41) “Movable Natural Property”; shall refer to all assets on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to geological periods, prehistoric periods until present time, that are of unique kind or require protection due to their characteristics and beauty.
- (15) (Appendix: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/ Article 41) “Street sanitization projects and applications”; shall refer to all building surveys, restitution, restoration, urban design projects and all sorts of projects in the engineering fields and their application towards the preservation

and documentation of the immovable cultural properties and authentic street fabric along with all the defining elements for all the other structures in the street in the urban archaeological site and conservation areas.

(16) **(Appendix: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/ Article 41)** “Interaction-transition zones” shall refer to areas that directly affect the cultural property and archaeological sites, that are in a complementary stance with the archaeological sites, areas that hosts streets, squares, structural groups and similar assets that were previously within the borders of the archaeological sites but are currently removed from them or those that are kept outside the archaeological sites, that are in between archaeological sites, that directly affect those archaeological sites and those that should be considered during the preparation phase of the Conservation Plan.

**Abbreviations:** (1) “Ministry” shall mean the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, (2) “Superior Council for Conservation” shall mean the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property, (3)(Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) “Regional Council for Conservation” shall mean the Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property.

**Obligation to notify: Article 4** – Persons that discover movable and immovable cultural and natural property, owners, proprietors or occupants that know or have recently found out about the existence of cultural and natural property on the land they own or use shall be obliged to notify the nearest museum directorship or the village headman or the local administrators of other places within at the latest three days. If such property is in military garrisons and restricted areas, the relevant command levels shall be notified in line with the relevant procedure. The village headman, the local administrator receiving such notification or the relevant authorities that are directly notified of such property shall take the necessary measures to protect and secure such property. The village headman shall notify the nearest local administrator as of the situation and the measures taken on the same day. The local administrator and other authorities shall notify in writing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the nearest museum directorship

within ten days. Upon receiving this notification, the Ministry and Museum Director shall instigate due proceedings as soon as possible in line with the provisions of this law.

**Quality of state property: Article 5** – Immovable property belonging to the state, public institutions and organisations and movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that is known to exist or will be discovered on an immovable property owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law shall have the quality of state property. Registered and annexed foundation property subject to a separate status due to its special qualities shall not be covered by this provision.

## CHAPTER TWO

**Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected**  
**Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:**

**Article 6** – The following is immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:

- a) Natural property to be protected and the immovable property built until the end of the 19th century,
- b) The immovable property created after the mentioned date that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism deems necessary to be protected considering its importance and characteristics,
- c) Immovable cultural property situated in the conservation site,
- d) Buildings that were stages of great historic events during the National War of Independence and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey that are not subject to time and registration rules due to their importance for national history, areas to be identified as such and houses used by Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK,

However, the immovable property not decided to be protected by the Conservation Councils on the basis of their architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other important characteristics shall not be regarded as immovable cultural property to be protected. Rock-cut tombs, stones



with inscription, painting, and relief, cave paintings, mounds (höyük), tumuli, archaeological sites, acropolis and necropolis, castle, fortress, tower, wall, historic barrack, bastion and fortification with their fixed weaponry, ruins, caravanserai, khan, public bath and madrasah, cupola, tomb and tablets, bridges, aqueducts, waterways, cisterns and wells, ancient road ruins, stones indicating distance, stones with holes delineating ancient borders, obelisks, altars, shipyards, quays, ancient palaces, pavilions, dwellings, waterside residences and mansions, mosques, masjids, musallahs, namazgahs, fountains and sebils, imarethane (communal kitchen), mint, şifahane (hospital), muvakkithane (room for the mosque timekeeper), simkeşhane (silver shop), tekke (dervish lodge) and zaviyahs, cemeteries, hazire (graveyard), arasta, bedesten, bazaar, sarcophagi, stelae, synagogue, basilica, church, monasteries, külliye (complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque), ancient monuments and mural ruins, frescoes, reliefs, mosaics, chimney rocks a.s. immovable are examples of immovable cultural property. Historic rock shelters, tree and tree populations with special characteristics a.s. are examples of immovable natural property.

#### **Identification and registration:**

#### **Article 7 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/2 article)**

**Amended first paragraph: 26/05/2004-5177/26 article)** The identification of immovable cultural and natural property and natural sites shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by obtaining the view of the relevant institutions and organisations the activities of which will be affected.

Such identification shall take into account the history, art, region and other characteristics of the cultural and natural property. An adequate number of antiquities of exemplary nature reflecting the characteristics of the period they pertain to shall be identified as cultural property to be protected to the extent of the means of the state.

Following identification, the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be registered with a decision to this end by the Regional Council for Conservation. Procedures, principles and criteria regarding the identification and registration process shall be specified in the regulation.

Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (türbe), caravanserais, madrasahs, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyahs, sebils, mevlevihanes (lodge of Mevlevi dervishes), fountains a.s. immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by real and legal persons shall be identified and inventoried by the General Directorate for Foundations. Publication and notification of these decisions and their entries into the title deeds register shall be specified in a regulation.

(Repealed: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 1)

The identification and registering of in the inventory list for immovable cultural and natural properties that belong to registered or appendant foundations under the administration or supervision of the General Directorate for Foundations and various immovable cultural and natural property that require conservation is done by the General Directorate for Foundations.

**(Addendum: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 1)**The registration information, along with the cadastral information of the registered immovable, are conveyed to the relevant Directorate of Land Registry for annotation.

**(Addendum:8/10/2013-6498/Article 1)** Registration decisions regarding single structure scale cultural and natural properties and conservation areas are notified to the proprietors in accordance with the Notification Law No: 7201 dating 11/02/1959.

**(Addendum: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 1)** Registration decisions regarding properties including archaeological sites, natural properties and single structure scale cultural and natural properties whose proprietors cannot be identified are announced in the Official Gazette and is announced on the webpage of the Ministry for a month.

**(Amendment: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 1)** Methods and principles regarding identification and registration are arranged through legislations.

**Authority to make decisions regarding conservation areas:**

**Article 8** – As per Article 7, the authority to identify conservation areas for registered cultural and natural properties that need preservation and to make decisions regarding construction and installments in these areas belong to the Preservation Boards.

**(Additional Sentence: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 2)** Regional Preservation Board decisions regarding conservation areas are notified to the proprietors in line with Law No. 7201. Preservation Board decisions can be contested in accordance with subclause two of Article 61.

**(Amendment: 8/10/2013-6498/Article 2)** Registration decisions regarding preservation areas of cultural and natural properties whose proprietors cannot be identified are announced in the Official Gazette and is announced on the webpage of the Ministry for a month. Determination of the preservation areas are based on preserving the required culture and natural properties and to have sufficient buffer area around them to preserve their coherent look with their surroundings. The principles for these concerns are defined in the legislations to be prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Prohibition of unauthorized intervention and use: Article 9** – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/3 article) Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites shall not be interfered with physically or by any way of construction, and used for service or modified for use contrary to the decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils within the framework of the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation. Substantial repair, construction, installation, sounding, partial or complete demolition, incineration, excavation or similar works shall be regarded as physical intervention and intervention by way of construction.

**Authorities and methods: Article 10** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be authorized to take the necessary measures or have others take the necessary measures to conserve immovable cultural and natural property, regardless of ownership or administration, control or have public

institutions and organisations, municipalities and governorships carry out control. (1) The Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall guarantee the conservation of cultural and natural property administered and controlled by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. To ensure conservation the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide technical assistance and cooperation, if necessary. The Ministry of National Defence shall conserve and evaluate cultural and natural property under its administration and control or along the borders and in restricted zones. Such conservation shall be agreed upon by protocol between the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**(Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article)** Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (türbe), caravanseries, medreses, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyahs, mevlevihanes, fountains a.s. cultural property owned by real and legal persons shall be conserved and evaluated by the General Directorate for Foundations after the Conservation Council decides to conserve.

The conservation and evaluation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by other public institutions and organisations shall be under their responsibility in accordance with the provisions of this law. The conservation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by public institutions and organisations shall be supported with an annual budget allocation to this end. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budget appropriations each year to deliver this service.

(Repealed paragraph eight:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)

**(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article)** The Ministry shall be responsible for the conservation and evaluation of the area that is surveyed, excavated and sounded.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** Conservation, implementation and inspection offices composed of experts on art history, architecture, city planning, engineering,

archaeology a.s. professions shall be established in metropolitan municipalities, governorships, municipalities authorized by the Ministry to process and implement various aspects of cultural property. Moreover, project offices shall be established in special provincial administrations to prepare and implement surveys, restitution, restoration projects with the aim of conserving cultural property and training units to provide certified training to construction masters. **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** Municipalities shall be competent within their municipal boundaries and adjacent areas, governorships shall be competent outside municipal boundaries. **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** The above offices shall be obliged to control the implementation of conservation plans, project and material changes and undertake building inspection as deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** The composition of experts, the operation and work of these offices and the related procedures and principles of permission shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior according to the characteristics of the area.

**Rights and obligations: Article 11** – Provided that maintenance and repair done by the owners of immovable cultural and natural property is in compliance with the maintenance and repair orders and instructions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism stipulated in this law, they shall exercise the rights and exemptions defined on their behalf in this law. However, cultural and natural property to be protected and their conservation sites cannot be acquired by means of possession or occupation. The owners shall exercise all their rights of ownership and powers pertaining to the property as long as these do not contradict with the provisions of this law. The property of persons who fail to fulfil their responsibilities of maintenance and repair as defined by this Law shall be duly expropriated. Registered and annexed foundation property shall not be subject to this provision. If deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Directorate for Foundations, special provincial administrations, municipalities and other public

institutions and organisations can assist the above-mentioned owners, if necessary, in conserving, maintaining and repairing the immovable cultural and natural property with technical expertise and allocation from their funds.

Aid for repair of immovable cultural property and contribution fee

**Article 12** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide aid in kind, in cash and technical assistance for the conservation, maintenance and repair of cultural and natural property to be protected and owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law.

(Repealed second and third paragraphs: 21/02/2001 - 4629/6 art.)

(Repealed 4. paragraph: 14/04/2004 - 5226/6 art.)

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** The budget of the Ministry shall receive adequate appropriations to this end. The procedures and principles of such aid and assistance to be provided by the Ministry shall be specified in a regulation.

**(Amended Subclause Six: 4/2/2009-5835/ Article 1)** In line with Article 8 and 18 of the Real Estate Tax Law No. 1319 dating 29/07/1970, to be used in the conservation and utilization of cultural properties that are inside the assigned positions of Municipalities and Special Provincial Administrations, on the tax-payers behalf, 10% of the real estate tax is realized as Immovable Cultural Property Conservation Contribution and is collected by the relevant municipality along with the real estate tax.

**(Amended Subclause Six: 4/2/2009-5835/ Article 1)** The collected amount is accumulated in a special account to be opened by the Special Provincial Administration. This amount is transferred to municipalities within the Special Provincial Administration and provincial borders by the Governor to be used by the Special Provincial Administration and municipalities for privatization, project creation, planning and application within the scope of projects prepared for conservation and utilization of cultural properties, and this portion

is utilized under the supervision of the governor. The amount used for projects prepared by Special Provincial Administrations cannot exceed 30% of this special account.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)**  
10% of the property tax collected from

the tax payer according to article 8 and 18 of the Property Tax Law numbered 1319 shall be utilized as “Contribution Fee for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Property” and collected together with the property tax by the relevant municipality with the aim to conserve and evaluate cultural property under the responsibility of municipalities.

**(Additional Paragraph: 28/12/2006-5571/Article 22)** As per the provisions above, the amounts collected as contribution for the conservation of immovable cultural property are notified to the relevant Special Provincial Administrations by the evening of the fourteenth of the subsequent month to the collection, and is paid in the same duration. The amounts due from municipalities failing to deposit the contribution amount to the Special Provincial Administrations are collected after being subjected to default interest in line with the relevant provisions of Law on Collection Procedure of Assets No. 6183.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)**  
The collected amount shall be deposited in a special account to be opened by the special provincial administration. The governor shall transfer this amount to municipalities situated in the province for expropriation, project design, planning and implementation within the scope of the projects drafted by the municipalities to conserve and evaluate cultural property. The governor shall supervise the use of the contribution fee.

**(Additional Paragraph: 28/12/2006-5571/Article 22)** The mayors are responsible to ensure timely and complete payment of immovable cultural property conservation contribution amounts collected by municipalities to the Special Provincial Administrations. Upon the demand of the Special Provincial Administration, the unpaid contributions are deducted from the relevant municipality’s share in the general budget tax incomes from the Bank of Provinces and are sent to the demanding Special

Provincial Administration.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)**  
Contribution fees accruing as per this article shall be subject to the provisions of Law numbered 1319, chapter three. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry shall determine procedures and principles regarding contribution fees.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)**  
Minimum 10% of the loans given according to the Housing Development Law numbered 2985 shall be allocated to the maintenance, repair and restoration of registered cultural property. The Ministry and the Housing Development Administration shall determine priority projects within this scope jointly.

**(\*\*related legislation:**

- 1) regulation on the contribution fee for the conservation of immovable cultural property**
- 2) regulation on aid and assistance in the repair of immovable cultural property Prohibition of transfer:**

**Article 13** – No immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the Treasury and other public institutions and organisations registered and declared duly and immovable property belonging to these that are within the designated conservation site can be sold and donated to real and legal persons without the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Use:**

**Article 14** – The transfer of usufruct rights pertaining to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected to state departments, public institutions and organisations for periodic use in public service, to national associations serving the public interest or leasing such property to real and legal persons shall be subject to permission by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Transfer of usufruct rights of the mentioned property of foundations that are registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations and the administration of which has been transferred to the General Directorate for Foundations as per the Law on the Transfer of Ancient Structures of Historical and Architectural Value That Have Been Originally Foundations to



the General Directorate for Foundations numbered 7044 to state departments, public institutions and organisations for the purpose of rendering public services and national associations working in the interest of the public for certain periods of time or leasing these to real and legal persons on the condition that they be used without violation of their character shall be authorized by the General Directorate of Foundations. The above users of cultural and natural property to be protected shall be obliged to maintain, repair and restore these in line with the principles defined in this Law and undertake the related expenses.

### **Expropriation:**

**Article 15** – Immovable cultural property and its conservation site shall be expropriated according to the below principles:

a) Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be expropriated according to the programmes of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. To this end, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations.

**(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.; Amended:14/07/2004 - 5226/7 art.)** Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, special provincial administrations and unions of local administrations can expropriate registered immovable cultural property provided these be used in line with the functions prescribed by Regional Conservation Councils.

b) The expropriation of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and its conservation site originally owned by a foundation, but presently partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations. The General Directorate for Foundations shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations to this end.

c) The expropriation of conservation sites of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that conjoin with roads, parking lots, green space on the development plan shall be undertaken by the municipality. These shall undertake the expropriation of conservation sites

of cultural property under the responsibility of other public institutions and organisations in terms of maintenance and repair or where these have usufruct rights.

d) The appreciation of the cost of expropriation shall not be based on the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the immovable cultural property.

e) **(Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.)** Expropriation proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this Law and to such provisions of the Expropriation Law numbered 2942 that do not contradict with this Law. f) **(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.) (bak)** Parcels that are part of the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected on which construction is definitely prohibited due to the conservation site status can be exchanged with other parcels of the land upon request of the owner. If there is a building or facility on it, the fair market value thereof shall be determined as per the provisions of article 11 of Law numbered 2942 and paid out to the owner upon filing an application. The procedures and principles of this provision shall be specified in a regulation.

### **Prohibition of unlicensed building:**

**Article 16** – Unlicensed construction on immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and on the related conservation site is prohibited. Unlicensed construction on the property and building in contradiction with the terms and conditions of the conservation plans and, for conservation sites, in conflict with the terms and conditions of the conservation site shall be duly processed according to the land development legislation.

Conservation principles and terms of use during the transition period regarding conservation sites and conservation plans

Article 17 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/8 art.)

a) The proclamation of an area as a conservation site by the Regional Conservation Council shall halt all kind of planning implementation of any scale in this area.

**(Amended Second Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 42)** Until the Conservation Plan is completed, conservation principles and

utilization conditions for the transition stage are determined by the Regional Preservation Board. The municipalities, governorships and relevant institutions are responsible to have the Conservation Plan for the relevant area prepared and presented to the Regional Preservation Board for approval within three years. If the Regional Preservation Board cannot be finalized within three years due to fair reasons, the time period can be extended by the decree of the Regional Preservation Board. During the extended period, the conservation principles and utilization conditions for the transition period shall be used.

**(Amended Third Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 42)** In case of suspension of execution or cancellation of plans that were put into use through the approval of Regional Preservation Boards for architectural sites of all scales due to legal decisions, the transition stage reconstruction principles are set again by the Regional Preservation Board. The conservation plans discussed and deemed suitable by the Regional Preservation Board is sent to the relevant offices for approval.

**(Amended Fifth Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 42)** The relevant offices discuss the Conservation Plan at most within two months and inform the Regional Preservation Board if there are any issues that need to be changed. These issues are discussed in the Regional Preservation Board and the plans as deemed suitable by the Regional Preservation Board are sent off to the relevant administrations for approval. The plans, in the manner that was deemed to be suitable by the Regional Preservation Board should be approved by the relevant administrations within sixty days. Plans that were not discussed or approved during this time are finalized and are put into effect. By putting the Conservation Plan into force, the conservation principles and utilization conditions of the transition stage are terminated without further decrees. Landscape plans and relevant changes for ruins are made, contracted and approved by the Ministry in line with the suitable opinion from the relevant Regional Preservation Board. Changes to be made to Conservation Plans and landscape plans are subject to the methods above.

**(Amended Eight Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 42)** Conservation Plans, with

the city planner as their project owners, are prepared by the experts to be defined by the Ministry from relevant profession groups through considering the area's position, its architectural site status and other specifications.

**(Amended Ninth Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 42)** The methods and principles regarding the preparation, presentation, implementation, supervision of Conservation Plans and landscape plans, changes in the Conservation Plans and regarding the quality and sufficiency and duties, responsibilities and authorization of the plan owners and planning team are defined in a regulation prepared by the Ministry. Sufficient allowances are deposited in the Bank of Provinces budget to be transferred to the municipalities for the preparation of the Conservation Plan. Special Provincial Administrations allocate allowances in their budgets for the preparation of the Conservation Plan. In areas declared as archaeological sites by the Regional Preservation Boards; construction of structures with permits dating before the declaration of this decree in accordance with the development regulations and those who had their subbasement levels completed in accordance with the approved master plans and with construction permits obtained in accordance, but as per subclause (c) of this Article, the relevant offices have the authority to apply this construction right ex officio. Construction permits for buildings with incomplete subbasement levels are terminated. The provisions of this article cannot be used in architectural site areas with definite construction prohibitions.

**b)** Immovable property owned by real and legal persons of civil law in conservation sites with an absolute prohibition of building according to the conservation plan, can be bartered with immovable property belonging to the municipality and the special provincial administration upon request of the owner.

**c)** For municipal boundaries and their adjacent areas, municipalities, outside such boundaries governorships shall have the authority to transfer ownership of registered immovable cultural property the building rights of which have been restricted or of the immovable property situated on its conservation site or the building right of which has been restricted through a conservation plan

or parts thereof subject to building restriction to areas owned by them or by third parties that are marked as cleared for building in the development plans within the scope of a programme prioritizing exercising the rights from such transfer. The transfer shall be based on the fair market value offset of a real estate valuation company that has been approved by the Capital Market Board. However, if the to be transferred right is related to the registered immovable cultural property the value of the structure shall not be considered. The relevant administrations shall have the authority to issue documents to ensure that the right to build that has been restricted be enjoyed in other areas cleared for building and allocated as transfer areas within the scope of the development plan, this right is converted into securities registered in the name of the holder, and to present these documents to the eligible owners of the immovable property in areas where building rights are restricted with a due annotation in the title deed and to collect these to license areas allocated as transfer areas in the development plan with a due annotation in the title deed. The Bank of Provinces shall print, keep, approve the transaction of this change of hands, set up and monitor the database related to these securities. If the right to build is completely transferred due to an absolute building prohibition in the area, the ownership of the immovable property where there is a restriction of right to build shall pass to the relevant administration along with its annexes and parcels, be registered in the name of the administration and never be sold. If the owner has a protectable right to build in the parcel to be transferred, the right to build shall be deemed as partially transferred. Thus, his/her ownership in the area subject to a building restriction shall continue. However, if the transferable right is related to a registered immovable cultural property, the owner shall be obliged following receipt of securities to commence and complete maintenance, repair and restoration works necessary to conserve and revive the mentioned property in conformity with a protocol to be signed with the relevant administration. Otherwise, the relevant administration shall have the authority to collect from the owner the price and interest of the received security. This and the protocol shall be recorded in the title deed exempt from any kind of charges, fees and stamp duties before the delivery of the security by the relevant administration. If it is not possible to determine the area to be transferred

within the municipal boundaries where the restricted right exists, the relevant administrations shall have the authority to implement joint programmes. Principles and procedures related to the implementation of the above paragraph shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry.

#### **Principles of building:**

##### **Article 18 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/7 art.)**

The Regional Conservation Council shall group the immovable cultural property to be protected within three months following the application of the owners. The grouped immovable cultural property shall be recorded under the declarations field in the title deeds registry. Repair and building principles cannot be determined without grouping.

##### **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)**

A restoration architect or an architect must be present during the survey, restoration and restitution projects and their implementation. The survey, restoration and restitution project implementation works of group 1 shall be undertaken by experts in engraving, wood, iron, stone and restoration based on the characteristics of the structure.

##### **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)**

Persons who are directly or indirectly involved in implementation outside the scope of approved plans and projects in conservation sites, cultural property to be protected and their conservation zones thereof shall be banned for five years from plans, projects and management of implementation of activities related to the Regional Conservation Councils. The relevant municipality or governorship shall supervise persons in charge of implementation. Contradictory acts shall be reported to the Ministry and the relevant professional chamber.

##### **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)**

Irrespective of the reason, if the person in charge of implementation leaves during the implementation phase of the project, the Ministry shall be informed and implementation suspended until a replacement is found.

##### **(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)**

The building principles, inspection and procedures and proceedings of the implementation of this article

shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry. Local administrations cannot alter decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils regarding a new construction or an addition or auxiliary building on the parcel of the immovable cultural property or the approved cultural property projects. However, they shall check the conformity of the structure to be built with technical and health legislation. The parcels of immovable cultural property to be protected cannot be divided and combined in a way to affect the cost of the immovable cultural property.

**(Additional Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 43)** The methods and principles regarding the street sanitation project and applications are defined in a regulation prepared by the Ministry.

**Obligation of the owners to give permission:**  
**Article 19** – The owners of immovable cultural and natural property shall be obliged to permit and facilitate the work of experts assigned by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, when necessary, to inspect, examine, prepare the map, plan and survey, photograph and copy of the property. However, officials shall perform their tasks without violating private property and life.

#### **Transport of immovable cultural property:**

**Article 20** – Immovable cultural property and its components shall be conserved in-situ. However, if transporting the immovable cultural property to another location is mandatory or necessary due to its characteristics, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism can undertake the transport with the consent of the Regional Conservation Council by taking the necessary security measures. If the owner of the immovable property incurs damage because of the transport of the cultural property, compensation shall be determined by a commission formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and paid to the aggrieved.

#### **Exceptions and exemptions:**

**Article 21 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/8 art.)**

**(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)**

**(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27**

**art.)** Immovable cultural property registered as “immovable cultural property to be protected” and classified as group I and II and parcels of immovable cultural and natural property in archaeological sites and natural sites with absolute building prohibition shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies. On the condition that they be used for identification, projects, maintenance, repair, restoration, excavation and security in museums aimed at conserving cultural property all kind of tools, equipment, machinery, technical materials and chemical substances, gold and silver leaf to be imported by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry and the General Directorate for Foundations shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies. Repair and construction works concerning immovable cultural property undertaken in line with the decisions of the Regional Conservation Council shall be exempt from taxes, duties, levies and expenditure contribution collected according to the Municipal Revenues Law.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)** Immovable cultural property registered as per this Law shall not be subject to the provisions of the Law on Building Inspection numbered 4708 and dated 29/06/2001.

**Article 22 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

### **CHAPTER THREE**

#### **Movable Cultural and Natural Property to be Protected Movable cultural and natural property to be protected:**

**Article 23** – The following shall be movable cultural and natural property to be protected:

**a) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/9 art.)** All kind of cultural and natural property from geological periods, prehistory and recorded history, having documentary value in terms of geology, anthropology, prehistory, archaeology and art history reflecting the social, cultural, technical and scientific characteristics and level of the period they belong to. All kind of animal and plant fossils, human skeletons, firestones (sleks), volcanic glass (obsidian), all kind of tools made of bones or metal, tiles, ceramics, similar pots and pans, statues,



figurines, tablets, weapons to cut, for defence and assault, icons, glassware, ornaments (hülliyyat), ring stones, earrings, needles, pegs, stamps, bracelets a.s., masks, crowns (diadems), leather, cloth, papyrus, parchment or documents inscribed or described on metal, balances, coins, stamped or inscribed tablets, handwritten manuscripts or books with tezhip (gilding), miniatures, embossing of artistic value, oil or water colour paintings, reliques (muhallefat), arms (nişan), medals, portable goods and their parts made of tiles, soil, glass, wood, textiles a.s. Cultural property of ethnographic quality relating to science, religion and mechanical (mihaniki) arts including artefact tools and equipment reflecting the social mission of peoples. Coins pertaining to the period of the Ottoman Sultans Abdülmecit, Abdülaziz, V. Murat, II. Abdülhamit, V. Mehmet Reşat and Vahdettin can be bought and sold domestically without being registered according to this Law. Coins that do not fall under the scope of this article shall be subject to the general provisions of the Law.

**b)** Due to their importance for national history, documents and goods of historic value relating to the National Independence War period and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey, personal belongings, documents, books, correspondences and similar movables of Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK.

#### **Management and supervision:**

**Article 24** – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/10 art.) The State shall have the responsibility to ensure that movable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the state (state property) is preserved by the state or in museums, is conserved and evaluated. The Ministry can buy such property from real and legal persons by paying for their cost. Buying, selling and transfer of ethnographic cultural property specified in paragraph (a) of article 23 shall be free within the borders of the country. To which period the ethnographic antiquities free to be bought and sold belong and other features thereof, terms and conditions for their record and registration shall be specified in a regulation. The Ministry, Ministry of National Defence or the Higher Institute for Atatürk, Culture, Language and History can purchase movable cultural property relating to the National Independence War period and the History of the Republic of Turkey and Atatürk.

However, museums affiliated to the Ministry or specialist staff available at some of the customs exit gates can check the transport of such antiquities out of the country. A regulation shall specify the border gates where such specialists shall be available. Antiquities that are not allowed to be taken out of the country resulting from the control shall be identified and returned to the owner on the condition that they be evaluated in the country. The State's right to preference shall be reserved regarding antiquities that can be bought and sold freely as specified in this article.

#### **Transfer to museums:**

**Article 25** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall classify and register based on scientific principles movable cultural and natural property declared to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to article four and movable cultural and natural property to be protected as specified in article 23. Antiquities that need to be conserved in state museums shall be duly transferred to museums. The criteria, procedures and principles for classification, registration and transfer to museums of movable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be specified in a regulation. The historical features of all kind of weapons and materials concerning Turkish military history shall be surveyed, examined and evaluated by the General Staff at the location they are found or are reported to be found. Antiquities excluded from the classification and registration and not needed to be placed in museums shall be returned with a document to their owners. The cultural property that has been returned with a document shall be at the discretion of their owner. Antiquities not taken back within one year by their owners can be kept at the museum or sold duly by the State.

#### **Museum, private museum and making collection:**

**Article 26** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the mandate to build and develop museums of cultural and natural property falling under the scope of this Law. Ministries, public institutions and organisations, real and legal persons and foundations can create collections of all kind of cultural property to develop their service or fulfil their purpose and establish museums, if they obtain permission from the Ministry of Culture and

Tourism. However, the specialty and field of activity of museums to be established by real and legal persons and foundations, their declared interests shall be evaluated in their application and reflected in the permit to be issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Museums to be established by real and legal persons can keep and exhibit movable cultural property provided that they remain within the field of activities recorded in the permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Museums that conserve movable cultural property shall have the status of state museums. The aim of establishment, duties and management, supervision and control of the mentioned museums shall be specified in a regulation.

The General Staff shall have the authority to establish, revive, and identify the materials and field of activities of military state museums that are specialty and research museums. The duties, authorities, responsibilities and work of these museums shall be specified in a regulation to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Real and legal persons can create collections of movable cultural property to be protected by means of a permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Collectors shall be obliged to report their activities to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and record their movable cultural property in the inventory logbook according to the regulation. Collectors can exchange and sell all kind of antiquities in their collection to each other by registering these in the relevant museum on the condition that they inform the Ministry of Culture and Tourism fifteen days in advance. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be given priority in buying these.

**\*\*related legislation:**

**1) regulation on collections of movable cultural and natural property to be protected and their inspection**

**2) regulation on private museums and their inspection**

**3) regulation on military museums Trade of cultural property:**

**Article 27** – Movable cultural property left out of the scope of classification and registration as per article

twenty-five and not deemed necessary to be kept in state museums can be traded with a permit to be provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Persons who want to engage in this trade shall be obliged to obtain a license from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These licenses shall be valid for three years. The license can be extended one month before its expiry. The licenses of persons acting in contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled regardless of their duration.

**(\*\*\*related legislation: regulation on the trade of movable cultural property and the inspection of offices and storage areas used for this trade)**

**Prohibition to declare the residence as office:**

**Article 28** – Persons engaged in the trade of cultural property shall declare a place for their trade activities. However, they cannot declare their residence as office or storage area.

**Inspection of offices and storage areas:**

**Article 29** – Officials from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall inspect the offices and storage areas of persons trading with cultural property in line with principles set forth in a regulation.

**Obligation to inform:**

**Article 30** – Public institutions and organisations, (including municipalities and special provincial administrations), foundations, real and legal persons shall be obliged to, first of all, inform and show state museums movable cultural and natural property and collections that are commodities and estate for sale or objects for sale at an auction. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can buy collections of cultural and natural property over the value appraised by a commission it shall establish. Among these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the museum collection shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods. Public institutions and organisations, foundations, real and legal persons mentioned above shall be obliged to inform and show the General Staff cultural property relating to our military history, weapons and collection of military materials that are for sale and among their estate or for sale at an auction. Among

these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the military museum collections shall be transferred to the Ministry of National Defence according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods.

**Article 31 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Prohibition to take abroad:**

**Article 32** – Movable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country cannot be taken abroad. However, on the condition that, foreign officials provide guarantee and insurance against the possibility of all kinds of damage, loss, threat or violations, and in respect of national interests, the Council of Ministers shall make decision on a temporary exhibition abroad and the return of the property following the decision of the scientific council composed of the heads of archaeology and art history departments of higher education institutions and the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Members of the diplomatic corps in Turkey can take abroad cultural property of foreign origin they brought with them, which was declared upon entry into the country. The principles for transporting cultural and natural property for temporary exhibition abroad, procedures to apply at the entry and exit of property that is brought by the diplomatic corps to Turkey, documents requested and all other relating issues shall be specified in a regulation to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Bringing property into the country:**

**Article 33** – Cultural property can be freely brought into the country.

**Copying:**

**Article 34** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the authority to permit photographing and filming, making the impression and copy of movable and immovable cultural property at archaeological sites and museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the purposes of education, training, scientific research and promotion. The principles thereof shall be specified in a regulation.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**Survey, Sounding, Excavation and Treasure Hunting Permit to survey, sound and excavate**

**Article 35** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the exclusive right to survey, sound and excavate with the view of recovering movable and immovable cultural and natural property subject to the provisions of this law. Permit to survey shall be given by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to Turkish and foreign teams and organisations whose scientific and financial capacity has been appraised and approved by the Ministry. Permit to survey and excavate shall be given by the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation undertaken by Ministry of Culture and Tourism officials or Turkish scientists assigned by the Ministry shall be bound to a permit by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. A license for survey, sounding and excavation in restricted military zones shall be issued in the name of the experts that have been notified by the above mentioned teams and organisations upon permission of the General Staff. Unless a justification is provided to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the teams and organisations cannot change the names on this license. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine regions underwater with a cultural and natural property to be protected with the cooperation of the relevant institutions and organisations and publish these via a Council of Ministers decision. In these regions, sports diving shall be prohibited and excavation and sounding shall be allowed provided that a permit be obtained according to the provisions of article two.

(\*\*related legislation: regulation on survey, sounding and excavation of cultural and natural property)

**Excavation on private property:**

**Article 36** – Survey, sounding, excavation to be undertaken by the owners of immovable cultural property on their own property with the aim of looking for cultural property shall be subject to the provisions of article 35 and 41 of this Law.

**Procedure concerning the permit for excavation:**

**Article 37** – An excavation team or person cannot

receive permits to excavate and sound at more than one location at the same time except for recovery excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Permission, survey, sounding, excavation, terms and conditions of the preservation of cultural and natural property found, other rights concerning these findings to be granted to surveyors, sounders and excavators shall be specified in a regulation.

#### **Non-transferable permit for excavation:**

**Article 38** – The license of excavation and sounding issued to Turkish and foreign scientific institutions or persons acting on the behalf of such and the permit of survey cannot be transferred without the consent of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These tasks cannot be delegated to other persons.

#### **Invalidity of permits for survey, sounding and excavation:**

**Article 39** – If works are not commissioned within at the latest six months as of the date of issuing the license, the permits and licenses of survey, excavation and sounding shall be rendered null and void, unless a justification is presented to and accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation works cannot be suspended for more than two months without justification. The permit and license of persons who exceed this period shall be deemed cancelled. Moreover, the permit and license of persons contradicting with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled and not reissued.

#### **Duration of the permit for survey, sounding and excavation:**

**Article 40** – The license of excavation and sounding and the permit for survey shall be valid for one year. Provided that at expiry of the license and permit the director of the excavation notifies in writing that excavation, sounding and survey works will continue, these rights shall be reserved for the next years on the condition that the applicant submit an application every year.

#### **Transport of excavated antiquities to museums:**

**Article 41** – All movable cultural and natural property that has been excavated shall be transported by the excavation team or institution to

a state museum to be determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism at the end of the excavation year. Human and animal skeletons and all fossils discovered during excavations and sounding can be given to natural history museums, universities or other Turkish scientific institutions, if deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Moreover, all kinds of movable cultural property relating to military history discovered during excavation works and sounding shall be transferred to military museums by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the consent of the General Staff.

#### **Obligation to compensate for damage:**

**Article 42** – If persons with a permit to excavate and sound undertake these works on private property, they shall be obliged to compensate the property owners for damage that occurs during the excavation, sounding and survey. Property owners shall be obliged to allow excavation, sounding or survey in return for a compensation, the amount of which shall be appraised by a commission to be formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Such areas can be expropriated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in case of necessity. If the excavation is undertaken by foreign scientific organisations, the excavation director shall pay the cost of expropriation. For the appraisal of the cost of expropriation of the areas to be registered in the name of the Treasury, general expropriation provisions shall apply. For the appraisal of the compensation and the cost of expropriation as per this article, the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the existing cultural and natural property determined before the excavation, sounding and survey activities take place and the value of the cultural property that will be determined as a result of these activities shall not be taken into account.

#### **Right to publication:**

**Article 43** – According to the provisions of the Law on Intellectual and Artistic Works numbered 5846 persons actually managing the excavation, sounding and survey on behalf of teams and institutions that received permit for excavation, sounding and survey shall have the right to publicize the property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey works. The directors of excavation shall be obliged to submit a scientific report to the Ministry



of Culture and Tourism at the end of each excavation period. If the excavation teams do not publish scientific reports concerning the excavation periods at the latest within two years and the final scientific reports within five years' time as of the end of excavations, all kinds of publication rights regarding cultural and natural property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey shall pass over to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Scientific reports on the excavation, sounding and survey conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be prepared for publication by the directorship of excavation. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall publish reports it deems necessary. Teams and persons not having their final reports published within the above-specified period except for excuses accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall not be given any license for a new excavation.

#### **Expenses:**

**Article 44** – Wages and expenses relating to guards to be recruited temporarily to protect the excavation, sounding and survey site and the cultural property found during the survey, sounding and excavation, the expenses concerning the reassembling of the site, compensation for potential damage to arise during the excavation a.s. expenses shall be paid through the money deposited to the revenues authority collected from the excavation directors according to a regulation, at the time the Ministry of Culture and Tourism issues the license or extends the period money deposited to the revenues authority. If the Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides funds, provisions for these expenses do not have to be deposited with the revenues authority.

#### **Conservation and landscaping:**

**Article 45** – Maintenance, repair and landscaping of immovable cultural and natural property found during excavations that have been permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and maintenance and repair of movable cultural and natural property shall be undertaken by the directorship of excavation.

#### **Temporary and permanent suspension of survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 46** – Survey, excavation and sounding in

contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be suspended on a temporary or permanent basis by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

#### **Transfer of facilities:**

**Article 47** – Storage areas, lodgings and similar facilities and materials acquired on various occasions or built to commence works or during ongoing works by persons carrying out the excavation, sounding and survey works on behalf of the team and institutions shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism free of charge. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine the purpose of use of these facilities.

#### **Assignment to work in the survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 48** – One or more expert representatives from the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be present at the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign teams and institutions. An authorized expert shall participate in the survey, excavation and sounding works undertaken by Turkish teams and institutions on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The selection procedure and duties of the representative and experts shall be specified in a regulation. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall cover the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of representatives of the Ministry at excavations of Turkish teams and institutions according to the provisions of Allowance Law numbered 6245. Travel expenses, per diems, representation allowance and underwater diving expenses of representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be assigned to work in the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign institutions and teams shall be collected in advance by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism from the excavation directorship and deposited to a state bank. The amount of the representation allowance shall be determined every year by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

#### **Prohibition of survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 49** – Members of embassies and consulates in Turkey shall not be given permission to survey, excavate and sound.

## **Treasure hunting:**

**Article 50** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can issue to interested persons a license to hunt for treasures except in areas defined as immovable cultural and natural property to be protected according to article 6 of this Law, and identified and registered as conservation sites and graveyards. Persons interested in treasure hunting shall not be given permission to survey in more than one area at the same time. The permit to treasure hunt cannot be transferred. This task cannot be delegated to other persons. The hunter shall pay for the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of persons sent to the area as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other public institutions and organisations. The necessary funds shall be collected in advance by the Ministry from the treasure hunter and deposited to a State bank. Issuing the survey license, documents to be requested by the treasure hunter, surveying, rights for the hunter relating to the excavated treasure shall be specified in a regulation jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils Establishment, duties, authority and work:**

**Article 51 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/11 art.)**  
A “Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property” affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and “Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property” determined by the Ministry shall be established to conduct the services regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country and under the scope of this Law scientifically. The following shall be the **duties and powers of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property:**

- a) To determine the principles to apply for the conservation and restoration regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- b) To ensure the coordination among Regional Conservation Councils,

c) To assist the Ministry by evaluating the general problems encountered in practice and presenting an opinion. The Superior Council for Conservation shall meet at least twice a year. The Ministry shall summon the Council to an extraordinary session, in case of necessity. The Superior Council for Conservation shall convene by absolute majority and decide with at least three fourth of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

Procedures, principles and other issues relating to the work of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be specified in a regulation.

**d) (Addendum: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 45)** To make decisions in matters that are sent by the Ministries to be discussed in the Higher Preservation Board and included in the agenda.

(Amendment Third Subclause: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 45) Local administrations and other public institutions and agencies send the matters that they need to have discussed in the Higher Preservation Board via the relevant Ministries or via Ministries they are associated with. The matters decided upon by the Higher Preservation Board are not discussed again in the relevant Regional Preservation Board.

(Amendment Fourth Subclause: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 45) The agenda of the Higher Preservation Board is determined by the Ministry. Subsequent to the determination of the agenda, the Higher Preservation Board is called for a meeting. There can be no limitation as to the number of meetings. Higher Preservation Board is assembled in absolute majority, the decisions are made with the vote of the majority of the attending members. The methods and principles regarding the workings of Higher Preservation Board and other matters are defined via a regulation.

**Article 52 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

### **Membership to the Superior Council for Conservation:**

**Article 53 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/12 art.)** The members of the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall be:

- (1) Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (2) Deputy Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry,
- (3) The related Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (4) **(Amendment: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 46)** General Manager of the Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- (5) **(Amendment: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 46)** General Manager of the Directorate of Investments and Business
- (6) **(Amendment: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 46)** Relevant General Manager of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning
- (7) General Manager of Forestry or his/her Deputy
- (8) General Manager of Foundations or his/her Deputy
- (9) **(Amendment: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 46)** Six members to be chosen from among the Regional Preservation Boards by the Ministry,
- (10) **(Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Mineral Works,
- (11) **(Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Nature Protection and National Parks. The chairperson of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the Undersecretary of the Ministry. In the absence of the undersecretary, the deputy undersecretary shall chair the Council.

#### **Qualifications of representative members**

**Article 54** – Representative members of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the graduates of the higher education, recognised for one or more of the disciplines specified in Article 53, undertaken studies in these disciplines, preferably with published works nationally or internationally.

#### **End and duration of membership to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Council and the right to attendance fee (honorarium)**

**Article 55 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/10 art.)**  
The Membership of members from the institutions to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for Conservation shall continue until the end of their function in their respective institutions. **(Amended Second Subclause: 4/2/2009-5835/Article 2)**The tenure for members of Preservation Boards that are chosen by the Ministry (...) (1) is three years. Higher Preservation Board and Regional Preservation Board members cannot be parties to matters that fall into their area of duty and authority and cannot profit from them. Board memberships of the members who found to be acting in violation are terminated by the Ministry.

**(Amended Fourth Subclause: 4/2/2009-5835/Article 2)** The members of Higher Preservation Boards and members of the Regional Preservation Board that are chosen by the Ministry (...) (2) are paid attendance fee that is calculated by State public servant monthly coefficient multiplied by (5000) indicator number for each meeting, with the number of meetings not exceeding six for any month, and representative members of the the Regional Preservation Board are paid attendance fee that is calculated by State public servant monthly coefficient multiplied by (2000) indicator number for each meeting. The membership of the Regional Preservation Board members who do not attend four meetings in a year or two meetings in a row due to paid leave, sickness or casual leave are terminated.

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(1) The expression “And by the Higher Education Council” that was in the Article 47 of the Statutory Decree Number 648 dating 8/8/2011 and in this subclause have been removed from force. 5894-1

Article 56 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

#### **Duties, powers and work of Regional Conservation Councils:**

**Article 57 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/14 art.)** Regional Conservation Councils shall have the following duties and powers bound to the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation:

- a) To register cultural and natural property to be protected as determined by the Ministry,

- b) To group cultural and natural property to be protected,
- c) To identify terms and condition for building in the transition period within three months after the registration of conservation sites,
- d) To examine and decide conservation plans and all kind of related alterations,
- e) To determine the conservation site of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- f) To delete records of cultural and natural property to be protected that have lost their specific characteristics,
- g) To make decisions on implementation relating to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites.

(1) **(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** The Council shall elect the chairperson and deputies of the Regional Conservation Council from among their members. In the absence of the chairperson, the deputy shall chair the Council.

**(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Regional Conservation Councils shall convene by absolute majority of the members that have to attend and decide by absolute majority of the members that attend the meeting. However, the quorum cannot be less than the absolute majority of the number of members elected by the Ministry and Higher Education Council. The decisions shall be recorded together with their scientific rationales and grounds related to this Law and resolutions.

**(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)**The directorships of Regional Conservation Councils shall deliver technical and administrative services of Regional Conservation Councils.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)**The Regional Conservation Council shall decide conservation plans within at the latest six months and implementation projects within at the latest three months as of the date of presentation of complete documents to the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)**Restoration and repair relating to immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites not licensed according to article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken consistent with its unique shapes and materials with the permission and under the supervision of the administrations that have established in-house conservation, implementation and inspection offices. All other construction and physical interventions have to be permitted by the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional Paragraph: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree -648/Article 48)** In places with no established Preservation, Implementation and Supervision Bureau, repairs and maintenance work for the immovable cultural heritage, their preservation areas and in their archaeological sites that are not subjected to permits within the scope of Article 21 of Construction Law No. 3194 are made with the approval of the Regional Preservation Board Directorate.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** However, for conservation sites the conservation plan of which has been approved, construction and physical intervention in parcels other than immovable cultural and natural property parcels shall be subject to the permission and supervision of administrations that have in-house conservation, implementation and inspection offices in line with the provisions regarding conservation plans.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Restoration and repair of cultural property owned by registered foundations or annexed foundations administered and supervised by the General Directorate for Foundations that are not covered by the license as per article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations in compliance with their unique shapes and materials.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Reports and documents pertaining to pre- and post repair and restoration works of immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites shall be submitted to the relevant Regional Conservation Council directorships by the administrations involved and the General Directorate for Foundations.



**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Matters regarding the implementation of this article shall be determined in a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

**(\*\*relating legislation:**

- 1) regulation on the establishment, permit, working procedures and principles of conservation, implementation and inspection offices, project offices and education and training units k
- 2) regulation on objections to the Superior Council for Conservation and the works of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils)

### **The constitution of Regional Conservation Councils:**

**Article 58** – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/15 art.)

### **The members of Regional Conservation Councils shall be:**

- a) five persons to be elected by the Ministry that are specialized in archaeology, art history, law, architecture and city planning, (1)
- b) repealed: 8/8/2011- KHK-648/49)
- c) If the subject of negotiation is within municipal borders, the mayor or his/her technical representative, if it is outside municipal borders a technical representative to be appointed by the governorship,
- d) If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, a technical representative from the Directorate of Public Works and Settlement,
- e) If the subject of negotiation is related to the General Directorate for Foundations, the regional director for foundations or his/her technical representative,
- f) If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the relevant technical representative.
- g) (Addition:14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.) If the issue is

related to the museum directorship, the relevant museum director. The Council can consult an expert who shall not have any right to vote.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.)**

The relevant professional chambers can attend the regional conservation council meetings as observers.

**Article 59 – 60 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

### **Obligation to comply with the decisions**

**Article 61 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.;** new regulation:14/07/2004 – 5226/13 art.) Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, real and legal persons shall be obliged to comply with the decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils. The decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be published in the Official Gazette. **(Amended Subclause: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 50)** The objections of real persons and legal entities for decisions taken by the Regional Preservation Board are evaluated by the Ministry and if deemed necessary, are included in the agenda of the Higher Preservation Board.

**(Amended Subclause: 8/8/2011- Statutory Decree-648/Article 50)** These objections are reviewed in the Higher Preservation Board and are resolved at most within three months. The objection issues discussed in the Higher Preservation Board are not further included in the agenda of the Regional Preservation Board. The methods and principles regarding the objections to be made to the Higher Preservation Board are defined in a regulation prepared by the Ministry

Travel expenses and per diems of Council Members:

**Article 62** – The travel expenses and per diems of habitual members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for Conservation that are subject to general allowance provisions and travel outside their area of official service for the council meetings shall be covered by the institutions they work for and that of the other members by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Council regulation: Article 63** – Duties, powers and responsibilities of the Superior Council and

Regional Council and their relation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be specified in a regulation.

## CHAPTER SIX

Prizes and Penalties Prizes to persons finding cultural property:

**Article 64** – For persons that report movable cultural property found on the ground, under the ground and under the water within the borders of the Republic of Turkey to the competent authorities within the periods mentioned in article 4 the following shall apply:

- a) If the find is on their property, article 24 and 25 of this Law shall apply. No additional bonus shall be given.
- b) If the find is on the property of a person, 80% of the amount estimated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as the value of the property shall be divided equally as bonus between the person finding the property and the owner of the property.
- c) If the cultural property is found on land owned by the state, 40 % of the appraised value shall be given to the finder as bonus.
- d) Irrespective of where it is found, if the reported cultural property does not have characteristics requiring protection, persons that report it shall be processed according to article 25 of this Law. No additional bonus shall be given.
- e) Irrespective of where it is found, persons reporting newly found cultural property that has not been declared until the deadlines in article 4 and public officials intercepting such property shall receive a bonus the value of which shall be determined over the rates indicated for movable goods according to the “Law on Bonuses to be Given to Persons Reporting Concealed Movable and Immovable Properties and their Usufruct Rights and Permanent Taxes” numbered 1905.
- f) If more than one person finds, reports or intercepts cultural property according to one of the above paragraphs the bonus shall be divided equally between them.

- g) Issues related to the accrual and payment of the above bonuses shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

### Penalties:

#### Article 65 – Contradiction with article 9 of this Law:

Persons who demolish, degrade, destroy, make disappear or, in any manner, damage immovable cultural and natural property to be protected or give rise to such acts by intent shall be punished with a prison sentence from two to five years and a judicial fine for the equivalent of five thousand work days. If such acts are committed with the intent of smuggling cultural and natural property to be protected out of the country the above penalties shall be increased one fold. Persons who conduct repairs and maintenances without acquiring the necessary permits from institutions with preservation, implementation and supervision bureaus as per the seventh subclause of Article 57 and those conducting constructive and physical interventions without permits shall be punished with a prison sentence from six months to three years or an equivalent judicial fine.

Irregularities in documents, declarations and notifications:

#### Article 66 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 409)

Persons who issue documents in contradiction with the prohibitions as per article 16 of this Law, shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of one to three years and an equivalent judicial fine, if other laws do not foresee heavier penalties for this crime. Persons who intentionally do not declare and notify duly by the deadline as per article 7 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and an equivalent judicial fine. 5896-1

Contradiction with the obligation to report and the prohibition to trade cultural property and to record residence as commercial enterprise:

Contradiction with the obligation to report and the prohibition to trade cultural property and to record residence as commercial enterprise:

#### Article 67 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 410)

Persons who contradict with the obligation to report

without excuse and with intent shall be punished with a prison sentence of six months to three years. Persons involved in the selling, buying, giving or receiving in the trade of unreported cultural and natural properties shall be punished with a prison sentence of two years to five years and a judicial fine of the equivalent of up to five thousand work days. But in this case, no separate punishment is ruled in accordance with subclause one hereby. Persons involved in unauthorized trade of non-commercial cultural property shall be punished with a prison sentence from six months to three years.

**Contradiction with the prohibition to take abroad:**

**Article 68 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article411)**

Persons who contradict with this Law and takes cultural and natural heritage out of the country without authorization shall be punished with heavy imprisonment from five to twelve years and a judicial fine of up to the equivalent of five thousand work days.

**Opposition to examination and control:**

**Article 69 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 412)**

Persons opposing examinations and controls as per article 29 of this Law and who contradict with the transport procedures as per article 41 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of six months to one year and judicial fine.

**Private ownership:**

**Article 70 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 413)**

Persons who act against article 24 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of one to three years and a judicial fine of up to the equivalent of three thousand work days.

Contradiction with provisions on excavation, sounding and survey:

**Article 71 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 414)**

Persons who contradict with articles 38, 42 and 43 of this Law shall be punished with a judicial fine of no less than the equivalent of one hundred work days

(1) The heading of this Article was changed from “Contradiction with the obligation to report and the prohibition to trade cultural property and to record residence as commercial enterprise” to as it was recorded in the script in Article 410 of Law No. 5728 dating 23/1/2008. 5896-2

**Decisions relating to public staff:**

**Article 72 –** Works and proceedings related to public staff tasked with the implementation of this Law and all kind of decisions relating to them and objection to decisions relating to them shall be investigated and decided on priority basis.

**Contradiction with provisions relating to private museums and collectors:**

**Article 73 – (Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 415)**

Persons who contradict with articles 26 and 30 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and a judicial fine, if this crime does not require a heavier penalty.

Unlicensed survey, excavation and sounding:

**Article 74 –(Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 416)**

Persons who sound and excavate for the purpose of discovering cultural property without a license shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of two years to five years. But if the area of sounding or excavation is not archaeological site or any other zone that requires preservation in accordance with this Law, the punishment is reduced to one third. Persons who hunt for treasures without permission shall be punished with prison from three months to two years. Persons who commit these acts with the aim of smuggling cultural property out of the country and persons who have the duty to protect cultural property shall be given two fold the penalty mentioned in this article. In case the persons involved in these crimes hand over any discovered cultural property to the local administrative body prior to the start of an investigation, the judge can decrease their penalties up to two thirds. In case persons who hunt for treasures without permission provide the names of persons who incentivised them to hunt for said treasures without a license through supplying the machinery used in such acts

and cause the capture of said culprits, the judge may make reductions in the punishments or may decide that there is no need for punishment.

**Aggravated penalty:**

**Article 75 –(Amended: 23/1/2008-5728/Article 417)**

Cultural property found with these persons shall be taken from them without any payment and given to museums.

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

**Other provisions Repealed laws:**

**Article 76** – The “Law on the Expropriation of Antiquities and Historic Monuments Owned By Private Persons” dated 28/02/1960 and numbered 7463, “Law on Antiquities” dated 25/04/1973 and numbered 1710, “Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments” dated 02/07/1951 and numbered 5805, “Law Amending the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated July 2nd,1951 and numbered 5805” dated 18/06/1973 and numbered 1741 have been repealed.

**Additional article 1** – (is a provision of the article added through article 16 of Law numbered 3386 dated 17/06/1987 and has been numbered for sequencing purposes. Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.) The term “Conservation Council” used in this Law has been changed as “Regional Conservation Council”. Site management, museum management and Monument Council.

**Additional article 2** – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.) For management sites and site management, for national museums a museum management and for monuments a Monument Council shall be established.

a) If more than one municipality is involved, the relevant municipalities under the coordination of the metropolitan municipality, if only one municipality is involved, the said municipality, in all other areas the Ministry shall prepare a draft Management Plan or have it prepared with the view of protecting, evaluating and developing management sites and their junction

points in urban areas. An advisory board shall be formed composed of persons with the right to property, professional chambers, non governmental organisations and representatives of the related departments of universities to put forward proposals on the draft plan to be decided and implemented. The municipality responsible for the urban conservation site, in other areas the Ministry shall appoint a site manager to coordinate efforts. Persons, who are site managers shall receive payment from the Central Directorate of the Revolving Funds of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism exempt from any taxes except for the stamp tax at the beginning of each month following work, the amount of which shall be determined by the Minister but which shall not exceed the amount calculated by multiplying the monthly coefficient for state officials (20000) with the indicative number.

A coordination and audit board shall be established composed of one representative of each administration the services of which are needed for the draft Management Plan and two members to be elected by the advisory board. The site manager shall be at the same time the chairperson of this board. The board shall be authorized to examine and approve by consensus this draft within six months and audit its implementation. An audit unit can be established made of expert staff from the relevant institutions and inspection staff with the aim of performing the audit function of the board. This unit shall be authorized to request any type of information and document necessary for the Management Plan and its implementation from public institutions and organisations and third persons. Public institutions and organisations, municipalities and real and legal persons shall be obliged to follow the Management Plan approved by the coordination and audit board and the relevant administrations shall be obliged to prioritise services envisaged in the plan and allocate the needed funds from their budget to this end.

b) For national museums determined by the Ministry, a museum management shall be established made up of the museum chairperson, the museum director affiliated to him/her, the



operations director and museum board.

In museums, the director of the museum shall be in charge of records, registration, inventory, and storage, all kind of maintenance and repair of exhibits, exhibitions and protection, cultural, educational and scientific activities. The operations director shall be in charge of promotion, sales unit management, event organisation, management of visitors, landscaping, maintenance, repair and housekeeping. The chairperson of the museum shall be authorized to coordinate and audit the museum directorships and represent the museum at national and international level. The Ministry shall appoint a chairperson of the museum from among persons with an education in archaeology, art history, anthropology, ethnology, economics, business administration, public administration to perform the function of chairperson of the museum. Every museum shall form an exclusive museum board. The museum board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, non-governmental organisations, local administration and sponsors of the museum approved by the Ministry. The museum board shall elect a chairperson from its members. Guided by the opinion of the museum board, an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition shall be prepared. The museum board shall be authorized to supervise the implementation of the conservation and development project, to promote the museum, to collect donations for the museum, to extend honorary friend of museum awards. The museum board shall draft reports on museum activities and operations each year. The Ministry shall be obliged to take note of these reports. c) A monument specific board shall be established for monuments that qualify as immovable cultural property. Board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, civil society organisations, local administrations and persons who donate money to conserve and develop the monument subject to approved by the Ministry and the administration

that has discretionary powers with regards the monument. The representative of the relevant administration shall chair the board. The board shall draft an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition of the monument. The monument board shall implement the conservation and development project, promote the monument, collect donations for the monument, and extend honorary awards. The board shall prepare annual reports on the conservation, revitalization and development of the monument. The relevant administrations shall be obliged to take note of these reports. Procedures and principles related to the implementation of this article shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

**Additional article 3 – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)** The provisions of paragraph (a) of additional article 2 shall not apply for areas falling under the scope of the Decree to the Effect of Law on the Establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas numbered 383, Law on National Parks numbered 2873, Law on Hunting on Land numbered 4915, Law on the Historic National Park of Gelibolu Peninsula numbered 4533.

**Additional Article 4 – (Addendum: 8/8/2011-KHK-648/Article 51) (1)**

The ministry on duty and with responsibility regarding the work, procedure and decisions foreseen in this Law with regards to natural property except movable natural property, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation areas belong with the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning. To assist the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning in the work, procedure and decisions foreseen in this Law with regards to natural property except movable natural property, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation areas; a Natural Properties Preservation Central Commission is formed within the body of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, presided by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning or by the relevant Undersecretary's Deputy, with members who are architects or urban planners, forestry or environmental engineers (1)

and law professionals who are specialized in the areas relevant to the associated properties and areas and experts who are deemed suitable by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and by creating a sufficient number of Natural Properties Regional Preservation Commissions in the rural sections with the participation of sufficient number of experts in the fields stated above. Regarding these commissions' work, procedure and decisions, the provisions of this Law on Higher Preservation Board and Regional Preservation Board bodies are applied by analogy with the resolutions by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning.

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(1) The phrase stating "General Manager of Preservation of Natural Assets and biologists, landscaping architects, agriculture, environment, forestry and aquaculture engineers specialized in the properties of the associated assets and areas" in the 15th Article of the Statutory Decree No. 662 dated 11/10/2011 and the first sentence of the second subclause of this Article were changed to "with members who are architects or urban planners, forestry or environmental engineers who are specialized in the areas relevant to the associated properties and areas" and the phrase "under the presidency of the Representative of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning" in the same sentence was removed.

The decisions foreseen to be taken by the Higher Preservation Board in this Law are taken by the Preservation Central Commission in regard to natural properties, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation zones, and the decisions foreseen to be taken by the Regional Preservation Board in this Law are taken by the Regional Preservation Board and are put in effect after the approval of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning.

The references made to the Higher Preservation Board and Regional Preservation Boards in this Law and in other regulations relevant to natural properties, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation zones are accepted to be made to the Preservation Central Commissions and Regional Preservation Commissions and such phrases including Preservation Higher Boards are

interpreted as to refer to the Preservation Central Commission and Regional Preservation Board is interpreted as Regional Preservation Commissions.

(Addendum of Subclause: 23/8/2011-Statutory Decree-653/Article 18) Persons appointed to Natural Properties Preservation Central Commission and Natural Properties Regional Preservation Commissions are paid attendance fees within the principles defined in Article 55. The methods and principles regarding the work, procedure and decisions towards the natural properties, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation zones are defined in a regulation prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning.

**Provisional Article 1** – Owners of immovable cultural property pertaining to the period until the end of the 19th century can request from the Ministry to document that this property need not be protected during the identification and registration proceedings according to article 7 of this Law. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall task experts with examining these applications entailing information as per the regulation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and submit these to the Superior Council in at the latest three months. The Superior Council shall examine the issue and decide on it at the latest in six months.

**Provisional Article 2** – Real and legal persons, collectors can sell movable cultural and natural property to be protected that they own to state museums according to article 24 and 25 within three months as of enforcement of the regulation to be issued according to this Law without having to declare the origin, or benefit from the provisions of article 24 of the Law on the condition they record the property in the inventory logbook and present it to the nearest museum for approval.

**Provisional Article 3** – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/16 art.) As of the enforcement of this Law, Conservation Councils for Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property, and the Regional Council Chief Offices for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Council for Conservation Directorships. Regulations referred to in the Law shall be issued within one year as of the publication

of the Law. Until the regulations are drafted, the provisions of the current regulations that do not contradict with this Law shall apply.

**Provisional Article 4 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Provisional Article 5** – Regulations referred to in the Law shall be prepared and enforced at the latest within six months as of the publication of the Law. These regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

**Provisional Article 6** – Until the General Cadre Law is passed, the cadre sheet of Regional Councils attached to this Law shall apply.

**Provisional Article 7 – (Addendum: 22/5/2007-5663/Article 2)**

The provisions of the first subclause of Article 11 of this Law is applied for continuing lawsuits regarding the bordering and determination of the immovable with ongoing cadastral procedures. The cadastral records of the immovable with their bordering and determinations not suspended yet are made harmonious with Article 11 of this Law by demising them to the cadastral commission. Of the immovable that had been determined and recorded in the name of the Treasury because of being located in the archaeological sites despite having possession conditions as a result of the cadastral work conducted since 27/07/2004, the cadastral records of the immovable that are out of the 1st and 2nd degree archaeological sites are made in the name of the concerned ex officio if the persons or inheritors defined as possessors or holder of rights apply to the local Treasury offices within 1 year of the issuance of the Law, without the request of the Treasury or being subjected to duties.

**Provisional Article 8 – (Addendum: 4/2/2009-5835/Article 4)**

Immovable cultural properties that were somehow obtained prior to 11/03/2005 by collectors and are recorded to the inventory books of their associated museums cannot be exchanged or sold between the collectors under any circumstances.

But the right to purchase those among these immovable cultural properties that are determined to be complementary to the works in museums and ruins and those that are in complementary nature to the museum collections by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism without a fee is reserved.

**Provisional Article 9 – (Addendum: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 52)**

Until the provisions envisaged to be prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning regarding natural properties, natural archaeological sites and the associated preservation zone are put into effect, the regulations that were in effect prior to this Article's effective date and the provisions that are not in violation to this Statutory Decree are kept in force.

**Provisional Article 10 – (Addendum: 8/8/2011-Statutory Decree-648/Article 52)**

The tenures of the current members of Regional Preservation Councils end as of the date this Article is put into effect.

**Enforcement:**

**Article 77** – This Law shall be enforced as of the date of its publication.

**Execution:**

**Article 78** – The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the Council of Ministers.

## 7.b.5: Law on Soil Preservation and Land Utilization (Law Number 5403)

### LAW ON SOIL PRESERVATION AND LAND UTILIZATION

Law No	: 5403
Date of Ratification	: 3/7/2005
Published Official Gazette	: Date: 19/7/2005 Issue : 25880
Published Rule	: Array: 5 Volume : 44

#### SECTION ONE

##### *Aim, Scope and Definitions*

##### *Aim*

**Article 1** – The aim of this law is to determine the methods and principles that will ensure the planned land utilization in line with the environment prioritizing sustainable development principle, the development and preservation of soil through preventing the loss of natural or artificial loss of it or of its qualities.

##### *Scope*

**Article 2** – This Law comprise the methods and principles regarding the scientific determination and classification of land and soil resources, preparation of land utilization plans, evaluating the societal, economic and environmental dimensions of the preservation and development process through participating methods, prevention of out-of-purpose and wrongful utilization and defining the appropriate responsibilities, duties and authorities.

##### *Definitions*

##### **Article 3 - Definitions used in this law;**

- a) Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs,
- b) Board: Soil Conservation Board,
- c) Soil: The living and natural resource that is created through the disintegration of mineral and organic matters which covers the earth with a thin layer,
- ç) Land: The part of land that is under the varying effect of soil, climate, topography, main material, hydrology and living organisms,
- d) Agricultural land: Lands that have soil,

topography and climate properties suitable for agricultural production, that is currently being engaged in agricultural protection or lands that can be transformed to suit agricultural production via development, betterment or improvement,

- e) Absolute agricultural land: Lands that have no or very little physical, chemical or biological soil properties that limit producing crops at the region average; that is important for the country, region or area, that is already being engaged in agricultural production or are eligible for such production,
- f) Specialty product land: Lands with national, regional or areal importance that are outside of the absolute agricultural lands which cannot be engaged in the agriculture of all of the plant species that adapted to the region due to the soil and topographical limitations but can be used for the cultivation of specialty plant products and aquacultural products and their hunting,
- g) Planted agricultural land: Lands with national, regional or areal importance that are outside of the absolute and specialty agricultural lands which can be engaged with the agriculture of perennial trees, small trees, shrub plants that are suitable with the region's ecology.
- ğ) Marginal agricultural land: Lands with national, regional or areal importance that are outside of the absolute, specialty and planted agricultural lands which can only be engaged with the tillage farming due to the soil and topographic limitations,
- h) Sufficiently large agricultural land parcel: Refers to the smallest parcel size that can optimize area losses and total process times with machinery agriculture, that is determined by the



Ministry due to the product design and potential, with a size that cannot be made smaller,

- i) Agricultural business with sufficient income: Refers to the smallest business size that ensure the growth of the business by enabling rational utilization of the factors of production in an agribusiness and thus ensures the income necessary for a family's economic and social development and preservation of the agricultural structure and continuity of agriculture,
- j) Irrigated agriculture lands: Refers to lands in which the water needed by the cultivated plants in their growth phase is provided from the water source in sufficient amounts in a controlled manner,
- k) Buildings with agricultural purposes: Refers to soil preservation and irrigation infrastructure facilities, husbandry and aquaculture production and preservation facilities that are not in an integrated manner and the outhouses that are required to be facilitated, dairy farms, storages that the producer may need for the harvest obtained through plant production, flour mills, storages and farm ateliers that are used in the storage of agriculture tools and machinery, greenhouses, facilities that are established for the processing of the products if said products lose their quality or nutritional value in case they are not processed within two hours after harvesting and other facilities that are not of integrated natures that were deemed to be of agricultural purposes by the Ministry,
- l) Land qualification classification: Refers to the land classification towards planning based on fundamental soil studies and climate conditions by combining utilization and preservation data to determine the most suitable way of use without causing deterioration of the soil,
- m) Land utilization planning: Refers to the rational land utilization plans towards systematic evaluation and determination of soil and water potentials towards creating different land utilization methods in line with the sustainability principle by considering ecological, societal and economic conditions in order to prevent the deterioration of soil and other environmental resources and to reveal their interrelations to form a basis for planning of all scales,
- n) Land utilization plans and projects with agricultural purposes: Refers to the plans and projects towards rational agricultural land utilization that covers agricultural technics that will ensure the continuous productivity of the soil via considering the ecological, economic and societal properties of the region in the agricultural lands, the soil, water, plant and human relations and other physical, chemical, cultural and vegetative arrangements towards preserving soil,
- o) Soil preservation projects: Refers to the projects covering physical, cultural and vegetative precautions towards prevention of wastage, deterioration or damaging of the soil via natural or man-made activities and ensuring continuous productivity,
- ö) Land consolidation: Refers to prevention of deterioration or disintegration of lands due to natural and artificial effects, and creation of new parcels with better functionality with respect to economic, ecologic and societal aspects by combining multiple pieces of land through considering property rights, utilization integrity and natural properties for disintegrated lands and determining the ways of usage for these parcels by evaluating land properties and areas, to provide the village and land development services,
- p) Consolidation project zone: Refers to the area within the borders of the consolidation project,
- r) Land deterioration: Refers to the changing of the properties of the land due to natural or artificial effects, resulting in the decrease or disappearance of economic and ecological functions,
- s) Soil database: Refers to the database on which the land and soil resources are recorded along with their qualities,
- ş) Allocation: Refers to the allocation of areas among the immovable properties that are under the provision and disposal of the State or the private ownership of the Treasury that can be used within the scope of consolidation regardless of their qualifications and current utilization manner to the Ministry by the Ministry of Finance.
- t) **(Addendum: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 1)** Consolidation of Privately Owned Land: Refers

to the land consolidation that will be done by the village legal entities, municipalities, cooperatives, unions and other similar legal entities or state agencies in a manner regarding their areas of service by covering land procurement as well.

## SECTION TWO

### *Utilization of Land Property Rights and Soil Preservation Board*

#### *Utilization principle of land property right*

**Article 4** – While using the property rights for lands under the provision and disposal of the state and the private ownership of the Treasury and stage institutions, real and legal entities; those utilizing the lands are bound to take the precautions envisaged in this Law in order not to completely, partially or temporarily prevent the soil's plant production function, industrial, socio-economical and ecologic functions.

#### *Soil Preservation Board*

**Article 5** – In every city, the Board is established under the presidency of the governor, with a vice president and secretarial duty performed by a supervisor in charge of agriculture in the city, by the participation of three individuals from among the state institutions and agencies with the authority to make plans in the city and from the universities, the senior representative of the Ministry of Finance and the three divisions in the city and/or among the occupational institutions that are of state institution quality that are operating on the soil preservation issues on a national scale and local representatives of Non-Government Organizations.

If the lands in the agenda of the board is included in the areas taken under preservation under special laws, project areas of General Directorate of State Water Works or are among the areas declared to be application zones in the Law No. 3083 on Agriculture Reform Regarding Land Organization in Irrigation Areas dating 22/11/1984, the authorized representative of the unit engaged in implementations in these areas are included in the Board as well.

Procedures and principles regarding the establishment of the Board and its operating principles are defined in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

#### *Duties of the Board*

**Article 6** – The duties of the board is defined below:

- a) To conduct review, evaluation and monitoring towards the preservation, development and productive utilization of the land in all activities that peruses lands, to determine the emerging negativities, to create opinions for taking, developing and implementing necessary precautions towards preserving the soil and relevant problems.
- b) To do necessary monitoring for the purpose of implementing local plan and project to guide all initiatives requiring land utilization.
- c) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of soil preservation precautions on a local scale and to develop resolving suggestions, to create opinions towards annual work programs on the local scale and monitoring their implementation in line with the soil preservation and land utilization plans to be prepared.
- ç) To inspect the coherence between the national, regional or local scaled plans.
- d) To receive the applications for issues included in the Law and convey these to the relevant authorities.
- e) To carry out other duties detailed in the Law.

## SECTION THREE

### *Determination of Soil and Land Assets*

#### *Principles regarding the determination of soil and land assets*

**Article 7** – The Ministry prepares or has someone prepare the classifications and maps towards lands and soil using various systems for soil preservation and utilization.

Procedures and principles regarding the determination of soil and land assets, their classification, creating standards regarding their study, analysis and classification, preparation of maps and databases are set out in regulations to be prepared by the Ministry.

#### *Classification of agricultural lands and determination of land parcel sizes*

**Article 8** – (Amended: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 2)

Agricultural lands are classified into absolute agricultural lands, specialty product lands, planted agricultural lands and marginal agricultural lands with respect to their natural properties and their importance in the national agriculture. Furthermore, the Ministry can carry out different classifications

regarding the preservation, development and utilization of agricultural lands.

The minimum agricultural land parcel size that facilitates economic agricultural activity in the smallest area and which should not be made any smaller is determined by the Ministry through considering the region and vicinity's societal, economic, ecologic and technical properties. The agricultural lands that reached the determined smallest parcel size gain an impartible property in the perspective of Inheritance Law. This quality of the agricultural land is recorded in the land registry.

The determined parcel size cannot be smaller than 2 hectares for absolute agricultural land, 0,5 hectare for planted agricultural land, 0,3 hectares for agricultural land engaged in greenhouse cultivation and 2 hectares in marginal agricultural land. The agricultural land below this size cannot be subdivided, divided or separated into smaller parcels. But in areas where the land properties of the vicinity necessitates the creation of smaller parcels in areas where tea, nuts, olives and other similar products that require a special climate are cultivated and in areas with greenhouses, smaller parcels can be created by the assent of the Ministry.

Agricultural land cannot be subdivided into smaller pieces than the determined parcel sizes except with the assent of the Ministry and in places that are required for public investments. In case the indivisible size agricultural land are subject to inheritance and there is a coownership on these properties in what manner possible, these lands cannot be subdivided, the shares cannot be sold, transferred or pledged to third parties. The provisions of the Turkish Civil Code No. 4751 relevant to allocation are implemented to these lands by analogy.

## SECTION FOUR

### *Preservation of Soils and Land Utilization*

#### *Preservation of Soils*

**Article 9** – Preservation of soils, prevention of soil loss due to natural and artificial events during all kinds of initiative and investment processes that require land utilization are ensured via the implementation of land utilization plans, plans and projects for agricultural purposes and soil prevention projects.

#### *Preparation of land utilization plans*

**Article 10** – Suitable land utilization methods are determined in line with the principle of sustainable development prioritizing environment

by considering the quality of the soil, qualification of the land and other land properties, based on water potential, soil database and maps that are the basis for land utilization plans and national and regional planning, which also provides data for other physical planning.

In land utilization plans that were prepared or have prepared by the Ministry covers local, regional and national scale agricultural land, pasture lands, forests, lands defined in special laws, settlement areas, social and economic purposed infrastructure facilities and other land utilization methods. The Ministry can transfer the preparation of land utilization plans to the Governorates should it be needed.

In areas determined or will be determined via special laws, save for the provisions of the relevant law, the utilization methods provided in the land utilization plans are evaluated by the ministry or institutions in charge within the scope of the relevant laws.

With the exceptions phrased in this Law, agricultural land cannot be used for any purpose except those stated in the land utilization plans.

Procedures and principles regarding the preparation of land utilization plans are defined in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

### **Preparation of land utilization plans and projects for agricultural purposes**

**Article 11** – The land utilization plans or projects for agricultural purposes for the utilization of the agricultural land in a manner that preserves the soil's chemical, physical and biological properties to enable continuous production is prepared or made prepared by the governorates.

In preparation of the land utilization plans or projects for agricultural purposes, the opinions of the farmers and land owners are obtained.

Land owners and utilizers of the land are bound to comply with the prepared plans and projects.

Borders of the land to implement the land utilization plans or projects with agricultural purposes, their size and other procedures and principles regarding these are defined in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

#### *Preparation of soil preservation projects*

**Article 12** – It is imperative to preserve the soil in its authentic location for it to continue its natural functions.

Except for locations with master plans for urban settlements, in case of soil loss or land deformation due to necessary digging or filling activities, soil preservation projects are prepared or made prepared by the owners of the aforementioned land.

The soil preservation plans include the necessary manufacturing, construction and cultural precautions such as stepping, retaining wall, vegetation, treatment, drainage that are necessary to prevent land deformations and soil losses; these are prepared under the responsibility of at least one agricultural engineer and are approved by the governorate.

In order to prevent soil losses due to natural events such as landslides, floods and wind, governorates prepare and implement soil preservation plans or made them prepared and implemented.

Procedures and principles regarding the necessity, preparation, implementation of soil preservation plans and determination of the authority and responsibilities are defined in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

#### ***Out of purpose utilization of agricultural land***

**Article 13** – Absolute agricultural land, specialty product lands, planted agricultural land and irrigated agricultural land cannot be used for any other purpose but agricultural production. But if alternative lands cannot be found and the Board approves, they can be used for the following purposes by the approval of the Ministry as long as they are in line with the soil preservation plans;

- a) Strategic needs towards defense,
- b) Need for a temporary settlement place following a natural disaster,
- c) Oil and natural gas search and management activities,
- ç) Mining activities undertaken for the benefit of the public approved by the relevant ministry,
- d) Plans and investments approved to be for the benefit of the public by the ministries,
- e) **(Addendum: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 3)** Road infrastructure and superstructure investments for the benefit of the public,
- f) **(Addendum: 26/3/2008-5751/Article 1)** Investments regarding the utilization of renewable energy sources as per the Electricity Market Law No/ 4628 dating 20/02/2001, at the request of the Energy Market Regulatory Board,

- g) **(Addendum: 26/3/2008-5751/Article 1)** Geothermal sourced technological greenhouse investments,

**(Addendum of Sentence: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 3)** Ministry can transfer this authority to the governorates.

The agricultural land except absolute agricultural lands, specialty product lands, planted agricultural lands and irrigated agricultural lands can be allocated to non-agricultural purposes by the governorates as long as the procedure is in line with soil preservation plans.

For buildings with agricultural purposes, as long as it is in coherence with its project, agricultural land of all classes and properties as they are needed can be utilized by the approval of the governorate.

The businesses that obtain approvals as per the (c) and (ç) passages of the first subclause are responsible to conduct their activities without damaging the environment and agricultural land and to restore the lands allocated to them to their initial status prior to handing them back.

The objections to the decisions of the governorates within the scope of this article are reviewed and resolved by the Ministry.

Procedures and principles regarding the implementations for preservation of agricultural lands and their out of purpose utilization are defined in a regulation.

#### ***Determination and preservation of large plains with high agricultural potential***

**Article 14** – Plains with high agricultural production potential, that are rapidly experiencing erosion, pollution and loss of soil due to out of purpose or wrongful utilization are determined as large plain preservation area by obtaining the opinion of the board or boards, following the proposal of the Ministry and the decree of the Council of Ministers.

Agricultural infrastructure projects and land utilization plans for the purpose of preservation and development in the large plains are first prepared by or made prepared by the Ministry or the governorates, following the opinion of the board or boards.

The agricultural land in the large plains cannot be used for out of purpose under any circumstances. But under the condition of not being able to determine an alternative area, and by obtaining a positive opinion from the board or boards, the



Ministry can approve non-agricultural purpose utilizations for the following reasons;

- a) Buildings with agricultural purposes,
- b) Activities that were done for the benefit of the public in collaboration of the Ministry with the Ministry relevant to the request.

Procedures and principles regarding the determination of the large plains preservation areas are defined in a regulation.

#### ***Determination and preservation of erosion-sensitive areas***

**Article 15** – In order to prevent loss of soil and stepping in the lands that had their soil's physical, chemical and biological properties disrupted or have a possibility of such disruption due to natural and artificial events and in dams, ponds and similar reservoir basins and in order to implement technics based on preservation, development and utilization, the erosion-sensitive areas are determined by the proposal of the Ministry and the decree of the Council of Ministers.

For the purpose of determining erosion-sensitive lands and their preservation, the land utilization plans and infrastructure projects are made or had someone bad by the relevant public institutions on a basin basis by considering the boards' opinions, under the condition of being limited by the relevant public institutions' and agencies' service areas in a manner that will not disrupt their services, with all in coherence under a time plan. Preservation of the physical structures built for this purpose such as the wind curtains, terraces, flood cove prevention structure and other similar belong to the land owners.

The Ministry takes the necessary precautions or has someone take them against soil deterioration in areas facing desertification in semi-arid and low precipitation areas due to various reasons including change of climate and human activity by collaborating with relevant public institutions and agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Procedures and principles regarding the determination of erosion-sensitive areas and their preservation are defined in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

#### ***Monitoring and prevention of soil pollution***

**Article 16** – Governorates take the necessary precautions or have them taken in order to monitor and resolve negativities that pollute and deteriorate the soil due to agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

Those polluting the soil are subject to the relevant provisions of the Environmental Law No. 2872 dating 9/8/1983.

#### ***Land consolidation and distribution***

**Article 17** – To create optimum sized parcel sizes in order to ensure rational utilization of the land, in lands with proprietors for more than half of the land and following the consent of persons that comprise more than half of the number of proprietors of the property, as per the request of the Ministry of the boards, by looking after the public interest, land consolidation project areas are determined and implemented by the decree of the Council of Ministers.

This decree of the Council of Ministers is considered to be a decision of public utilization in regards to consolidation and other procedures. As a result of this decree, land consolidation, village development and in-field development services and rural area arrangement is done or made done by the Ministry, either as demanded or without needing the consent of the proprietors. Discretionary consolidations are prioritized in implementation.

#### ***(Addendum of third paragraph: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 4)***

In case village legal entities, municipalities, cooperatives, unions and other similar legal entities wish to conduct private land consolidation and/ or in-field improvement services in relation with their service areas, they apply to the Ministry with their reasons and request consolidation. In case the reasons are deemed to be sufficient, by the proposal of the Ministry and the decree of the Council of Ministers, the applied legal persons or institutions prepare the consolidation project in accordance with this Law and convey it to the Ministry for approval. The institution requesting private land consolidation is required to employ the necessary technical personnel or should employ these persons through a contract for the duration of the project. The institutions or agencies engaged in private land consolidation can satisfy the required land amount via consolidation. The lands that cannot be provided by the common utilization area contributions that are needed by the administrations engaged in private land consolidation for investments, the need is met through Treasury lands, and in case the Treasury lands are not sufficient or present, the need may be met by agreeing with real and legal entities without being adhering to the physical land the facilities will be established on. These lands are slid to the locations the physical facilities will be built on. In case multiple institutions or agencies apply to do

consolidation and/or carry out in-field improvement services, the Ministry is authorized to determine the institution to engage in the consolidation and/or carry out in-field improvement services.

The agricultural land that are located in the area determined as the consolidation area under the Treasury's ownership and under the provisions and disposal of the State and are possible to be used in line with the purposes of the consolidation are allocated to the Ministry by the Ministry of Finance, regardless of their qualifications and current method of utilization.

In order to establish agribusinesses in economic scales that can survive and develop, the lands allocated within the scope of consolidation can be distributed to the farmers without any or sufficient size of agricultural land by the Ministry for a fee.

The Ministry can expropriate the agricultural land parcels of insufficient size in order to consolidate and utilize within the scope of this Law. In consolidation applications, the allocated lands and these lands are used together to establish new parcels of sufficient sizes and these parcels are directly sold by the Ministry of Finance at their current market values in line with the procedures and principles to be determined by the Ministry, by prioritizing the farmers without agricultural land of sufficient sizes. The relevant transactions and prepared paperwork for these expropriation and sales are exempt from all sorts of taxes, dues, duties and contribution fees except for Value Added Tax.

The area and land properties of the parcels created through consolidation are evaluated together and the lands owned by real persons, public and private legal entities that were subject to consolidation are deducted a maximum of ten percent common facility contribution shares for the areas to be used by the public such as roads, canals and drainage canals. No fee is paid for participation share. The area deductions besides the participation share are reimbursed via lands of equivalent value, if any, and if not, they are expropriated.

After the Council of Ministers decree regarding areas declared as consolidation areas are published in the Official Gazette, until the consolidation transactions are finalized, all property and possession, transfer, mortgage and preliminary contracts of sale are subject to the approval of the unit applying the project.

Procedures and principles regarding the consolidation are defined in a regulation.

## SECTION FIVE

### *Incentivizing, Supervision, Sanctions, Revenues and Expenses*

#### *Incentivizing*

**Article 18** – The farmers that conduct project based investments in capability-based land utilization and land development and in-field development activities towards preserving the soil, to improve and sustain the production strength and to improve the land, the producers that apply soil cultivation and irrigation technics are prioritized in agricultural incentivizing and their investments are supported by the Ministry's resources.

#### *Supervision*

**Article 19** – The Ministry, governorates or boards carry out the supervision duty or have it done in the implementation of this Law. The supervision of the projects within this Law is done via sampling and the Ministry and boards are informed of the outcomes. The Ministry does or has the supervision done on technical issues such as the study, classification and analysis of the soil and land. The board member institutions or agencies and non-governmental organizations can notify the Ministry regarding the land deteriorations and loss of soil they identify. The governorates have to review the issue and inform the institution, agency or non-governmental organization in at least three months.

#### *Sanctions to apply for wrongful utilization of agricultural land*

**Article 20** – In utilizing agricultural land, the agricultural land utilization plan and projects should be abided by.

If the land is damaged and other preservation and production structures were damaged in violation of these plan or projects, the governorate conducts the necessary determinations and the responsible entities are warned once, and a period of maximum three months is provided to facilitate accordance with the project. At the end of this term, if the violations are still present, the activities are halted. All the expenditures assumed by the governorate to restore the land to its former state is collected from the responsible persons. Furthermore, those damaging and demolishing the land, pay one Turkish Lira for each square meter of absolute agricultural land, special product lands and planted agricultural land and fifty Turkish Lira Cents for each square meter of marginal agricultural land in judiciary fees.

If the findings of the governorate show that the

plans and projects were suitably adopted and the land damaging has stopped, the limitations and deprivation of rights are removed.

#### ***Sanctions and obligations regarding non-agricultural land utilizations***

**Article 21** – In non-agricultural land utilizations, the soil preservation plans should be abided by.

In case non-agricultural land utilization begins without approval or the soil preservation plans are violated, the following procedures and sanctions are implemented:

- a) In case non-agricultural land utilization begins without approval and the work is continuing; the governorate halts the work completely, if the work is completed, it is not permitted to be used. If the utilized land is suitable for non-agricultural utilization, for each square meter of the utilized land, one Turkish Lira judiciary fee is penalized and the completion of the work or the utilization of the completed work in case the work was completed is allowed in accordance with the precautions envisaged in this Law.

In land utilization plans, in areas that are allocated to be utilized for agricultural purposes, all structures built without permits are torn down and cleaned up. All the expenses incurred in restoring the land to its former state are collected from the responsible persons. Furthermore, for each square meter of damaged agricultural land, a judiciary fine of two Turkish Liras is collected.

- b) If the land is damaged and other preservation and production structures were damaged in violation of these plan or projects, the governorate conducts the necessary determinations and the responsible entities are warned once, and a period of maximum three months is provided to facilitate accordance with the project. At the end of this term, if the violations are still present, the activities are halted, the given utilization permits are terminated and two Turkish Liras for each square meter of absolute agricultural land, special product lands and planted agricultural land and one Turkish Lira for each square meter of marginal agricultural land are punished in judiciary fees. All the expenditures assumed by the governorate to restore the land to its former state is collected from the responsible persons.

If the land is damaged or soil is lost due to soil preservation plans not being present, their insufficiency or failing to do the required maintenance in a timely manner; those ruling out the necessity to prepare a project and if

a project is prepared, those engaged in the preparation and approval of the project are held responsible. The responsible persons will be punished in accordance with the relevant provisions of Turkish Penal Code No. 5237 dating 26.9.2004, in line with the quality of their punishable actions.

#### ***Objections to judiciary fees and collection of monetary punishments***

**Article 22** - (Amended: 23/1/2008 – 5728/Article 577)

The judiciary fees written out in this Law are given out by the administrative officer of the location.

-Revenues and expenses

**Article 23** – All sorts of revenues and punishments collected in accordance with the provisions of this Law are recorded as revenues in the general budget. The required allowance to apply the Law is envisaged in the budget of the Ministry.

### **SECTION SIX**

#### ***Regulations and Legislations, Amended,***

#### ***Provisional and Final Provisions***

#### ***Regulations and legislations***

**Article 24** – All regulations regarding the application of this Law is put into effect within a year from the effective date of the Law and all legislations are put into effect by the Ministry following the opinion of the relevant institutions and agencies during the same time frame.

**Article 25** - (This is relevant with the Construction Law No. 3194 dating 3.5.1985 and is recorded in its associated section.)

**Article 26** - (This is relevant with the Cadastral Law No. 3402 dating 21.6.1987 and is recorded in its associated section.)

**Article 27** - (This is relevant with the Pasture Law No. 4342 dating 25.2.1998 and is recorded in its associated section.)

**Additional Article 1-** (Addendum: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 5)

The Ministry can arrange all sorts of training activity that might be required in the application of this Law and give out certificates following the training.

**Provisional Article 1** – If the agricultural land

are opened for non-agricultural utilization prior to 11.10.2004 and does not disrupt the agricultural integrity, using these lands for the desired non-agricultural purpose is permitted if the Ministry is applied to within six months, under the condition of being in accordance with the soil preservation plans to be prepared and by paying five Turkish Liras for each square meter of the area used for non-agricultural purposes.

**Provisional Article 2** – In order to establish a farmer record system, upon the request of the relevant persons, no Inheritance and Succession Tax, title deed fees, revolving funds fee and all sorts of taxes and deductions for the inheritance and succession and classification of type for the agricultural land is not collected for two years from the effective date of this Law.

**Provisional Article 3 – (Addendum: 31/1/2007-5578/Article 6; Former: 26/3/2008-5751/Article 2)**

**Provisional Article 4 – (Addendum: 26/3/2008-5751/Article 2)**

If the agricultural land are opened for non-agricultural utilization prior to 11.10.2004 without obtaining the necessary permits and does not disrupt the agricultural integrity, using these lands for the

desired non-agricultural purpose is permitted if the Ministry is applied to within one year, under the condition of being in accordance with the soil preservation plans to be prepared and by paying five Turkish Liras for each square meter of the area used for non-agricultural purposes.

The owners of the applications continue their activities for 2 years from their application date to the Ministry for procedures involving necessary permits and allowances from various institutions to use the abovementioned lands and facilities for the desired purposes. Those failing to obtain the required permits within this time frame will have their production activities halted by the relevant administrations.

Lands that are removed from agricultural land quality have their quality changed in line with the request of the applicant by relevant institutions.

#### *Effect*

**Article 28** - This Law comes into effect as of its publish date.

#### *Enforcement*

**Article 29** - Provisions of this Law are enforced by the Council of Ministers.

### THE LIST SHOWING THE DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE FOR THE REGULATIONS OR PROVISIONS ANNULLED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

#### WHICH ARE ADDENDUMS OR AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 5403

The Number of the Amended Law/Statutory Decree/Annulled Constitutional Court Decree	Amended or annulled provisions of Law No. 5403	Date of Entry into Force
5578	3, 8, 13, 17, PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1, PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3	6/7/2007
5728	22	8/2/2008
5751	13, Provisional Article 3 and 4	2/4/2008



## 7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of the Property

The records in the table below are involved Diyarbakır Museum archives:

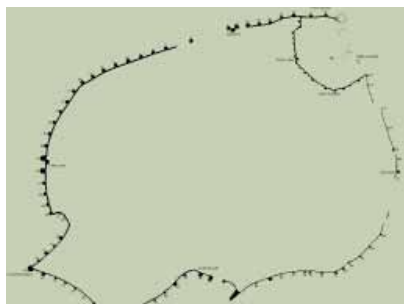
CONTENT OF ARCHIVE	FORMAT	DATE
Amida Mound Excavation in İçkale	Photograph	1962
Excavation conducted after İçkale Sewerage Work	Photograph, report, excavation findings	2003
Excavation conducted within İçkale Project	Photograph, report, excavation findings	2005-2012

In addition, the photographs and reports of the excavations carried out inside of the some towers are involved in Diyarbakır Museum archives. The board decisions, photo albums, survey, restitution and restoration reports belonging to Diyarbakır Fortress have been recorded by Diyarbakır Culture Heritage Conservation District Board since 1988 and will be recorded.

# THE FICHES WITHIN THE INVENTORY BOOK

## 1. The City Walls

European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		Date of Establishment: A.C. 349	
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		DETAILED DESCRIPTION	
Address	Sur/Diyarbakir		
Level of Conservation			
GENERAL DEFINITION	<p>Although the first settlement date in the city is unknown, it was determined to be on the area that is known as the Fis Rock today, 100 meters above the Tigris riverbed, in the barrow that was named Amida or Virankale. This settlement which was easy to defend due to the topographic properties and soon hosted an intense population that grew, the first structure to assume a castle function is accepted to be built by the Hurris who dominated the area in around B.C. 3000. Subsequently the city was ruled solely or in cooperation by the Assyrians, Urartus, Alexander the Great, the Selefkos and Parthian – Romans – Sasanians; it lives under the Byzantium rule until the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and assumes an Islamic identity from then on. Through the extensions and repairs of Roman Emperor Constantinus in the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, it assumed its shape which is the foundation of its current state. The city preserved its function to be the center of the settlement through the Umayyad, Abbasids, Seyhoğulları, Hamdanis, Büveyhoğulları, Mervanoğulları, Great Seljukians and Damascus Seljukians, Inalids, Nisanoğulları, Hasankıyfi Artuqid, Egypt and Damascus Ayyubids and finally the Ottomans; until the Ottoman era, in every stage of the city's history, it was necessary to have qualities of 'resistance that will protect critical defense needs' and 'a continuous functional integrity'. All civilizations, from Romans to Ottomans who ruled the city have their reigns documented on the walls of İçkale and Dışkale via inscriptions and embossments. Local basalt stone was used as the construction material in the walls. External façades of the city walls and towers were woven by cut stone, and the internal façades were woven by less processed rubble stone. But on the external surfaces of the walls that underwent numerous repairs, it is possible to see stone surfaces that were processed differently. The sections between the internal and external façades of the walls were filled with rubble with plenty of limestone content. Brick materials were used in the domes and vaults of the towers while limestone was used in some of the inscriptions. The towers designed for defensive purposes usually comprise three or four levels. But the closed spaces comprise two levels.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir City Walls that is a unique example in the world, which also as an open air museum quality has a width from north to south is 1300 meters and from east to west 1700 meters. The circumference of the Diyarbakir City Walls is approximately 5 kilometers were built as two inner set walls as inner and outer walls, but the outer walls did not survive to our day. Remains of this outer wall can only be seen around the Mardin Gate and Dağ Gate. The walls host 82 towers and 4 main gates. The tower curtains are supported by bastions. The height and width of the walls vary between 8-12 meters and 3-5 meters respectively. The main gates of the city walls are the Dağ Gate (Harput Gate) to the north, the Urfa Gate (Rum Gate) to the west, the Mardin Gate (Tell Gate) to the south and the Yeni Gate (Dicle and Şat Gate) to the east. The Hindibaba (Çift) Gate and Tek Gate are ancillary gates and were opened during the Republic Era.</p> <p>As a result of the repairs and renovations conducted in different periods, different plans and construction techniques and different decoration and motives are observed. Among the towers, the Ben-u Sen Tower (Ulu Beden, Evli Beden), Yedi Kardeş, Keçi, Nur (Melikşah), Fındık and Mervani Towers are the most significant ones both due to their plan properties and the inscriptions and embossments.</p> <p>The Ben U Sen Tower: Belongs to the Artuqid period. It has a cylindrical plan and has three floors. There are seven openings on the terrace with their narrow and deep merlons flowing out. These extend downwards as stalactite consoles. There is an inscription on the external façade of the tower that encircles it. The middle section of the inscription has three lines and is within a rectangular molding. Right above this rectangle is a two-headed eagle as a high relief, and winged lion imageries on the right and left sides; and there is the relief of a ram on the corners of the bottom section. But the reliefs are broken and missing. There are deep cracks visible on the external façade of the tower.</p> <p>The Yedi Kardeş Tower: This Tower, which was built during the Artuqid period, has a cylindrical plan and three floors. On its outer façade is an inscription that encircles the tower. On each of the top corners of the inscription that turns into three lines right in the middle has winged lion reliefs, and there is a two-headed eagle relief on the middle. On the top of the external façade of the tower are embrasures shaped like stalactite consoles. But all of these are damaged.</p> <p>The Keçi Tower: This tower which was built during the Marwanid Period has a cylindrical plan and two floors, and is built on a rocky area. The stairs are used to access the upper and terrace floors of the tower, and there is a Marwanid inscription embroidered on limestone on the right of the staircases. The inner section of the tower is being ascended through a narrow arched door that leads to a flight of stairs. The inside of the tower is developing breadthwise via columns. Its top cover is vaulted.</p> <p>The Nur (Melikşah) Tower: It was constructed during the Seljukian period. It has a polygonal plan and two floors. On its outer surface, there are reliefs of a horse in running pose on the right and left sides of a small niche in the middle encircled by a molding, with a five-line kufic inscription and winged lion reliefs on each corner of the first line, and two hares in running pose in the middle of the bottom line were depicted, and on the top corners of the same line, reliefs of one pigeon on each corner with a naked woman in sitting position on the foot of these pigeons were positioned.</p> <p>The Fındık Tower: It has a cylindrical plan and is composed of two floors. On its outer surface, there is a two-line inscription. There is intense damage and demolition visible on the inner surfaces and in the entrance section of the ground floor is a large mass of debris.</p> <p>The Seljuk Tower: This tower has a rectangular plan and is of a single floor. On its outer façade, there is a small niche in the middle with a molding on top and with reliefs of rams on both sides, with a three-line kufic inscription on the bottom and the relief of an animal between the first two lines. The tower underwent repairs. Damages can be seen on the top lines.</p>	
OBSERVATION	There had been occasional damages on the city walls due to natural and man-made causes.		
REPAIRS MADE	The City Walls in general had received very bad repairs. Especially Tower No: 9 received repair works that are completely far from the original fabric.		
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury	STATE OF CONSERVATION	
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	SUPPORT STRUCTURE	
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU (Archeologist), Fatma TİMUR (Art Historian), Orhan BALSAK (Architect), Zafer HAN (Art Historian), Birgül SAVAŞ (Art Historian), Fatma KAYA (Archeologist), Kadri AVCI (Art Historian)	OUTER STRUCTURE	
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Castle	TOP STRUCTURE	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Castle	INTERNAL STRUCTURE	
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Cultural and Touristic Function	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS	
		HUMIDITY	SIGNIFICANT



## 2. İçkale (Castle)

<b>District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: Block: 32-33-34-35-53-54 Parcel:</b>		<b>Date of Establishment:</b>		
<b>European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.</b>		<b>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey</b>				
<b>Address</b>	İçkale Sur/Diyarbakır			
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Monumental			
<b>GENERAL DEFINITION</b>	İçkale that was positioned on the northeastern section of the Diyarbakır City Walls was established on the rocky terrain known as the Fis Rock which 100 meters above the Tigris riverbed. İçkale gained importance following the building of the current city walls by the Romans, and has always been the center for special administration. The mound that is located here and is known as the Amida Mound in the Archeology literature is the first point of establishment for the city. The canal digs made on the sections that correspond to the lower sections of the Amida mound reveal findings that can be dated back to B.C. 6000, thus concluding that the establishment began in Diyarbakır's Amida Mound in B.C. 6000 continued to this day without disruptions.			
<b>OBSERVATION</b>	There had been intense concrete structuring within the İçkale area, causing substantial damages. The curtain wall between Dışkale and İçkale, on the eastern direction was demolished and turned into a road. Collapse and damages can be observed in a large part of the towers that encircle the Amida Mound. Due to the concrete water tank above, the Mound sustained damages. There had been damages in the inner sections of the towers due to collapses and soil filling.			
<b>REPAIRS MADE</b>	The concrete additions and units in the northeastern section of İçkale are being torn down and the historic structures inside the area are being subjected to restoration works.			
<b>CURRENT OWNER</b>	The Treasury			
<b>INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE</b>	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
<b>PREPARED BY</b>	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU (Archeologist), Fatma TİMUR (Art Historian), Orhan BALSAK (Architect), Zafer HAN (Art Historian), Birgül SAVAŞ (Art Historian), Fatma KAYA (Archeologist), Kadri AVCI (Art Historian)			
<b>ORIGINAL FUNCTION</b>	İçkale			
<b>CURRENT FUNCTION</b>	Is being subject to restorations.			
<b>SUGGESTED FUNCTION</b>	Diyarbakır Museum			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	<b>STATE OF CONSERVATION</b>		*	
	<b>SUPPORT STRUCTURE</b>	*		
	<b>OUTER STRUCTURE</b>	*		
	<b>TOP STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>INTERNAL STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>ADORNMENT ELEMENTS</b>	*		
	<b>HUMIDITY</b>	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



### 3. Museum Exhibition Building (The Courthouse Building A)

District/Village: İğkale District Map Section: 8 Block: 32 Parcel: 8		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century			
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION			
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		<p>The front façade of the building was given with a seven-section portico. Behind each portico section, a space with round arched entrances was positioned. The exit into the building is done by staircases with a round arched platform. There are round arched window openings in the building that looks outside. The spaces also have access to each other. On the both ends of the ground floor, there are iwans with lancet arches and spaces that can be accessed via the inner sections of the iwans. The iwan arches were woven shut. The concrete staircase that enables access to the upper floor cuts the entrance floor portico arch. The spaces have two window openings that overlook the Tigris River. The upper floor plan is the same with the ground floor. There is a corridor on each end of the portico, lying on the east-west direction. In this corridor, there are nine round arched window openings. There is a balcony on the western direction with a round arch door. There is a space on the back of the building, which is the eastern façade, which is placed as a protrusion. This space is being carried from below by the feet that are connected to each other via two lancet arches below.</p>			
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İğkale, Sur/Diyarbakır				
State of Conservation					
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure, which is located on the eastern section of İğkale lies in the north-south direction and has a 'U' shaped plan. It is made of cut basalt stone and it has entrance + 1 floors.				
OBSERVATION	The restoration works are being continued here.				
REPAIRS MADE	The original walls of the structure were revealed by the applied scrape work. The top cover of the structure was torn down and a wooden roof was built. The floor of the structure is concrete mosaic. It can be seen that in certain parts, the structure was woven via bricks.				
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury				
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism				
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU (Archeologist), Fatma TIMUR (Art Historian), Orhan BALSAK (Architect), Zafer HAN (Art Historian), Birgül SAVAŞ (Art Historian), Fatma KAYA (Archeologist), Kadri AVCI (Art Historian)				
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	The Courthouse Building A				
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.				
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum Exhibition Building				
			GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
		STATE OF CONSERVATION		*	
		SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
		OUTER STRUCTURE		*	
		TOP STRUCTURE			*
		INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
		ADORNMENT ELEMENTS			*
		HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		





## 4. The Governorate Office (The Courthouse Building B)

<b>District/Village:</b> İçkale District Map Section: 8 Block: 54 Parcel: 1		<b>Date of Establishment:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century		
<b>European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.</b>		<b>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey</b>		<p>The entrance to the building is from the south. There is a platform in front of the entrance that is accessed via steps. The entrance of the structure was given in a round arched molding, and the door has been emphasized via colonettes on the both sides of the entrance. The repetition of these colonettes can be found on the floors above the door. Under the platform that is in front of the entrance, there are four cloisters. There is a hallway behind the door, which leads to a long and wide corridor. On the north of the corridor is a concrete staircase that leads access to the upper floor and behind it is an opening door. There are four spaces located on the right and left sides of the corridor, opposing each other. The spaces have round arched window openings that look outside. There is one room of rectangular shape on each of the two ends of the corridor on the north-south direction. There are round arched openings on top of the doors in these spaces, but it can be seen that these openings were closed. There are round arched window openings on the corridor and spaces that look towards the outside. The first floor of the structure repeats the same plan that was detailed for the entrance floor.</p>		
<b>Address</b>	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/Diyarbakır			
<b>State of Conservation</b>				
<b>GENERAL DEFINITION</b>	This structure is made of cut basalt stone. It is located on the eastern section of İçkale lies in the north-south direction and has a 'U' shaped plan. It is composed of the basement + entrance + 1 floor.			
<b>OBSERVATION</b>	The scrape work here revealed the original walls of the structure. The concrete walls within the spaces were torn down.			
<b>REPAIRS MADE</b>	The original walls of the structure were revealed by the applied scrape work. The top cover of the structure was torn down and a wooden roof was built. The floor of the structure is concrete mosaic. It can be seen that in certain parts, the structure was woven via bricks.			
<b>CURRENT OWNER</b>	The Treasury			
<b>INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE</b>	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
<b>PREPARED BY</b>	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU (Archeologist), Fatma TİMUR (Art Historian), Orhan BALSAK (Architect), Zafer HAN (Art Historian), Birgül SAVAŞ (Art Historian), Fatma KAYA (Archeologist), Kadri AVCI (Art Historian)			
<b>ORIGINAL FUNCTION</b>	The Courthouse Building B			
<b>CURRENT FUNCTION</b>	It is not being used due to the restorations.			
<b>SUGGESTED FUNCTION</b>	The Governorate Office and Exhibition			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	<b>STATE OF CONSERVATION</b>			*
	<b>SUPPORT STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>OUTER STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>TOP STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>INTERNAL STRUCTURE</b>		*	
	<b>ADORNMENT ELEMENTS</b>		*	
	<b>HUMIDITY</b>	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 5. Museum Administrative Building (Former Land Registration Courthouse Building)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 32 Parcel: 2\ 3		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century		
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION		
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		<p>The building is entered via two doors with round arches that are between two columns, there is a round planned space on the eastern section of the entrance level. There is an embrasure window opening on the southern wall of the space. There is a door on the western side of the space that facilitates entrance to the adjacent space. There is a small square planned space on the western entrance door of the entrance floor, and there is a door opening on the west of the space that facilitates entrance to the adjacent space. The first floor of the structure is composed of a wide corridor and spaces that are positioned on the two sides of the corridor in opposition with each other. On this floor, there are six window openings with round arches that overlook to the north. On the northern façade, there is a small balcony with a cusped arch entrance.</p> <p>There is another structure build adjacent to the eastern façade of the building, which is composed of the entrance + 1 floor. The entrance to this building is done via three doors with cusped arches, made from black and white colored stones. On the ground floor, on the northern façade, there are four windows with round arches, and on the eastern façade, there are two trabeated windows. There is an inscription on the top of the entrance door in the middle with its letters worn out. There are five spaces around the hallway in the entrance floor. There are three spaces on the north of the first floor. On this floor, there are six round arched window openings that overlook the north direction, and a balcony with a cusped arched door in the middle. On the southern façade, there are four round arched window openings. The top cover of the structure covered with concrete on the inside and roofing on the outside.</p>		
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/Diyarbakır			
State of Conservation				
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure is located on the eastern adjacency to the İçkale arched entrance. It is made of cut basalt stone and it comprises an entrance + 1 floor above.			
OBSERVATION	The interventions to the structure damaged the original fabric of the structure.			
REPAIRS MADE	There are concrete additions inside the structure. The floor was covered with ceramic tiles.			
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury and General Directorate of Foundations			
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU (Archeologist), Fatma TİMUR (Art Historian), Orhan BALSAK (Architect), Zafer HAN (Art Historian), Birgül SAVAŞ (Art Historian), Fatma KAYA (Archeologist), Kadri AVCI (Art Historian)			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Former Land Registration Courthouse Building			
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.			
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum Administration Building			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	STATE OF CONSERVATION		*	
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE		*	
	TOP STRUCTURE		*	
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS			
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 6. Cafeteria and Restaurant (7th Army Corps Building)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 32 Parcel: 9		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century		
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION		
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		The entrance of the building was emphasized by columns that were connected with each other. The structure is accessed via a hallway, and from this part, there is access to a corridor that lies on the south-north direction. On both sides of the corridor are spaces that are opposite to each other with round arched doors. In those spaces, there are two round arched window openings that look towards the outside and one that looks towards the corridor. On the east end of the corridor is another corridor that is believed to be added afterwards. There are four spaces along this corridor. The ceiling and floor of the corridor is made of concrete. There is another door that opens to the back yard (north) in the corridor. The door that opens towards the north is decorated with round arches on top of columns. There is a staircase to access the upper floor located on the main corridor. The plan of the upper floor repeats the same plan detailed for the entrance floor. But in difference with the upper floor, the walls of the entrance floor was build using the plasterboard technique.		
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/DİYARBAKIR			
Level of Protection				
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure is located on the eastern portion of the İçkale area which lies on the north-south direction is made of cut basalt stone and it comprises an entrance + 1 floor above.			
OBSERVATION	Today, the first floor top cover was removed as a result of the restoration works.			
REPAIRS MADE	The restoration works are being continued.			
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury			
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU Archeologist, Fatma TİMUR Art Historian, Orhan BALSAK Architect, Zafer HAN Art Historian, Birgül SAVAŞ Art Historian, Fatma KAYA Archeologist, Kadri AVCI Art Historian			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	7 <sup>th</sup> Army Corps Building			
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.			
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum, Cafeteria and Restaurant			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	LEVEL OF PRESERVATION			*
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE		*	
	TOP STRUCTURE			*
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS			
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 7. The Exhibition Building (The Gendarme Commandership Building)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 53 Parcel: 5		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century			
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION			
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		<p>The entrance to the building is from the eastern direction. There are columns on each side of the flat arched entrance. There are proportions in front of the column, above which a room on the upper floor is located on. Besides the main entrance to the structure, there are three flat arched doors as well. the entrance floor is shaped like a wide corridor and in the middle section of this area are round arches that enlarge widthwise on the middle. Small feedboxes line on the walls shaped like small niches, and there are hooks to tie the animals to besides these feedboxes. The first floor is accessed via concrete staircases within the corridor. The plan of the ground floor repeats on the upper floor. The entrance to the first floor is divided by brick walls and is transformed into spaces via these walls. There are round arched window openings on the east and west facades. The ground and ceiling is made of concrete.</p>			
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/DİYARBAKIR				
Level of Protection					
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure made of cut basalt stone. It lies on the north-south direction with a rectangular plan and comprises an entrance + 1 floor above.				
OBSERVATION	The structure was cleared of additions and its original plan was revealed.				
REPAIRS MADE	The floor and ceiling of the structure is made of concrete.				
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury				
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism				
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU Archeologist, Fatma TİMUR Art Historian, Orhan BALSAK Architect, Zafer HAN Art Historian, Birgül SAVAŞ Art Historian, Fatma KAYA Archeologist, Kadri AVCI Art Historian				
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Gendarme Commandership Building				
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.				
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum Exhibition Building				
			GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	LEVEL OF PRESERVATION				*
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE			*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE			*	
	TOP STRUCTURE			*	
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE			*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS				
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT			





## 8. Museum Storage and Laboratory (The Former Prison)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 32 Parcel: 12		Date of Establishment: 11 <sup>th</sup> Century		
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION		
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		The building is entered via a door with a round arch on the south. From the entrance door, a round arched iwan is being accessed. The iwan opens to a yard with a square plan, with spaces around it. There is another iwan with two round arches on the north of the yard. The inner sections of the spaces were separated into two with round arches. In the spaces located on the ground levels, there are small embrasure windows that overlook to the yard and to outside, on the east-west direction. The first floor of the south wind is composed of two spaces with rectangular plans on the east-west direction. Here, here are six window openings with round arches that open towards the yard and to outside. A concrete staircase located on the entrance iwan of the first floor is used to access the upper floor. The top cover of the structure was torn down and in its stead a steel material ceiling framing was built.		
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/DİYARBAKIR			
Level of Protection				
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure which is made of cut basalt stone lies on the east-west direction and has a rectangular plan. The south wind of the structure comprises an entrance + 1 floor above.			
OBSERVATION	The interventions works are being continued.			
REPAIRS MADE	There are concrete additions inside the structure, which were added during the period it was used as a prison.			
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury			
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU Archeologist, Fatma TİMUR Art Historian, Orhan BALSAK Architect, Zafer HAN Art Historian, Birgül SAVAŞ Art Historian, Fatma KAYA Archeologist, Kadri AVCI Art Historian			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Prison			
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.			
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum Storage and Laboratory			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	LEVEL OF PRESERVATION			*
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE		*	
	TOP STRUCTURE			*
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS		*	
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 9. Atatürk Museum and Information Documentation Center (The Atatürk Museum)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 32 Parcel: 6		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century		
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION		
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		<p>The entrance of the structure is accessed with a round formed staircase. The entrance door of the structure was emphasized with two pink columns on each side and the door was framed with a round molding. After the entrance, a hallway begins, and there are spaces on the southeast of the hallway that have access to each other. The door wings of the spaces are made of wood and are original pieces. A concrete staircase on the west of the hallway provides access to the upper floor. These staircases that provide access to the upper floor are opening to a corridor. This floor is composed of a corridor and five spaces around it. on this floor, there are three window openings that open towards the east and four that open towards the south. The top cover of the structure is of wooden hanged ceiling. The south and north facades of the structure has one balcony each. The access to the basement level of the structure is made via a flat arched door that is accessed via a staircase on the southern façade. The basement and ground floors of the structure is made of basalt stone, and the upper floor is made of concrete.</p>		
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/DIYARBAKIR			
Level of Protection	Environmental			
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure is located on the eastern part of the İçkale area and is made of cut basalt stone and it comprises of basement and entrance floors.			
OBSERVATION	The structure reflects the regional architectural characteristics. The original fabric of the external façade of the entrance floor was preserved.			
REPAIRS MADE	The entire internal section and the first floor of the structure were turned into concrete.			
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury			
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU Archeologist, Fatma TİMUR Art Historian, Orhan BALSAK Architect, Zafer HAN Art Historian, Birgül SAVAŞ Art Historian, Fatma KAYA Archeologist, Kadri AVCI Art Historian			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Atatürk Museum			
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.			
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Atatürk Museum and Archive			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	LEVEL OF PRESERVATION			*
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE		*	
	TOP STRUCTURE		*	
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS		*	
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 10. Museum Education Unit (The Former Arsenal)

District/Village: İçkale District Map Section: 41 Block: 32 Parcel: 5		Date of Establishment: 19 <sup>th</sup> Century		
European Council Inventory of Preserving Natural and Cultural Heritage D.K.V.K.K.		DETAILED DESCRIPTION		
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Turkey		The entrance of the building is being accessed via a three step staircase. The entrance door has a round arch and is opening to a corridor. There is a space on the western section of the corridor, which is separated into two spaces via plasterwork. On the east of the corridor, there is a space with two round arched window openings, and on the north wall of the space is a door that was later closed by weaving the opening. There are two window openings with round arches on the western sides of the spaces. The ground level walls were weaved using rubble stones, while its ceiling and ground is concrete. The access to the first floor of the structure is being done with a staircase on the southeastern side of the corridor; the first floor is weaved with bricks and repeats the plan of the entrance floor. The entrance to the basement of the structure is done via a door on the south with a flat arch. On the basement, there are three small cells on each of the east and west sections of the corridor here. Each cell has a round window. The cell ceilings have wooden beams, while the ground is made of concrete.		
Address	Cevatpaşa District. İçkale, Sur/DİYARBAKIR			
Level of Protection				
GENERAL DEFINITION	This structure is located on the eastern section of the İçkale area and is made of cut basalt stone. It comprises basement + entrance + 1 floor above.			
OBSERVATION	The interventions to the structure are being continued in the current state.			
REPAIRS MADE	The restoration works are being continued.			
CURRENT OWNER	The Treasury			
INSTITUTION TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF MAINTENANCE	Ministry of Culture and Tourism			
PREPARED BY	Esmâ BEDİRHANOĞLU Archeologist, Fatma TİMUR Art Historian, Orhan BALSAK Architect, Zafer HAN Art Historian, Birgül SAVAŞ Art Historian, Fatma KAYA Archeologist, Kadri AVCI Art Historian			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Former Army Recruiting Office Building			
CURRENT FUNCTION	Is being subject to restorations.			
SUGGESTED FUNCTION	Museum Information Documentation Center			
		GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
	LEVEL OF PRESERVATION			*
	SUPPORT STRUCTURE		*	
	OUTER STRUCTURE	*		
	TOP STRUCTURE			*
	INTERNAL STRUCTURE		*	
	ADORNMENT ELEMENTS			*
	HUMIDITY	THERE ARE TRACES OF IT		



## 7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

All survey, restoration and restitution projects of registered buildings located within the Nominated Property and in Suriçi (Buffer Zone) are held in the archive of the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board

### Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board

**Address** : İnönü Caddesi Ziya Gökalp Sokak No:23 DİYARBAKIR

**Phone** : +90 412 224 08 31

**Fax** : +90 412 223 40 89

**E-posta** : diyarbakirkurul@kurul.gov.tr

The permissions and technical reports of simple repairs of registered buildings located in Nominated Property and Buffer Zone are held in the archives of Directorate for the Conservation, Implementation and Inspection Unit which is a part of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality.

### Directorate for the Conservation, Implementation and Inspection Unit

**Address** : Elazığ Cad. Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası

Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır-Türkiye

**Phone** : +90 412 229 48 80/413

**Fax** : +90 412 229 39 77

**E-mail** : orhanbalsak@gmail.com

The excavation reports and the cultural properties'fisches, reports and the monitoring reports of the Nominated Property are held in the archives of Diyarbakır Archaeological Museum.

### Diyarbakır Archaeological Museum

**Address** : Elazığ cad. Prof Dr. Selahattin Yazıcıoğlu Bulvarı Dedeman Otel Arkası  
Yenişehir/Diyarbakır

**Phone** : +90 412 224 67 40, +90 412 224 45 72

**Fax** : +90 412 223 08 02



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*8.c Other Local Institutions*

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Contributed by;

**İKARYA CONSULTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY,** (The team which prepared Site Management Plan)

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9

*Signature on Behalf of  
The State Party*





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM  
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

Ankara, ..... / 01 / 2014

Abdullah KOCAPINAR  
General Director





# 10

## *Annexes*

*10.a Copy of Registrations, Decisions And Reports*

*10.b Articles and Awards*

**10. a. COPY Of REGISTRATIONS, DECISIONS And REPORTS**  
**10.a. 1: Registration Decision of Diyarbakır City Walls and Monumental Buildings in Suriçi**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF IMMOVABLE**  
**ANCIENT ARTS AND MUSEUMS**

**DECREE**

**Meeting Date and No. : 219 - 10.03.1972** **Meeting**  
**Venue**

**Decree Date and No. : 6312 - 11.03.1972**

The historic monument restoration bills that will establish the foundation for registration, that were sent by the article number 6571 dated September 22nd, 1971 by the Ministry of Education General Directorate of Immovable Ancient Arts and Museums regarding the structures in Diyarbakır, in the City Center that have the historic monument quality were reviewed, and as per the discussions held, it was decided that:

The historic monuments that were identified to be protected in Diyarbakır, in the City Center were determined by the principles set by Ministry Of Education General Directorate Of Immovable Ancient Arts And Museums, and the identified 182 monuments can be discussed, but there can also be other monuments that are within these principles but are yet to be identified, and such missing monuments can be later associated with a decision in the future, that excluding civil architectural examples such as residences, mansions, villas etc. which reflect the neighborhood characteristics should be warned, and the General Directorate of Immovable Ancient Arts And Museums should conduct a separate identification in this issue and new findings should be sent to our institution with sufficient information, and of the 182 structures identified, the following:

- **The entirety of the city walls that encircle Diyarbakır**(Bill No. 1 to Bill No. 12)
- Ic kale baths (Bill No. 2)
- The visit in İçkale (on the walls by the Tigris River) (Bill No. 3)
- İçkale fountain (10 meters north of the Grand Artiquid arc) (Bill No. 4)
- İçkale Mosque (Prophet Suleiman Mosque – Armorer Murtaza Pasha Mosque) (Bill No. 5)
- Tomb of Prophet Suleiman, son of Halit (Bill No. 5 a)

- Outhouses of the Castle Mosque: The Ablution Fountain, the Fountain and the Tomb (Bill No. 5 c d e)
  - Havlet Baba Tomb (Bill No. 6)
  - Nasuh Pasha Mosque (Bill No. 7)
  - Zincirkıran Tomb (Belongs to the family of Nasuh Pasha) (Bill No. 8)
  - Dabanođlu Tomb (Bill No. 9)
  - Kozlu Mosque (Bill No. 10)
  - Nebi Mosque (Cami-ün-Nebi: Prophet's Mosque) (The torn down hanefis section) (Bill No. xxx)
    - Nebi Mosque (Şafihis section) and outhouses (the Minaret, the Abulet fountains, the rooms, water fountain, the burial area) (Bill No. 12 b, c, d, e, f)
    - The tomb of Lady Leyla, daughter of Zübeyde who is the wife of Köprülü Abdullah Pasha (Bill No. xxx)
      - Seyyid Haman (Babikal-Grandfather) Tomb (Bill No. 15)
      - İskender Pasha Mosque (Bill No. 16)
      - The tomb near the İskender Pasha Mosque (Bill No. 16 a)
      - Hanzade Mosque-ette (Bill No. 17)
      - Hanzade Fountain (Bill No. 17 a)
      - Sheik Yusuf (Hemedani) Mosque (Bill No. 18)
      - Sheik Yusuf Hemedani Tomb (Bill No. 18 a)
      - Sarı Saltuk Mosque (Gülşani Dervish Lodge) (Bill No. 19 a)



## 10.a.2: Decision of Urban Site

Republic of Turkey

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Diyarbakır Preservation Board for Cultural and Natural Assets

### VERDICT

Date and Number of Meeting: 29-30.9.1988-4

Date and Number of Verdict: 29.9.1988-38

Place of Meeting:

It is decided to declare the fortified area (including theİçkale) shown as shaded in the attached chart (below) as **“Diyarbakır Urban Site”** to preserve the fortified area that hosts the most significant historic structures in the province of Diyarbakır, to preserve the old city fabric and to prevent the unhealthy urbanization and structuralization that had been applied until now; for a “Development Plan for Protective Purposes” to be prepared by the Municipality of Diyarbakır at least in a year as per the 6. Article of Law No: 3386 and to deliver said plan to our Board; to follow the mandates of the “Temporary Period Development Conditions” that is attached until the “Development Plan for Protective Purposes” is prepared and put into effect; furthermore to define a strip that is 50 meters wide from the bottom of the fortifications that is outside “Diyarbakır Urban Site” as “Fortification Protection Area”; and to obtain opinions from our Board for all sorts of activities to be conducted on this strip as well.

#### **President**

Prof. Dr. Mesut AYAN

Asst. Prof. Zülküf GÜNELİ (Member)

Nilgün SAVAŞ (Member)

Necdet İNAL (Member)

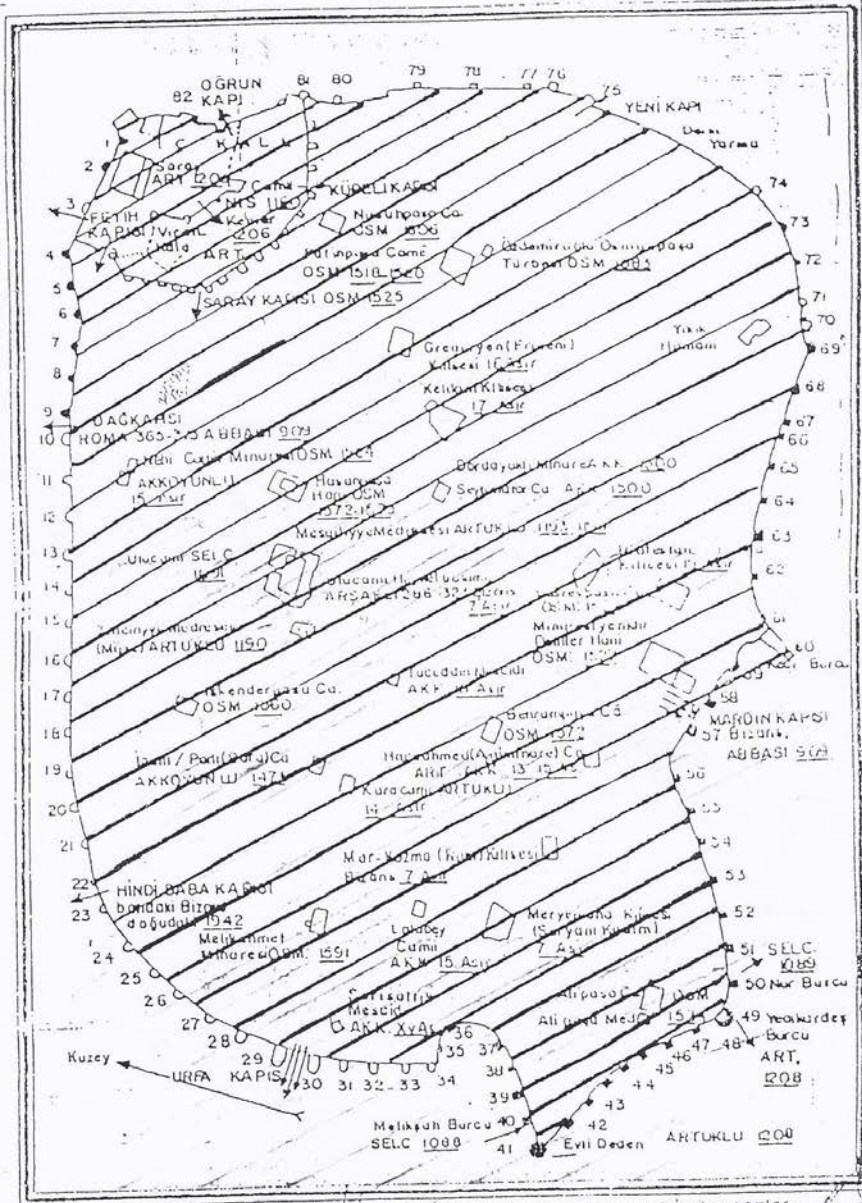
Haydar BALOĞLU (Not Present)

#### **Vice President**

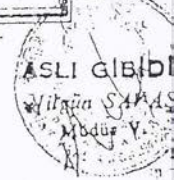
Associate Prof. Dr.  
Erol TUGAL

23.09 1988 sit alan kara da

DIYARBAKIR



DIYARBAKIR; Kale ve surlariyle onitilmin plani (dixtal) rakamlar, burclari; ulri cisgisi rakamlar - yikari gosterir.



**10.a.3: Registration of Amida Mound**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE  
DIYARBAKIR REGIONAL COUNCIL OF  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Meeting Date and No** : **Meeting**  
**25.10.2010 – 167** **Venue**

**Decision Date and No** : **DIYARBAKIR**  
**25.10.2010 – 3419**

Letter of Directorate of Museum under Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism under Governorate of Diyarbakır numbered 1823 and dated 06.09.2010 and its annexes concerning Cultural Inventory Project covering identification of cultural and natural heritage inside and outside of the Urban Heritage Area of District of Sur in Province of Diyarbakır and updating of previously registered structures has been read.

It was decided at the end of the discussions;

that it was found appropriate to register **Amida Höyük (Amida Mound)**, located on block no. 53, lot no 12 in the İçkale Area of central District of Sur in Province of Diyarbakır that hosts **Artukogullari Palace** registered by decision no A-2082 dated 19.01.1980 of the Supreme Council of Immovable Monuments and Antiquities, as an Archaeological Protected Heritage Area of 1<sup>st</sup> degree as per Article 7 titled Identification and Registration of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage no. 2863 (modified by laws no. 3386 and 5226);

within scope of the Cultural Inventory Project covering identification of cultural and natural assets inside and outside of the Urban Protected Heritage Area of District of Sur in Province of Diyarbakır and updating of previously registered structures.

**SAME AS ORIGINAL**

[STAMP +  
SIGNATURE]

**CHAIRMAN**  
Prof. Abdüsselam  
ULUÇAM  
(Absent)

Mihriban Karaaslan  
Director of Regional  
Council

**VICE CHAIRMAN**  
Asst. Prof. Hanifi Biber  
(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Asst. Prof. Yıldız  
SALMAN

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Asst. Prof. Ceyhan  
YÜCEL

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Architect Erdal CİVELEK

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Master Architect M. Halis  
BİLDEN

(Absent)

**MEMBER**

Adv. Vedat PEHLİVAN

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Nevin SOYUKAYA

Representative of  
Diyarbakır Museum

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Orhan BALSAK

Representative of  
Diyarbakır Metropolitan  
Municipality

(Signature)

**MEMBER**

Dilek AKŞAHİN

Representative of Sur  
Municipality



**10.a.4: Report on Restoration of Keçi Tower (Tower no 52) and City Walls and Towers Around Hospitals Avenue Prepared by Preservation of Historic Fabric Sub-Committee of Diyarbakır Local Agenda 21 Urban Consulting Council, History-Culture-Urbanization Main Committee**

**A Review On The Restoration Of Diyarbakır City Walls**

Upon voicing the issue of `wrong restoration` of Diyarbakır City Walls by the group members of Preservation of Historic Fabric Sub-Committee of Diyarbakır Local Agenda 21 Urban Consulting Council, History-Culture-Urbanization Main Committee, in their meeting in 18.03.2003, it was decided to research the issue and prepare a technical report, to base this work on the section of the walls in the hospitals avenue section where the restoration work was still commencing on (if there was something wrong, there would be the opportunity to intervene and cease the work), and Keçi Tower since the work made there was recently completed, and to create a technical commission for this issue.

**Part. 1**

**REVIEW OF KEÇİ TOWER FOLLOWING THE RESTORATION**

The Ministry of Culture conducted restoration works on the Keçi Tower between 2001-2002. The review made after the restoration showed that a major part of the authentic façade of the structure was destroyed and replaced by a fabric that is not suitable with the original. It was determined that a large portion of these renovations were unnecessary, and only improvement work would be enough to eliminate the problem (this conclusion was reached after observing the old photographs). It was observed that this valuable structure that reflects the city's history and culture was given a new look with a new dressing and it was renewed by destroying at least a thousand years old face and it was given a new identity with the application mistakes. Who are the responsible people for this, and how will they explain it to the next generations?

The site visit observations made in March 7<sup>th</sup> 2003 by the Preservation of Historic Fabric Sub-Committee of Diyarbakır Local Agenda 21 Urban Consulting Council,

History-Culture-Urbanization Main Committee to the Keçi Tower which had grants of 350.000.000.000 TL in 2001 and 500.000.000.000 TL in 2012 revealed the following:

- Ground floor's flooring was completely renewed and the rings strengthening the columns were increased.
- The section where the columns meet the floor covering was made with a new column base style with a mixture that was given the appearance of stone. Thus the authentic sub fabric of the columns was covered and they were given a new shape.
- Since there was no drainage work to prevent entrance of rain etc. waters to the ground floor, the floor covering was observed to be wet due to incoming water. Drainage work renewal efforts for preservation means should have been done in advance.



**Picture 1.** Wet floor boarding, the encircled columns and completely renewed column bases that are in contradiction with the authentic fabric.

- The dome and vaults were not strengthened, the holes in the areas that were emptied via fallouts were roughly woven with bricks that differ from the

authentic sizes and instead of suiting it with the original joints, the bricks were painted in white in every other row. Some sections of the vaults were plastered with concrete mortar and they were painted with white stripes to give the visual appearance of a jointing, thus attempting to save the view. Applications that stray from the restoration understanding, which are away from resolving the problems, which solely aim at deceiving were observed.



**Picture 2 .** Vaults that were painted to give the visual appearance of jointing.



**Picture 3.** Surface attempted to be given the visual perception of jointings via painting.

- The surface of the Khaner walls was observed to be cleaned, but the humidity problem was not resolved, no arrangements regarding insulation were implemented and the humidity rate increased in the Khaner section of the western wall. This situation will surely cause serious problems in the tower in the future and will unavoidably cause salinization, molding and a constant odor of dampness.



**Picture 4.** The damp surface formed on the wall due to unresolved insulation issues.

- It was observed that the entire northern façade of the tower and a large section of the side surfaces were renewed using new basalt stones of 10 cm. width (it was detected in site, by measuring the stones on the upper line). Yet the existing fabric had stone widths of 25-45 cm (considering other towers and in comprehensive studies). This coating that is unfitting and largely unnecessary destroyed the historic authentic fabric of the tower and created an entirely new look, and caused additional costs as well.
- In the entrance façade of the tower, the overcast, barrel vaulted corridor that enables access to the upper floor and other towers, the first status observed is the water pooling due to the incoming water from the vault and wall surfaces. Due to not taking water insulation, a very important precaution, the water found a route on the upper terrace flooring and flows directly to this corridor. When looked from the external façade of the structure, the outflow mark of this humidity that threatens this corridor can be seen. This mistake will, in



time, cause deteriorations in the vault and wall surfaces. This deterioration will, in time, reach down to lower altitude spots as well.



**Picture 5.** The humidity caused by the water flow from the terrace flooring due to lack of insulation.

- On the existing flooring of the same corridor, a second flooring with 5 cm. width basalt plaques were made in contradiction with the tower's construction technic (the stone was cut via machines) and the altitude was elevated. The flooring can be seen on the borders of the flooring clearly and is unnecessarily closing the existing flooring.
- The entire flooring of the terrace was made with basalt plaques of 5 cm. width in contradiction with the tower's construction technic (the stone was cut via machines). It was observed that due to the fact that water insulation was not made under the flooring or was made insufficiently and due to the lack of providing the required inclination, water was pooling on the parapet corners of the new flooring and those leaked to the lower corridor and ground level Khaner walls. As in several parts of the structure, the terrace was renewed using new material.



**Picture 6.** Completely renewed top cover.

- The plan of the area located on the southern end of the tower and the area reached via the same corridor were changed, and a closed area that is not connected with the terrace was created. The space covered by a dome that is weaved using concrete heavy imitation bricks. This material is in contradiction to all of the values of the structure and is a complete deception, and is an alien material.



**Picture 7.** Tower's last section's status prior to the restoration.



**Picture 8.** Tower's last section's status prior to the restoration.



**Picture 9.** Tower's last section's status after the restoration (Which source was the plan based on and how it was completed and changed are unknown).

- As the newly placed stone gargoyles are not of sufficient length, it is observed that the water flowing from the gargoyles lick the outer façade of the tower, causing a constant humidity in the Khaner and outer surfaces of the tower.



**Picture 10.** The humidity caused by the water flowing from the gargoyles and the deterioration in the stones.

- Grated soil was rubbed on the white chemical liquid that was applied on the entire renewed outer façade of the tower to give it an older appearance. This effort that is not in harmony with the authentic fabric at all, and is actually damaging it only caused the smearing of the stone surfaces.
- In the construction of the dentils on the top section of the tower, the connection points of the stones were overlooked. Since enough jointing material was not filled between the stones, the rain waters are coming town via these gaps and cause humidity on the walls.



**Picture 11.** Gaps between the coating stones that comprise the dentils.



- The thick nails that bind the wooden scaffolds that were erected for the works towards renewing the tower's exterior façades were put into the stone surfaces and seams between the stones, thus causing conscious damages.



**Picture 12.** Attachment of the wooden scaffolds to the walls in a damaging manner.

- It was observed that the mortar used in the tower's face work, in brick work, in all works including flooring and column and dentil composed cement. But the authentic mortar used in all of the weave work in Diyarbakır City Walls composes lime. Cement, which is a modern day material, is not only different with respect to color and fabric, but with respect to physical characteristics as well. METU Research group's analysis work in 1999 specifies the materials and their respective percentages in the authentic mortar. Using a mixture that is close to the authentic mortar by using these ratios should have been preferred. In contrast with the traditional materials, cement has a higher resistance but lower water absorption capability. Cement plaster and mortar materials with higher resistance crack the adjacent materials (such as stones, bricks, traditional mortar/plaster) during expansion. On the other side, cement has high salt content. Materials with these characteristics, when used with a stone like basalt with very low salt rates, the salt in the cement will be carried

to the stone via water, crystalize here and cause serious problems (METU Research Group).



**Picture 13.** Usage of cement added mortar materials

- As a consequence, it can be said that the arbitrarily made restoration work introduced significant, unnecessary and even conscious damages to the structure, the façade of the wall that is at least a thousand years old was destroyed, the renewal efforts were not in harmony with the authentic fabric and were in violation with the principles of restoration. In these works, significant damages were dealt to a very important historic value of the city. Keçi Tower was an old man, but with the plastic surgeries conducted on, it turned into a sick man who does not show his age at all.

## Part. 2

### **REVIEW ON THE WALLS AND TOWERS IN THE HOSPITALS AVENUE WITH CONTINUING RESTORATION EFFORTS**

It was learned that with the budget allocated by the Ministry of Culture for the years 2002-2003, partial repair work of the towers and city walls in the Hospitals Avenue were being done, and by the site review made by **Local Agenda 21 Urban Consulting Council, History-Culture-Urbanization Main Committee** in 30.04.2003, the following were identified.

- It was learned that there are no building survey, restitution and restoration projects including the towers and city walls in the Hospitals Avenue that are approved by the Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board. In short, the work was conducted without a project, and partial completions were made by following the existing marks. The partial works conducted are not providing anything to make the towers healthy and strong, and on the contrary, create views that are not in harmony with the authentic fabric. During a serious future restoration process for the towers, the new sections added this day will either be in contradiction, in excess or in shortage, or will be very irrelevant with the structure. The demolishing or alterations to be made will deal new damages to the tower and there will be losses in the financial values spent this day.



**Picture 14.** Wall façade that is covered with stone material that is not in harmony with the fabric.



**Picture 15.** Wall façade that is covered with stone material that is not in harmony with the fabric.



**Picture 16.** An example for a tower with only the outer façade is being restored and no interventions are done in the Khaner areas.

- The tower and wall surface coating work used stones cut by machines and are not in harmony with the authentic surface coating.
- The depth of the stones used in the coating is thKhaner, and are not relevant with the used coating stones in the authentic section, with their thickness varying between 10 and 25 cms.
- Behind all coated surfaces, the debris weave was observed to be cement heavy content. Along with this, the weak ability to absorb water will no doubt



introduce various damages to the structure. The new mortars should have been prepared in line with the scientific study conducted by the METU research group.



**Picture 17.** Using cement heavy mortar material

- When the Diyarbakır City Walls are observed, no marks to provide information on the dentils in the wall curtains were determined. The dentils in the city walls should have been identified in a restituting approach. In addition to the works being conducted without projects, or by being based on a scientific research and without obtaining the Board's approval, implementations made that do not identify with the structure's identity were found, which will result in inaccurate information transfer to the future generations.
- In the landscaping work done by the Municipality around the Walls, the walking routes were observed to be too large and frequent, thus reducing the green areas. It would be sufficient to have connection roads where two people can walk side by side and install sitting facilities in suitable spaces for resting. Small squares that are far too frequent are without purpose and are limiting the green areas.



**Picture 18.** Walking paths that are too wide.

These efforts that we observed to continue should immediately be halted, following obtaining the required researches and projects, implementations that are healthier, that are in line with principles of restoration and are respectful to authentic values should be conducted.

This work done by us shows once again that almost all of the efforts in the past that are about restoring the walls; despite large sums of money being spent in this aim, due to lack of materials, equipment and technical capabilities, insensibleness, recklessness, lack of projects and inability to operate the controlling mechanisms in a honest, right and sufficient way, our city walls that have the quality of World Heritage Property are damaged and are being damaged rather than being preserved.

03. 05. 2003

**Neslihan DALKILIÇ - Master Architect**

**Necati PİRİNÇÇİOĞLU - Architect**

**Bahar ACAR - Architect**

**Müjgan BOZYEL - Architect**

**Nevin SOYUKAYA - Archeologist**

**Asst. Prof. Şefik İMAMOĞLU - Geological Engineer**

**Tansel ÖNAL - Civil Engineer**

**10.a.5: The report prepared for the restoration of tower number 9**

TO THE CULTURE AND TOURISM DIRECTORATE

DIYARBAKIR

Subject: Restoration of Tower No 9

Date: 10.04.2006

As per the report of the City Governorate Wall Restoration Inspection Commission dated 09.12.2006, mistakes were identified in the restoration process in Tower number 9 and by the belief that the used mortar had cement content, the mortar used in the restoration was decided to be analyzed.

In the decree of Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board dated 17.02.2006 number 630 regarding the restoration of Tower number 9 decided that `Following the relevant analysis made on the mortar used to bind the stone coatings, the most suitable material should be chosen and **cement should never be used`.**

But it has been observed that before the mistakes defined in the commission report were rectified and the mortar analysis were not done as stated in the Preservation Board decree, the work is being continued in the said tower, thus the wrong implementation is being continued.

We present you the board decisions to rectify the said mistakes and to rectify the mistakes stated in the report.

**Asst. Prof. Neslihan DALKILIÇ - Architect Dicle University**

**Ahmet KARAASLAN - Civil Engineer Directorate of Mapping Surveys and Monuments**

**Nevin SOYUKAYA – Archeologist - Museum Directorate**

**Vedat ESMER - Civil Engineer - Chamber of Civil Eng.**

**Necati PİRİNÇCİOĞLU – Architect - Metropolitan Municipality**

**Arzu YAVUZKIR - Architect - K.T.V.K.K.M.**

**Sedat KARAKAŞ - Architect - Chamber of Architects**

**Ahmet VELİTEKİN - Civil Engineer - Sur Municipality**

**Zana BUDAK – Architect - K.M.K.U.P.M.**

**10.a.6: Decision about the cement usage in Tower number 9**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM  
DİYARBAKIR REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**DECREE**

**Meeting Date and No. : 12.07.2006- 41** **Meeting**  
**Venue**

**Decree Date and No. : 12.07.2006- 774** **GEZİN**

Regarding Tower N. 9, that is the property of the Ministry of Finance, located in the city of Diyarbakır, in the City Center, which is the continuation of the Historic Diyarbakır City Walls; the Decree of Diyarbakır Regional Directorate of Cultural and Natural Heritage numbered 630 dated 17.02.2006, the article of Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritage And Museums numbered B.16.0.KVM.0.80.02.00.660- 110076 dated 05.07.2006, Diyarbakır Directorate of Building Surveys and Monuments numbered 10 dated 05.05.2006 were read. Their appendix and information and documents relevant to the issue were reviewed. As per the discussions made it was decided that;

Regarding Tower N. 9, that is the property of the Ministry of Finance, located in the city of Diyarbakır, in the City Center, which is the continuation of the Historic Diyarbakır City Walls;

- The article of Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritage And Museums numbered B.16.0.KVM.0.80.02.00.660- 110076 dated 05.07.2006 also made references to our Institution's decree with numbered 630 dated 17.02.2006,

- Within this scope, as it was also specified in our decree with numbered 630 dated 17.02.2006, it was decided to re-convey the issue of **"...absolutely no usage of concrete"** to the Institution that is the project owner and supervisor of the restoration of Tower number 9.

**PRESIDENT** Prof. Dr. Işık AKSULU

**VICE PRESIDENT** Prof.Dr.Abdüsselam ULUÇAM

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof. Dr.Mehmet TOP

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof.Dr.M.Oğuz SİNEMİLLİOĞLU

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof.Dr.Hanifi BİBER

**MEMBER** Lawyer Vedat PEHLİVAN

**MEMBER** Architect Seyfettin COŞAN

**MEMBER** Dilek AKŞAHİN - Diyarbakır Sur Mun. Rep.



**10.a.7: Decision about the cement usage in tower number 9**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM**

**DİYARBAKIR REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF**

**CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**DECREE**

**Meeting Date and No. : 17.02.2006- 34**

**Meeting**

**Venue**

**Decree Date and No. : 17.02.2006- 630**

**ELAZIĞ**

Regarding Tower number 9, that is the property of the Ministry of Finance, located in the city of Diyarbakır, in the City Center, which is the continuation of the Historic Diyarbakır City Walls; the Decree of Diyarbakır Regional Directorate of Cultural and Natural Heritage numbered 544 dated 16.02.2005 and the report numbered 188 dated 10.02.2006 of the commission created in association with the decree were read. Their appendix and information and documents relevant to the issue were reviewed. As per the discussions made it was decided that;

Regarding Tower Number 9, that is the property of the Ministry of Finance, located in the city of Diyarbakır, in the City Center, which is the continuation of the Historic Diyarbakır City Walls;

- There are no differences between the implementations made and the projects approved by our Directorate,

- The current freestone stone showcase in the Khaner façade of the city walls in the project is faulty, and this (in the new block where the freestone of the section in the Khaner section's façade shown as wall weave was corrected as stone showcase) is to be re-conveyed to our Institution,

- The analysis for the binding mortar used in the stone surfacing should be completed, and following the results, the most suitable material should be chosen and **concrete should never be used,**

- The controllership of the tower restoration should be done by the Diyarbakır Directorate of Building Surveys and Monuments, along with the project owner.

**PRESIDENT** Prof. Dr. Işık AKSULU

**VICE PRESIDENT** Prof.Dr. Oktay BELLİ

**MEMBER** Prof. Dr. Abdüsselam ULUÇAM

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof.Dr.M.Oğuz SİNEMİLLİOĞLU

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof.Dr. Mehmet TOP

**MEMBER** Asst. Prof.Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK

**MEMBER** Lawyer Vedat PEHLİVAN

**MEMBER** Dilek AKŞAHİN - Diyarbakır Sur Mun. Rep.

**10.a.8: The report prepared for renting of the tower owned by the Treasury**

TO THE CULTURE AND TOURISM DIRECTORATE

DIYARBAKIR

Subject: Renting of cultural heritage property that is owned by the Treasury

Date: 10.04.2006

The issues and suggestions determined by our commission regarding the renting of cultural heritage property that is owned by the Treasury are listed below;

- A. There are some uncertainties regarding the business' usage of the registered cultural properties that belong to the Treasury following their rental. Especially in the Diyarbakır City Walls, there will be certain spatial needs following their rental **(WC, tea room, dish washing area etc.)**. **Since these areas cannot be placed in the tower, how and where these needs will be met should be specified in advance.** In case these needs cannot be fulfilled, how to resolve this issue remains uncertain and this uncertainty will be continued in future applications as well. In these areas that will serve for touristic purposes, the methods regarding how to resolve these needs should be specified before renting the properties. For this purpose, before the Diyarbakır Towers are rented out via RID model or as touristic businesses, we believe that it would be suitable to prepare a strategic plan between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and relevant institutions (relevant Municipalities, Regional Directorate for Foundations). This strategy plan to be devised should determine which towers should be rented for which functions and when and where the required spaces will be set up. Otherwise, when the leases of the towers try to resolve these issues, there will be separate solutions or uncertainties which will make the reappearance of undesirable occupations and ugly sights around the walls unavoidable.
- B. The research and investigation made by ourselves for regulations regarding avoiding damages to the leased properties with historic and aesthetic values during the process of both restoration application processes and during usage revealed the following:

**We believe adding the following articles into the Special Provisions section of the Pre-Approval Agreement for Right of Building would be appropriate:**

- 1- The mapping survey, restitution, restoration, exhibition-repair and if required landscaping projects of the properties that are the subject of the tender should be prepared by the responsible in the

- pre-approval agreement for right of building, by covering all expenses.
- 2- The mapping survey, restitution, restoration, exhibition-repair and if required landscaping projects to be prepared should be done so in line with the Landscaping Projects and Technical Agreement on the Landscaping Projects and Mapping Survey, Restitution, Restoration, Exhibition-Repair Projects prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
  - 3- The projects prepared are presented to the relevant Regional Directorate Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board for approval. During the time passed in preparation of the projects for the structure, the approval of said projects by Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board and until the required permits are received, the property shall not be intervened at all and shall not be used.
  - 4- In the last paragraph of the 5th Article of Principles to be Determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the Instructions on Leasing of Properties with Historic and Aesthetic Values states that “The technical services for the immovable property with a specified tender are executed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums from the transfer of the location until its final acceptance`. Therefore, all projects prepared by the obligant of the tender and presented to the Regional Directorate Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board and its appendices, along with the relevant Regional Directorate Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decisions are prepared in 3 copies and are handed to the administration by the obligant of the tender. Of these copies, 1 set remains in the administration, and the other 2 are sent to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums.
  - 5- The technical services for the immovable property with a specified tender are executed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums from the transfer of the location until its absolute acceptance. The workplace will be handed over in line with the principles specified by Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums.
  - 6- The repair and restoration of the property will be executed by the obligant of the tender, competent technical personnel that have similar work experience in restoration (restorator – architect or Architect) shall be employed from the acceptance of the business place until its final acceptance.

Kindly submitted for necessary action.

**Asst. Prof. Dr. Neslihan DALKILIÇ - Architect Dicle University**

**Ahmet KARAASLAN - Civil Engineer Directorate of Mapping Surveys and Monuments**

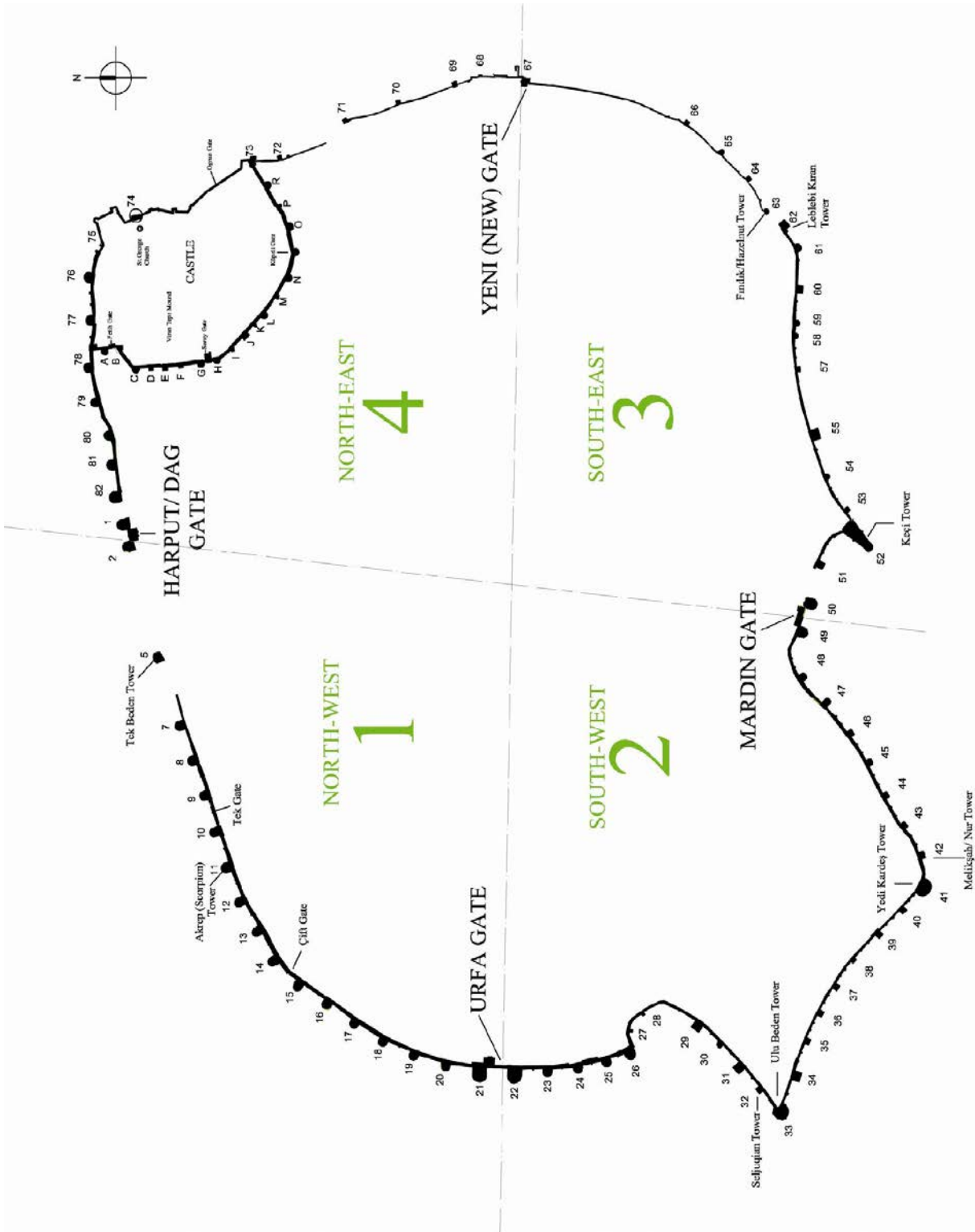
**Nevin SOYUKAYA – Archeologist - Museum Directorate**

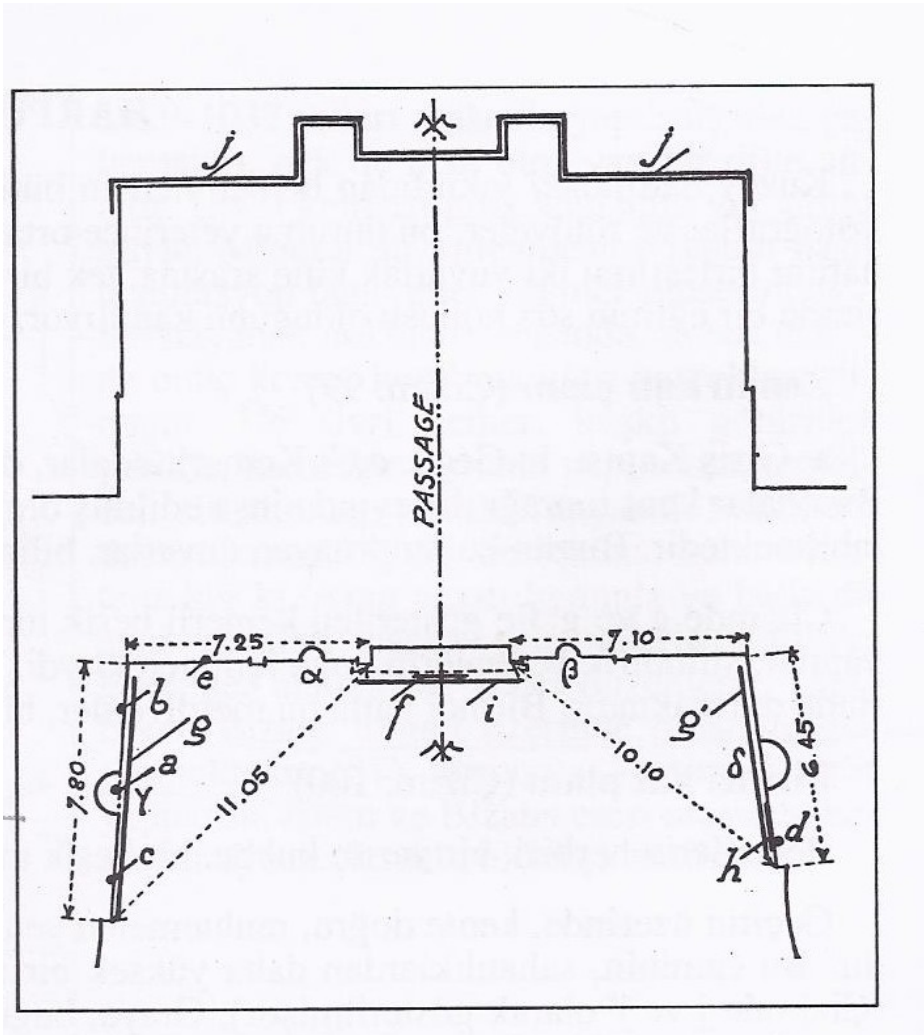
**Vedat ESMER - Civil Engineer - Chamber of Civil Eng.**  
**Necati PİRİNÇCIOĞLU – Architect - Metropolitan Municipality**  
**Arzu YAVUZKIR - Architect - K.T.V.K.K.M.**  
**Sedat KARAKAŞ - Architect - Chamber of Architects**  
**Ahmet VELİTEKİN - Civil Engineer - Sur Municipality**  
**Zana BUDAK – Architect - K.M.K.U.P.M.**



## 10.b ARTICLES AND AWARDS

### 10.b.1: Existing Inscriptions On Diyarbakır City Walls ROMAN-BYZANTINE





**Image:** The plan of the inscriptions on Dağ Gate drawn by Gabriel

1) **Location:** On the Dağ Gate. Its location is signed with the letter of “e” on the map drawn by Gabriel.

**Date:** 367-375 AD

**Done by:** Flavius Valentinianus (321-375 AD) and Flavius Gratianus (359-383 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the inscription:**

1. VIRTUTE PRECIPUIS INVICTIS
2. INPERATORIBUS SALVI[S] [...]
3. VALENTINIANO V[ALENTE ET]
4. GRATIANO PERPETUIS [DUCIBUS?]
5. AC TRIUMFATORIBUS SEM-
6. PER AUGGG CIVITAS DISPOSITIO[NE]
7. PIETATIS EORUM A F[UNDA]MENTI[S]
8. FABRICA[TA ES]T



*Drawing: Gabriel*

**Translation:**

It was constructed from strach in order to leave a donations in this wonderful city by Valentinianus and Gratianus who were the tremendous and invincible emperors, as well as permanent and eternal victories.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 133-136.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. XLIX.

- Hommaire de Hell, Xavier. *Voyage En Turquie Et En Perse Exécuté Par Ordre Du Gouvernement Français Pendant Les Années 1846, 1847 Et 1848*. Vol. 4. Paris: P. Bertrand, 1860, p. 352, n. 5.
- Institutvi Archaeologici Romani, ed. *Ephemeris Epigraphica: Corporis Inscriptionvm Latinarvm Svpplementvm*. Vol. 5. Roma, 1884, p. 23, n. 31.
- Sterret, John Robert Sitlington. *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor*. Vol. 3. Boston: Damrell & Upham, 1888, p. 434-435, n. 628.

2).Location: **On the Dağ Gate. Its location is signed with the letter of “a”on the map drawn by Gabriel.**

**Date:** 449 AD (?)

**Done by:** Appius (Ἀπίου)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Transcription of the inscription:**

+ [E]ΠΟΥΔΗΙΑΠΙΩ

ΔΙΑΚΟΙΚΔΟΜΗΤΗ

ΤΟΙCΣΕΝΕΣΑΝΑΛΩ-

ΗΑΤΩΝΑΝΔΡΩΝΩ

ΤΑΟΝΟΜΕΝΒΒΖΩΗC

ΔΙΑΠΑΥΛΟΛΑΤ

ΕΤΟΥC'ΘΜΥ



*Image: Archive of Site Management Unit*

**Translation:**

This building was constructed during the Diyakonus Appius period, of the people whose name is written in Kitab al-Hayat. Taşcı Paulus, in 449.



## References:

- *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*. Vol. 4, n. 8653.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 134.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. XLIX. Von Oppenheim, Max Freiherr (1860-1946), and Edward Verrall Lucas. “Grieschische Und Lateinische Inschriften Aus Syrien, Mesopotamien Und Kleinasien.” *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 14 (1905), p. 62, n. 99

**3).Location:** On the Dağ Gate. Its location is signed with the letter of “b” on the map drawn by Gabriel.

**Date:** Unknown

**Done by:** Unknown

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription (According to Gabriel):**

1. ΟΗΝ[...]ΝΔΕΟΥ
2. ΜΑΡΟΝΙΩΥΑΚΚ
3. ΟΠΖΑΠΟΚΑΜΠΖ



*Image: Archive of Site Management Unit*

**Translation:**

This tomb belongs to a person named Maronius origin from “Kampai”, working as a fitter.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 135, fig. 104.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. XLIX.
- Sterret, John Robert Sitlington. *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor*. Vol. 3. Boston: Damrell & Upham, 1888, p. 436, n. 631.
- Von Oppenheim, Max Freiherr, and Edward Verrall Lucas. “Griechische Und Lateinische Inschriften Aus Syrien, Mesopotamien Und Kleinasien.” *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 14 (1905), p. 63, n. 102.

**4).Location:** On the Dağ Gate. Its location is signed with the letter of “c” on the map drawn by Gabriel.

**Date:** Unknown

**Done by:** Unknown

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

:

1. ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ[...]
2. ΣΡΑΤΗΛΑΤΟΥ[...]
3. ΠΟΛΛΑΤΑΕΤ[...]
4. ΔΙΑΜΙΝΗΝΤΟ[...]
5. ΤΩΝΡΩΜΑ[...]



*Image: Archive of Site Management Unit*

**Translation:**

Long live Theodorus, commander of Rome.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 135, fig. 106.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. XLIX.

- Mango, Cyril, and Marlia Mundell Mango. “Inscriptions De La Mésopotamie Du Nord.” *Travaux Et Mémoires* 11 (1991): 470, n. 6-7 ve tav. V, fig. 8-9.
- Sterret, John Robert Sitlington. *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor*. Vol. 3. Boston: Damrell & Upham, 1888, p. 435, n. 629.
- Von Oppenheim, Max Freiherr, and Edward Verrall Lucas. “Grieschische Und Lateinische Inschriften Aus Syrien, Mesopotamien Und Kleinasien.” *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 14 (1905), p. 62-63, n. 100.

**5). Location:** On the Dağ Gate. Its location is signed with the letter of “d” on the map drawn by Gabriel.

**Date:** Unknown

**Done by:** Unknown

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

1. ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ
2. ΤΟΥΣΤΡΑΤΗ
3. ΛΑΤΟΥΠΟΛΛΑΤΑ



*Image: Luca Pizzocheri*

**Translation:**

The life of Commander Theodorus shall be long. The city walls built by Romans shall be everlasting.

**References:**

Mango, Cyril, and Marlia Mundell Mango. “Inscriptions De La Mésopotamie Du Nord.” *Travaux Et Mémoires* 11 (1991): 470, n. 7 ve tav. V, fig. 9.



INSCRIPTIONS IN SYRIAC

**7).Location:** On the Dağ Gate.

**Date:** VIII-X. century AD (?)

**Type of the structure:** Tombstone

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

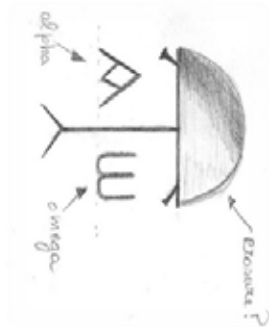
**Transcription of the inscription:**

ܦܥܡ ܗܘ ܗܠܝܡܢܐ

ܕܥܡܢ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ

ܕܥܡܢ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܥܡܢ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ

ܕܥܡܢ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܥܡܢ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ?



ܗܠܝܡܢܐ ܕܥܡܢ



*Image: Archive of Site Management Unit*

Implicit cross, Greek A and ω (Alpha and Omega) symbols under its two arms <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Alpha and Omega symbols have been used since the ancient Greece. They locate on the entrance gate of many churches. Jesus refers that the beginning and the end consist of himself just like the first and the last letter of the alphabet. Then, this symbol has been used on the gravestones as well as on this Syriac epitaph. (Mehmet Sait Toprak)

**Translation:**

He/she departed from this world full of suffering, has died, and has gone to God.  
(Patrik) Mor Tuma Qaşış bar (K)aysro. Everyone who reads this (...)

**8). Location:** On the Dağ Gate.

**Date:** VIII-X. century AD (?)

**Type of the structure:** Tombstone

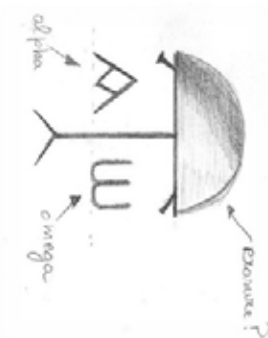
**Transcription of the inscription:**

ܩܝܣܪܐ

ܩܝܣܪܐ

ܩܝܣܪܐ ܩܝܣܪܐ

ܩܝܣܪܐ



Implicit cross, Greek A and ω (Alpha and Omega)  
*Site Management Unit*

*Image: Archive of*

symbols under its two arms

طى ١٥ ؟

١٥

١٥

١٥

#### Translation:

He/she departed from this world full of suffering, has died, and has gone to God.  
(Patrik) Mor Tuma Qaşış bar (K)aysro. Everyone who reads this (...)

#### ABBASIDS

9).Location: **On the west side of the Tower number 50.**

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909-910 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lāh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

#### Contents of the Inscription:

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
2. لا اله الا الله مما أمر به أمير المؤمنين جعفر الامام
3. المقتدر بالله

#### Translation:

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful.
2. There is no god but Allah. Its construction was ordered by Imam Jafar, the manager of the believers.
3. Muktedir Billāh (18th Abbasid caliph)

#### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 310, n. 38.
- Combe, Étienne et al. ed. *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*, n. 894.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 14, n. 1.

10). Location: On the west side of the Tower number 50.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909-910 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lāh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Yahyā b. Iṣḥāq al-Jarjarā'ī ve Ahmad b. Jamīl al-Muqtadirī

**Contents of the Inscription:**

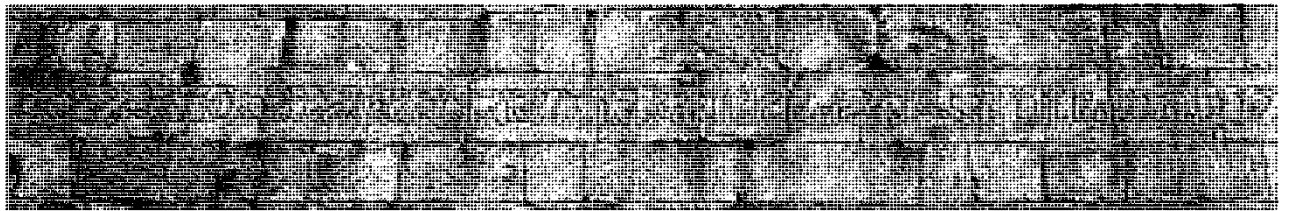
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله مما أمر به جعفر الامام المقتدر بالله أمير المؤمنين في سنة  
سبع و تسعين و مائتين و جرى على يدي يحيى بن اسحق الجرجرائي و أحمد بن جميل المقتدر

**Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. There is no god but Allah. Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Its construction was ordered by Jafar Muktedir Billâh in 297 and built by Yahya the son of Cerceralı İshak and Ahmed the son of Muktedirli Cemil.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 310, n. 39.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 14, n. 2.



**11.) Location:** On the Mardin Gate, between the Towers number 49 and 50, in the shape of strip. (It is located on the Dağ Gate.)

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909-910 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lāh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)



**Epigrapher:** al-muhandis Aḥmad b. Jamīl al-Āmidī

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ما أمر عبد الله جعفر الامام المقتدر بالله أمير المؤمنين أطل الله بقائه و أدام عزه ببنائه  
اعزازا للدين و حماية للمسلمين على يد الوزير أبي الحسن علي بن محمد أطل الله بقائه و جرت النفقة عليه على  
يد يحيى بن اسحق الجرجرائي و المهندس أحمد بن جميل الأمدي في سنة سبع و تسعين و مائتين

**Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Imam Abdullah Jafar Muktedir Billâh, the manager of the believers, in order to elevate the religious and to protect the Muslims. May Allah extent his life and maintain his glory. It was realized by Ali the son of Vizier Abu'l-Hasan Muhammad – May Allah extent his life-. The expenses were made under the supervision of Yahya, the son of Cerceralı İshak and Ahmed, the son of Amidli Engineer Cemil in 297.

**References:**

- Combe, Étienne et al., ed. *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*, n. 890.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 311, n. 40.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. CVII.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 15, n. 3.

**12).Location:** On the Dağ Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909-910 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lāh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-muhandis Ahmad b. Jamīl*

**Contents of the Inscription:**

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ما أمر عبد الله جعفر الامام المقتدر بالله أمير
2. المؤمنين أطال الله بقائه و أدام عزه ببناؤه اعزازا للدين و حماية للمسلمين على يد الوزير أبي
3. الحسن علي بن محمد أطال الله بقائه و جرت النفقة عليه على يدي يحيى بن اسحق الملك و القدرة لله
4. الجرجرائي و المهندس أحمد بن جميل في سنة سبع و تسعين و مائتين الحول و القوة لله

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Imam Abdullah Jafar Muktedir Billâh in order to elevate the religious and to protect the Muslims.
2. May Allah, the manager of the believers, extent his life and maintain his glory.
3. It was realized by Ali the son of Vizier Abu'l-Hasan Muhammad – May Allah extent his life-. The expenses were made under the supervision of Yahya, the son of Cerceralı Ishak. -The power belongs to Allah.-
4. It was written by Ahmed, the son of Amidli Engineer Cemil in 297. -The power and the puissance belong to Allah.-

**References:**

- Combe, Etienne et al., ed. *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*, n. 891.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 311, n. 41.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 16-17, n. 4.

**13). Location:** At the top of the niches on the Dağ Gate. In two parts.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909-910 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lâh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Yahyā b. Ishaq ve Ahmad b. Jamīl

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر به الامام المقتدر بالله أمير المؤمنين أعز الله في سنة سبع و تسعين و مائتين  
جرى على يدي العامل و يحيى بن اسحق الوكيل ذلك

**Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Imam Abdullah Jafar Muktedir Billâh, the manager of the believers, in 297. – May Allah honor him-. This work was realized by the tax officer and Yahya, the son of the representative Ishak.

**References:**

- Combe, Etiénne et al., ed. *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*, n. 892, 895.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 311-312, n. 42.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 17-18, n. 5-6.

**14). Location:** Close to ground level near the Tower number 1 on the Dağ Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 297 AH (909 AD)

**Done by:** al-Muqtadir bi'l-lāh (295-320 AH / 907-933 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

مما أمر عبد الله جعفر الامام المقتدر بالله أمير المؤمنين أ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لا اله الا الله مما أمر به جعفر  
الامام المقتدر بالله أمير المؤمنين سنة سبع و تسعين و مائتين بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

**Translation:** Its construction was ordered by Imam Abdullah Jafar Muktedir Billâh, the manager of the believers. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. There is no god but Allah. Its construction was ordered by Imam Abdullah Jafar in 297. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful.

**References:**

- Combe, Etiénne et al., ed. *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*, n. 893.

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 312, n. 43.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 18, n.

### **MARWANIDS**

15). **Location:** Between the Towers number 1 and 2 on the outer side of Dağ Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 386 AH (996-997 AD)

**Done by:** Al-Hasan b. Marwān (??? AH / 990–997 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown



*Image: Archive of Site Management Unit*



### Contents of the Inscription:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ما أمر بعمله الأمير المنصور أبو علي الحسن بن مروان أعز الله نصره سنة ست و  
ثمانين و ثلاثمائة

**Translation:** In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by the Emir Marwanid A'bul Ali Hasan in 386 –May Allah elevate his victory-.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 312, n. 44.



**16). Location:** On the Keçi Tower (Tower number 52).

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 42? AH (1029-1038AD)

**Done by:** Naşr al-Dawla Aḥmad b. Marwān (1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Abī Ṭāhir b. Kāghid b. Sahl

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم أمر بعمله مولانا الأمير السيد الأجل المؤيد المنصور عز الاسلام سعد الدين نصر الدولة  
و ركن الملة و مجد الأمة شرف الأمراء أبو نصر أحمد بن مروان شهور سنة و عشرين و أربعمائة و جرى  
ذلك على يدي عامله أبي طاهر بن كاغد بن سهل

**Translation:** In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Marwanid A'bul Nasr Ahmed who is the valuable Emir, supported and aided, the dignity of Islam, happiness of religion, success of the state, and the basis of the nation, glory of ummah, honor of the Emirs, in 42?. This work was realized by his tax collector Abī Ṭāhir b. Kāghid b. Sahl.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 313, n. 46.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 25-26, n. 9.



**17). Location:** On the rear front of Leblebi Kiran Tower (Tower number 62).

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 426 AH (1034-1035 AD)

**Done by:** Nasr al-Dawla Ahmad ibn Marwān (??? AH / 1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله الأمير السيد الأجل المؤيد المنصور عز الاسلام سعد الدين  
نصر الدولة ركن الملة مجد الأمة شرف الأمراء
2. أبو نصر أحمد بن مروان أطل الله بقائه و أدام سلطانه شهر سنة ست و عشرين و أربعمائة

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Marwanid A'bul Nasr Ahmed who is the valuable Emir, supported and aided;
2. The dignity of Islam, happiness of religion, success of the state, and the basis of the nation, glory of ummah, honor of the Emirs, in 426.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 312-313, n. 45.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 23-24, n. 8.

**18). Location:** On the 8<sup>th</sup> tower (Tower number 60) after Keçi Tower.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic



**Date:** 437 AH (1045-1046 AD)

**Done by:** Nasr al-Dawla Ahmad b. Marwān (??? AH / 1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله و بنائه و الانفاق عليه من ماله ابتغاء ثواب الله و طلب رحمته مولانا  
الأمير السيد الأجل المنصور عز الاسلام سعد الدين نصر الدولة و ركن الملة و مجد الأمة شرف الأمراء أبو  
نصر أحمد بن مروان في ولاية ولده الأمير سعد الدولة أبي الحسن محمد أطال الله بقائهما و أيد ملكهما و جرى  
ذلك على يدي القاضي أب علي الحسن بن علي بن أحمد الأمدي سنة سبع و ثلاثين و أربعمائة و البناء نصير بن  
حبيب

**Translation:** In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. In order to gain good deed from Allah and to access the forgiveness of Allah, its construction was ordered in the period of our Sir Abu'l Hassan, the son of Marwanid A'bul Nasr Ahmed who is the valuable Emir supported and aided; the dignity of Islam, happiness of religion, success of the state, and the basis of the nation, glory of ummah, and honor of the Emirs. – May Allah extent their life and secure their management- The expenses of the construction were met by his wealth. This work was realized by Hassan Ebu Ali the son of Ali who is the son of Kadi Amidli Ahmed im 436. Its architect is Nusayr, the son of Habib.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 313, n. 47.
- Niebuhr, Carsten. *Voyage En Arabie & En D'autres Pays Circonvoisins*. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: S. J. Baalde, 1780, p. 326.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 26-27, n. 10.



**19). Location:** On the Tower number 55.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 444 AH (1052-1053 AD)

**Done by:** Nasr al-Dawla Ahmad b. Marwān (??? AH / 1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله و بنائه و الانفاق عليه من ماله مولانا الأمير السيد الأجل المنصور عز  
الاسلام سعد الدين نصر الدولة و ركن الملة و مجد الأمة شرف الأمراء أبو نصر أحمد بن مروان أطال الله بقائه  
و أدام سلطانه و جرى ذلك يدي القاضي أبي علي الحسن بن علي بن أحمد الأمدي سنة أربع و أربعين وأربعمائة

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by our Sir Marwanids Abu'l Nasr Ahmed who is the valuable Emir supported and aided; the dignity of Islam, happiness of religion, success of the state, and the basis of the nation, glory of ummah, and honor of the Emirs by meeting the expenses.
2. May Allah extent his life and secure his management. This work was realized by Hassan Ebu Ali the son of Ali who is the son of Kadi Amidli Ahmed in 444.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 314, n. 48.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 28-29, n. 11.
- Niebuhr, Carsten (1733-1815). *Voyage En Arabie & En D'autres Pays Circonvoisins*. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: S. J. Baalde, 1780, p. 326.

**20). Location:** Inside the Dağ Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** Dhī'l-Hijja 447 AH (21 February -21 March 1056 AD)

**Done by:** Nasr al-Dawla Ahmad b. Marwān (??? AH / 1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

إِنَّمَا يَعْزُمُ مَسَاجِدَ اللَّهِ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَلَمْ يَحْشَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ فَعَسَىٰ أَوْلَىٰكَ أَنْ  
يَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هَذَا مَا تَطَوَّعَ بِعَمَلِهِ وَبِنَائِهِ وَالْإِنْفَاقَ عَلَيْهِ تَقَرُّبًا إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَىٰ وَنَبِيِّهِ  
مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَوْلَانَا الْأَمِيرِ السَّيِّدِ الْأَجَلِ الْمَنْصُورِ عِزِّ الْإِسْلَامِ سَعْدِ الدِّينِ نَصْرِ الدَّوْلَةِ وَرُكْنِ الْمِلَّةِ وَ  
مَجْدِ الْأُمَّةِ شَرَفِ الْأَمْرَاءِ أَبُو نَصْرٍ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مَرْوَانَ أَطَالَ اللَّهُ فِي الْعِزِّ الدَّائِمِ بَقَائِهِ وَجِزَالَةِ سُلْطَانِهِ وَذِلَّةِ أَعْدَائِهِ وَ  
جَرَى ذَلِكَ عَلَى يَدَيْ الْأَجَلِ أَبِي نَصْرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَهْيَرٍ أَدَامَ اللَّهُ مَكَانَهُ فِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ سَنَةِ سَبْعٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ وَ  
أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ

**Translation:**

**Just the believers to Allah and the judgment day, prayers, the people giving alms and afraid of Allah construct the small mosques of Allah. Hopefully, those are the people who reach to the trueness.** In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. This construction was ordered by our Sir Marwanids Abu'l Nasr Ahmed – May Allah extent his life and secure his glory and may not help his enemies- who is the valuable Emir supported and aided; the dignity of Islam, happiness of religion, success of the state, and the basis of the nation, glory of ummah, and honor of the Emirs by meeting the expenses in order to close to Allah and the prophet Mohammed, the messenger of Allah –the blessings shall be upon him- with the intention of worship. This work was realized by Mohammed Ebu Nasr, the son of Mohammed of Cuheyr in 447.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 314, n. 49.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. CVII.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 29-31, n. 12.

**21). Location:** On the first tower (Tower number 20) on the right side of Urfa Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 450 AH (1058-1059 AD)

**Done by:** Naşr al-Dawla Aḥmad b. Marwān (??? AH / 1011–1061 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

جمال الاسلام نظام الدين و نصر الدولة السيد الأجل كافي الدولة أبو بن عز الاسلام أطل الله بقائه سنة خمسين  
و أربعمائة

**Translation:**

1. The beauty of Islam, the order of religion, the state's success,
2. Precious and valuable Emir,
3. The son of the dignity of Islam – May Allah extent his life -
4. in 450.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 315, n. 50



**22). Location:** On the Marwanids Tower (tower number 67) on the north side of Yeni Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 460 AH (1067-1068 AD)

**Done by:** Niẓām al-Dawla Naṣr (??? AH / 1061–1079 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ما أمر بعمله الأمير الأجل السيد نظام الدين مؤيد الدولة و فخر الأمة عز الملوك أبو القاسم نصر بن عز الاسلام أطل الله بقائه و أعز نصره على يدي القاضي أبي الحسن عبد الواحد بن محمد في سنة ستين و أربعمائة

**Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Abu'l Kasim Nasr. - May Allah extent his life, and make permanent his success-, the son of the Precious and valuable Emir, the order of religion, supported the state, the praise of the ummah, greatest of the rulers, honor of Islam. This work was realized by Abdulvahid Abu'l-Hassan, the son of Kadi Mohammed in 460.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Bocard, 1940, p. 315, n. 51.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 35, n. 14.
- Niebuhr, Carsten (1733-1815). *Voyage En Arabie & En D'autres Pays Circonvoisins*. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: S. J. Baalde, 1780, p. 326.





**23). Location:** On the façade of the Castle looking to the Tigris River.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 464 AH (1071-1072 AD)

**Done by:** Nizām al-Dawla Nasr (??? AH / 1061–1079 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Mūsā b. Mazīd

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ما أمر بعمله الأمير السيد الأجل جمال الاسلام نظام الدين نصر الدولة عز الملوك أبو القاسم نصر بن عز الاسلام أطال الله بقائه و أعز و ذلك بنظر الوزير الأجل الأعز الكامل زعيم الدولة أبي طاهر سلامة بن ابراهيم أدام الله أيامه و جرى ذلك على يدي القاضي أبي الحسن عبد الواحد بن محمد بن عبد الواحد في سنة أربع و ستين و أربعمائة و البناء موسى بن مزيد

**Translation:** In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Abu'l Kasim Nasr - May Allah extent his life-, the son of the precious and valuable Emir, the beauty of Islam order, the order of religion, the supporter of the state, the praise of the ummah, the greatest of the rulers, the honor of Islam. This work was realized by Abdulvahid Abu'l-Hassan, the son of Kadi Mohammed and under the supervision of Ebu Tahi Selame – May Allah make his period permanent-, the son of Ibrahim who is the precious and valuable and wonderful vizier and the protector of the state, in 464. The architect is Musa, the son of Mezyed.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Bocard, 1940, p. 315, n. 52.

**24). Location:** On the Tek Gate between the Towers number 9 and 10.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic



**Date:** 465 AH (1072-1073 AD)

**Done by:** Niẓām al-Dawla Nasr (??? AH / 1061–1079 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Mūsā b. Mazīd

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله الأمير الأجل جمال الاسلام نظام الدين عز الملوك أبو القاسم نصر بن عز  
الاسلام أطل الله بقائه بنظر الوزير الأجل زعيم الدولة أبي طاهر سلامة بن ابراهيم أدام الله أيامه على يدي  
القاضي أبي الحسن عبد الواحد بن محمد سنة خمس و ستين و أربعمائة و البناء موسى بن مزيد

### Translation:

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Abu'l Kasim Nasr - May Allah extent his life-, the son of the precious and valuable Emir, the beauty of Islam order, the order of religion, the greatest of the rulers, and the honor of Islam. This work was realized by Abdulvahid Abu'l-Hassan, the son of Kadi Mohammed and under the supervision of Ebu Tahi Selame – May Allah make his period permanent-, the son of Ibrahim who is the precious and valuable and wonderful vizier and the protector of the state, in 465. The architect is Musa, the son of Mezyed.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 316, n. 53.



**25). Location:** On the Tek Beden Tower (tower number 5).

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 472-478 AH (1079-1086 AD)

**Done by:** Nāsir al-Dawla Manşūr (472-478 AH / 1079–1086 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

سيف الاسلام علم الدين ناصر الدولة أبو المظفر منصور

**Translation:**

Mansur, the victory and the vice of the state which is the sword of Islam and the banner of religion...

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 316, n. 55.

**26). Location:** On the Tek Beden Tower (Tower number 5).

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 476 AH (1083-1084 AD)

**Done by:** Nāsir al-Dawla Manşūr (472-478 AH / 1079–1086 AD)



**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Abū Said b. Ḥumayd

**Contents of the Inscription:**

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله و الانفاق عليه من ماله الأمير السيد الأجل المنصور سيف الاسلام علم الدين ناصر الدولة تاج الملوك شرف الأمراء أبي المظفر منصور بن نظام الدين أعز الله نصره و جرى ذلك على يدي القاضي أبي نصر محمد بن عبد الواحد في شهر سنة  
2. ست و سبعين و أربعمئة و البناء أبو سعد بن حميض

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Mansur - May Allah extent his life-, the son of Nizameddin who is the sword of Islam, the banner of religion, the vice of state, the greatest of the rulers, the honor of the Emirs, and the victory. The expenses of the construction were met by his wealth. This work was realized by Mohammed, the son of Abdulvahid in 476. The architect is Ebu Sa'd the son of Humeyz.
2. It was realized in 476.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 316, n. 54.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 35-37, n. 15.

## SELJUKS



**27). Location:** On the façade of Seljuks Tower (Tower number 32).

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 481 AH (1088-1089 AD)

**Done by:** Malik Shāh b. Alb Arslān (?-485 AH /?-1092/1093 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Muhammad b. Salāma al-Ruhāwī

### **Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم مما أمر بعمله و الانفاق عليه من ماله السلطان المعظم شاهنشاه الأَعْظَام سلطان أرض  
الله مالك بلاد الله معين خليفة الله معز الدنيا و الدين جلال الدولة و جمال

1. الملة أبو الفتح ملك شاه بن البرسلان أعزّ الله نصره في ولاية الاجلّ قوام الملك عمدة الدولة شمس الدين أبي علي الحسن بن
2. عبد الملك أدام الله أيامه و جرى ذلك على يدي القاضي أبي نصر محمد بن عبد الواحد في سنة احدى و ثمانين و أربع مائة و البناء محمد بن سلامة الرهاوي

#### Translation:

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. This structure was constructed under Abu'l-Feth Melikşah – May Allah make permanent his success-, the son of Alparslan who is the supreme ruler and shah of the shahs, the sultan of the world, the vice of the caliph who is the owner of the countries of Allah, the power of the state valuing the world and the religion and the beauty of the community
2. During the governorship of Hassan Ebu Ali, the son of Abdulmalik who is the power of the management, the basis of the state and the sunshine of the religion.
3. This work was realized by Mohammed, the son of Kadi Abdulvahid in 481.
4. The architect is Mohammed, the son of Architect Ruhalı Selame.

#### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 317, n. 57.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 386.



**28). Location:** On the façade of Nur Tower (Tower number 42)

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 482 AH (1089-1090 AD)

**Done by:** Malik Shāh b. Alb Arslān (?-485 AH / ?-1092/1093 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Muhammad b. Salāma al-Ruhāwī



## Contents of the Inscription:

- .1 بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم (...) السلطان المعظم
- .2 شاهنشاه الأعظام سلطان أرض الله و مالك بلاد الله (...) ثغور (...) معزّ الدنيا و
- .3 الدين جلال الدولة (...) الملة أبو الفتح ملكشاه بن البرسلان أعزّ الله نصره في ولاية الأجلّ
- .4 قوام الملك شمس الدين عمدة الدولة أبي علي الحسن بن عبد الملك أدام الله أيامه و جرى ذلك
- .5 على يدي القاضي أبي نصر محمد بن عبد الواحد في سنة إثنين و ثمانين و أربعمائة و البناء محمد بن سلامة الرهاوي
- .6
- .7
- .8

## Translation:

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful,

5. This structure was constructed under Abu'l-Feth Melikşah – May Allah make permanent his success-, the son of Alparslan who is the supreme ruler and shah of the shahs,
6. the sultan of the world, the vice of the caliph who is the owner of the countries of Allah, the power of the state valueing the world and the religion and the beauty of the community
7. during the governorship of Hassan Ebu Ali, the son of Abdulmalik who is the power of the management, the basis of the state and the sunshine of the religion.
8. This work was realized by Mohammed, the son of Kadi Abdulvahid in 481. The architect is Mohammed, the son of Architect Ruhali Selame.

## References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 318, n. 58.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. CVIII, n. 58.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 38, n. 16.

29). Location: On the façade of the Tower number 42. In a strip-shape.

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 484 AH (1091-1092 AD)

**Done by:** Unknown

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

جَدِّدَ فِي سَنَةِ أَرْبَعٍ وَ ثَمْنِينَ وَ أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ

**Translation:** It was renewed in 484.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 318, n. 59.



**30). Location:** On the façade of the Tower number 63.

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 485 AH (1092-1093 AD)

**Done by:** Malik Shāh b. Alb Arslān (?-485 AH /?-1092/1093 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* Muḥammad b. Salāma

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ أَمْرًا بِعَمَلِهِ السُّلْطَانُ الْمُعْظَمُ شَاهَنْشَاهُ الْأَعْظَامِ مَلِكِ الْمُلُوكِ مُعِزِّ الدُّنْيَا وَ الدِّينِ جَلَالِ الدَّوْلَةِ  
أَبُو الْفَتْحِ مَلِكْشَاهُ بْنُ الْبَرْسَلَانَ أَدَامَ اللَّهُ سُلْطَنَهُ فِي وَايَةِ الْمَوْلَى الْأَجَلِّ مُعْتَمِدِ الدَّوْلَةِ كَافِي الْكَفَاةِ أَبِي الْبَرَكَاتِ جَهْيَرِ  
بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ أَدَامَ اللَّهُ إِيَامَهُ وَ جَرَى ذَلِكَ عَلَى يَدَيْ الْقَاضِي الْأَجَلِّ مُجِدِّ الْقَضَاةِ أَبِي نَصْرِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ فِي سَنَةِ  
خَمْسٍ وَ ثَمْنِينَ وَ أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ وَ الْبِنَاءِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَلَامَةَ

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. This structure was constructed under Abu'l-Feth Melikşah – May Allah make permanent his success-, the son of Alparslan who is the supreme ruler and shah of the shahs, the sultan of the world, the power of the state, value the world and the religion.
2. During the governorship of Ebu'l-Berekat Cuheyr, the son of Mohammed who is the power of the management, the basis of the state. This work was realized by Muhammed Ebu Nasr, the son of valuable Kadi Abdulvahid in 485. The architect is Mohammed, the son of Architect Ruhalı Selame.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 318, n. 60.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. LXV, n. 1 ve tav. LXVI, n. 2.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 41, n. 17.

**31). Location:** On the bastion between the Towers number 11 and 12.

**Calligraphy:** Flowery Kufic

**Date:** 486 AH)

**Done by:** Tutush b. Muḥammad (?-487 AH /?-1095 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

### Contents of the Inscription:

- بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم جرت هذه العمارة في ايام السلطان المعظم شاهنشاه الأ(عظم ...)
- تاج الدولة القاهره و سراج الأمة الزاهرة و شرف الملة الباهرة أبو سعيد تنش بن محمد ناصر أمير المؤمنين اعز الله انصاره
- على يدي القاضي الأجلّ قاضي القضاة و كمالها ثقة الملك أبي المكارم مهدي بن علي الشامي ادام الله ايامه في شهور سنة ستّ و ثمانين و أربع مائة
- .9  
.10  
.11

### Translation:

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. This structure was
2. Constructed in the period of Ebu Said Tutush - May Allah make his supporters superior-, the son of Mohammed who is the blue-eyed boy of the supreme state, the bright light of the Ummah, the nation's self-evident honor, the vice of the Emir of the believers.
3. This work was realized by Abu'l-Mekarim Mehdi- May Allah make his period permanent-, the son of valuable Kadi Şamlı Ali who is the Head Kadi, the excellent quality and the security of the state in 486.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 319, n. 61.

### NISANOULLARI DYNASTY

32). **Location:** On the wall cover colosing the west passageway on the Mardin Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 540-549 AH (1145-1155 AD)

**Done by:** Hasan b. Ahmad b. Nīsān



**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

- .1 بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. أمر بعمله الوزير الأجلّ السيد الصدر الكبير العامل (؟)
  - .2 العادل مؤيد ال(دين م)جد الاسلام مهذب (الدولة شمس) الملوك (... الحضر(تين)
  - .3
- a.** أبي علي الحسن (بن أ)حمد بن نيسان  
**b.** في (سنة ... أربعسن و خمسمائة

**Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Its construction was ordered by Ebu Ali Hassan, the son of Nisanoğlu Ahmed who is the valuable vizier, the great statesman, the fair manager, and the sun of the rulers ordering the state supporting the religion in 540.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 319-320, n. 63.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. LXVI, n. 4.

**33). Location:** On the Tower number 16.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 558 AH (1162-1163 AD)

**Done by:** ‘Alī b. Nīsān (???)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. تولا عمل هذا البرج المجدد جميعه و الانفاق عليه من ماله أبو القسم علي بن نيسان طلباً لرضاء الله تعالى و حفظاً لهذا الثغر الشريف في دولة مولانا الملك العالم العادل
2. ولي النعم جمال الدين بهاء الاسلام أمير الثغور محمود بن ايلدي معين أمير المؤمنين فرحم الله من قرأه و ترحم عليهما ودعا لهما بالمغفرة و ذلك في سنة ثمان و خمسين و خمسمائة

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. In order to gain the satisfaction of Allah and to protect this valuable city, the reconstruction of this tower and its expenses was met by Nisanoğlu Abu'l-Kasım Ali during the period of Mahmood, the son of Ilaldı who is the wise and fair ruler, our
2. administrator, the power of the religion, the value of Islam, the ruler of the countries, the vice of the Emir of the believers. The reader of this inscription shall hope forgiveness and mercy to the two ruler form Allah. This work was realized in 558.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 320, n. 64.
- 

**34). Location:** On the east side of the small gate near the tower number 17.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 578 AH (1182-1183 AD)

**Done by:** Bahā' al-Dīn Mas'ūd (???)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

3. توَكَّلْتُ على الله فتح باب السعادة بتار (بخ دولة)

4. مولانا العادل بهاء الدين مسعود (...)

5. رحمة الله في سنة ثمان و سبعين خمسمائة

**Translation:**

1. I believed Allah. This happiness gate
2. was opened in 578 during the period of
3. Our lord Massoud – May Allah mercy him- who is the value of the religion.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 320-321, n. 65.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 72-73, n. 26.

**Inalids**

35). **Location:** On the lateral façade of the Tower number 67.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** Unknown

**Done by:** Maḥmūd b. Īl Aldī (???)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. هذا ما أمر بعمله مولانا الامير الاسفهلار الأجل السيد الكبير المؤيد المنصور المظفر  
المجاهد العالم العادل (...)

### **Translation:**

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Our lord, the valuable Emir, great administrator, who takes help and supporting, gains success, wars, wise and fair ruler ordered its construction.

### **References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 319, n. 62.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 70-71, n. 25.

### **Artuqids**



**36). Location:** On the north entrance arch of Urfa Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 579 AH (1183-1184 AD)

**Done by:** Muhammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (562-581 AH / 1166-1185 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown



## Contents of the Inscription:

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم نصر من الله وفتح قريب لمولانا الملك العالم العادل المؤيد المظفر المنصور نور الدنيا و الدين ظهير الاسلام نصير الامام مجير الأنام تاج الدولة قوام الملة
2. خلال الامة افتخار الملوك و السلاطين قاعم الكفرة و المشركين قاهر الالحاد و المتمردين زعيم جيوش المسلمين ناصر المجاهدين فلك المعالي ذخر الخلافة بهلوان جهان خسرو ايران ملك الامراء اينانج بيغو قتلغ بك ابي الفتح محمد بن قرا ارسلان بن داود بن سكرمان بن ارتق نصير امير المؤمنين
3. و ذلك في سنة تسع و سبعين و خمسمائة

## Translation:

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. A conquering will be performed in the near future with the help of Allah. İnanç Beygu bey, Abu'l-Feth Muhammed, the son of Kara Arslan who is the son of Davud, the son of Sökmen, the son of Artuk, who is our lord, wise, the light of the world and of religion, the supporter of the caliph and Islam, merciful, the blue-eyed boy of the state, the manager of the nation, the pride of the emperors and sultans, the leader of the Muslim military, the assistant of Mujahideen, destiny of the Supreme, supporter of the caliph, universal wrestler, the Shah of Iran, Emir of the Emirs, the vice of the emir of the believers,
2. and also who takes help and supporting, gains victory, engraves the root of the infidels and polytheists, strangles the heathens and heretics. This work was realized in 579.

## References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 321, n. 66.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. LII-LIV.
- Garden, R. J. "Description of Diarbekr." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 37 (1867): 184–185.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 76, n. 27.



37). Location: On the wall cover of the tower (Tower number 21) located in the north of Urfa Gate. As Gabriel and Sauvaget noted, the parts of the inscription were fragmented in 1930s.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** (562-581 AH / 1166-1185 AD) (?)

**Done by:** Muhammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (562-581 AH / 1166-1185 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

### Contents of the Inscription:

(...) الانام (...) (الاسلام) و المسلمين (...)  
(...) ناصر المجاهدين (...) (قامع الكفرة) و المشرك (بن) (...)  
(...) ملك الامراء (ابنانج بيغو قتلغ بك أب) ي الفتح محمد بن قرا ارسلان (ن بن داود)  
بن سكرمان بن (ارتق) (...)

### Translation:

1. Abu'l-Feth Muhammed, the son of Kara Arslan who is the son of Davud, the son of Sökmen, the son of Artuk
2. who is the head of the Islam and the Muslims, merciful
3. and engraves the root of the infidels and polytheists

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 321, n. 67.



**38). Location:** on the wall cover (14 pieces) of Ulu Beden Tower (Tower number 31) and on the deposit (4 pieces) at the foot of Yedikardeş (Tower number 39). As Gabriel and Sauvaget noted, the parts of the inscription were fragmented in 1930s.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 562-581 AH (1166-1185 AD) (?)

**Done by:** Muḥammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (562-581 AH / 1166-1185 AD) (?)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم نصر من الله و فتح قريب لمولانا الملك العالم العادل المؤيد المظفر المنصور محيي العدل  
(...)

(...) (الانا)م تاج الدوله (ظ)هير (...) المجاهدين

(...) (بهلو)ان جهان خسرو اي(ران) (...)

(بن ق)را ارسلان بن داو(د بن سكما)ن بن (ا)رتق نصير امير المؤمنين ادام الله ايامه

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. It is a conquering conducted in a short time ago.
2. It was realized with the order of the son Kara Arslan who is the son of Davud, the son of Sökmen, the son of Alp Artuk,
3. who is merciful, the blue-eyed-boy of the state, the supporter of the Mujahids, wise and fair ruler, the universal wrestler,
4. the shah of Iran who taken help and gain victory, raised the justice.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 322, n. 68.





**39). Location:** On the gate (Bāb al-Faraj) located on just west side of the Tower number 77 in the Castle. Its location is signed with the letter of “P17“ on the map drawn by Gabriel.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 595 AH (1198-1199 AD)

**Done by:** Sukmān b. Muhammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā’ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (581-597 AH / 1185-1200 AD)

**Epigrapher:** al-bannā’ ‘Īsā Abū Dirham, *bannā’ al-durr*

### Contents of the Inscription:

1. أمر بفتح هذا الباب المبارك مولانا الملك المسعود سلطان ديار بكر أبو المظفر سكرمان بن محمد ابن ارتف نصير أمير المؤمنين

2.

a. باب الفرع سنة خمسة و تسعين و خمسمائة

b. البناء عيسى أبو درهم بناء الدر

### Translation:

1. Sökmen, the son of Muhammed who is the son of Artuk, who is the ruler of Diyar Bekr and the vice of the Emir of the believers ordered to open this gate.
2. The liberty Gate was constructed by the architect Ebu Dirhem İsa
3. in 595.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 322, n. 69.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. CVIII, n. 69.

**40). Location:** It is located on the deposit at the foot of Ulu Beden Tower (Tower number 33). The parts of the inscription were fragmented in 1930s.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 581-597 AH (1185-1200 AD) (?)

**Done by:** Sukmān b. Muḥammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (581-597 AH / 1185-1200 AD) (?)

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم أمر بعمل هذا البرج (...) قطب الدنيا و الدين فخر الاس(لام والمسلمين)  
(...) د الدولة (...) (ال)مشركين ظهير الامام مجير الأنام

**Text with Transcription:**

Bismillāh al-Rahman al-Rahīm. Ammara bi-hamal hadhā al-burj [...] Quṭb al-Dunya wa'l-Dīn Fakhr al-Is[lām wa'l-Muslimīn]

[...] d al-Dawla [...] [al-]Mushrikīn Ṣahīr al-Imām Mujīr al-Anām.

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. The construction of this tower was ordered by the pride of the Islam and Muslims, the head of religion and world.
2. Who is merciful, the supporter of the caliph, strangles the polytheists and considers the government.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 322-323, n. 70.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. CVIII, n. 69.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 90-91.

**41. Location:** The stone of the subjected inscription was located in another inscription which was on the Tower number 10 and belonged to al-Malik al-Şāliḥ al-Ayyūbī in 1930s.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** Unknown

**Done by:** Unknown

**Epigrapher:** al-Bannā' 'Īsā Abū Dirham

**Contents of the Inscription:**

(البن) ا عيسى (أ) بو درهم

**Text with Transcription:**

[al-Bann]ā' 'Īsā [A]bū Dirham

**Translation:** Its architect is Ebu Dirhem Īsa.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 323, n. 71.



**42). Location:** On the façade of Ulu Beden Tower (Tower number 32). In a strip-shape.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 605 AH (1208-1209 AD)

**Done by:** Maḥmūd b. Muḥammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (597-619 AH / 1200-1223 AD)



**Epigrapher:** Ibrahīm b. Ja‘far

### Contents of the Inscription:

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. الملك لله الواحد القهار
2. هذا ما امر بعمله مولانا السلطان الملك الصالح العالم العادل المؤيد المظفر المنصور محيي العدل ناصر الدنيا و الدين سلطان الاسلام و المسلمين فخر الملوك و السلاطين ملك الامراء نصير الامام مجير الانام ذخر الخلافة المعظمة فلك المعالي ابو الفتح محمود ابن محمد ابن قرا ارسلان ابن داوود ابن سكرمان ابن ارتق نصير امير المؤمنين اعز الله انصاره وضاعف اقتداره
3. في سنة خمس و ستمائة و
4. بناء(ه) ابراهيم بن جعفر خلد الله تعالى

### Translation:

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. Everything belongs to Allah who judges.

This structure was constructed with the order of Abu'l-Feth Muhammed, the son of Kara Arslan who is the son of Davud, the son of Sökmen, the son of Artuk,

2.who is our lord, good sultan, wise, the helper of the world and of religion, the sultan of the Islam and Muslim, the pride of the emperors and sultans, Emir of the Emirs, the supporter of the caliph, the merciful, the supporter of the caliph, destiny of the Supreme, the vice of the emir of the believers. May Allah pride his victories and adds power to his power.

3. It was constructed in 605.

4. Its architect is Ibrahim the son of Cafer. May Allah him permanent.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 323-324, n. 74., Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. LVIII, fig. 1-2.
- Garden, R. J. "Description of Diarbekr." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 37 (1867), p. 186.
- Niebuhr, Carsten. *Voyage En Arabie & En D'autres Pays Circonvoisins*. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: S. J. Baalde, 1780, p. 427.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 88, n. 29 and tav. XVIII.



43). Location: On the façade of Yedikardeş Tower (Tower number 41). In a strip-shape.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 597-619 AH (1200-1223 AD) (?)

**Done by:** Maḥmūd b. Muḥammad b. Qarā Arslān b. Dā'ūd b. Sukmān b. Artuq (597-619 AH / 1200-1223 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Yahyā b. Ibrahīm al-...arrafi ve al-Malik al-Şālih

**Contents of the Inscription:**

5. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم و الذكر لله اكبر

6. برز الامر المطاع المولوي السلطاني المالكي الصالحي العالمي العدل(ي) المؤيدي المظفري المنصور مجير العدل ناصر الدنيا و الدين ركن الاسلام و المسلمين جلال الدولة افتحار الملوك و السلاطين ملك الامراء سلطان ديار بكر و الروم و الارمن فلك المعالي بهلوان جهان حسروا ايران الب اينانج بيغوا قتلغ بك ابو الفتح محمود ابن محمد ابن قرا ارسلان بن داوود بن سكرمان ابن ارتق نصير امير المؤمنين عز نصرة

7. بناء يحيى ابن ابراهيم الصرفي ترسم الملك الصالح

**Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful.
2. The name of Allah is the most high. This structure was constructed with the order of Alp İnanç Beygu Kutluğ bey, Abu'l-Feth Mahmud, the son of Muhammed, the son of Kara Arslan who is the son of Davud, the son of Sökmen, the son of Artuk,
3. who is our good, merciful lord, the wise and fair ruler, the helper of the world and of religion, the head of the Islam and Muslim, the blue-eyed-boy of the state, the supporter of the emperors and sultans, Emir of the Emirs, the sultan of Diyarbekr, Diyarı-Rum, Diyarı Ermeni, the destiny of the Supreme, the universal wrestler, the shah of Iran. May Allah pride his victories and adds power to his power.
4. Its architect is Yahya the son of Ibrahim Sarfi. The design belongs to Malik Saleh.

## References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 323-324, n. 75.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav. LX, fig. 1-2.
- Garden, R. J. "Description of Diarbekr." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 37 (1867), p. 187.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 91-92, n. 30 and tav. XIX.

## AYYUBIDS



44). Location: On the Tower number 11.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 634 AH (1236-1237 AD)

**Done by:** al-Şāliḥ Ayyūb (??? AH / 1232–1239 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā'* al-Faraj ve Shujā' al-Dīn Ja'far b. Mahmūd al-Ḥalabī

### Contents of the Inscription:

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
2. عز لمولانا السلطان الملك الصالح نجم الدنيا و الدين سلطان الاسلام و المسلمين أبو الفتح أيوب بن السلطان الملك الكامل أبو المعالي محمد بن أبي بكر بن أيوب ظهير أمير المؤمنين
3. البناء الفرّج ترسيم شجاع الدين جعفر بن محمود الحلبي و ذلك في سنة أربع و ثلاثين و ستمائة

### Translation:

3. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful.
4. It was constructed in honour of Ebu'l-Feth Eyyub, the son of Abu'l-Meali Melik Kamil Muhammed, the son of Ebubekir, the son of Eyyub, who is our lord, good ruler, the star of the world and religion, the sultan of Islam and the Muslims, the vice of the emir of the believers.
5. Its architect is Ferec. The project belongs to Şucaeddin Cafer, the son of Halepli Mahmud. This work was realized in 634.

### References:

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 325, n. 77.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 105, n. 33.

**45). Location:** On the Tower number 10.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 634 AH (1236-1237 AD)

**Done by:** al-Şāliḥ Ayyūb (??? AH / 1232–1239 AD)

**Epigrapher:** Shujā' al-Dīn al-Muqaddam Ja'far b. Maḥmūd al-Ḥalabī

### Contents of the Inscription:

1. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
2. عز لمولانا السلطان الملك الصالح نجم الدنيا و الدين سلطان الاسلام و المسلمين أبو الفتح أيوب بن السلطان الملك الكامل أبو المعالي محمد بن أبي بكر بن أيوب ظهير أمير المؤمنين
3. ترسيم شجاع الدين المقدم جعفر بن محمود الحلبي في سنة أربع و ثلاثين و ستمائة



### **Translation:**

1. In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. It was constructed in honor of Ebu'l-Feth Eyyub, the son of Abu'l-Meali Melik Kamil Muhammed, the son of Ebubekir, the son of Eyyub,
2. who is our lord, good ruler, the star of the world and religion, the sultan of Islam and the Muslims, the vice of the emir of the believers.
3. The project belongs to Şucaeddin Cafer, the son of Halepli Mahmud. This work was realized in 634.

### **References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 325, n. 78.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 106, n. 34.

### **Aq Qoyuns**



**46). Location:** On the Khaner side between the Towers number 79 and 80.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 853 AH (1449-1450 AD)

**Done by:** Cihangir, the son of Uzun Hassan.

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

خلد الله ملكه و ذلك في سنة ثلاث و خمسين و ثمانمائة

**Translation:**

May Allah make permanent his management. This work was realized in 853.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 326, n. 79.

**47). Location:** On the Tower number 22 on Urfa Gate.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** 864 AH (1459-1460 AD)

**Done by:** Uzun Hassan

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

864 أمر بعمله السلطان الملك العادل حسن بن علي بن عثمان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه في سنة

**Translation:**

Hasan son of Ali, son of Adil Sultan Osman - May Allah make permanent his management and his sultanate- ordered the construction of it in 864.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 326, n. 80.
- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol.2. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, tav.

**48). Location:** On the east side of the Tower number 14.

**Calligraphy:** Naskh

**Date:** Shawwāl 883 AH (17 November-16 December 1479 AD)

**Done by:** Uzun Hassan

**Epigrapher:** Unknown

**Contents of the Inscription:**

أمر بعمله الملك العادل المؤيد المنصور السلطان حسن بن علي بن عثمان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه بمحمد و آله  
بتاريخ شهر شوال من شهور سنة ثلاث و ثمانين و ثمان مائة هجرية و عليه السلام

**Translation:**

The Sultan Hassan, the son of Ali, the son of Osman, who is the fair ruler and takes help and supporting, ordered the construction of this place on the month of Shawwal, in 883 AH. May Allah make his country and management permanent for the sake of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and the Ahl-i Beyt.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 326, n. 81.



**49). Location:** On the Ten Eyed Bridge.

**Calligraphy:** Kufic

**Date:** 457 AH (1064-1065 AD)

**Done by:** Niẓām al-Dawla Naṣr (1061–1079 AD)

**Epigrapher:** *al-bannā* Yūsuf b. ‘Ubayd

**Contents of the Inscription:**

مما أمر بعمله و الانفاق عليه مولانا الأمير السيد نظام الدين مؤيد الدولة بن عز الاسلام أطل الله بقائه و أعز نصره و دبر هداه ابتغاء ثواب الله و طلب رحمته في و جرى أكثر ذلك على القاضي أبي الحسن عبد الواحد سنة سبع و خمسين و أربعمئة و البناء يوسف بن عبيد

**Translation:**

In order to gain good deed from Allah and to access the forgiveness of Allah, its construction was ordered in the period of Abu'l-Kasim Nasr, the son of the honor of the Islam, who is our lord, the valuable Emir, the order of the religion, and give support to the state – May Allah extent their life and secure their management. - The expenses of the construction were met by his wealth. The important part of this work was realized by Kadi Abdulvahid Abu'l-Hasan in 436. Its architect is Yousuf the son of Ubayd.

**References:**

- Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages Archéologiques Dans La Turquie Orientale*. Vol. 1. Paris: E. De Boccard, 1940, p. 201-202 ve p. 336-337, n. 105.
- Van Berchem, Max, Josef Strzygowski, and Gertude Margaret Lowthian Bell. *Amida*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910, p. 31-35, n. 13.



## **10.b.2: Amida Höyük: The Mound At Diyarbakır İçkale**

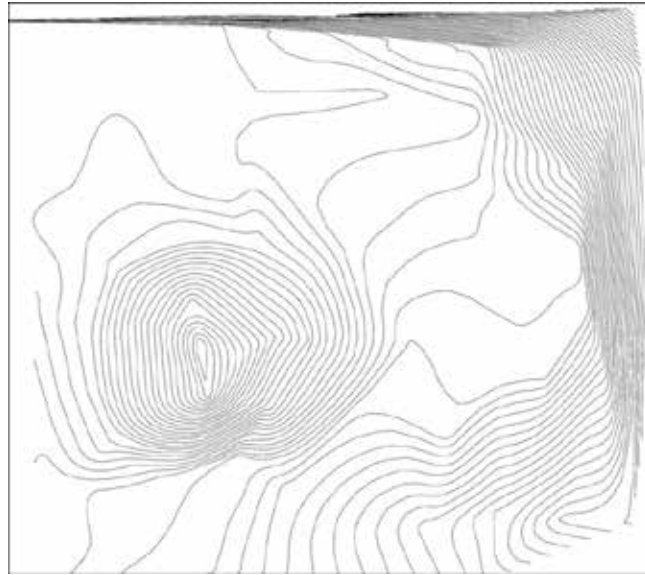
A. Tuba ÖKSE

with the collaboration of

Nevin SOYUKAYA, Şeref YUMRUK, Zafer HAN, Nazan DOĞAN, Galip AYÇİÇEK, Nejla AKAT AKDEMİR, Mehmet Sabri AKMAZ, Emine AKKUŞ, Salih HUMARTAŞ

### INTRODUCTION

The city of Diyarbakır takes place in the Upper Tigris region that is bordered by the South-Eastern Taurus Mountains from the North and East, by the volcanic massive of Karacadağ from the West, and by the Mardin Massive from the South (See Map). The city is built on the steep eastern edge of a *ca.* 2-2,5 m thick bluff Basalt Plateau formed by the Karacadağ, lying on the calcareous clay deposits of the Miocene. The bluff, called “Fis Kayası” is *ca.* 625 m above the sea level and *ca.* 100 m above the Tigris valley (Gabriel 1940: 90; Sözen 1971: 19; Yılmazçelik 1995: 11; 2001: 31; Soyukaya *et al.* 2011: 332-333). The mound is within the county of Sur/Diyarbakır, Threader M-44-A-10-C, coordinates y 609076-609183 and x 4198971-4199084. From this point the Tigris River can also be crossed by *keleks* (Güney 1990: 323). The city is founded on the routes between Anatolia and Iraq. The Taurus Mountains can be crossed through the Deveboynu Pass and reach the roads leading to Anatolia and İran. İçkale can be reached through Saray Kapı. In the citadel recess in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure a lofty and step settlement mound takes place that is named as Amida Höyüğü, Virankale, Virantepe veya Top Tepe in the archaeological literature (Soyukaya *et al.* 2011: 332-333). The *ca.* 20 metres high mound is founded on a basement lying *ca.* 663,99 metres above sea level; the peak is *ca.* 683,00 m above sea level (Plan 1, Photo 1-4).



**Plan 1**



**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**





**Photo 3**



**Photo 4**

The earliest settlement of the city is represented by this mound, consisting of the debris of a prehistoric village associated with obsidian blades and sherds belonging to hand made vessels (Dönmez and Bryce 1949: 47-48, Pl. XXVII-B). Among these painted sherds (Dönmez and Bryce 1949: Pl. XXVIII-B), buff, brown and black burnished vessels (Dönmez and Bryce 1949: Pl. XXIX-A), and open bowls with matt buff or brown surfaces, coarsely fashioned with straw temper (Dönmez and Bryce 1949: Pl. XXIX-B) are determined.

During the excavations undertaken in 1962, on the peak encircled by fortification walls with semicircular towers (Photo 2, 4, Plan 2) a palace dating to the Artuqid period had been uncovered (Aslanapa 1962a; 1962b; 1965; Sözen 1971: 226).



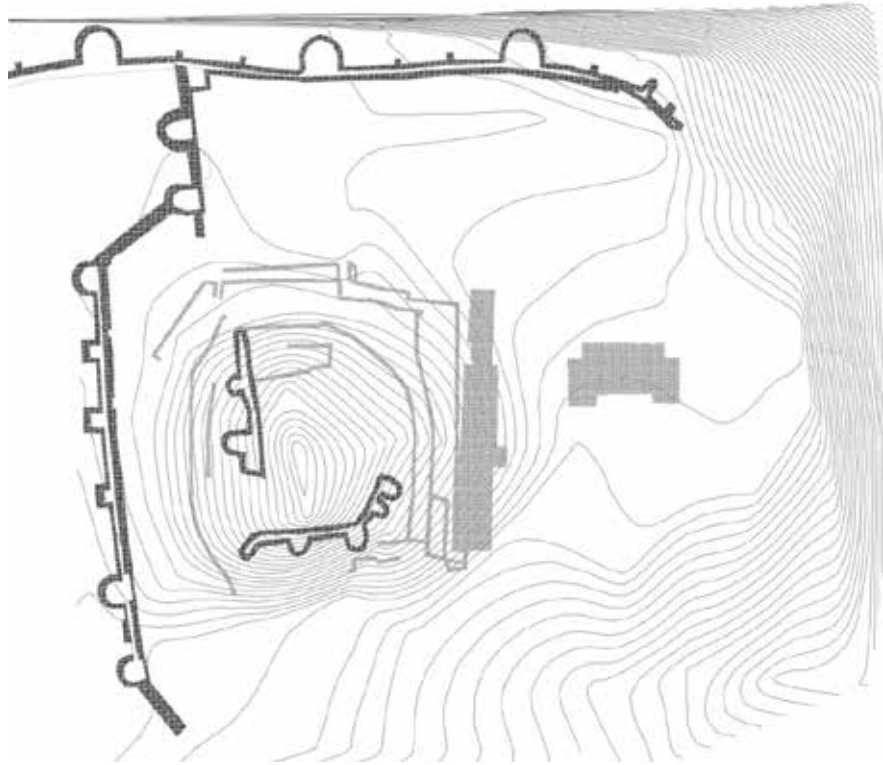
**Plan 2**

The fountain of the courtyard is decorated with polychrome stone and cubic glass mosaics and faiances. The fountain is surrounded by iwans forming a cross. Also the walls were mostly decorated with faiances. The fountain seems to have been unroofed, and the iwans vaulted. In the southern iwan, a ca. 30 cm high podium decorated with polychrome faiances is recovered. From both sides of the western and eastern iwans, doors leading to other rooms were uncovered. The entrance to the palace is provided by the stairway at an archway.

The slopes of the mound is highly destroyed. The southern skirts were cut during the construction of the modern street, and was buttressed by a high wall. The northern and Northwestern skirts were cut, as the basement of İçkale had been levelled, and the eastern skirt was cut during the construction of official buildings in the latest Ottoman period. These constructions cut off a part of the archaeological debris (Photo 1, 3, Plan 3), and the lower archaeological layers at the skirts were covered with cement floors. On the fountain of the Artuqid palace excavated on the mound summit, a large

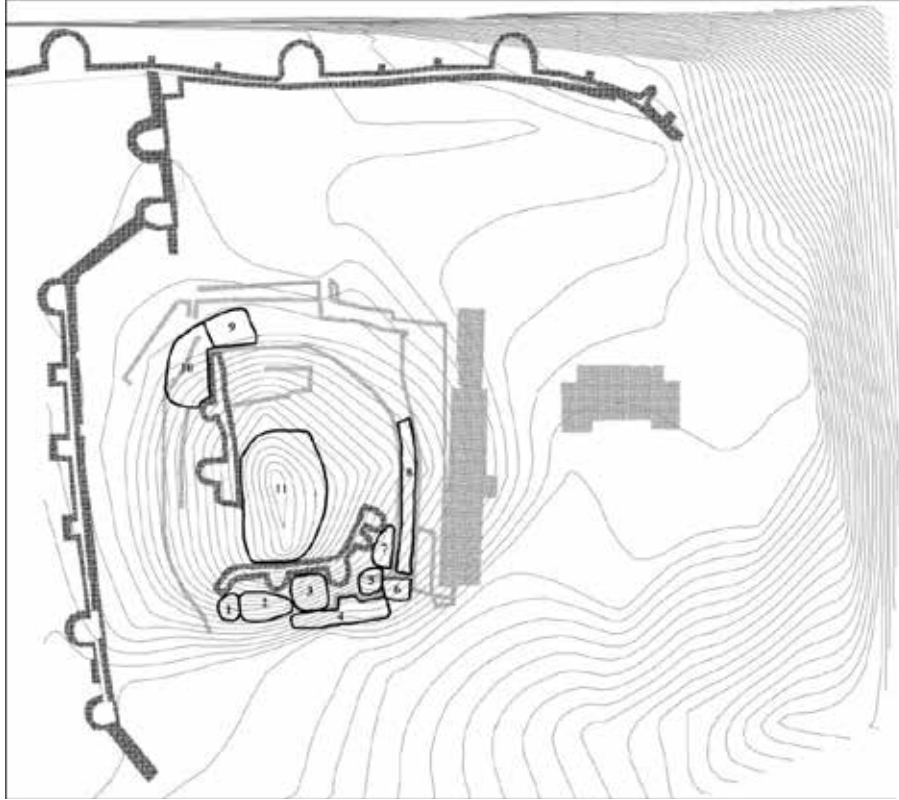


water reservoir has been built in recent times. Also the roots of several high trees planted on the mound destroy the archaeological contexts.

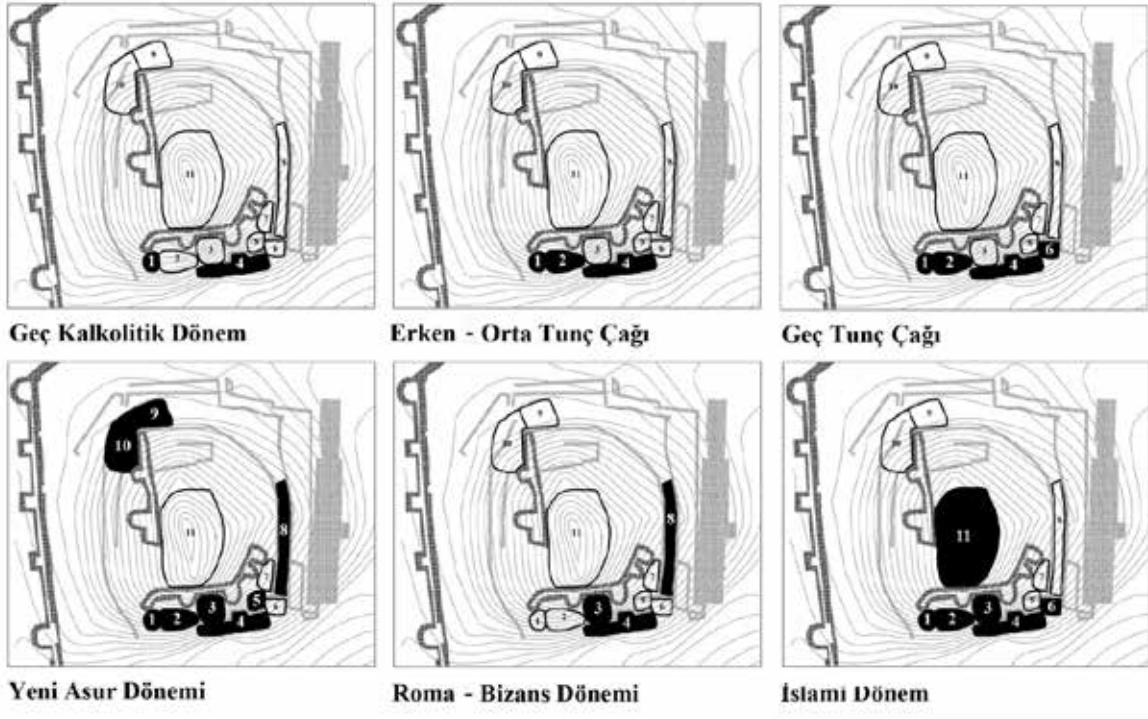


**Plan 3**

The areas for collecting surface finds are, therefore, only at slopes between the fortresses on the mound and the cement floors as well as the retaining walls built for supporting the archaeological debris against the official buildings (Plan 4-5). The areas on the southern slope are bordered by the fortress resting on the southern slope of the mound, and the retaining wall to the street; this area is divided into six sub-areas, according to the bastions of the fortress (Area 1-6). The eastern slope consist of an upper and a lower terrace behind the official building (Area 7-8). The northwestern slope is defined as two areas, according to the sections shaped during levelling (Area 9-10). Other parts of the slopes were coated with cement or is covered by dense grass and trees. The summit of the mound, surrounded by the fortresses is defined as one area (Area 11).



**Plan 4**



**Plan 5**

The survey is conducted by the archaeologists Şeref Yumruk, Nazan Doğan, Galip Ayçiçek, Necla Akat Akdemir, Mehmet Sabri Akmaz, Emine Akkuş and the art historian Zafer Han, according to the permission of the General Direction of Cultural

Heritage and Museums, dated ----- and numbered ----- . This team collected the sherds, took the photographs and drew the surface finds. The areas of sherd collection was measured by the cartograph Salih Humartaş by means of a GPS and was drawn on the topographical map obtained from the Municipality of Diyarbakır. The drawings used in this article were digitalized by A. Tuba Ökse, Ahmet Görmüş and İ. Serkan Türk.

***SURFACE FINDS***

**Late Chalcolithic Period**

Among the surface finds collected from Areas 1 and 4 on the southern slope of the mound, 16 sherds belong to hand made vessels with chaff and grit inclusions (Figure 1-16, Photo 5, Table 1). Some pieces have chaff imprints on their surfaces, and some sherds were manufactured with a mainly grit tempered paste.



Photo 5

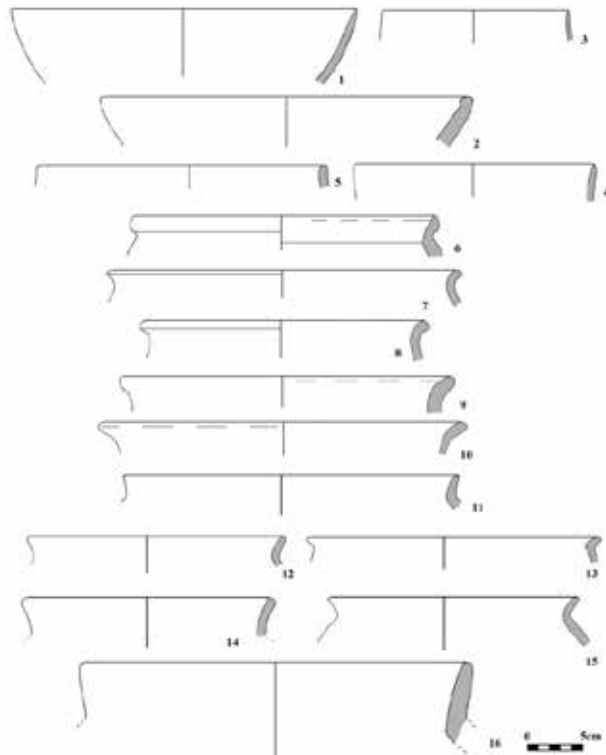


Figure 1-16

	Survey Areas										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GKÇ - LC	10			3							
ETÇ I	1										
ETÇ III				2							
Karaz-EC				1							
ETC-OTC boyalı – EBA-MBA		2									
OTC - MBA	5			1							
OTC – MBA (RBWW)		2		1							
OTC – MBA (Habur)				1							
OTC – MBA (Bej – buff)											
Mitanni						1					
Nuzi	1										
GTC - LBA		1		1							
Yeni Assur – New Assyrian	5	5	3	4	4			2	2	2	
Roma-Bizans - Byzantian			1	6				3			
İslami Dönem - İslamic	4	2	2	4		1					
Selcuklu Dönemi - Seljukid				1							2
Rakka seramiği - Ware	1										
Osmanlı Dönemi - Ottoman	1										
Sırsız Seramik – Unglazed Ware											

**Table 1. Distribution of Sherds Found at Each Area According to Periods**



The chaff tempered ware of Northern Mesopotamia is represented by chaff imprints on the surface of the vessels. This pottery is common in the Middle Euphrates region (Helwing 2000: 146-147), found at Kurban Mound VI (Algaze *et al.* 1990, Pl. 30); Hassek Mound (Hoh 1981: Abb. 12), Hayaz Mound (Thissen 1985: 119, fig. 1), Hacinebi (Pollock and Coursey 1995: 137, fig. 4) and Zeytinli Bahçe (Balossi 2006). The dense distribution of these vessels are also attested in the Balih region at Tell Hammam et-Turkman (Akkermans 1988b: 130); in the Upper Habur region at Tell Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988: 129, fig. 53), in the Middle Tigris region at Tell Kashkashok II (Koizumi 1993), Yarım Tepe III (Merpert and Muchaev 1993) and Tepe Gawra (Tobler 1950: 140-151) during the Early and Middle Uruk periods (4200-3600 BC).

Vessels produced with a grit tempered paste are common in the Upper Tigris region, such as those at Kenantepe LC 4 layer (3360-3020 BC) (Creekmore 2007: 85-86, 91-95, figs. 7-12; Parker *et al.* 2008: 109; 2009: 96-97, 101; Ur 2010) (Table 2). A similar density is also attested in the Middle Euphrates region at Hacinebi (Pollock and Coursey 1995: 136, fig. 3), Hayaz Mound (Thissen 1985: 119, fig. 1), Kurban Mound V-VI (Algaze *et al.* 1990: Pl. 42-44) and Hassek Mound (Hoh 1981: fig. 2) as well as at Tell Leilan IV in the Upper Khabur region (Schwartz 1988: 129), in contexts dating to the Late Uruk Period (3600-3300 BC).

	Salat Tepe	Kavuşan Mound	Hirbemerdo n	Ziyarettepe	Kenantepe	Üçtepe	Giricano	Diğer merkezler - Othersites	Amida Mound
PPN B								Boncuklu Tarla Körtik Tepe	
ENÇ								Eski Cami Yanı	
ONÇ								Hakemi Use 5	
ONÇ								Hakemi Use 4-3	
GNÇ I								Hakemi Use 2-1	
GNÇ II								Yenice Yanı	
EKÇ I									
EKÇ II	IA							Havuz Mevkii	
OKÇ	IB-er				Ubaid 1-3				
GKÇ 1	IB-ge								
GKÇ 2-3	IC-er		I		LC 1				
GKÇ 4-5	IC-ge				LC		06		X
ETÇ IA	ID				LC 4		06	Aşağı Salat 7	X

ETÇ IB			IIA					Aşağı Salat 6	
ETÇ II			IIB					Aşağı Salat 5-4	
ETÇ IIIA									
ETÇ IIIB									X
ETÇ IVA	IIA: 6	IX				13-12			X
ETÇ IVB	IIA: 5		IIIA	E/6	C1-2		X		X
OTÇ I	IIB: 4	VII I							X
OTÇ II	IIB: 3		IIIB		C1-2, D4	11			X
OTÇ III	IIC: 2		E/5 (BBB)				06 A-C		X
GTÇ I	IIC: 1		IIIC	E/4					X
GTÇ II		VII		L6			01, 06		
DÇ I	IIIA	VI	IVA	L5-N5		9-7	06		
DÇ II	IIIB	V	IVB	L4-N4				ZeviyaTivilki KilokkiRabis eki	X
DÇ III	IIIC	IV	V				06		X
Hellenistik	IV-3	III		L3-N3		X			
Roma	IV-2			J				Ilisu Mound	X
Ortaçağ	IV-1	II	VI	JN2-L2					X
Yeniçağ	V	I	VII	N1-L1					X

**Table2: Stratigraphies of the Upper Tigris Region** (PPN: PrePotteryNeolithic, ENÇ: EarlyNeolithic, ONÇ: MiddleNeolithic, GNÇ: LateNeolithic, EKÇ: EarlyChalcolithic, OKÇ: MiddleChalcolithic, GKÇ: LateChalcolithic, ETÇ: EalyBronze, OTÇ: MiddleBronze, GTÇ: LateBronze, DÇ: Iron Age, Ortaçağ: Middle Age (Medieval), Yeniçağ: New Age)

A group of sherds with rests of a burnished slip point to the existence of a settlement dating to the transition from Late Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age (Figure 1-2, 7, 10). Similar vessels are uncovered in the Upper Tigris region at Aşağı Salat 7 (Şenyurt 2004: 659), at the lowest level of Ziyarettepe Operation E (Matney and Rainville 2005: 23) and at Kenantepe 4-5 (Creekmore 2007: 78, 83-84; Parker *et al.* 2008: 101, 112, 167; 2009: 96-97, 101).

### Early Bronze Age

Among the sherds collected from areas 1, 2 and 4 at the southern slope of the mound, six sherds show characteristics of the Early Bronze Age III wares (Table 1). One of these sherds belongs to a hand made bowl with black burnished slip (Figure 17, Photo 6), similar to those produced in Southern Caucasia and Eastern Anatolia during the 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC (Burney 1958: 164). This pottery group has been attested in Amuq H-I Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 358), and from 2700 BC onwards in Palestine (*Early Transcaucasian III*) (Amiran 1968: 317). This ware group is represented only with a few sherds in the Upper Tigris and Upper Habur regions (Bianchi 2012: 275-279).

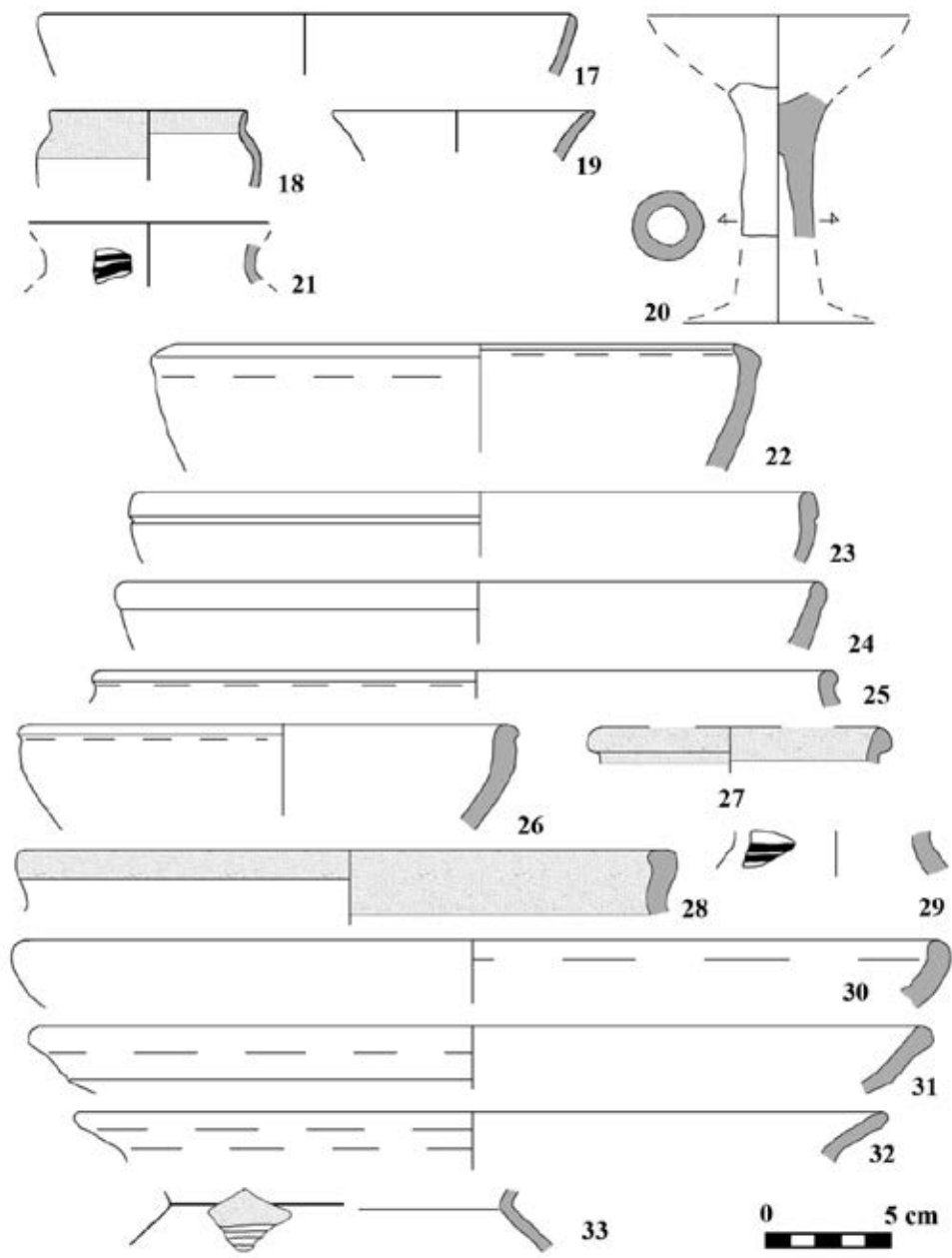


Figure 17-33



Photo 6

A few sherds belonging to fine pasted, Wheel made vessels fired in high temperatures (Figure 18-19, Photo 6) resemble those found at Üçtepe 12-13 (Özfirat 2006: 12). These vessels are distinguished as the slipped and burnished qualified variant of the “Plain Simple Ware” dating to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC. One sherd from Amida Mound belongs to the joint of a high stemmed bowl (Figure 20) resembling those from the Early Bronze Age III contexts of the Middle Euphrates region (Engin 2007:269-70) as well as those excavated at Kenantepe (Matney and Rainville 2005: 23; Matney and Somers 1999: 215, fig. 3; Matney *et al.* 2003: 179) and Ziyarettepe (Creekmore 2007: 78-80) in the Upper Tigris region.

A small sherd of a small painted vessel (Figure 21) found on the southern slope of the mound represents the existence of a painted pottery group dating to the Early Bronze Age III in the Upper Tigris region; the “Euphrates Banded Ware” of the Middle Euphrates region (Abay 1997: 370, Abb. 46-48; Engin 2007: 276-277), the “band painted ware” of the Early Jesire III in the Upper Habur region at Tell Brak (Akkermans and Schwartz 2003: 214-215).

#### Middle Bronze Age

Among the sherds collected from areas 1, 2 and 4 at the southern slope of Amida Mound, eight sherds belong to the wheel made vessels of the Middle Bronze Age (Table 1).

Five of these sherds belong to the *Standard Monochrome Ware* (Figure 22-26) having a rather coarse paste tempered strongly with sand and moderately with lime. The paste is mostly light brown and grey and the exterior surface is mostly plain or wet smoothed, some vessels are slightly burnished. The vessels are composed of large jars and bowls. These vessels are similar to the Monochrome Simple Ware of Northern Mesopotamia and Northern Syria (Özfirat 2006: 25; Parker and Swartz-Dodd 2003: fig. 5, 8; Ökse *et al.* 2009b: fig. 9, 12-13) The *Buff slipped ware* is a fine or moderate pasted light brown coloured, occasionally slipped and burnished pottery. This monochrome ware is spread in a large area including the Upper Euphrates region, Northern Syria and the Khabur region (Nigro 1998: 271-305; Özfirat 2006: 25-29). The sherds with a reddish brown wash on the outer surfaces from Amida Mound belong to vessels with rounded bodies (Figure 27-28, Photo 7). The dark reddish brown, wine-red, brown and dark grey wash applied on the outer surface of these vessels with a brush is the characteristic surface treatment. The distribution of the *Red Brown Wash Ware* depicts a standard mass production spread within the Upper Tigris Region; at Kenantepe (Parker and Dodd 2003; 2005: 78-79), Ziyarettepe (Matney *et al.* 2003: 183-186, fig. 5-8), Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 139-140), Üçtepe



(Özfirat 2006: 25-29), Giricano (Schachner 2002b: 42-48; 2004: 507), Hirbemerdon (Laneri *et al.* 2006: 156-157, fig. 5-7, 10) and Kavuşan Mound (Kozbe 2010: 179-182, fig. 5).



Photo 7

A wheel-made, light brown pasted sherd decorated with horizontal bands applied in black paint is found among the surface materials from Amida Mound (Figure 29, Photo 8). The paint is applied on light brown-buff slip, and is partly eroded. This sherd belongs to the *Khabur Painted Ware* dated to 1900/1950-1600 BC (Bagh 2003: 234) that is widespread in the Upper Khabur region (Oates *et al.* 1997: 63-77, fig. 190-193, 195, 200; 2001: 63, 145; Oguchi 1997: 196-198) and in the Upper Tigris region, as determined at Üçtepe (Özfirat 2006: 25-29), Kavuşan Mound (Kozbe 2010: 179-182, fig. 6; Kozbe *et al.* 2004: fig. 20), Giricano (Schachner 2003: fig. 34-35) and Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 174, fig. 16).



Photo 8

### ***Late Bronze Age***

Among the sherds collected from areas 1, 2, 4 and 6 at the southern slope of Amida Mound, sherds belonging to three monochrome flat bowls and one painted body sherd (Table 1). The bowls sherds are monochrome, self slipped or the surface is simple finished (Figure 30-32) The buff or pinkish buff paste paste is tempered with fine sand and lime, and the vessels are wheel made. Similar vessels called “*Buff slipped ware*” are registered in the Mitanni contexts of several Northern Mesopotamian sites. This ware is widespread in the Upper Tigris (Schachner 2004: 507; Kozbe *et al.* 2004: 465; Sağlamtimur and Ozan 2008: 6; Özfirat 2006: 33-38; Matney *et al.* 2004: 389)

and the Khabur regions (Pfälzner 1995: 71, 231, 235, 237, fig. 135, 137, Lev. 1-4, 34; Oates *et al.* 1997: fig. 185/78-80, 188/163, 189/200, 194).

A sherd from the neck of a jar, decorated by a light creme coloured horizontal band on pale red mat slip (Figure 33, Photo 8) is known as the *Nuzi Painted Ware* in archaeological literature. This ware with the characteristic light coloured decoration on dark ground is represented by a few sherds in several sites of the Upper Tigris region (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 190, fig. 39; Laneri *et al.* 2008, 179; Crescioli and Laneri 2011: 118, 120-124; Kozbe 2010: 179-182, fig. 3) and the Upper Habur region (Oates *et al.* 1997: 35, 67-70, fig. 196; 2001: 68, 147; Oguchi 2006: 55). The appearance of this ware together with the *Khabur painted ware* date these levels to the second half of the sixteenth and to the fifteenth century BC, and the Nuzi Painted Ware had been used until the end of the Late Bronze Age (Table 2-3) (Bagh 2003: 234; Oates *et al.* 1997: 62-76).

	<b>Kuzey Suriye – Northern Syria</b>	<b>Cezire – Jezire Yukarı-Upper Habur</b>	<b>Kuzey Mezopotamya – Northern Mesopotamia</b>	<b>Amida Mound</b>
MÖ 6800-6500	Erken Neolitik	PreHalaf	ProtoHassuna	
MÖ 6500-6100	Orta Neolitik	Hassuna I	Arkaik Hassuna	
MÖ 6100-5800	Geç Neolitik I	Hassuna II	Standart Hassuna	
MÖ 5800-5900	Geç Neolitik I	Hassuna III	“Kuzey” Samarra	
MÖ 5800-5600	Geç Neolitik II	HalafIa	Erken Halaf	
MÖ 5600-5400	Erken Kalkolitik I	HalafIb	Orta Halaf	
MÖ 5400-5200	Erken Kalkolitik II	Geç Halaf- Ubeyd geçiş	Geç Halaf- Ubeyd geçiş	
MÖ 5200-4400	Orta Kalkolitik	Erken Ubeyd - Ubeyd 3	Erken Ubeyd - Ubeyd 3	
MÖ 4400-4100	Geç Kalkolitik 1	Geç Ubeyd - Ubeyd 4	Geç Ubeyd - Ubeyd 4	
MÖ 4100-3600	Geç Kalkolitik 2-3	Erken Uruk	Erken Uruk	
MÖ 3600-3300	Geç Kalkolitik 4-5	Geç Uruk	Geç Uruk	X
MÖ 3300-3000	Erken Tunç IA	Erken Cezire 0	GKÇ-ETÇ geçiş	X
MÖ 3000-2800	Erken Tunç IB	Erken Cezire I	Erhanedan I	
MÖ 2800/2600	Erken Tunç II	Erken Cezire II	Erhanedan II	
MÖ 2600-2450	Erken Tunç IIIA	Erken Cezire IIIA	Erhanedan IIIA	
MÖ 2450-	Erken Tunç IIIB	Erken Cezire IIIB	Erhanedan IIIB – E.	X

2300			Akkad	
MÖ 2300-2200	Erken Tunç IVA	Erken Cezire IV	Akkad - Guti	X
MÖ 2200-2000	Erken Tunç IVB	Erken Cezire V	Ur III	X
MÖ 2000-1900	Orta Tunç IA	Eski C. I - Habur 1	İsin-Larsa	X
MÖ 1900-1800	Orta Tunç IB	Eski C. II - Habur 2	Eski Babil-E.Habur	X
MÖ 1800-1550	Orta Tunç II-III	Eski C.III - Habur 3	Eski Babil-Habur	X
MÖ 1550-1350	Geç Tunç I	Orta C. IA - Habur 4a	Erken Mitanni	X
MÖ 1350-1270	Geç Tunç IIA	Orta C. IB - Habur 4b	Geç Mitanni	X
MÖ 1270-1200	Geç Tunç IIB	Orta Cezire IIA	Orta Assur I	
MÖ 1200-1120	Geç Tunç IIB	Orta Cezire IIB	Orta Assur II	
MÖ 1120-1050	Geç Tunç IIB	Orta Cezire III	Orta Assur III	
MÖ 1050-900	Demir I	Yeni Cezire I	Orta-YeniAssur geçiş	
MÖ 900-600	Demir II	Yeni Cezire II	YeniAssur	X
MÖ 600-550	Demir II	Yeni Cezire III	Geç Babil	X
MÖ 550-333	Demir III	Yeni Cezire IV	Pers	X
MÖ 333- MS 300	Hellenistik-Roma	Hellenistik- Roma	Hellenistik- Roma	
MS 300-1453	Ortaçağ	Ortaçağ	Ortaçağ	X
MS 1453-1900	Yeni-Yakınçağ	Yeni-Yakınçağ	Yeni-Yakınçağ	X

**Table3:** **Chronology of the Surface Material of Amida Mound** (MÖ: BC, MS: AD, Kalkolitik: Chalcolithic, Erken: Erken, Eski: Eski, Orta: Orta, Geç: Late, New: C., Tunç: Bronze, Demir: Iron, Erhanedan: Erken Dynastic, Geçiş: Transition, Ortaçağ: Medieval, C.-Yakınçağ: New Age, C: Cezire, Jezireh)

### **Iron Age**

The former researchers recorded the presence of the New Assyrian pottery on Amida Mound (Köroğlu 1998: 3; Olmstead 1918: 227). At the areas 1-5 on the southern slope, area 8 on the eastern slope and areas 9-10 on the Northwestern slope revealed 17 pot and bowl sherds of the middle-coarse common ware dating to the New Assyrian period (Figure 34-47, Photo 9, Table 1). The paste is occasionally in brown tones or reddish yellow, and the outer surfaces are plain or self slipped. These sherds are parallel to the New Assyrian ware, widespread in Northern Mesopotamia during the 8th-7th centuries BC (Curtis 1989: fig. 33: 180-1, 37: 227-40, 43: 305; Haller 1954: Taf. 30; Reiche 1999: 237, fig. 10g, 12c; Matney *et al.* 2007: 71; Lumsden 1999: 13; Sievertsen 2010: 662; Köroğlu 1998: Photo 9-10; Anastasio 2010: 20-21, Pl. 6, 8, 12, 14, 31, 41, 51).

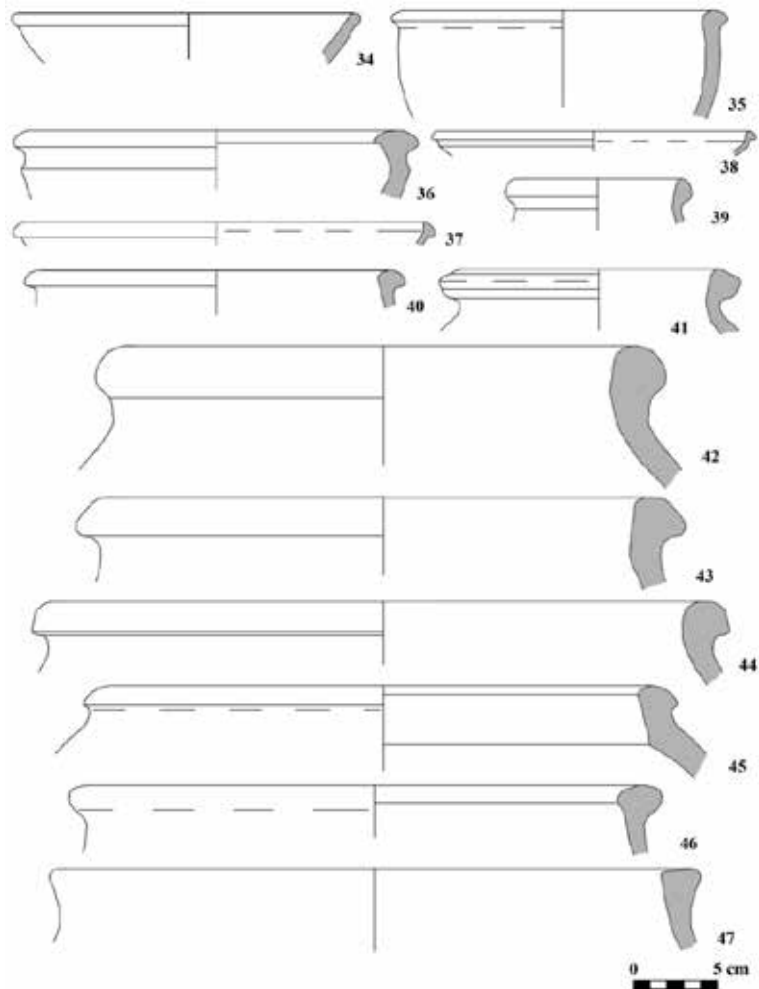


Figure 34-47



Photo 9

***Roman and Byzantine Period***

In areas 3, 4 and 8 on the southern slope of Amida Mound, some coarse common ware sherds compose a special group (Figure 48-56, Photo 10, Table 1). These are hard fired vessels coated with dark green glaze (Bakırer 1978; Hayes 1972: 72; Speiser 1996: no. 455) or common ware with plain surfaces (Speiser 1996: no. 423; Williams



1989: fig. 33: 367, 37: 406-410, 59: 572) dating to the Late Antique-Byzantine period (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries). These vessels are most probably the products of local potters, and might have been produced further in the post-Byzantine periods; therefore, these sherds could hardly be dated to a special period.

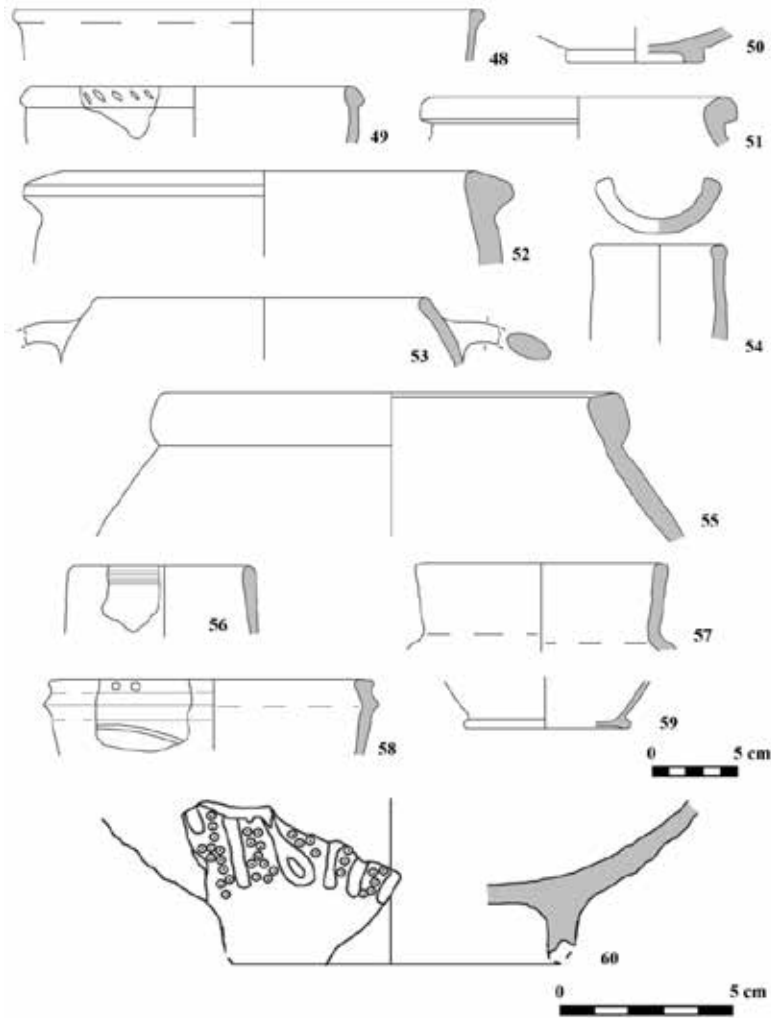


Figure 48-60



Photo 10

**Islamic Period**

In areas 1-4 and 6 on the southern slope of Amida Mound, sherds belonging to the Islamic Period are collected (Figure 57-64, Photo 11, Table 1). Some sherds from areas 1 and 4 on the southern slope and 11 from the mound summit show characteristics of the Seljuqid period (Figure 65-66, Table 1). On the other hand, the vessels had been produced by the local manufacturers rather than the political power, so, an exact date of the surface material is not possible.

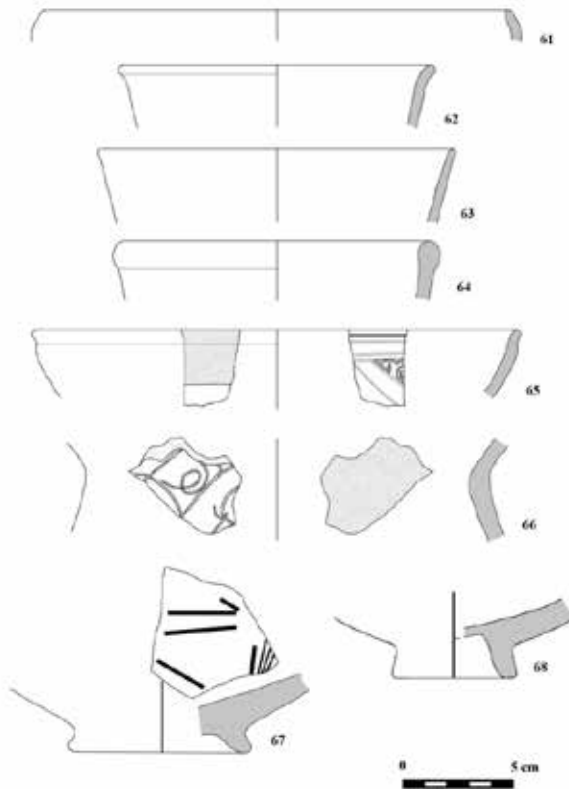


Figure 61-80



Photo 11

The green glazed vessels (Figure 61-62) are dated to 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries at Hasankeyf, according to their parallels in Iran and Syria (Özkul Fındık 2008: 130; Moore 1993; Fehervari 2000: 133-141). The everted-rim bowl found on Amida Mound (Figure 62) (Özkul Fındık 2008: Pl. 4:13; 5: 60, 8:188) and the straight walled deep bowl (Figure 63) (Özkul Fındık 2008: Pl. 4:14-15; 5:73, 78) have close parallels at the *külliyeye* (complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque) of Zeynel Bey and the slope *külliyeye* as well as in the Grand Palace in Hasankeyf.

The painted-incised glazed decorations had been produced in Hasankeyf from the 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Özkul Fındık 2008: 45-47, 131, Pl. 14-22), in Kinet Mound in the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Redford 2001: fig. 19). The incised pottery (Figure 56, 58) has parallels in Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: 130-131, 133, Pl. 23:454) from the 9<sup>th</sup> century (Fatimid, Ayyubid and Mameluk periods); however, this decoration technique is widespread in Syria during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The sherds decorated with black paint under green glaze (Figure 66) have close parallels in the Grand Palace at Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: 131-132, Pl. 27: 535) dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries, according to their parallels in Iran (Grube 1994: 119-133; Watson 2004: 403). This technique is a local production since the Mameluk period (13<sup>th</sup> century) (Gelichi and Nepoti 2007: fig. 9); in later periods the decors became demolished zigzag patterns (Tömöry 1977: Fig. 2, 6, Pl. I: 3, 5; Özkul Fındık 2008: 132; Fehervari 2000: 46; Arthur 2007: fig. 2, 5; Yona Walksman 2007: fig. 3; Köroğlu 2007: fig. 5). These vessels were also produced in Rakka; however, during the Mongolian invasion between 1220-1258, the manufacturers came apart to Anatolia and Iran.

The unglazed self slipped vessels (Figure 55-57) have close parallels at Kasımiye and Grand Palace in Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: Pl. 37: 697, 39: 719-720, 42: 778-779). These vessels resemble those from Anatolia (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2007: fig. 1), Iran and Syria (Bartl 1994: Lev. 23) dating to the 9<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Özkul Fındık 2008: 136). The technique of model application was applied to an unglazed base fragment (Figure 60). Compared with the unglazed vessels decorated with model imprint and application from the Grand Palace in Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: 129), this piece is dated to the Artuqid period (12<sup>th</sup> century). This technique had been applied in Iran during the 10<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, and in Syria during the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Watson 2004:106-127; Bartl 1994: Lev. 4: 7).

The red slipped vessels found in Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: 129-130) are compared with the Artuqid and Iranian vessels from the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Mason 1997: 103-135; Özkul Fındık 2008: 137-139). The vessels from Samsat seem to have also been produced during the Artuqid, Seljukid and Ayyubid periods dating from the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Bulut 2000: 17). Similar vessels are found in the Middle Euphrates region in Gritille and Lidar Mound (Redford 1998: 107), and in Tille and Taşkun Kale (McNicoll 1983: 17-19).

At areas 1 and 4 on the southern slope of Amida Mound sherds with blue-white and plyphrome glaze are collected (Figure 67-68, Table 1). A green glazed jar base (Figure 68) is parallel to those found at the *külliyeye* of Zeynel Bey and Kasımiye, and Grand Palace in Hasankeyf (Özkul Fındık 2008: Pl. 4: 44-48, 7: 136, 10). These sherds and a terracotta pipe found at Amida Mound (Photo 12) are dated to the Ottoman period (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries) (Özkul Fındık 2008: 135-136, Pl. 43: 793-794; Uysal 2007: Photo 6, 7, 9).

## **SETTLEMENT HISTORY**

Amida Mound represents the earliest settlement of the city of Diyarbakır. According to the surface finds, the settlement begins since the 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC (Table 2-3). According to historical sources recording about the city, an uninterrupted settlement is expected from the 13<sup>th</sup> century BC onwards; however, all periods are not represented among the surface finds.

### **Late Chalcolithic Period**

The earliest settlement on the mound seems to have been established in the 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC, according to the surface finds. The chaff tempered vessels are in majority during the Early Uruk / Late Chalcolithic 2 (4200-3800 BC) and Middle Uruk / Late Chalcolithic 3 (3800-3600 BC) periods, and the grit tempered vessels during the Late Uruk / Late Chalcolithic 4 (3600-3300 BC) period (Rothman and Blackman 2003: 5) (Table 3). On the other hand, both ware groups had been produced contemporarily, so, the surface finds could not be dated exactly.

This period is occasionally named as the “Late Uruk Colonization” (Algaze 1999), and several trade colonies had been established along the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. On the other hand, in many settlements of Northern Mesopotamia, both the local hand made vessels and the Wheel made Uruk vessels as well as flaring rim bowls are observed, determining the role of several settlements within the Uruk trade net. On Amida Mound, only sherds belonging to the local hand made vessels are collected, so, the earliest settlement of the city of Diyarbakır seems to have been founded by a local population.

Among the surface finds, some sherds bear rests of a burnished slip on the exterior faces, pointing to the existence of a settlement dating to the turn of the Millennium. The transition period from the Late Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age is the Early Bronze Age IA (3300-3000 BC) in Anatolia (Mellink 1992, Tab. 2-3), and the Early Jezire 0 in Northern Mesopotamia (Gerber 2000: 214-221).

### **Early Bronze Age**

Similar to several sites excavated in the Upper Tigris region (Algaze 1999: 555; Creekmore 2007: 98-99; Ökse 2008), no surface finds are dated to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC. The incised and excised Ninevite-V ware is represented only by a few sherds in the Upper Tigris region, at the fill and wash layers of Aşağı Salat 5-6 (Şenyurt 2004: 659-660), Giricano (Schachner 2002b: 48-49; 2004: 541, fig. 22), Ziyaret Tepe (Matney and Rainville 2005: 23; Matney and Somers 1999: 215, fig. 3; Matney *et al.* 2003: 179) and Salat Tepe (Ökse 1999), and these sites were abandoned during the Early Bronze Age I-II. A similar sequence is expected at Amida Mound. As already attested in the other mounds of the Upper Tigris region (Üçtepe 12-13: Özfirat 2006: 12; Salat Tepe: Ökse BASKIDA), Amida Mound seems to have been resettled from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC onwards (Table 2). These dates coincide with the Early Dynastic III and Early Akkad periods of the traditional Mesopotamian chronology as well as with the Early Bronze Age III of the Anatolian (Mellink 1992), the Early Bronze Age IV A-B of the Syrian, and the Early Jezire IIIa-b (2600/2500–2350/2275 BC) of the Habur chronologies (Gerber 2000). A sherd of the Early Transcaucasian III period at Amida Mound enriches the rare existence of this ware in the Upper Tigris region.

The earliest written source found in the Upper Tigris region is the stele of the Akkadian Emperor Naramsin, erected at Pir Hüseyin after the conquest of the region in the 23<sup>rd</sup> century BC (Akkermans and Schwartz 2003: 278). The Akkadian supremacy in the region lasted *ca.* one century, contemporary to the Early Jezire IV period (2325/2275-2200/2150 BC) of Northern Mesopotamia Region (Ökse 2011:



280). The post Akkadian period and the Ur III period of the traditional Mesopotamian chronology coincides the Early Jezire V (2200/2150-2000/1950 BC) of Northern Mesopotamia (Table 3) (Ökse 2011: 280). The characteristic pottery groups of this period, the Metallic Ware and the Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls are not represented at Amida Mound.

### ***Middle Bronze Age***

The Middle Bronze Age of the Upper Tigris region is characterized by the Standard wash ware and the Habur painted ware. The sherds of the Red-Brown Wash Ware and one painted sherd found at Amida Mound presents a settlement history similar to those excavated in the Upper Tigris region.

The first half of the Middle Bronze Age is contemporary to the Old Assyrian period in Northern Mesopotamia / Khabur phase 1-2 / Old Jezire I (2000-1900 BC) and II (1900-1800 BC) (Table 2-3). The following Old Babylonian period in Mesopotamia and the Old Hittite Kingdom in Anatolia is contemporary to Khabur phase 3 / Old Jezire III (1800-1600 BC) (Ökse 2009: 54-55). During the Old Babylonian period Hurrian Kingdoms were settled throughout Northern Mesopotamia (Wilhelm 1982: 21-22, 29-32; Karg 1999: 275). The earliest fortifications of Diyarbakır are supposed to have been built by Hurrians (Demirtaş 2007: 36). Nevertheless, no archaeological evidences fort his suggestion is available yet.

### ***Late Bronze Age***

According to the location of the Upper Tigris region at the northern border of the Mitannian Empire (Van De Mierop 2007: 151, fig. 8.1) and according to the surface material, a Mitannian settlement seems to have existed at Amida Mound; however, the name of the site was not recorded in the cuneiform sources of this period. The Early Mitanni period is contemporary to the Khabur phase 4 / Middle Jezire I (1600-1550 BC) in Northern Mesopotamia (Bagh 2003: 234).

According to Middle Assyrian texts, the city was the capital of the Aramean kingdom of *Bit-Zamani* (Köroğlu 1998: 23; Parpola 1970: 15, 91; Szuchman 2009: 56-57), and the name of the city appears primarily in this period (Streck 1898: 71; Olmstead 1918: fn. 44; Forrer 1920: 27; Unger 1928: 94; Falkner 1957/58, map; Kessler 1980: map II, III, 99). On the sheath of a sword from the Middle Assyrian King Adad Nirari I. who had attacked the city in his latest years, the name of the city is inscribed as *Amid or Amedi* (Lipinski 2000: 109-133; Parker 2002: 384; D'Agostino 2010: 115-116; Guarducci 2011; Beysanoğlu 1987: 3; Çetin *et al.* 1994: 7; Demirtaş 2007: 40-41). The site came under the Middle Assyrian supermacy in 1260-1190 BC, during the reign of Salmaneser I, until the withdrawal of Assur-bel-kala in 1050 BC (Sever 1996: 62; Beysanoğlu 1996: 61; Demirtaş 2007: 45-46; Konyar 1936: 35; Szuchman 2009: 57). This period is the Middle Jezire II-III period of Northern Mesopotamia. During this period most of the settlements in the Upper Tigris region continued to be occupied (Ziyarettepe, Üçtepe, Kavuşan Mound, Gre Dimse and Giricano); however, Salat Tepe and Kenantepe was abandoned (Table 2-3) (Radner and Schachner 2004: 113-119, 138, Tab. 12). Since none of the surface sherds are identified as Standard Middle Assyrian shapes, the Middle Assyrian settlement in Diyarbakır might have been established in another part of the city.

### ***Iron Age***

The period between the Middle Assyrian withdrawals in 1050 BC to the reestablishment of the Assyrian supremacy in the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC (Iron I / New Jezire

I) (Table 2-3), is defined by the presence of Eastern Anatolian hand made vessels in the Upper Tigris region. These wares are found in pit-houses (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 142; 2009; Görmüş 2010; Laneri *et al.* 2006: 155) and seasonal dwellings built by rough stones (Parker *et al.* 2002: 615-616; 2004: 556; Schachner 2002a: 550; 2004: 506; Roaf and Schachner 2004: 116). These vessels are represented with a wide repertoire at Üçtepe 7-9 (Koroğlu 1998: 41, 37, fig. 16:2, 13; 2003: 235), Ziyarettepe (Matney *et al.* 2009: 54), Hirbemerdon IVB (Laneri *et al.* 2006: 155, fig. 4.14), Kenantepe (Parker and Creekmore 2002: 67-68) and Kavuşan Mound (Kozbe 2008: 292-293). On the other hand, none of the surface findings from Amida Mound are identified as products of these wares, so, the mound might not be inhabited during this period, or the kingdom of *Bit-Zamani* kept these tribes away from the city. The New Assyrian common ware sherds found at Amida Mound are dated to 900-612 BC (Iron II). The Upper Tigris region became a part of the New Assyrian Empire from the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC onwards. New Assyrian cuneiform sources from 800, 762, 726 and 705 BC record *Amēdi* as the capital of the kingdom of *Bit-Zamani* (Forrer 1920: 1928: 88, 136; Unger 1928: 94-95; Kinal 1954: 86; Bilgiç 1967: 19; Sözer 1969: 44; Kessler 1980: Harita III; 1995: 60, 66, Fig. 1; Grayson 1991: 148-154, 171-172, 200-201, 220, 261; 2002: 550, 575, 587, 641; Beysanoğlu 1996: 63; Koroğlu 1998: 9, 19, 23; Demirtaş 2007: 50-52, 61-64; Szuchman 2009: 57-58; Yıldırım 2012):

in 885 BC Tukulti-Ninurta II. became tribut from Amme-baala of *Bit-Zamani*,

in 882 BC Assurnasirpal II. became tribut from Amme-baala of *Bit-Zamani*,

in 879 BC Assurnasirpal II. named İlanı as the King of Bit-Zamani, after Amme-baala had been killed by revolters, and named the city as “the royal city of İlanı of Bit-Zamani”,

in 866 BC Assurnasirpal II. surrounded *Amid*; however, destroyed only the orchards and gardens around the city, so, the city was fortified in this period.

The region became a province of the New Assyrian Empire from the reign of Salmanasser III onwards (Schröder 1920, no. 20; Unger 1928: 95; Ungnad 1938: 424; Henshaw 1968: 473; Parpola 1970: 15; Kessler 1980: Harita V; Schwartz 1989: 275; Grayson 1993: 25, 4; Koroğlu 1998: 14, 23-24, 91, 123; Yamada 2000: 221, 224, 264, 306, 375; Van De Mierop 2007: 239):

in 838 BC Ninurta Kisbi-usur, governor of *Nairi* and *Amēdi*,

V. Samsi-Adad döneminde merkez yönetime isyan eden 27 kent arasında,

in 799 BC Marduk-ismeani, governor of *Amēdi*,

in 768 BC Aplaiia, governor of *Amēdi*,

in 762 BC Tab-beli, governor of *Amēdi*,

in 726 BC Marduk-bela-usur, governor of *Amēdi*,

in 705 BC Nashur-bel, governor of *Amēdi*.

The city of *Amidi* is recorded as fortresses of Sargon II (Parker 1997: 79). In a letter addressed to Sargon II, the governor of *Amidi* tells that he has constructed a royal palace and stellt the depiction of the king inside it (Winter 2010: 79). This information points to the existence of a New Assyrian palace in the city; however, no sherds of the New Assyrian Palace Ware are found on Amida Mound, so, the palace might have been constructed to another location.

Northern Mesopotamia became a part of the Median Empire after 612 BC, and a part of the Persian Empire after 550 BC (Beysanoğlu 1996: 84; Demirtaş 2007: 70-77); however, the pottery show no special characteristics of these periods (Table 2-3). The New Assyrian Standard pottery was further produced during the Late Babylonian (Curtis 1989: 51-54; Kreppner 2008; Wilkinson and Tucker 1995: 101) and Persian

periods (Karul *et al.* 2002: 104-106, fig. 2, 4b-6c); therefore, the surface material obtained from Amida Mound might well have been produced locally in the post-Assyrian period until the emergence of Alexander the Great.

### ***Hellenistic Roman Period***

Historical sources record the conquest of the whole region by Alexander the Great in 331 BC. The region became the part of the Seleucid Kingdom from 312 BC onwards and of the Parthian Kingdom in 140-85 BC (Beysanoğlu 1996: 88-89, 94). The city was frequently conquered by Armenian, Roman and Parthian Kingdoms between 85 BC and AD 231 (Furon 1943: 87; Akşit 1970: 42-43; Toynbee 1970: 122; Sözen 1971: 17; Demirtaş 2007: 82-87; Kırzioğlu 1962: 12; Sözer 1969: 44; Beysanoğlu 1996: 91, 95-96, 101-105; Bulduk 2004: 5-6; Sözen 1971: 17):

in 85-69 BC Armenian King Tigran ruled the city (four coins belonging to this king are recovered at Üçtepe: Soyukaya 1999: 35).

in 68 BC Roman commander Lukillas took the city, and once more Tigran and Mehrdad,

in 64 BC within the Roman Province Syria,

in 53-38 BC Partian rule under Orod I,

in 38 BC-AD 53 Roman rule,

Partian rule under Vologas I.,

in 59 Emperor Neron conquest,

in 63 Partian rule,

Roman garrison under Emperor Trajan,

in 195 Partian rule,

until 215 Roman Province under Abgarus/Abkar, the vassal king of Edessa.

The Tigris River was the eastern boundary of the Roman Empire during this period (İzğöer 1999: 377; Bulduk 2004: 5-6). *Amida* is registered on a coin exhibited in the Petersburg Academy, Kaiserlichen Museum, dating to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Ritter 1844: 22, 33; Jones 1937: Map III; Parla 1990: 27). On one face the monogram of Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander (222-235), on the other face a figure leaning the atlar with the left hand, holding a spike in the right hand on depiction of water and the monogram “Amida Colony of Mesopotamian Metropolis” takes place. On Amida Mound, no characteristic sherds dating to Hellenistic and Roman periods are collected, so, the mound might not be used during these periods.

The city was frequently conquered by Roman and Sassanid Kingdoms between 213-298 (Akşit 1970: 87, 114, 129-131, 350; Demirtaş 2007: 88-93; İzğöer 1999: 16-17; Bulduk 2004: 7-8; Ebû'l Ferec 1987: 80; Gibbon 1986-88: 241-242, 392-396; Beysanoğlu 1996: 107):

in 231 Sassanid king Ardashir ruled the city,

under Emperor M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Roman rule,

in 237 Sassanid king Ardashir ruled the city,

in 284-305 the Province Arzamene under the Emperor Diokletianus,

in 244 Emperor Philippus conquered the city,

in 251-253 Sassanid king Şapur I. and Behram II. ruled the city.

### **Middle Age (Byzantine Period)**

Emperor Diocletianus captured the city in 298 (Bakır 2004: 840; Segal 2002: 158).

Emperor Constantius I. fortified the city in 330-349 (Ammianus Marcellinus 1963:

465; Bakır 2004: 839-840; Demirtaş 2007: 94-98; Parla 2004: 249-250, 465) or

Constantius II. In 341 (Toynbee 1970: 123) or 349 (Göyünç 1968: 76-77; Bulduk

2004: 8; Beysanoğlu 1996: 109) against Sasanian attacks. Çeşitli kaynaklara göre imparator bu onarımdan sonra kente *Konstantiniye/Konstansiye* (Rolfe 1963: 468; Korkusuz 2003: 23, 82, 100; Parla 2004: 249; Çıkkı 2004; Çiçek 2007: 10) or even *Augusta* (Abu'l-Farac 1987: 136; Çetin *et al.* 1997: 7). In the 350s, the Eastern border of the Roman Empire passed through *Dara* and *Amida* to the south (Göyünç 1968: 76-77). The Tigris valley seems to have been the eastern border, according to a fortified site recovered at the Ilisu Mound (Ökse *et al.* 2013; BASKIDA).

Under the rule of the Roman Empire, the city was called further *Amida* (Dieterich 1973: 42-43, 47), and suffered numerous wars as a boundary between the political powers of Anatolia and Iran (Konyar 1936: 129, 142; Diehl 1937: 36; Procopius 1961: 123-131; Ammianus Marcellinus 1963: 463-511; Rolfe 1963; Kırcıoğlu 1958: 14, 63-64; Akşit 1970: 311-312; Toynbee 1970: 123-124; Ostrogorsky 1981: 65, 535; Abu'l-Farac 1987: 167; Beysanoğlu 1996: 118, 126; Beysanoğlu 1996: 117-118, 127; İzgöer 1999: 379; Segal 2002: 160; Moltke 2003: 107; Bulduk 2004: 9-10; Parla 2004: 214, 250-251, 257-258; Yalçın 2004: 226; Haldon 2005: harita 2.1, 2.2, 4.2, 4.3, 8.8, 9.5, 11.4; Demirtaş 2007: 99-118; Daryae 2009: 18;):

in 359 Sassanid king Shapur/Sapor/Şahpur II besieged the city and massacred the inhabitants,

in 363 Emperor Julian retook the city, restored the population by refugees, enlarged and strengthened the fortification and garrisoned the city by Legio V Parthica,

Sassanid king Perviz (Peroz/Firuz) I. destroyed the city,

in 476-491 Leon and his successor Zenon repaired the city,

in 503 Sassanid king Kavadh/Kobad I besieged the city,

in 506 Emperor Anastasius I. took the city back, due to an agreement,

in 523-528 Emperor Justinian I repaired the fortifications,

in 545-562 Sassanid king Hüsrev I. ruled the city,

in 572-574 Emperor Justinus (Justinian) II. fought with the Sassanids,

in 577 Sassanid king Hürmüz IV. ruled the city,

in 591 Emperor Mavrikius became the city, due to an agreement with the Sassanid king Hüsrev Perviz II,

in 607 Sassanid king Phokas ruled the city,

in 628 Emperor Heraclius recovered Amida.

The material obtained from Amida Mound shows no characteristic details, in order to be parallelised with such a dense historical record. Most probably local potters produced these vessels during these historical events, and probably no imported vessels were available during these intense fights. According to its location, the mound might have been used for military purposes, so, only middle-coarse common ware vessels are recovered.

### ***Middle Age (Islamic Period)***

The Beni Rebi'a Arabian tribe under Bekr-ibni-vail occupied the region around Diyarbakır, and the region became *Diyar Bakr* (*Diyar-ı Bekir*) since the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Konyar 1936: 113-114; Sevim 1967: 21; Yınanç 2001: 606; Demirtaş 2007: 78-80); however, the city was named further as *Amid*, *Omit*, *Emit* and *Amide* (Çetin ve diğ. 1997: 7; Göyünç 1968: 76; Zorlu 2004: 837, 849-850; Bakır 2004: 838). In 639 the city was conquered by the Arabian armies recommended by İyaz bin Ganem, Halid bin Velid, Mu'iz bin Cebel ve Sa'id bin Zeyd and *Amid* became an Islamic city (Şemseddin Sami 1308: 2203; Konyar 1936: 147, 150-151; Yınanç 1945: 606; Ibn al Azraq al-Fāriqī 1959: 82-83; Gökçen Göyünç 1968: 77; Bosworth 1980: 64; Ostrogorsky 1981: 258-259; Beysanoğlu 1987: 155-156, 186; Parla 1990: 37-53;



1992: 42; Tefik 1999: 254; Toprak 1999: 132; İzgöer 1999: 31-32, 195, 380-382; Yınanç 1945: 612-613; 2001: 607-613; Segal 2002: 252; Bulduk 2004: 12, 14-15; Demirtaş 2007: 118-122):  
in 645 the seat of governors (*âmil-i Diyar-ı Bekr*),  
in 661-750 Omayyad Province *Ermeniye* under emir Mervan bin Muhammed,  
in 750-930 *âmil* of Province Jezire under the Abbasids,  
in 869 *âmil* İsa bin Şeyh founded a local dynasty (Şeyhoğulları),  
in 898 Abbasid Khalif al-Mutazid retook the city,  
in 909-910 the fortifications were renewed,  
in 930-980 The Hamdanid dynasty as governors of the Abbasid Caliphs (Hasan Nasr üd-devle ve Seyf üd-devle Ali),  
in 978-982 Buyids ruled the city,  
in 990-1085 the Marwanid dynasty (Mervanoğulları, Marwānīyūn) ruled the city and its environment, in 995 the city suffered an earthquake and the walls were renewed. The Marwanid dynasty ruled the region under the Seljuqian (Sultan Alp Arslan) supremacy in 1057.  
The city was named as *Kara Amid/Hamid* (Black Amid) according to the dark color of its walls during the Seljuqid period (Kırzioğlu 1953: 5; Beysanoğlu 1987: 3; Konyar 1936: 8; Beysanoğlu 1996: 4; Çetin *et al.* 1997: 7) and the city was ruled by the Artuqids under the supermacy of Seljuqids, Ayyubids and Mongols (Cahen 1935: 265; Yınanç 1945: 616; 2001: 617-619; Sümer 1967: 33, 37; Turan 1973: 22, 177, 187, 194; 1984: 179, 347, 419, 623; Beysanoğlu 1987: 298, 301, 352; Parla 1990: 56-67; Güneli 2001/2: 29-30):  
in 1086-1093 governors of the Seljuqid Sultan Melik Shach ruled the city, and the lands around were granted to military commanders (Bizbirlik 2002: 471),  
in 1097-1183 wars happened among the Syrian Seljuqs under Tutush and İnaloğulları (Cahen 1935: 227-228, 233; Sevim ve Yücel 1989: 205),  
in 1142-1183 Nisanoğlu ruled the city after the Seljuqid Sultan Mahmud granted the region to İl Gazi in 1121, the son of Artuk (Öztuna 1996: 43-44; Parla 1990: 53-56).  
in 1183 Kılıç Arslan surrounded the city,  
in 1179 Salahaddin-i Eyyubi conquered and the Artuqids of Hısn-ı Keyfa Artukluları ruled the city (Ayyubid Period),  
in 1200-1222 Melik Salih Nasır ed-Din Mahmud renewed the fortifications and built a palace on Amida Mound (Arslanapa 1962; Sözen 1971: 226),  
since 1222/1223 Melik Mesud ruled the city under the Ayyubid, Seljuqid and Harezmsah supermacy  
Ayyubid sultan Melik Kamil renewed the iner fortifications,  
Under the Anatolian Seljuqid (Sultanat of Rûm) Sultan II. Gıyas al-Din Kayhusrav military governours (subaşı) ruled the Province of Diyarbekir,  
in 1259 Mogolian emperor Hûlâgû Han conquered the city and the Province of Diyarbekr was governed by Kılıç Arslan IV,  
in 1277-1298 Artuqids ruled the city under the supremacy of the Ilkhanate dynasty,  
in 1298-1393 Mardin Artuqids ruled the city.  
Timur granted Diyarbakır and its environment to Akkoyunlu Kara Yölük Osman Bey. In the *Zafername*, or eulogies in praise of military victories of Timur, it is called “Black Fortress” (*Kara Kale*). In the Book of Dede Korkut and some other Turkish works it appears as *Kara Hamid* (Lugal 1949: 184; Beysanoğlu 1996: 4; Çetin *et al.* 1997: 7-8), and at some documents written in Arabic, the translation of this name (İzgöer 1999: 195, 254), *Âmidü’s-Sevda*, and also *Amod* (Beysanoğlu 1996: 4).  
Following the withdrawal of the Mongolian armies in 1335, Turcoman tribes ruled in

the region; the Akkoyunlu in the western part and the Karakoyunlu in the eastern part (Parla 1990: 68-71; Uzunçarşılı 1984 (1937): 188-190; Sumer 1967: 34; Yınanç 2001: 621-623). Hereafter, several wars between these tribes was undertaken around the city.

The material obtained from Amida Mound shows no characteristic details, in order to be parallelised with such a dense historical record. The presence of the Artuqid palace on the mound summit points to the usage of the mound only for the palace, and the settlement might probably be placed out of İçkale. The surface finds might well had been used also during the Akkoyunlu period, nevertheless, such a discussion according to the the surface material is not possible.

### *New Age*

Shah İsmail of the Safawid Dynasty conquered Diyarbakır in 1508-1511 (Sarwar 1939: 52-53). In 1515/1516 Bıyıklı Ahmet Paşa, the vizier of Yavuz Sultan Selim, conquered the city, and founded the *Eyalet-i Diyâr-ı Bekr* (Göyünç 1969: 23-26; Uzunçarşılı 1988: 274; Yınanç 2001: 622-623). Evliya Çelebi recorded a magnificent palace at İçkale, constructed by Bıyıklı Mehmet Paşa (Güneli 2001/2: 30); however, the remains of such a palace is so far unknown. Kanuni Sultan Süleyman reorganized the city as a *liva* under the *Beylerbeyi* of Diyarbekir (Güçer 1964: 46, 61), rebuilt and extended the fortifications (Sarwar 1939: 84-85; Göyünç 1969: 26-27, 31; Parla 1990: 71-75). The fortifications on Amida Mound is visible on the miniature drawn by Matrakçı Nasuh

([http://www.academia.edu/480968/The\\_Ottoman\\_Palace\\_School\\_Enderun\\_and\\_the\\_Man\\_with\\_Multiple\\_Talents\\_Matrankci\\_Nasuh](http://www.academia.edu/480968/The_Ottoman_Palace_School_Enderun_and_the_Man_with_Multiple_Talents_Matrankci_Nasuh)).

The city was named as the *Sancak* of Diyarbekir since the 17th century (Yınanç 2001: 625; Demirtaş 2007: 6), became the Vilayet of Diyâr-ı Bekr in 1867 (Sezen 2006: 26, 152), and following the foundation of the Turkish Republic, the city was officially renamed as “Diyarbakır” (Çetin *et al.* 1997: 8; Cabinet decision nr. 7789 in 10.12.1937). Since no later archaeological contexts were attested above the Artuqid palace on Amida Mound, the few Ottoman sherds and a pipe collected from the surface might have been carried to the mound as a secondary deposit. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the “lions fountain” had been built at İçkale, opposite to the archway, and the building used as headquarter by Atatürk in 1917, as the commandant of the Army II.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

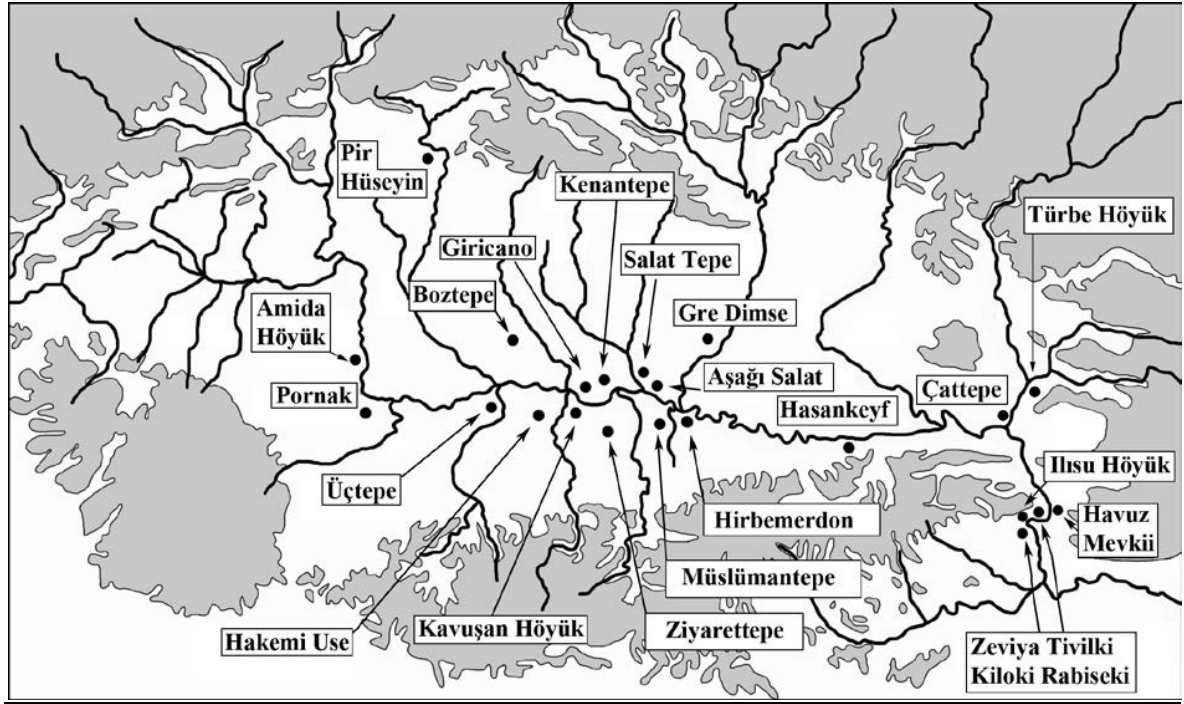
The settlement history of the province of Diyarbakır dates back to the 9<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC; however, up-to-date, the city seems to have been inhabited as early as the 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC at Amida Mound, located in İçkale. The mound was abandoned during the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC and was resettled during the second half, as already attested in the excavated sites of the Upper Tigris region.

According to the surface material, the mound was inhabited during the Middle Bronze Age and the Mitannian period. The site was once more abandoned during the Middle Assyrian period and once more settled in the New Assyrian period. The name of the city as *Amed/Amid* appears in cuneiform sources of the Assyrian period.

According to the records of Assurnasirpal II, the city seems to have been fortified, since the king could not conquer the city and destroyed the orchards and gardens around it. According to the surface sherds of the coarse common ware collected from the mound, the New Assyrian settlement seems to have been located in another part of the city that could not survive because of the construction of modern houses.

The history of the city in the Middle and New ages are well documented; however, the surface material of Amida Mound could not be parallelised to this very dense historical context. Since the local potters could have produced traditional vessels for a long period of time, the surface sherds could not be exactly dated. No later architectural levels overlay the Artuqid palace on the mound summit were detected, so, the Medieval settlement did not include the mound.

The surface material demonstrates the presence of prehistoric and Bronze Age settlements on the mound; however, the settlement seems to have been located in another place during the Assyrian period, and the mound seems to have been used for other purposes. The mound housed a palace in the Artuqid period, probably because of its position as the highest point of the city. The construction of official buildings in the late Ottoman period destroyed some parts of the mound.



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**10.b.3:Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity**

**Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity**

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**PROJECT REPORT**



**DİYARBAKIR  
BÜYÜKŞEHİR  
BELEDİYESİ**



**KARACADAĞ**  
KALKINMA AJANSI • DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

**JANUARY 2013**



DIYARBAKIR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY DEPARTMENT OF  
CONSTRUCTION AND URBANIZATION SITE MANAGEMENT  
DIRECTORATE

**PROJECT REPORT**

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### **APPENDIX**

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## **I. Introduction: Aim of the Project**

In the last 20-30 years, the growth of cities through immigration and globalization, relocating settlements and manufacturing from city centers to outside the center to open room for new functions, allocating areas on the periphery of the city for mass housing or new projects, vitalizing the damaged historic fabric in the city centers or the physical transformation of these areas creates a transformation and change in the urban fabric as well. Physical improvement of the cities leaves marks on the lives of the users of buildings, areas, squares and parks; it becomes a determinant on the establishment of economic, social, cultural relations, their sustainability and development.

In this context, historic cities are attempting to create a difficult balance: on the one hand, there are the administrations decisions to take in order to provide a livable urban infrastructure, attaining transportation, health, education and employment targets and increase the quality of life; and on the other hand there are the principles to follow in order to preserve the historic fabric that define the identity of the city and develops a belonging feeling to the city. These directions that seem opposite to each other actually emphasizes the necessity to think the past and future of the historic cities as one, plan and implement the decisions together.

The **'integrated preservation'** concept that was first introduced in the Amsterdam Declaration in 1975 is based on the notion that cities should be considered living organisms and preservation on an environmental scale should consider the physical, socio-economical, legal and administrative dimensions of preservation and emphasizes that these should be considered inseparable parts of planning. This concept is still valid in our day.

Keeping alive the cultural heritage and their environment, which are nations' priceless and irreplaceable values and preserving them for future generations is a societal responsibility and is a must to keep national awareness alive. Preservation can only be achieved through raising the awareness of agencies and institutions, occupational groups and individuals and their common participation. Cultural and natural property that are defined as World Heritage within the framework of UNESCO Contract for the Preservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage are internationally recognized and are considered as the common heritage of the whole mankind and attain the `World Heritage` status. Our structure and Archaeological site areas that are World Heritage candidates should be accepted as an anthology of our country's Archaeological, historic and natural components and cultural richness and should be managed with the awareness and responsibility of having such unique heritage.

In this period when Diyarbakır City Walls are preparing for World Heritage List candidacy, the cultural heritage management in Diyarbakır is gaining importance. BegKhaning the preparation of an Site Management plan for Suriçi and its proximity

is an important development as it creates the opportunity to handle the area in collaboration with different stakeholders in the area through the cultural heritage area's tangible and intangible aspects, its social and natural environment, by keeping the whole of the city in perspective.

Besides the walls' monumental/Archaeological cultural property qualities that comprise the urban identity, preserving, increasing and consolidating their value within the urban life are important topics in an Site Management plan. Preservation of the walls through usage, and activities and functions that underline the fact that they are an inseparable part of the urban identity and the daily life of the urban dwellers are in the agenda of the Site Management Directorate as well as different public, private and civil initiatives as well.

While the Diyarbakır Site Management Plan works continue, the aim of the 'Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity' project is to review the Diyarbakır City Walls towers together with their proximity to attain them appropriate functions and to ensure the sustainability by establishing a balance between preservation and usage through developing appropriate usage principles and suggestions by considering the structures' socio-economic positions as well.

A science commission comprising experts and relevant local institution representatives, and a team was created from this council to work on the area. The data obtained through the area work were used to create a common report. The decisions taken on the walls were recorded in a 1/2000 scaled wall map and was presented to the Preservation Board along with the report.

The following work regarding social and physical structure was carried out to functionalize the Diyarbakır City Walls and towers:

**Work regarding the social structure:**

1. A preliminary research was conducted to obtain the opinions of Suriçi district residents on the walls and towers and to understand their needs and expectations.
2. Meetings were organized to understand the authority, activities and expectations of public agencies and institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's),
3. The strategies and reports devised in line with Diyarbakır's and Suriçi's economic and social development were reviewed.

**Work regarding the physical structure:**

1. The Conservation Plan in force towards the physical planning inside the walls was reviewed to integrate this work for this report in the current planning decisions,



2. The old works, findings and projects in the Municipality, Cultural Property Preservation Regional Board and Archeology Museum archives regarding Diyarbakır City Walls were collected to review the usage of the walls and the positive/negative changes that took place in the course of time,

3. Current evaluations were done regarding Diyarbakır City Walls and the physical structures and preservation levels of the towers and curtain walls were determined.

This projects offers a sensitive and cultural usages of Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers based on the brief socio-economical and physical preliminary research that are appropriate for the social and economic development needs and handles the cultural heritage as a resource to develop tourism and improve the quality of life in the city. From this perspective, it also has the hints for a more comprehensive future work. The project is considered as a preparation stage for Site Management Planprocess and is a building block of the next step through suggestions and outputs.

Potential usage for the towers that compose the Diyarbakır City Walls were attempted to be defined by considering modern holistic preservation decisions, including the Conservation Plan in force, the city's current development, needs and socio economic structure. The usage decisions reached through this project are of suggestive natures, and each of them aim at defining a general approach for the structure. From this framework forth, considering the cultural property qualities of the structures, restoration and re-usage projects should be crated. Considering that reuse is a tool for preservation, under the condition that scientific restoration approach on an international level with quality design services included, it will be possible to receive the best outcomes.

**Individuals and institutions in the project:**

Asst. Prof. Dr.Yıldız SALMAN

Asst. Prof. Dr.Deniz ÜNSAL

**Institutions:**

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate Children Branch Office

Sur Municipality

Yenişehir Municipality

Sur Prefecture

Yenişehir Prefecture

District Culture Directorate

Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Board

Museum Directorate

Building Survey and Monuments District Directorate

Regional Directorate for Foundations

Tigris University  
TMMOB İKK (District Coordination Board)  
Chamber of Architects  
Chamber of Urban and Region Planners  
Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen  
Karacadağ Development Agency  
Local Agenda 21  
DESOB  
GABB  
Young Tourism Professionals Association

## **II. Preservation and Planning Work for Diyarbakır City Walls and its Surroundings**

Diyarbakır, may it be its street pattern that comprise the Urban Site encircled by the UCW, its traditional residences inside this pattern and its monuments dating to different periods, or be the areas known as Tigris Valley and the Hevsel Gardens that are outside the walls and comprise inseparable cultural landscaping elements of the city, has a unique cultural value as a whole.

### **The Preservation Work inside Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Site**

The Suriçi District encircled by the Diyarbakır City Walls is registered as the `Urban Site` by decision numbered 38 of Diyarbakır Cultural Property Preservation Regional Board dating 29-09-1988. All sorts of preservation and new structuring inside this area is subject to the Conservation Plan in force. Within the scope of the plan, especially the decisions taken regarding transformation have positive qualities that will facilitate the preservation work in Suriçi. The ring transportation road to be constructed in parallel with the walls that encircle the Urban Site and the green area band right on the Khaner side of the walls will serve to lighten the traffic inside Suriçi and will also enable touring around the city by watching the walls. Besides vehicle roads, enabling this road for pedestrians will facilitate adding the walls spatially to the city's daily life. Again in the Conservation Plan, preserving the traditional trade center and the streets that intensely hosts culture properties that are civil architectural examples.in the north-south direction; the Gazi Avenue that lies from Dağkapı to Mardinkapi and the main axes that lie in the direction of east and west, from Urfakapi to Gazi Avenue and the streets to be preserved that stems from these axes and hosts significant monuments and Civil Architectural Examples create a web pattern that spread from the city center towards the walls. In parallel with the Conservation Plan, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality executes street sanitation projects (Image 2.2). The traditional trade center and Ziya Gökalp Avenue and Akıncılar Avenue that are defined as Centers of Attraction and will be preserved; the Arruklar and Gökalp Avenues on the Urfakapi direction; Ocak and Andi Paşa Avenues on the Mardinkapi direction; Melik Ahmet Avenue on the Yenikapi direction connects the traditional trade center with frequent monuments with the walls. Restoration work aimed at re-

using certain monumental and civil culture properties inside Diyarbakır Urban Site are being continued by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, General Directorate for Foundations and Ministry of Tourism and the property owners (Image 2.1).

### **Work Conducted around Diyarbakır City Walls**

In 2007, by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, with the consultancy of TMMOB Chamber of Landscape Architects Head Office; a project contest was carried out for the area as a whole that comprises the Urban Transformation Area, İçkale and city walls on the west, the Tigris Valley with the Tigris University campus on the east, in order for this area to meet the recreational needs of the urban and proximity residents based on public benefit; to develop the culture, art, science and environmental values in a quality way; to add them to the urban life in an approach that watches over preservation-utilization balance and to incentivize fine arts<sup>2</sup>, yet the created project was not implemented. Along with this, in the candidacy process of Diyarbakır City Walls to World Heritage List, reevaluation of this project and handling the Tigris Valley along with the walls will significantly contribute to the holistic preservation efforts.

It was envisaged that the suggestions introduced by the Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity will be integrated with these work carried out by certain institutions and individuals<sup>3</sup>.

### **III. Social and economic evaluation of Diyarbakır and Suriçi District**

Diyarbakır's population in 2010 was 837.998 people. With respect to socio-economical components, the city has a low quality of life profile. The urban population ratio in Diyarbakır has increased in a rate that is close to the country's. In 1985, the urban population was lesser than the rural population, but after this year, the urban population exceeded the rural population and in 2000, the urban population ratio reached 60%<sup>4</sup>. Diyarbakır has immigration both to and from the city, and is a region with intense population movements. EKOSEP field research shows the ratio of the households that are permanently in Diyarbakır in 2009 as 5%. 80% of the people immigrating to the city come from the villages<sup>5</sup>. The share of usages such as transportation and social recreational areas in the urban space is extremely insufficient. This creates a negative situation in evaluating the city's quality of life.

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<sup>2</sup><http://www.peyzajmimoda.org.tr>

<sup>3</sup> Although towers number 26 and 47 have board approved projects, due to their damaged structures, their functionalization in the scope of this work is not suggested. But their projects can be revised in the scope of this work and be added to the functionalization project. Structure vouchers created as the report appendix mention this subject.

<sup>4</sup> Diyarbakır Governorate Environment and Urbanization Directorate, Diyarbakır Province Environment Report 2011

<sup>5</sup> Karacadağ Development Agency Report 2012 p. 51

<b>Unemployment rate (Population of age 15 or – 2010) (%):</b>	
Turkey	11,9
1,9 Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa :	13,1

<b>Participation in the workforce (Population of age 15 or older – 2010) (%):</b>	
Turkey	48,8
Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa :	33,5

<b>Employment with respect to activities (Thousand people, age 15 +– 2010):</b>							
	Total	Agriculture	%	Industry	%	Services	%
Turkey	22594,00	5683	25,2	5927	26,2	10,99	48,6
Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa :	563,00	57	28	97	17,2	308	54,7

TUİK (Source: Provincial Directorate of Urban Environment and Urbanization 2011 Report)

Diyarbakır Suriçi has a population of 70.950. Here and around the walls, low income groups and especially the immigrants from the cities live in shanty neighborhoods. This population's profile shows poverty stricken and impoverished people who meet their employment, education, healthcare and residential needs either at a minimum or not at all. In the Suriçi District, Hasırlı, Fatihpaşa, Alipaşa, Cevat Paşa, Abdaldede, Cami Kebir, CemalYılmaz and Lalabey neighborhoods are commented to have more negative conditions compared with the others and the Suriçi in general does not have healthy and quality living conditions<sup>6</sup>.

Most of the people who migrated from agricultural areas to the city center could not benefit from fundamental education services. There are households in Suriçi which claims to have no monthly income whatsoever. In this respect, this region hosts the poorest population in Diyarbakır. The number of schools and the healthcare services

<sup>6</sup>Age: 122



are insufficient. In certain neighborhoods, students per teachers exceed 50, and some neighborhoods do not have any healthcare facilities to provide even the most basic healthcare services.

It is expressed that infrastructure and security needs are partially met. Some Suriçi neighborhoods have issues in accessing basic infrastructural needs such as electricity, water and sewer systems that directly affect the quality of life. As the garbage trucks cannot enter the narrow streets in this region with intense historic fabric and the limitations of the preservation regulation for construction are among the challenges in providing services. Lack of green spaces in Suriçi was somewhat remedied by the environmental arrangements done along the walls, yet it is understood that a more comprehensive work is required. It is understood that attempted crimes are more frequent in sections that are not properly lighted.

In this manner, it is stated that Suriçi has a depression risk<sup>7</sup>.

Despite all these negativities, when the user profile of Suriçi composed of residential area residents, workplace owners/workers and out-of-area users is reviewed, it is observed that the old city center still preserves its function for rural based population to fulfill their urban needs. When the fact that the out-of-area users come to Suriçi in regular intervals and frequencies, it is observed that Suriçi is in an urban position that is functional and responds to the people's needs. Furthermore, some of these external users use Suriçi as a recreational area for socializing and to spend some quality time<sup>8</sup>.

From this perspective, through accurate policies and implementations, Suriçi can transform into a center of attraction for Diyarbakır and create new opportunities to improve the qualities of lives not just for Diyarbakır in general but for the Suriçi residents and workplace owners. Here, we would like to stress that a Suriçi developed in regards to tourism should be alienated from the city, should not be detached from the daily life and should not transform into an area that is alive by day and dead by night, composed entirely of museums, hotels and offices. The residential areas in this region and their surroundings should be improved and preserved. This preservation work should be carried out primarily for the residents, and in order to establish the `preservation-tourism` balance accurately, the new spatial usages to be introduced in Suriçi and the new functions to be attained to the cultural property structures should be defined by a perspective that emphasizes the values that should be preserved and preservation itself.

#### **IV. Social and cultural activities and their implementers in Suriçi**

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, in its 2010-2014 Strategic Planning, devised an action plan by accepting the preservation and sustainability of historic, cultural and natural properties as a target. The same document aims at increasing the active green space per person, enabling functional utilization and transforming historic cultural

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<sup>7</sup>Age: 121

<sup>8</sup>Diyarbakır Suriçi Urban Site Conservation Plan, Plan Explanation Report, 2012

structures into places where people can visit with ease through their landscaping arrangements. Furthermore, promoting Diyarbakır's cultural properties in tourism area nationally and internationally to make the city a tourism center in the region and preserving and promoting the tangible and intangible values were included in the plan as well. Along with this, increasing the self-sufficiency capacities of the disadvantaged groups, starting with the people arriving through the migrations, developing their interests and skills, improving their quality of life and supporting their working strategies through certain professional training programs were aimed to be developed. Increasing awareness towards women, women collaboration and incentivizing women's participation in the social and economic life, developing the social and cultural skills of especially those kids under risk (working in the streets, poor or victims of immigration), ensuring they benefit from equal opportunities in education and other similar initiatives were taken by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality as well<sup>9</sup>. Handling these strategies together can be a way to develop the tourism, cultural heritage and ensuring a culture-centric socio-economic development<sup>10</sup>.

According to the TESEV report that was published in 2006, the most significant potential for Eastern and Southeastern Anatolian Region for the short and middle term is seen in trade and tourism industries<sup>11</sup>. For cultural property rich Diyarbakır, getting incentives and creating employment in this field is understood to be high.

In this context, both in 2008-2012 GAP Action Plan and in Sur Municipality's 2010-2014 Strategic Plan and in Karacadağ Development Agency's 2012 Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır Urban Sub-Region Development Approach Report, a tourism-centric development is emphasized both for the city and Suriçi District. Diyarbakır Development Plan materialized these priorities in urban planning work. According to this, Ali Paşa, Lalabey, Melik Ahmet, Ziya Gökalp, Süleyman Nazif, Abdaldede districts and İçkale region in Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens were defined as Suriçi Center of Attraction.

Along with this, considering culture's role in development and quality of life, the GAP Action Plan aims at building sports fields in districts and neighborhoods, distributing various sporting materials, arrangement of cultural and sportive organizations, festivities and carnivals and creating and supporting groups in various art types to meet the urgent needs of the poor population in the region were being

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<sup>9</sup>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, 2010-2014 Strategic Plan

<sup>10</sup>In Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Strategic plan, observing EKOSEP (Technical Support Project to Resolve Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Erzurum Municipalities' Economic and Social Integration Problems) project's development suggestions is possible as well. EKOSEP aims at resolving the problems borne of constant migration movements from the rural to the urban in the urban space by focusing on inequality, social policies and creating capacity elements that are about regional development. The provincial municipalities that are within the scope of the project, reflected the migration related problems in their strategic plans, along with resolving them through their services. Thus, resolution of the problems through middle and long term planning method with the strategic management approach (EKOSEP BegKhaning Report, 2008 p. 1, 33).

<sup>11</sup>Social and Economic Priorities in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, 2006, TESEV

targetted and the governorates are given duties regarding to creating employment, social services and supports and culture, arts, sports areas<sup>12</sup>.

In the Strategic Plan, Sur Municipality defined its responsibility in cultural activities as `establishing a city that ensured the healthy integration of local and global values, that has cultural-art richness`. Emphasizing cultural facility establishment, organizing activities that are appropriate with the cultural richness and cooperating with NGO's is among the chief cultural polity priorities of the municipality.

These policy and strategy scripts actually show us that culture and tourism activities are among the foreseen development components in Diyarbakır, especially in Suriçi, and steps began to be taken in line with the resources at hand.

The table below shows the cultural and social resources that are in the Suriçi District and in areas close by the walls and are open for visitation and usage. Incentives to increase their numbers and qualities are important to support the private sector and public investments financially.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Activity Area</b>	<b>Address (Neighborhood)</b>
Governorate, Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism	Ahmet Arif Urban Library	Cultural	Cami Kebir Neighborhood
Governorate, Museum Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Libraries	Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Museum Home  Ziya Gökalp Museum Home  Ahmed Arif Museum of Literature	Cultural	Cami Kebir Neighborhood

<sup>12</sup>2008-2012 GAP Action Plan, 2008

Governorate, Museum Directorate	Archeology Museum	Cultural heritage	Yenişehir District (will move to İçkale)
Governorate	ÇATOM  Youth Center	Social activities towards women and youngsters	Ziya Gökalp Neighborhood
Governorate	SODES Projects	Gold processing	Cami Nebi Neighborhood
Metropolitan Municipality	Dengbej House	Cultural	Ziya Gökalp Neighborhood
Metropolitan Municipality, DİKASUM	Laundry House (2)  Tandır House	Social and cultural (arts workshops, psychological support and various trainings towards kids and women)	1 in the Hasırlı Neighborhood 2. in Ben u Sen Neighborhood (in Suriçi)
Metropolitan Municipality	Tourism Bureau	Tourism	Cami Nebi Neighborhood
İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü	Tourism Information Bureau	Tourism	İçkale
Metropolitan Municipality	Cemil Paşa Urban Museum (under construction)	Cultural	Alipaşa Neighborhood
Yenişehir Municipality	Ben u Sen Education Support Home	Studying and education support houses towards kids and youngsters	Ben u Sen Neighborhood (in Suriçi)



Sur Municipality	Hasırlı Education Support Home Ziya Gökalp Education Support Home Bağıvar Education Support Home	Studying and education support houses towards kids and youngsters	Hasırlı Neighborhood - Ziya Gökalp Neighborhood and Bağıvar Neighborhood
Sur Municipality	Children's Library	Cultural, educational	Cemal Yılmaz Neighborhood
NGO	ÇAÇA(Kids under the Same Roof) Migration Foundation	Work towards kids	Ben u Sen Neighborhood (in Suriçi) Migration Foundation: did not come into Suriçi yet
NGO	Diyarbakır Promotion Foundation Diyarbakır Foundation for Preserving and Sustaining Natural Properties	Cultural and promoting the cultural heritage	Cami Kebir Neighborhood
NGO	KAMER KADEM Umut Işığı	Work towards women	KAMER: Dabanoğlu Neighborhood KADEM: Hasırlı Lalabey, Ziya Gökalp, İskender Paşa, Melik Ahmet, Cami Kebir and Cami Nebi Neighborhoods
NGO	DİFAK; Photography Foundation	Work towards youngsters	Not in Suriçi
NGO	Dicle Fırat	Cultural	Ziya Gökalp

	Culture Center		Neighborhood
Private Sector	Piya Ceramic Workshop	Arts-crafts (glazed tile and ceramics)	Savaş Neighborhood
	Nujin Ceramic Workshop		Hasan Paşa Khan
Private Sector	Esmâ Ocak Culture Museum	Cultural	Fatih Paşa Neighborhood

### **Program for Supporting Centers of Attraction**

In the Ninth Development plan that covers the period between 2007 – 2013, the centers of attractions were defined as `urban centers`. The main quality of the Program for Supporting Centers of Attraction conducted by the Governorate body was supporting the previously defined strategic projects within the scope of the program to ensure efficient usage of the limited resources.

The pilot implementation of the Program for Supporting Centers of Attraction was defined in the Ninth Development plan that covers the period between 2007 – 2013 by the Undersecretariat of State Development Agency and was actualized in Diyarbakır by the decision of the Higher Planning Council's decision numbered 2008/76 dated 23.12.2008.

Within the scope of this program, projects that aim at resolving the center of attraction's socio-economic development problems and strategic projects that will contribute added value to the center of attraction were supported, and increasing the interaction between the local administrations, public and private sector and NGO's that are effective in this region to strengthening their collaboration capacity was targeted.

CAZİBE MERKEZLERİNİ DESTEKLEME PROGRAMI DİYARBAKIR PİLOT UYGULAMASI KABUL EDİLEN PROJELER			
PROJE ADI	TAHSİS EDİLEN PARA (YPK 2010)	SORUMLU KURULUŞ	DURUMU
TARİHİ KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARIN KORUNMASI	1.835.050	İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü	PROJE SONA ERDİ
OKULLAR GÜZELLEŞİYOR	1.896.400	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
SOSYAL DANIŞMANLIK MERKEZİ OLUŞTURULMASI	2.703.564	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
KAYAPINAR YEŞİL KÜŞAK ÇEVRE TEMİZLİĞİ VE KORUNMASI	425.280	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
KENT ORMANI AĞAÇLANDIRMASI	716.480	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
AİLE DANIŞMANLIĞI	3.134.754	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
ANNE ÖLÜMLERİNİN AZALTILMASI	1.240.50	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE SONA ERDİ
MTA DİYARBAKIR MERMER POTANSİYEL ALANLARI	540.000	Maden Tetkik ve Arama Genel Müdürlüğü	PROJE SONA ERDİ
PROGRAM UYGULAMA BİRİMİ	998.952	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
İPEK ÜRETİM MERKEZİ	3.359.023	Diyarbakır Valiliği	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
MESLEKİ EĞİTİM KURSLARI	8.302.500	Türkiye İş Kurumu Diyarbakır İl Müdürlüğü	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
SUÇ ÖRGÜTLERİYLE MÜCADELEDE BİLGİLENDİRME	1.165.000	Diyarbakır İl Emniyet Müdürlüğü	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
TOPLUM DESTEKLİ POLİSİK	670.000	Diyarbakır İl Emniyet Müdürlüğü	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
MERMER SEKTÖRÜNÜN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ	1.430.000	Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı	PROJE SONA ERDİ
MURUMSAL KAPASİTENİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ	648.800	Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
GİRİŞİMCİLİĞİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE DESTEKLENMESİ	4.143.000	Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
KOBİLERE YÖNELİK KREDİ DESTEK PROGRAMI	11.172.300	Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı	PROJE DEVAM EDİYOR
<b>TOPLAM</b>	<b>46.052.343,50</b>		

Source: <http://www.diyarbakirproje.gov.tr/page.php?id=892>

## SODES<sup>13</sup>

SODES that has projects especially towards children, young adults, women, unemployed, impoverished, immigrants and individuals and groups living in the shanty neighborhoods of the city that are having difficulties in accessing social opportunities and is composed of three components that are employment, social inclusion, culture, arts and sports.

1. The Employment component: Through the projects in the scope of this component, increasing employment, developing qualified labor and professional information accumulation in line with the need in the city and the region, facilitating the employment of the disadvantaged sections of the society and supporting entrepreneurs are being aimed at.

2. Social Inclusion component: Through the projects included in this component, the aim is to decrease poverty, supporting the impoverished people that receive subsidies to make a living into self-sufficient conditions, increasing the quality of life for the elderly, the handicapped, women and children who compose the prioritized section of society and increasing the quality of services brought to them.

3. Culture, arts and sports component: The aims of the projects in this component are developing the cultural, artistic and sportive activities the society needs, especially

<sup>13</sup>[www.diyarbakir.gov.tr](http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr)

channeling the children and youngsters into these activities to expose their talents and providing them with habits that are benevolent for themselves and the society.

The cities covered by SODES are Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak cities within the scope of the Southeastern Anatolian Project scope and Ağrı, Ardahan, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Iğdır, Hakkari, Kars, Malatya, Muş, Tunceli and Van cities within the scope of the Eastern Anatolian Project scope. Besides, adding Adana, Mersin, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay to the program through different application models as pilot cities in 2011.

## **V. The Suriçi Residents' Opinion about the City Walls and Towers**

Within the scope of the project, preliminary research was conducted to obtain the opinions of the residents of Suriçi and to have a general idea by a social study group from the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Directorate. The purpose of the survey studies conducted by the study group in areas close by the towers (in Suriçi), namely Fatih Paşa, Hasırlı, Cemal Yılmaz, Ali Paşa, Lala Bey, Melik Ahmet, İskender Paşa, Cami Nebi, Dabanoğlu, Cevat Paşa and Ben u Sen neighborhoods, was to get the profile of the districts' residents, understanding their needs and expectations and obtain their thoughts and suggestions for the cultural and social facilities and activities in the Suriçi area (Image 5.1). This preliminary research was kept with a narrow scope and was aimed at understanding the situation. In the future, a more comprehensive research with a wider scope and content should be developed, and it should include the residents, offices in the Suriçi and the Diyarbakır people outside the walls, the visitors and different age groups.

The survey application for the project's preliminary research was conducted by Mesopotamia Youth Research Center Foundation (MEGAM-DER). The areas the survey was conducted in are close by the wall. This survey was not concluded in the Khaner neighborhoods. Around the towers in Suriçi was separated into 6 regions and a survey comprising 30 questions was applied in the neighborhoods. Besides the survey studies, having focus group interviews with the children residing in the neighborhoods were considered to be revealing.

Total populations of the regions are listed below:

- a. Region 1 (Fatih Paşa,Hasırlı, Cemal Yılmaz): 19348
- b. Region 2 (Alipaşa): 5743
- c. Region 3 (Lalabey,Melikahmet):13660
- d. Region 4 (İskenderpaşa):8294
- e. Region 5 (Cami Nebi, Dabanoğlu,Cevat Paşa):12124
- f. Region 6 (Ben u Sen): 20000

In each region, an average of 25 surveys was conducted. Furthermore, focus group interviews were conducted with 36 children from the ages between 11 and 16 in the



studies conducted in Sümerpark Children and Daycare Services Directorate. The results and statistics regarding the surveys and focus group interviews are presented in the appendix. In the survey results, only the questions that would be of value in functionalizing the Suriçi District were considered (Please see Appendix 1-3).

The survey results attempted to have a general idea about the region's residents in the following topics:

1. Perceiving the walls and the towers
2. Point of view for the preservation work
3. Approach to tourism
4. The amount of the green areas around the wall and their usage
5. The activities that are expected to be held in the walls and the towers

Accordingly, in all 6 neighborhoods, positive views towards developing tourism and the arrival of tourists were expressed. The walls are perceived as historical artifacts, and their preservation, repair and maintenance is wanted. There are those who state that the walls pose a threat to safety. In the Fatih Paşa, Hasırlı, Cemal Paşa neighborhoods, the walls are described as a part of their daily lives ('They are my everything, they are my life').

Green area usage and finding the green spaces as adequate are high in the Ali Paşa, Lalabey, Melikahmet and İskenderpaşa neighborhoods, it is low in the Benusen, Fatih, Hasırlı Cemalpaşa neighborhoods. In the Cami Nebi, Dabanoğlu, Cevat Paşa neighborhoods, the difference between those finding it sufficient and insufficient is very low. Intense usage during the day and in weekends is interesting. In all neighborhoods except İskender Paşa, night time usage of the green areas and parks is low.

The activities expected to be held in the walls and towers are primarily of income creating nature. This is followed by healthcare services, education and social activities for women, the elderly, kids, youngsters and handicapped. Demand for theater, music and similar activities are higher in the Alipaşa, Lalabey, Melikahmet neighborhoods compared with the others.

### **Focus Group Study with Children**

Besides there, focus group studies were done with 36 kids, including those in the laundry houses in Hasırlı Neighborhood (Please see Appendix 1-1). The following issues came up in these interviews:

1. Preservation and promotion of the walls
2. Conducting the area's cleaning and establishing the appropriate security measures for the development of tourism
3. Preventing substance abuse that is observed with the youngsters in the towers
4. Executing the forestation and green area arrangement work
5. Establishment of sightseeing routes and sitting areas in the walls
6. Creating areas that the youngsters and children would love to go, such as food

court areas, gaming zones etc.

7. Doing the necessary arrangements to have handicapped access to the towers
8. Doing music and entertainment activities in the walls and towers
9. Improving the image of Diyarbakır people

### **Interviews with the Muhktars**

Within the scope of the preliminary research, a meeting with the muhktars elected in the Suriçi District was done. The mukhtars that could not participate were visited in their offices to ensure their participation. Following the muhktars, focus group interviews and individual interviews with the women, men and children in the Khaner sections of Suriçi, in the Abdaldede Süleyman Nazif, Cami Kebir Neighborhood, Savaş Neighborhood were continued (Please see Appendix 1-2). In the interviews, identification of the problems regarding Suriçi and the walls and what is wanted to be done on the walls and towers. The suggestions that were obtained in the interviews are listed below:

1. Having the mayor participate in programs in local channels and tell the importance of the walls in kurdish
2. Cultivation of masonry masters
3. Functionalizing old stone quarries
4. Repairing old bathhouses
5. Restoration of historic houses and apart hotels
6. Acceleration of the campaigns
7. Having the women associations organize a festival to attract attention to the walls
8. Opening public courses for tree planting and gardening
9. Reviving the silk worm business
10. Opening courses for silver and copper artisans
11. Production of rose oil, rose water, rose soaps etc.
12. Opening metal mandolin, lute, violin courses in the towers
13. Heating up the vineyard business, supporting wine making
14. Functionalizing one tower especially on the Diyarbakır cuisine
15. Establishing game workshops and libraries for the children in the towers
16. Opening courses for women
17. Establishing an environment where the elderly can come together and share their memories past

The results of this preliminary research will be guiding for the decisions regarding the activities that can be done in the walls and towers. But, as we stated in the begKhaning of this section, a more comprehensive research with wider scope and content is advised to be conducted before the project is confirmed and planned.

## **VI. The Authority of Institutions on the City Walls and Towers and their Jurisdiction Area**

Diyarbakır City Walls and towers are among the areas that were taken under preservation as `urban site` as per Law No: 2863 Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage by the resolution numbered 2863 of Diyarbakır Preservation Region Board dated 29.09.1988. The ownership of the Diyarbakır City Walls and towers is with the state, and is being managed by Republic of Turkey Ministry of Finance General Directorate of National Estate. The usage rights of the towers are with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Around the walls are in the jurisdiction of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality.

In this framework, towers 1 and 2 in the Diyarbakır fortress is rented to Diyarbakır Governorate, the Keçiburcu tower is rented to Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce, Tower number 5 was allocated with Micro Credit project and Tower number 9 was rented to a private individual.

For towers 26 and 47, board approved projects were prepared but were not implemented. The projects can be revised in the scope of the work and be presented for board approval again and can be added to the functionalizing project. The structure bills prepared as report appendix cover this issue.

## **VII. The Current Physical Status and Reuse Potential of the Towers that Compose the Diyarbakır Walls**

The walls that encircle the Diyarbakır Urban Site have a superior cultural heritage value as they physically host the rich historic layers of the city all together. Preservation of this cultural heritage that survived to this day should be accepted as an inseparable part of the national culture policies. Indeed, for this purpose, various maintenance efforts were done in different periods. But these repairs did not consider the city walls as a whole, and were carried out as individual and point approaches, the impossibility of some of the suggested restoration projects (Image 7.1) and some restoration applications that were done in a non-qualified approach (Image 7.2-7.2a) without suiting international standards and acceptances created unsolvable situations. Some of the repaired and cleaned towers were subjected to various invasion and illegal usages in a short amount of time and underwent a deterioration phase as a space once again (Image 7.3)

From this perspective, to restore the walls that encircle the entire city from a holistic perspective and approach and adding them back to the city's daily life by giving them social, cultural and commercial functions and ensuring their visitation as a historic document are required. With the Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity project, with its approach that accepts the city walls as a whole and the physical status and spatial potentials of the towers along the walls were reviewed to attempt to determine the level of their suitability for spatial utilization. And the parallel conducted works that focused on the social and cultural structure aimed at defining the social and cultural function needs of the city. Bringing together the outcome of both studies resulted in the devising of

integrated suggestions towards the utilization of the towers that comprise the city walls.

### **Preservation approach**

The ‘**integrated preservation**’ concept that was first introduced in the Amsterdam Declaration emphasizes that urban scaled preservation studies should be an inseparable part of planning and preservation on an environmental scale should consider beyond the mere preservation of the physical, but should also consider the socio-economical, legal and administrative dimensions, through a series of projects that support each other. Integrated preservation covers the responsibility of the local administrators, requires the taking of legal and administrative measures in the preservation areas and requires the participation of the residents. From a physical dimension, it should succeed in providing them with functions that are in line with the modern life requirements by respecting the characters of the structures, thus guaranteeing their survival<sup>14</sup>.

New concepts such as ‘sustainability’, ‘cultural tourism’, ‘cultural landscaping’, ‘spirit of the place’ and ‘intangible cultural heritage’ that are associated with preservation should be perceived as the pieces of the same whole in our day and should be included in the preservation planning works. The balance between preservation and tourism is important as another title to be considered in the work to be done. In Suriçi Urban Site, planning of the new functions that will be given to both cultural properties and wall towers through considering the needs of the residents first, then the needs of Diyarbakır and then the tourists who visit the city will be appropriate with the mentioned ‘integrated preservation’ approach. Accepting tourism as a tool in developing the city and its residents and in creating added values, not as a purpose, would be appropriate.

Indeed<sup>15</sup>, in the social fabric studies conducted in the scope of this work, the region’s residents stated that they see the walls as ‘a part of their daily lives’ and expressed positive views in preservation of the walls, development of tourism and attracting tourists to the city. This issue was reviewed in detail in the section ‘The Suriçi Residents’ Opinion about the City Walls and Towers’.

### **Functionalization Criteria**

Within the framework of the approach summarized above, in the efforts to functionalize the wall towers, it should be considered that the towers are I. degree monumental structures, and disrupting the authentic spatial organization and handling the Archaeological structure to give functions including wet place is not considered appropriate. Similarly, such usages in the green band that encircles the walls are not

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<sup>14</sup> Amsterdam Bildirgesi, 1975,.

<sup>15</sup>For information regarding the relation between the preservation areas and tourism, please see: Arthur Pedersen, World Heritage Manuals 1, Managing Tourism at World Heiritage Sites. The publication can be accessed via the following link: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-113-2.pdf>.



deemed appropriate neither. Resolving the wet place required usages in other blocks that are facing the wall band should be preferred. Therefore, for the towers, usages that are **not seasonal, for short durations or do not include wet place requirements** are suggested.

The suggestions were devised to create a route network between the other current functions of the city, its main transportation axes, with monumental structures and cultural property Civil Architectural Examples intense areas. As it is on the Conservation Plan, it was envisaged that the walls should be surrounded by a green band on both sides where the city can be toured on this route entirely, and can be partially toured on the external section that looks at the Tigris River and creates the silhouette of the city from the Tigris Valley.

The first basis of the suggested functions is the Diyarbakır Urban Site Conservation Plan decisions. The arrangements, approach and decisions foreseen in the plan are creating integrity with the newly suggested functions.

The second basis for the suggested functions is the results of the socio-cultural researches conducted in the area.

### **Physical Intervention Criteria**

The detailed review of the current physical conditions of the towers on the Diyarbakır City Walls were done and current status determinations, along with possible functions that may be suitable with the general intervention approach were presented in the structure bills in the appendix of the report. Within the framework of the reviews conducted, three intervention levels were determined by considering the structures' current preservation state, to be based on the restoration projects that will be developed for the towers.

- I. Ones that will have the whole area usable after the restoration and re-functionalization projects are conducted,
- II. Ones that will be available for partial usage after the restoration and re-functionalization projects are conducted,
- III. Ones which are not suitable for re-functionalization at all.

Besides this, as a result of the research and review to be conducted within the scope of the restoration projects that will be created for every tower included in this grading and for the curtain walls between the towers, it will be possible to evaluate the structures in different intervention groups than those indicated in this report.

But the primary approach regarding the restoration of the walls should be to **avoid unnecessary and unfounded restructuration**. While it is advised to suffice with completions for strengthening purposes, all sorts of spatial completion that may be suggested in the required conditions should be accepted as long as they are based on strong reasons and documents.

Another issue that should be considered in the restoration and re-functionalization of the towers is the necessity to keep in mind that the re-functionalization issue of these suggested towers is actually the restoration of a world heritage candidate **monumental structure**. Therefore, no intervention, including plastering repairs, should not be considered or applied within the scope of `simple repairs`. Internal space designs should be in qualities that will not shadow the architectural specifications and the historic document values of the structures. The qualification level of the project responsible is very important in the final success of the works. And furthermore, in situations where re-functionalization is the case, qualified designs are as important as restoration expertise. It should be mandatory for the project responsible to obtain the support of a science board to be created in restoration and re-functionalization projects.

### **VIII. Functionalization of the Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers**

#### **A New Approach Suggestion**

In today's globalized world, the cities emerge as centers of cultural production and sharing as a result of the organization of both information technologies, both human mobility and manufacturing in line with the forecasts of the new economy. In this dynamic environment, watching over the life standards of the urban dwellers, ensuring they perceive the city as a whole and own it, and to respond properly for the expectations of the visitors regarding the city's cultural resources and making investments for cultural infrastructure by increasing the common living and sharing areas is of great importance.

The policies developed on the urban dweller's cultural resources and their management are very important supporters of the urban quality of life, social justice, economic and social development, consensus and dialog. Cultural resources, in the broadest terms, can be defined as the local values, knowledge and memory, lifestyles, cultural networks, practices that enables the city to be a living organism and finally tangible and intangible cultural heritage. These values, relations and networks survive, transform and multiply through the institutions, places, activities that enable production and sharing of culture; they become tangible in the city's public or private areas, and can be accessed, produced and made visible in all sorts of official, private and non-governmental arts-culture institution. Encouraging and supporting participation to culture and making it possible can be obtained through having culture as one of the components of urban planning from the beginning. As a result, urban culture policies and planning and management of cultural resources should be considered together with the processes that will cause a difference and transformation in the urban space and life such as urban planning and urban transformation.

When talking about the position of cities in the global world and their role in the economic, political, societal and cultural processes, we are stressing the fact that Diyarbakır City Walls and towers are one of the cultural resources that highlights the

city's difference. For Diyarbakır which is aiming to be a 'global city' besides being the 'ancient city', one of the fundamental steps in this process is ensuring **the strengthening of the communication networks and equipping it with advanced information technologies and making the walls and towers not barriers but interfaces in global integration.** The democratic environment information technologies provide is introducing new openings in the transmission of ideas and images as well as in the public sector to the business world, from education to social-cultural services. Development of profession fields that are unique to the communication and information age for the obtaining of information and skills to create and manage content for different target audiences are Khanovations that should be considered in today's economic production relations. In this framework, the **Open City** concept aims at strengthening city's communication infrastructures in order to increase the service quality towards citizens' needs in the business, education, culture and health issues, to accelerate their access to information and strengthening their participation to the local administration processes<sup>16</sup>. If we define the age we live in as the Information Age, and our economy as the Information Economy, communication and information technologies as tools provide various opportunities in a wide spectrum from creating content to sharing it, from participating in the local administrations' processes to social-economic development. Culture economy brings us new employment areas such as culture tourism, local brands, communication and design services and e-commerce. The infrastructure investments to be made in Diyarbakır should consider this new economic area. Re-planning Diyarbakır and Suriçi with these new tools and functionalizing culture as the guide in this tool may be the first step for an information and communication based development in the region.

In this manner, it is possible to learn from global examples. The e-development applications implemented in Brazil provide a wide spectrum from Internet-based professional trainings to information and communication technology based development alternatives<sup>17</sup>. For example, *CDI - Committee for Democracy in Information Technologies*, as a non-profit NGO, support social inclusion by using information technologies as a tool to build active citizenship in Brazil, Middle and South America. Through *Information Technologies and Citizenship Rights Schools*, they provide training to disadvantaged societies and groups and enable the transformation of the societies<sup>18</sup>. This NGO works with low income groups, individuals with special needs, psychological and psychiatric patients, homeless children, convicts, drug addict youngsters to set goals in fields such as social and economic development, citizenship and entrepreneurship. CDI defends the idea that new technologies not only creates employment and income but at the same time begins societal interaction by facilitating access to information resources and

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<sup>16</sup>To review the open city applications, Open Cities which is a European Union project can be reviewed:<http://opencities.net>.

<sup>17</sup>Peter T. Knight, "e-Development in Brasil", *Journal of Knowledge Economy* (2011) 2:77-116

<sup>18</sup>This video can be watched about the topic: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nfKTTi6KqA>; these links can be reviewed: [http://www.impactalliance.org/ev\\_en.php?ID=49157\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49157_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC); [www.cdi.org.br](http://www.cdi.org.br)

environments and makes it possible to create common solutions to common problems. Communication infrastructure that is established and managed through a strategy and plan with public, private and civil partnerships create opportunities in education and economy, increases competition and may offer democratic alternatives in fighting inequalities<sup>19</sup>.

**Suggestion:** In order to transform Diyarbakır into a `new generation digital city`, the target may be **to equip the walls and towers with the infrastructure required for new generation broadband connection**, and enabling public area access to Internet based technologies.

By providing high speed Internet access opportunities in the towers and by facilitating **high speed Internet access**, the entire Suriçi can be transformed into a communication area. This infrastructure will facilitate the access of Suriçi residents to public and private services through cheap or free high speed Internet access, will be effective in developing, spreading, announcing and promoting the activities of the commercial, education, tourism and culture institutions and will contribute to the increasing of employment and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, development of a Diyarbakır Digital Communication Technology Strategy is required to plan and manage this process.

### **Fundamental Purpose of Cultural Functions**

Equipping Diyarbakır City Walls and towers with high speed internet connections will enable the activities and works here to be actualized via these new communication technologies. Utilizing cultural heritage by giving it cultural and social functions will increase the self-confidence of the Suriçi District residents and will also contribute to the tourism potential and will enable steps to be taken to increase the quality of life here. While Suriçi has a great importance with respect to cultural heritage and historic fabric, from a social and cultural life perspective, it should not be torn apart from the rest of Diyarbakır and utilizing Suriçi and the walls via certain functions should be done by considering Diyarbakır's urban fabric and nature in general. Cultural planning of Suriçi and the walls should not be considered independently from the urban culture infrastructure, activities and policies.

The walls and towers can be attained two fundamental functions:

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<sup>19</sup>Different examples of information technology based development projects can be reviewed. For evaluations, please see: Olabode Samuel (OS) Akinsola, Marlien E. Herselman ve S. J. Jacobs, "ICT provision to disadvantaged urban communities: A study in South Africa and Nigeria", International Journal of Education and Development using Information and Communication Technology (IJEDICT), 2005, Vol. 1, Issue 3, page. 19-41; Stewart Marshall and Wal Taylor, "Editorial: Collaboration as a critical success factor in using ICT for capacity building and community development," International Journal of Education and Development using Information and Communication Technology (IJEDICT), 2005, Vol. 1, Issue 1, page. 2-4. Furthermore, the works of the Alternative Informatics Association (<http://www.alternatifbilisim.org>), which was established to create awareness in the new media median in Turkey and to create ideas regarding the information and communication technologies and the usage of these technologies, and their social and political affects, can be reviewed.



1. Commercial and non-commercial functions towards tourism and promotion
2. Cultural functions towards social and economic development

The historic and cultural heritage, supported by the new communication technologies, is comprising a foundation, a source for these functions. The importance of the walls as cultural heritage and their historic value is a source for tourism, and a center of attraction. The work to be conducted inside and around the walls should be different from any other social and commercial activity due to the structure's unique fabric and atmosphere, but still target social and economic development. Here, the works and activities of culture, art and heritage content to be carried out here should act as a tool for social and economic development, and at the same time give the feeling that the heritage is a part of today in the daily life. Thus, the relationship to be created with the heritage will stay `current`.

Although the functions that can be given the walls are separated into two different headings, these functions should always complement each other and their target audiences should never exclude each other. This way, the walls may be attractive for both the Diyarbakır people and the local and international guests of Diyarbakır. The ideal thing to do is to functionalize and manage the towers without alienating them to the Suriçi and city population.

### **Fundamental Principles**

Generally, the principles below are recommended in utilizing the walls and towers from a cultural perspective:

- ✓ Having the functions that are highlighting the architectural and historic significance of the walls and towers, having unique and continuous functions, `branding` the activities done in the towers
- ✓ Having the walls and towers acting as an **interface** for Internet access, conducting the fundamental infrastructure investments to provide **high speed and cheap (and even free) Internet access** in all of Suriçi
- ✓ Deciding on the functions to be applied to the towers by considering the **urban fabric** (such as more promotions and tourism related functions in sections that intensely hosts hotels)
- ✓ The activities to be carried out in the walls and towers can be arranged and managed as the extensions of the works that are being conducted in various places in the city by the governorate, municipality and NGOs. Thus, functionalizing the towers as a sort of `satellite place` to ensure an integrity in the distribution of cultural and social services in Suriçi and even in Diyarbakır and to facilitate the administrative monitoring
- ✓ Associating the functions to be given to the towers and walls by the **natural**

**resources** and the Tigris River and Hevsel Gardens

- ✓ Having the towers hosting **Khanovative formations** to be offered by new initiatives besides the activities mentioned above
- ✓ Doing the **target audience** definitions for the activities and functions to be realized in the towers and taking the users' needs and expectations, the communication channels and the mobility routes in the city (work-home, school-home, tourism places, shopping areas etc.) into consideration
- ✓ The relation of the works carried out in the walls and towers and the social environment should be the topic of a separate **communication management**. The nearby people and offices should be invited to the meetings conducted here regarding the activities, should be visited and constantly be informed. Ensuring the participation of the public in every stage of the activities to be conducted in the walls and towers
- ✓ The activities to be held in the walls and towers should not be disengaged from each other, there should be a **management and programming network** between the towers, and **coordination** between the institutions. For this purpose, a **Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Office** should be established.
- ✓ Having the identified institutions agree upon a **common design language** for the restoration, special allocation, informing and directing material's production for the management of the works to be carried out in the walls and towers
- ✓ The activities to be carried out in the towers should be free of charge.

### **General Suggestions for the Walls**

The following are suggested for the inside functionalized towers and the general environmental layout. While the functions outside the towers are carried out by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, the functions inside the towers are carried out by the relevant institution.

- a. The carts of the food and drinks pedlars we are accustomed to seeing in Diyarbakır and other large cities can be subjected to a common design and those can benefit from tourism and be raised to a quality that can serve the visiting tourists. These pedlars can sell kitchen products that are produced within the scope of the Common Kitchen Project. Especially around the wall towers that are not suitable for foods-drinks due to the need for wet places, food and drink sales that are inspected for public health can be done in fixed locations. These vendors can be provided trainings to ensure they develop the quality and variety of their food products and to get income from tourism (this project can be developed by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality).
- b. Direction signs, information boards and smart kiosks (Image 8.12) can be placed on

the walls and towers, both in Suriçi and Surdisi (this project can be developed by the Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism).

c. Comfortable and creative sitting/resting places alongside the wall (Image 8.13), Internet access opportunities for personal computers on the green areas in front of the walls (this project can be developed by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality).

d. The functionalized towers should have electricity. Especially the towers to be designated to host exhibitions and as promotion center, library, laboratory and workshops should have a strong and appropriate technical infrastructure (this project can be developed by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office)

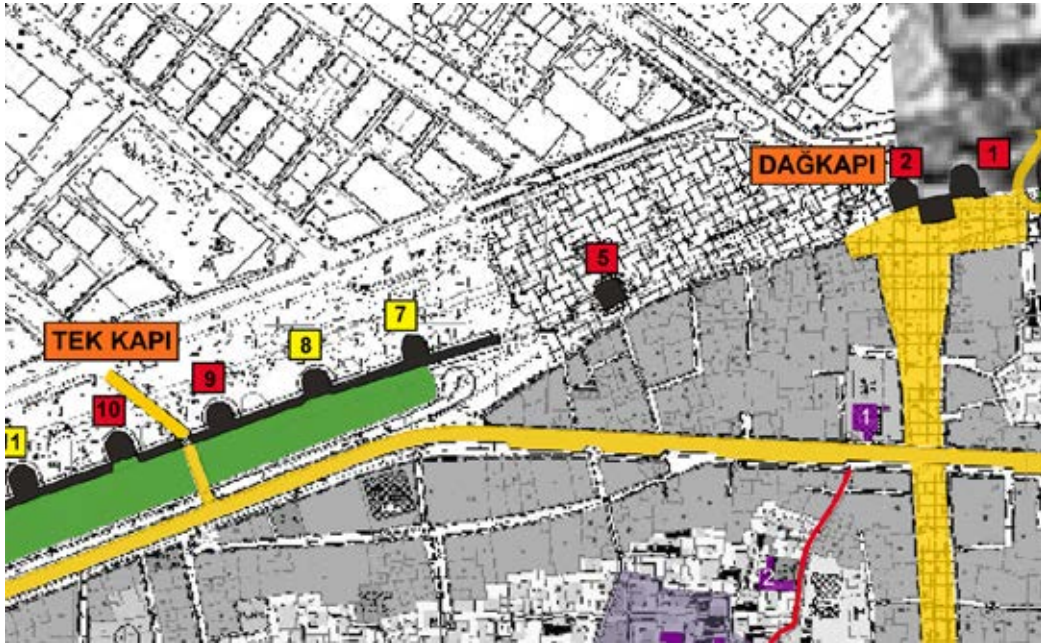
e. By creating a common website and sharing network, a website should be designed where both administrators and visitors can get information regarding the walls, towers and activities and apply for registration, membership. This website will provide a wide spectrum of information to the Diyarbakır population and potential visitors regarding Suriçi, the history of the walls and towers and about the currently conducted works. Besides this, the website will provide the information of Suriçi hotels, touristic locations, private, public and civil cultural and social institutions. It will enable the cyber Suriçi tour and cyber monitoring of the walls and towers (via live online cameras etc.). The site should be designed in Turkish, kurdish and in other foreign languages. This website will enable the opportunity to monitor the conducted activities in the cyber environment (for example, the tower library catalogues can be accessed via this site to see where the sources are; information regarding the nearest nature tours, such as its time and location can be accessed from here, applications for workshop activities can be taken from here, the works of the students who were trained in the media laboratory can be published here, science, technology, history and art games and puzzles for children can be shared here) (Image 8.14). This website is managed by the Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office. Its content and technical infrastructure is created and monitored by this office. The design and data input of the website can be done by the youngsters who received the communication trainings suggested in this project.

### **Function Suggestions for Walls and Towers**

In line with the stakeholder meetings and the preliminary research conducted between October 2012 – January 2013 and the results of the research reports prepared in the previous years, the following are being suggested for Diyarbakır City Walls and towers. Which towers each suggestion applies to and which institution should be responsible for it (construction, installment, initial investments) are noted below. For the coordination of all of these activities, establishing a Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office was suggested.

The urban references the whole approach of the project is based on and the suggestions for the towers determined to be suitable for re-functionalization are put together in the attached map (Image 8.15).

## TOWERS NO 1-2 (DAĞKAPI)



**Suggestion:** Dağkapi, as the point where development of the city towards outside the walls began, is located on the city square where Suriçi and the new city merges and constitutes a major urban reference. Tower 2 is still used by the Governorate as a Profession training course location. Tower 1 can be suggested to be used in a similar function.

## TOWERS NO 5-10

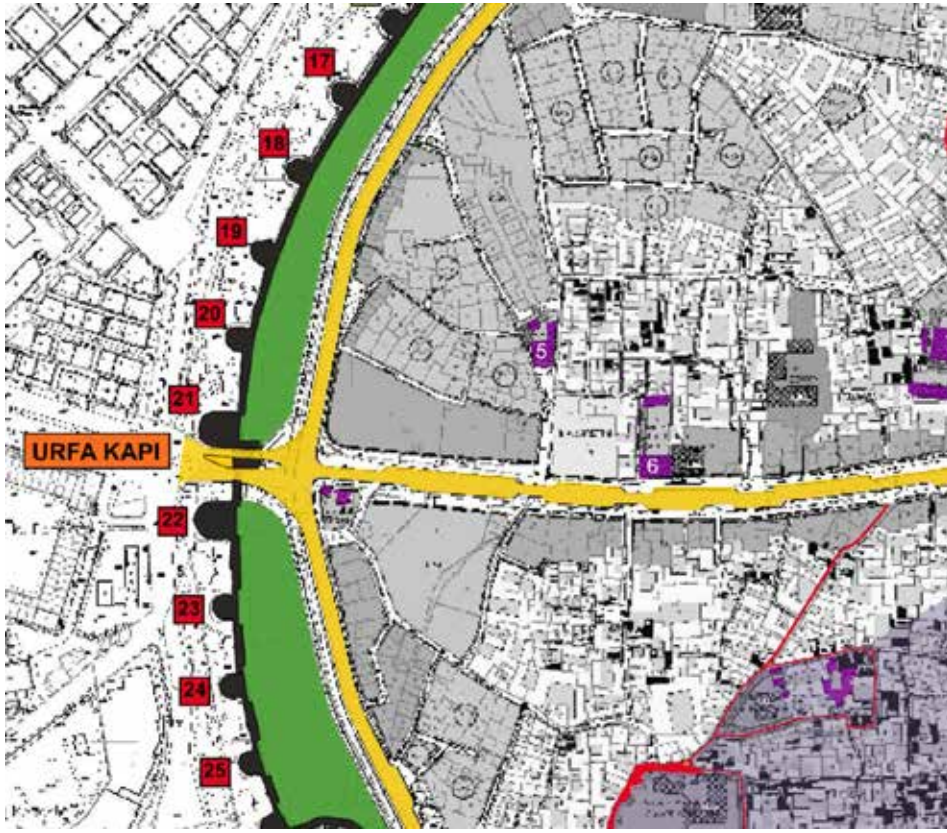
**Suggestion:** It is suggested to interchange the functions in Tower 5 and 9. Tower 9's restoration is completed, but since its function requires a wet place, it did not get a board approval, and as this wet place requirement cannot be placed outside neither, it became an unsolvable issue over the years. The suggestion is, since Tower 5 on the Kıbrıs Avenue that was pedestrianized as per the Conservation Plan can use a close by block for this wet place need, an agreement can be created between the leaser institution and the lease for Tower 9 to lease Tower 5 instead. Thus Tower 5 can be functionalized as a food place that makes use of a nearby block for its wet place need, and Tower 9 and 10 will be able to be used for a function in the scope of a micro credit application.

## TOWERS NO 17-25 (AROUND URFA GATE)

Urfa Gate, the gate of the city towards the west, constitutes another significant urban reference point considering its relations with the Suriçi District's east-west main axis and their preservation state. As it is another entrance point to the city, different promotion activities are suggested for the towers around Urfa Gate. Some of the



towers in this group were subjected to restorations that may be deemed highly unqualified lately, and it is suggested that they should be re-handled in line with the functions to be given to them and these problematic situations may be rectified.



### **Suggestion 1. Promotion of Diyarbakır City Walls and Suriçi**

Diyarbakır City Walls surprises the visitors of the city with its grandeur and plays an important role in the lives of the people in Suriçi and the nearby areas. The survey studies conducted shows a majority of the people support preservation of the walls.

As the walls are human made heritages is very impressive as it is an indicator of human labor, creativity, allocation and skills. Those who built the first walls were Diyarbakır residents and had masonry, stone working, engineering and architecture knowledge. Moving forth from this background, the towers today can provide opportunities that remind us of this heritage, where it can be reviewed, reproduced and spread. This is a value that would be sought not just by visitors but by the residents of Diyarbakır as well.

On a point where the visitors of Diyarbakır meet the city, the history, construction process and technique of Towers 21 and 22 and the stories of those who built the walls and repaired them are being told and the most significant buildings in the Suriçi area and parts with a story are told through photographs, sketches, short films and scaled models. The visitors who come to these Towers learn which route they should take to see the walls and can get short information regarding from which points of

view should they see the walls (historic fabric, commercial, food and drinks culture, nature views etc.). Furthermore, the stories of Diyarbakır that gives life to the walls, buildings, streets and squares is being visualized here. Those who created Diyarbakır's cultural heritage are introduced, and the known and unknown writers, poets, artists, teachers, rulers, scientists and those who left their marks on the city from other angles may be introduced (Image 8.11).

The activities and the content to be placed in these towers can be done along with the city museum. These towers can be managed as an extension of the city museum as well.

### **Suggestion 2: Reenactment a tower with its period's specialties**

One of the towers can be `revitalized` by handling it to show its period's specifications. The purpose here is to show the guarding and military purposed usage for a certain period and to show how it was equipped. Staying true to the historic fabric and the Archaeological findings and keeping the reenactment to the known extent is important.

**User:**Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism, Archaeological Museum

### **Suggestion 3: Masonry promotion and experience area**

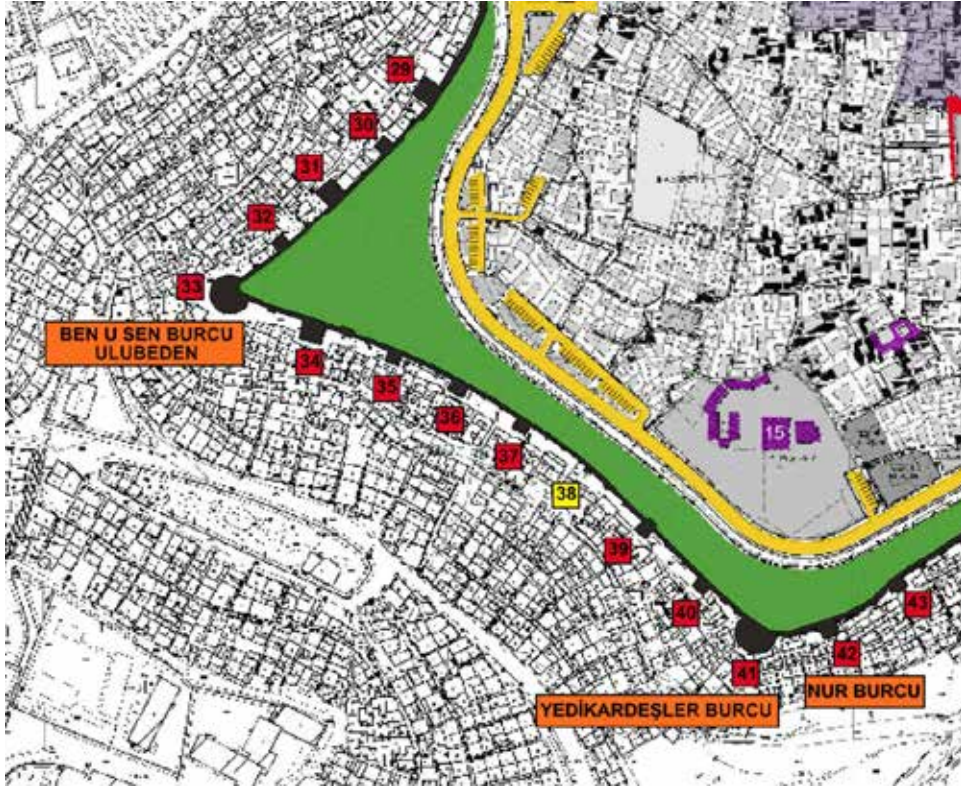
When touring the walls and towers, the masonry work attracts attention as well. Allocating a tower as a masonry workshop for different age groups and hosting periodical exhibitions is suggested. This activity can be executed via the participation of real masonry masters and copying the seeable motives on the Diyarbakır City Walls by the participants or reproducing them can be the target here. Those reproductions that can be sold can also be sold in certain sale points in Suriçi. These activities can be defined by consulting with the Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen.

### **Suggestion 4: Restoration and Conservation Promotion Area**

A tower can be allocated to the Tigris University to share the architecture and restoration work and methods with the public through exhibitions, seminars and meeting.

### **TOWERS NO 29-43**

Considering the green space usage potential in this land that is located on the southwestern section of the city walls, the Ben u Sen, Yedikardeşler and Nur Towers in this area are suggested to be used rather for social and cultural functions. The towers in this section have rather larger internal spaces compared with the rest, and are considered suitable for group use. The same suggestions are introduced to the Towers 57-63 in the Hasırlı neighborhood as well.



### **Suggestion: Supporting culture production for socio-economic development**

**Content:** The towers close by each other can be handled as a whole and create a network of activities in which the children living in Suriçi and their mothers can spend some quality time together and can satisfy their certain needs. This network can be supported by towers, some towers sightseeing routes along the wall, open air parks and production areas. Some of these towers can be allocated as training and production areas only for youngsters, and some can be arranged for children only.

#### **a. Towards Women and Children:**

For pre-school children, mother-child play group (ages 0-3), story reading, music, puppet shows, art workshops can be arranged in certain hours of the day (Please see Image 8.1).

For pre-school children (ages 3-5), basic science and technology, discovery and experience games and installments and creative workshops such as production of toys through recycled materials can be arranged for closed and open air (for summer time) activities (Image 8.2).

In certain days and periods, women and children's health informatics, basic literacy courses, entrepreneurship courses and various arts and crafts training can be provided for women and mothers. These trainings can be executed in collaboration with public and private sector institutions and relevant NGOs.



#### b. Towards Youngsters:

As a result of providing Internet based digital technologies on the walls and towers, media laboratory/stations especially for youngsters are envisaged. The CDI initiatives introduced above can be the guidance here. These stations can be equipped with semi-professional equipment to the extent possible in the space in a controllable manner, such as computers, scanners, audio and video recording equipment etc. In these laboratories, training for usage of information technologies, visual communication design (various design program trainings), photography workshops, internet radios, social media and journalism and other similar communication areas can be arranged (Image 8.3). The youngsters who received these trainings can be guided to fulfill the promotion and communication needs of the tourism companies (agencies, restaurants etc.), small and middle sized offices, culture institutions (connected with the Ministry or municipalities), municipalities and other public institutions. A protocol towards this goal can be signed with private and public institutions. Youngsters with no technical equipment may use these laboratories through a membership system for a duration of time. These stations/laboratories can act as incubators<sup>20</sup>. Trainers from inside and outside of Diyarbakır can be invited to the activities to be held in these places to provide the youngsters with good examples of the recent extent of technology. In these trainings, private sector support can be obtained as well. The trainings should also cover threatened youngsters who are unemployed, who left school, with low income levels, who are substance abusers and are former convicts.

An **`information desk`** for the perusal of youngsters can be established: informatics materials and activities to be produced by the relevant institutions in substance abuse, academic success, employment and health issues. These materials can be produced by trainees that received the training in communication technologies themselves as well.

#### c. Towards Youngsters and Children

A children's and youngster's library that is specialized in arts, design, culture and literature in the towers can transform into an environment visited by the students and their families or friends through certain activities and can provide Internet access during school time for primary school students (for preparation of homework and projects). This library can provide opportunities for its visitors to read, listen to music and stories and watch documentaries through books, magazines, CD and DVD collections. The library, with its children and youngster sections, can provide people with the habit of reading and establish

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<sup>20</sup>*Incubator* is an environment that the public supports by making the initial investment in a certain area or industry to ensure the creation of Khanovative ideas and initiatives and their introduction to the sector.



the idea that a library can be used for other purposes than just doing homework. This library can have `branches` in other towers (Please see towers 78-81) (Image 8.4).

Pocket theaters and scenes (Image 8.5)

d. Towards the General Public

Workshop/seminar spaces that can host work and design workshops and panels, seminars and other similar events in different topics, with flexible seating/working systems

Open and close air spatial arrangements that can host events such as exhibitions for the products from the workshop, concerts etc.

e. Towards the Elderly and the Handicapped

As a result of hosting these activities in nearby towers, increasing the green spaces in this region, installing seating units, providing children's park and sand pool activities, installing food and drinks kiosks, reviewing the lightning elements, increasing the security and sanitary services and taking the measures to increase handicapped and elderly access are suggested.

Due to the limitations towards wet places, solutions that will not damage the historic fabric are suggested. For example, (in applications in both Ali Paşa and Hasırlı neighborhoods), coordination buildings can be located on the near side of the green space that borders the walls. These buildings can be functionalized to fulfill the activity executors' and participants' office, toilette, kitchen needs while the towers are allocated as `application` areas only. Thus, the walls and towers can be used to create a secure and dynamic children-friendly areas bordered by the green area and the coordination buildings (Image 8.6).

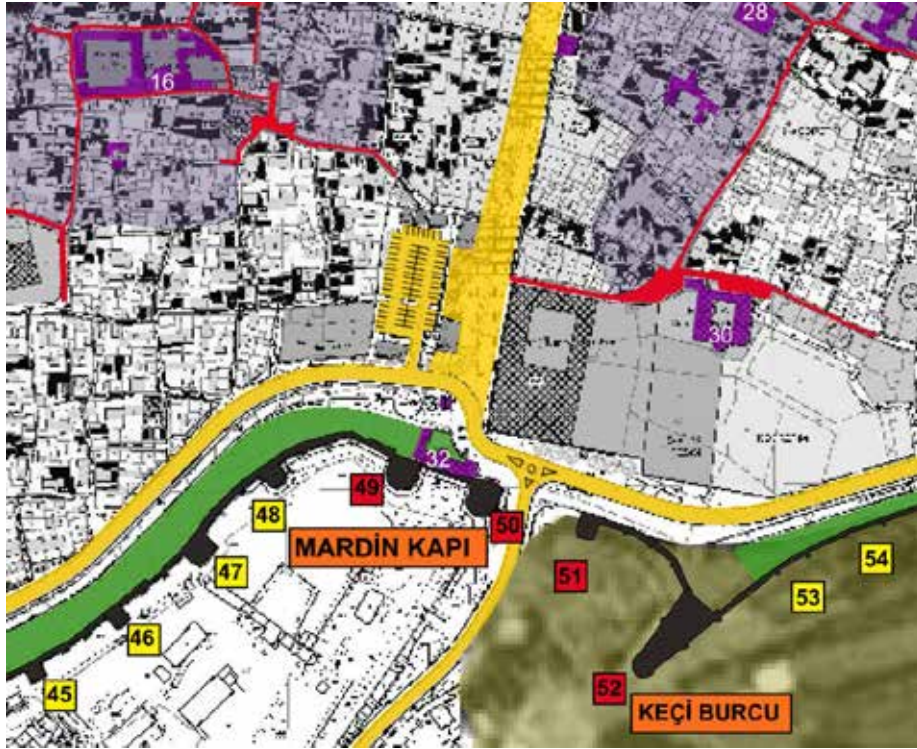
The experience and resources of the local institutions that provide similar services to women, children and youngsters and the work they conducted in collaboration with NGOs will be the first step in the functionalization of the towers. Taking the successful applications in similar activities in Diyarbakır, collaborating with them and transporting certain activities to inside the towers can be considered.

In the application phase of these activities, encouraging and rewarding mechanisms for students from relevant departments of the Tigris University can be evaluated. Furthermore, the relevant NGO's experience and accumulations should be utilized as well.

### **TOWERS NO 49-51 (AROUND MARDİN GATE)**

Mardin Gate is positioned on the southern edge of the main commercial and touristic

axis starting with Dağkapı and lies on the north and south direction. The usage of this axis that includes the traditional commercial area as well and the Hüsrev Paşa Khan for touristic purposes was envisaged, and the towers in this group are suggested to be functionalized in touristic and commercial activities.



### **Suggestion 1: Promotion of Local Crafts and Products**

**Content:** Especially in towers 49-51 that are close by the areas that intensely have tourism and commercial activities, exhibitions towards the promotion of local crafts and products can be organized. From weaving to spices, a wide variety of local products can be promoted in the towers. But these types of exhibitions can transform into places that are toured quickly by the visitors and may transfer into non-preferred static spaces after one visit. For this reason, presenting them via a setup and associating them with personal stories and the history of the city may keep them more interesting. Movies that show production processes, photographs, testimonials and reenactments (shelves, workshop simulations etc.) of women, men and alive and past masters are some suggestions that may keep these exhibitions dynamic. And in certain hours of the day, live presentations (such as live production of a certain product) may keep it interesting.

Sales of the local crafts and products should be done outside the towers due to legal necessities. This sale can be done on `fixed` pedlars or from sale points in Suriçi that are all designed with a common theme. The fixed sales units near the walls should

have a harmonious theme with the cultural heritage, and design support should be obtained for the packaging and presentation of the sold products in order to differentiate the experience. For example, designing unique cardboard bags to carry the local products can be a project for the youngsters in the design workshops that are mentioned in Example 1.

### **Suggestion 2: Local Product and Crafts Market**

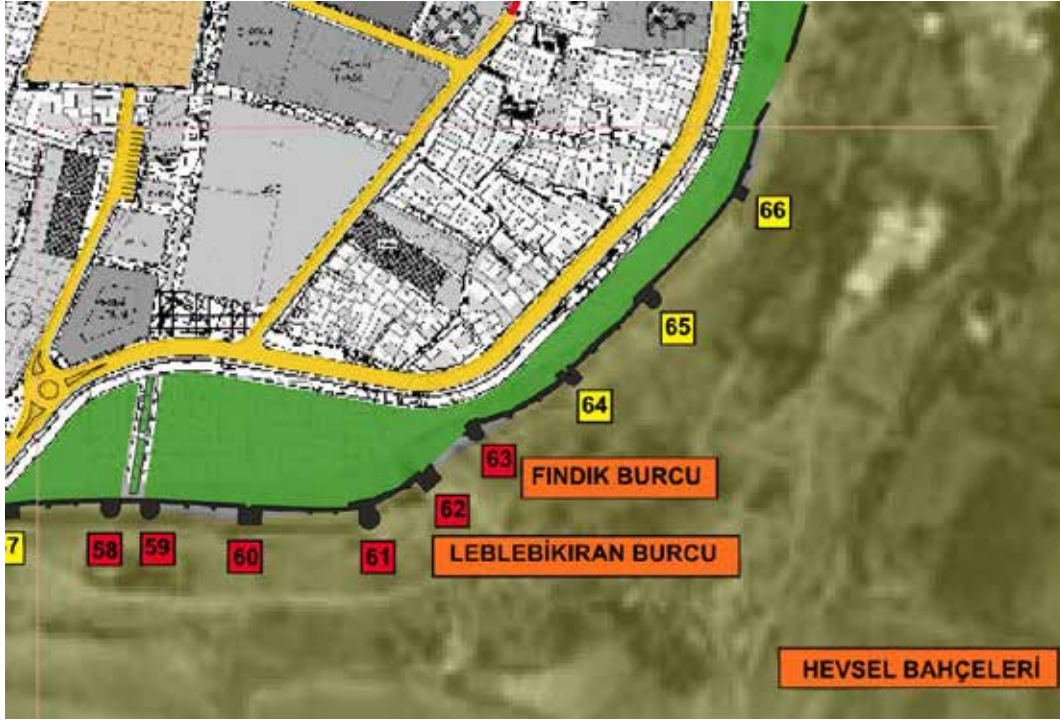
**Content:**In front of the towers that exhibit local crafts and products, **Local Crafts and Product Markets** can be installed. The volume of this activity should be limited, and should be prevented from turning into the current vegetable and fruit markets. As a thematic market, it should only provide local craft products and local natural products should not be solely focused on sales but should be supported and differentiated via a basic cultural program (Performance arts, music etc. that are unique to Diyarbakır or activities towards children). This market should be inspected and regulated by the municipality and the products that will be produced by women in the Common Kitchen Project mentioned in Example 4 can be sold here as well.

### **TOWER NO 52 / KEÇİ TOWER**

The Keçi Tower that was restored for multi-purpose utilization and still has the utilization rights with the Chamber of Commerce hosts limited activities since the wet place problem cannot be solved. Resolution of this issue can be done via the approaches detailed in the *VII. The Current Physical Status and Reuse Potential of the Towers that Compose the Diyarbakır Walls* section and it is suggested to utilize the usage potential of the place.

### **TOWERS NO 58-63**

The area between towers 58-63 in the Hasırlı Neighborhood is similar with the area between towers 29-43 in the Ali Paşa neighborhood. The towers in the Hasırlı and the green areas that will be created between a coordination house that will have the wet place and office area provision can be transformed into new public areas will be able to meet this neighborhood's cultural and social activity needs. Some of the functions suggested for towers 29-43 above can be repeated or transferred to here. The wall band between towers 58-63 is special with its wide green space inside Suriçi and its position that overlooks the Hevsel Gardens. The opportunity to go outside the walls between the Towers 62 and 63 that have special places among the wall towers and are known as the Lelebikıran Tower and Fındık Tower can be suggested to create a visual integrity with Hevsel Gardens that is among the leading cultural landscapes of the city. The potential to associate the dig and project works to be done in The Gavur Square, defined as a Special Planning Area in the Conservation Plan, which is on the north of tower 57 and is accessed via the Yıkıkaya Street with the area spatially is among the suggestions.



### Suggestion 1: Urban Gardens and Common Kitchen Project

**Content:** Production and sale of local products should be considered as a potential from tourism perspective. On the other hand, the Suriçi immigrant population with agricultural backgrounds is trying to sustain their professions in the urban environment and is involved in gardening with very limited means. Under these two data, establishment of a women's cooperative to create employment opportunities for women in Suriçi should be supported and kitchen and restaurant management, local product cultivation and sales based on organic farming should be considered. This sale can be done in shops to be opened in and outside Suriçi, via pedlars that are to be located in certain locations in Suriçi and via e-commerce method as well.

Here, building a common kitchen in a location that is not too far away from the walls in the Hasırlı is suggested. The women working in this kitchen will be able to sell the food and local products they produce in sales points to be opened up in Suriçi as well as in the restaurant of this kitchen, which will be operated by these women as well<sup>21</sup>. Furthermore, the pedlar carts that we are accustomed to seeing in the city can be reproduced through a common design and usage in the scope of this project and be used for sales inside the towers and walls.

<sup>21</sup>For restaurant and sales activities done by Women's Cooperatives, Kars and Doğubeyazıt Women's Cooperatives can be examples.



Within the scope of the Kitchen Project, allocation of agricultural areas for women to work that are nearby or in the city should be considered as well<sup>22</sup>. There are still families that came via immigration who are currently doing gardening in Suriçi. It is possible to transform this into an income creating activity for the women in Suriçi and their families. Supporting a women's cooperative can result in embracement of these functions.

### **Suggestion 2: A multi-purpose area towards students and women**

**Content:** Towers 61 or 62 can be rearranged through a flexible design that will include a library, an exhibition or seminar hall and a study area with Internet access. In the summer months, a tea garden can be established in front of the tower, to be operated in connection with the restaurant in the Common Kitchen Project<sup>23</sup>. The design of the place should be facilitating the usage of women and students.

### **TOWERS NO 67 (YENİ KAPI) AND ITS PROXIMITY**

Other values that define the cultural identity of the city as much as the Diyarbakır City Walls are the Tigris River, the Tigris Valley and the Hevsel Gardens. The works to be done around Tower 67 can be developed by utilizing the roaming areas outside the walls as well as associating it with the Tigris Valley Project. Development of the the digging and projecting works to be done on the Special Planning Areas that are in the Suriçi direction of the Yeni Kapı in the Conservation Plan in association with the suggested functions is important.



<sup>22</sup>Considering the cultural landscaping values, the opportunity to carry out these activities in the Hevsel Gardens that are the traditional agricultural areas; or any other area to be suggested by the Municipality can be chosen.

<sup>23</sup>There is still ongoing tea-coffee consumption in front of this tower.

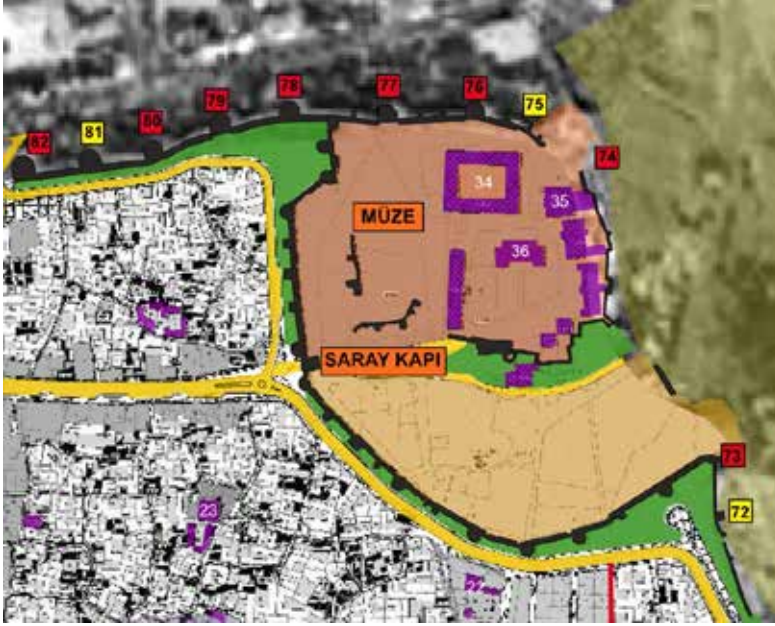
### **Suggestion:Tigris Basin Natural Life Promotion Area**

**Content:**The geography of the city, along with its geology, fauna and flora is shaped by the waters of the Tigris River. The natural history, natural life, ecology, the endemic species of Karacadağ, the extinct or endangered species can be promoted by using the plant and animal figures that are seen in Archaeological findings (either their visuals or their replicas) in the Tigris Basin that is an important point in the transition to agricultural production in the Upper Mesopotamia or certain agricultural products that are the raw materials of Diyarbakır's local products or by using interactive methods in one or several towers. The spatial arrangements inside the towers can be designed to provide discovery, experiencing and learning (Please see Image 8.7). Ecologic farming, recycling and similar issues can be handled in the areas allocated for events such as panels and seminars in the towers. Fragility of the environment, wrong agricultural applications, water pollution and other environmental issues can be emphasized. An information-document center of the promotion area can be established inside the tower. The visitors can access printed materials here, as well as review the webpages of agencies and institutions about nature and environment via the Internet connection.

Outside the towers, along the path of existing and non-existing walls, informative boards and guidance signs can be placed. Outside the walls, walking routes that lie besides the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River where individual groups can tour on their own. These routes can deliver information to the visitors through guidance signs and informative boards. For example, there can be themes for discovery walks such as bird watching or discovery of endemic species. The Natural Life Promotion Area can be functionalized as the meeting spot for nature sports. For example, a biking route from Suriçi to the Hevsel Gardens can be planned. The route information can be provided in this manner. Thematic tours can be arranged from these points by the assistance of special culture tourism guides, specialists from the relevant departments of the university and doctoral or master's students. Furthermore, the activities of nature and environment associations can be drawn here to increase cooperation. The guidance of Tigris University Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences can be obtained in creating the scientific content of the promotion area.

### **TOWERS NO 73-77 AND İÇKALE WALLS**

A walking route can be established along the wall from the Saray Gate to tower 73. Tower 73 can be functionalized as a sightseeing point towards both Suriçi and the Tigris Valley. To do so, necessary safety measures should be taken. It is important to integrate the digging and projecting works to be carried out in the Special Planning Area that is between Saray Gate and tower 73 in the Conservation Plan with the suggested functions from the perspective of holistic preservation and utilization approach for İçkale.



**Suggestion: Archeology Museum, Suggestions for İçkale Walls and Towers**

**Content:** The functions to be devised for İçkale walls and towers should be handled together with the Archeology Museum project that is planned here. In this respect, some of the towers can be utilized in line with the needs of the Archeology Museum (storage, security etc.). Some of the other towers can reference certain themes that are positioned in the archeology museum's thematic exhibitions or in its permanent exhibition hall, and these towers can be used as `communication and promotion` tools. In towers that will have graphic materials, questions and riddles that will draw the attention of visitors can be used to raise interest towards the exhibitions in the museum. Informative boards can be placed in the walking routes.

**TOWERS NO 78-80**

In the meetings and research done, a need for activities towards the area's children and youngsters was stated. The suggested activities here should be done in a holistic manner with the socio-cultural event management suggested for towers 29-43 and 57-63. Establishing the places, activity programming and execution stages should be coordinated to realize resource synergies. The three different towers here are positioned under the same thematic title; it will be possible to create integrity through content, physical design and management. Private sector support can be sought in establishing the technical equipment of these spaces.

**Suggestion 1: History, Science and Art Library**

**Content:** It is a reference library that is specialized in history, science and art areas that has the resources primary and middle school students can use in their courses. It has similarities with the libraries suggested in other towers. It also has a study hall environment where the students can study in. A computer station that uses the full

possibilities of the space and enables a limited access for education purposes by the Internet access can be designed (Image 8.8).

### **Suggestion 2: Science Workshop for Youngsters**

**Content:**It includes setups and designs that can be used by the visiting students without assistance, and contains experiments from different science branches. Fundamental physic laws and natural events are explained over simple graphics and experiment setups. In certain days, experiments and speeches with interesting topics are provided to middle and high school students by the collaboration of Tigris University (for example, with the faculty of science and engineering). Students' annual curriculums should be considered in creating these experiment titles (Image 8.9).

### **Suggestion 3: Art Workshops for Youngsters**

**Content:**In these workshops, trainings in different art areas (music, visual arts, performance arts) every day or in certain days of the week (Image 8.10).

## **TOWER NO 82**

It is not being used following its restoration. It is suggested to be used as a Tourism Office by the Prefecture.

### **UserSuggestion:**

Governorate  
Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality  
Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism  
Archeology Museum  
Chambers of Commerce and Industry  
NGOs  
Relevant Faculties of the Tigris University  
Women's Cooperative  
Micro Credit and Private Business

## **IX. Administration and Coordination**

The activities suggested for the towers should be developed in cooperation with or through the lead of the institutions operating in the relevant fields in the city. The authority and responsibility of each stakeholder should be defined and shared with the others. Accordingly, each institution is responsible for only the budget and management of the activities conducted in its own discretion. But in order to establish a common language in the walls, consensus in certain fundamental issues is required. It is imperative to conduct the communication and coordination of the activities and



works done in the walls and towers. Since the walls and towers are a whole, it is suggested to consider them as an interconnected web and to move together.

Therefore, in order to ensure

- Simultaneous acting of all tower users in the restoration, exhibition, internal space arrangement and other construction issues,
- Coordination of the post-construction activities and
- Carrying out the announcement of these activities, preparation and management of the website and doing all communication and promotion activities,

The **Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office**, initially with 2 employees and volunteers should be established. Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office should ensure the communication and coordination between stakeholders and should inform all stakeholders about the works done in different towers and the decisions to be taken in regular meetings.

This institution that can operate under the Site Management Directorate will ensure the sustainability of the planned structure in the walls. In the current Site Management Directorate Instructions, it is not clear whether the Directorate will continue following the creation of a management plan, or what kinds of responsibility will be assumed through what sort of a budget. The **Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Communication and Coordination Point/office** should have an appropriate budget to make ends meet and realize the activities listed above. These budgets can be allocated from the percentage of the property taxes accumulated in the Special Provincial Administration, that are separated for the preservation of the cultural heritage.

Furthermore, to ensure the training of the human resources within the scope of sustainability, the relevant steps should be taken and training projects should be planned. Supporting the activities to be held in the towers and being open to the participants during the decision making processes are important with respect to the usage of these spaces. It is beneficial to emphasize the role of social, economic and cultural role of public investments once again. (January, 2013)

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## APPENDIX

### APPENDIX. 1. PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RESULTS

#### I. FOCUS GROUP STUDY WITH THE CHILDREN

Within the Functionalization of Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers Project, 36 children were included in a focus group study interview. In these interviews, the kids were told about the project and their suggestions were taken.

During the focus group conducted on 11 children ages 12-14 in the laundry home in Hasirli, the children expressed their problems. When the kids are asked about who they go to when there is a trouble in their neighborhood, the children said that first they try to resolve it themselves, and if they cannot, they seek support from their mothers and friends.

When they are asked `Are there many outsiders coming to the neighborhood?`, they responded by saying `Usually the police comes into the neighborhood. There are many problems in the neighborhood. There are gun fights, drug raids. There are many fights. When the police come and catch those people, they take them away. Usually there are `Dawn Time Raids`. I get scared when I see the police.`.

They also said that besides the police, there are visitors during election periods, and people also come for healthcare reasons.

The children also said that there are tourists coming into their neighborhood, and they are usually Armenian or Syrian people, that they stay about 4-5 days in the city, and some of the tourists go back the same day they come.

The group said they want to have tourists in their neighborhoods, but sad events take place as well. `We want the historic artifacts to be seen. If tourists come, money comes. There are tourists in Antalya, there is tourism. Let there be industry. If tourists come, there are job opportunities. For example they drink tea. More tourists mean more tea.`.

When the children are asked what the Walls and Suriçi (inside the walls) mean to them, they respond as `The walls are our name. They are historic artifacts. They are places of painters. They are our representation place. They are our most beautiful place that represents Diyarbakır. The walls protected us from the enemies. We don't want to give our walls to anybody`.

The children said that they love their neighborhood very much, but they cannot go out at nights and cannot walk around freely. They said that they do not like apartment buildings, they cannot play there, and they can access the streets easier in single floor homes, and that's why they love the neighborhood structure.

The children requested establishment of professional training courses for marijuana smoker youngsters, clean the walls from thieves, opening of counters in front of the

towers, opening of educative exhibitions, opening of the library and having a place for painters to paint.

**Student:** I cannot go to the walls and roam around freely. The men above are using drugs and other harmful substances, light fires on the walls and damage everything. Don't let them do these. Make the environment green, attract tourists and contribute to the economy. If I eat something outside, I am left with its package, which I put in my bag and later throw in the garbage. But not everybody does so. They throw it on the ground. Place garbage cans. Have guards on the walls. Let the kids use the parks property. They transform Suriçi to any other city area. I am against mass housing. We don't want to look like them. Thank God there is not so much rain in Diyarbakır. Strengthen the infrastructure. We still have many towers closed. Repair them like Keçiburnu to attract more tourists. UNESCO should preserve the Virgin Mary Church, the mosques, the caravansarais. Let them promote our city well.

**Student:** To preserve our walls, first the abuse of filthy materials should be prohibited. Put iron spikes around the walls for protection. Put men on the walls to secure the walls. To preserve the nature, a large number of residential sites and buildings should not be done so there would be open space. Trees should not be cut down, and our environment should be green. When people look at nature, they are filled with peace. Considering tourists, more tourists mean better economy. If it rains, every house flood. People should be educated to prevent trashing everywhere. The garbage cans should be separated everywhere, such as batteries, plastics, paper. I saw two tourists when I was going to the Armina Market. They were walking on the road. A thief came from behind and stole the tourist's necklace. I was shocked. The tourist was cursing and shouting in English. I was very sorry to see all this.

**Student:** Around the walls can be installed with railings for better use. Because some people don't go up because their kids are too young. I want forestation. I want clean walls. I don't want harassment of the celebrities. I want freedom and peace inside our cities. I don't want noise pollution. Do we have 20 towers, I want them open... If there are guards, if drinking and using drugs is prohibited on the walls, it would be a cleaner place. Those streets there should be rearranged for the handicapped and the elderly. The tourists should not be robbed in these places.

**Student:** The walls should be repaired, and after they are repaired, they should be cleaned from garbage, and restaurants, cafes and museums should be opened in them. There should be beautiful staircases for touring. For example: Suriçi should be more in touch with nature, with more trees and lightning in the walls and streets that shine at nights, the apartments should be resistant to earthquakes and should not have so many floors, there should be good restaurants and cafes in the streets, and there should be more different options for people to go to in Ulucami. For example: A section can be for praying, and another section can be a museum. Historic venues should be increased. The number of cars should be decreased for children and

handicapped people, there should be sculptors and sculptures of sultans, celebrities and authors.

**Student:** There should be more guards, there should be more trees. I want people who damage the walls to be punished monetarily. There should be special places for handicapped people. I want more historic artifacts. Let's show the tourists how beautiful our country is. I want people who damage the walls to be not admitted on the walls. Those who damage the trees should plant trees.

**Student:** The municipality should take over the preservation and repair of the walls. The governor should not do these. In Diyarbakır, architectural works such as churches, museums, mosques should not be torn down but be repaired. Our people should treat the tourists better and attract more tourists into our city. A movie can be shot and toured around the world to tell the Diyarbakır City Walls and their historic structures and Diyarbakır's natural beauties. Sitting areas can be established on the walls to provide people a place to catch their breaths. The students in Diyarbakır can volunteer to make the walls, mosques, museums more beautiful. Their value can increase. This way, they will be harmed less. All structures that will cover the walls can be rejected. And not everybody living in Diyarbakır are illiterate. There should be civil protection on the Walls to preserve Suriçi and its beauty, and a biography should be attached everywhere to show when the other stuff just piled on top of the walls. The walls should be restored; this would make the walls look better. And making the sculptures of women that Diyarbakır is really famous of...

**Student:** We need photographs or advertisements of the wall and Suriçi by somebody famous (that the Diyarbakır people like). Somebody Diyarbakır loves and believes in should organize a kermes and people should trust him/her... Somebody interested in the city should establish an institution there and tourists should go there and should tell them about the value of their city, their historic artifacts...

**Student:** Remove the people who do bad things there or drinks there. Around the walls should be protected. Garbage should be picked up every hour. There should be guards around. They should be covered in rain, and opened again when there is sun. we want to see the advertisements of our walls. We want sculptures around the walls.

**Student:** They shouldn't smoke so much, they should be quiet. They should not harm the walls. They should help the elderly. I don't want any fights. I would like to have a big garden. Nobody should treat anybody bad. The kids are stoning the touristic places all the time. There should be guards to stop this stoning. People smoke a lot. It would be better if they don't smoke.

**Student:** It would be better if people don't throw their trash on the ground. They should respect their seniors. All the streets should have security cams. I wish the villages had our opportunities. We need to respect our elders. We need to know how to behave around our elders.



**Student:** I think the best thing for the walls is to enclose their area and plant roses and trees besides them. And there should be security to keep the jokers and riff raff out, to keep everything good. And most importantly, there can be chairs and tables there, where people can sit in a cafeteria and read their books. There can be escalators for the elderly. There should be female employees for cleaning as well. During the weekends, Turkish and Kurdish artists can come and give live performances to make the walls a more valuable and preferred tourism spot. And if there is rain, there will be a roof above people's heads, so it will not harm people. And if movie theaters come on the weekends, it would be beautiful.

**Student:** I think the walls are beautiful but we can never go there. Wish we can go there and see. We can learn how our walls are and how beautiful they are. Wish there was no marijuana in the world, everybody would be happy. Wish Diyarbakır streets weren't so filthy. And there should be contributions to our economy.

**Student:** I would like to keep joker kids coming from the streets and even younger kids away from drugs and the high points of the walls. Since there are not so many trees in our city, I would like to get all or the willing kids from the Children Support Center and go plant trees. Furthermore, I want garbage containers to take off the trash from Suriçi. As kids, we need to tour the touristic areas. But we cannot go there alone. Therefore we need guides. And celebrities like Demet Akalın or Mahsun Kırmızıgül see us Diyarbakır people as villagers. They are undermining us, they humiliate us. We want them to be warned when this happens.

**Student:** I think we can write letters to the Prefecture and put if efforts to preserve these places. Or we can plant trees there to attract attention. If the letters do not work out, other remedies should be sought. The historic values of certain places are not considered and random buildings are being constructed. I think this should stop, and more interesting places should be done in those areas. We need garbage containers to stop environmental pollution. We need to inform our friends and make them aware of the situation. 1) I advise them not to smoke. 2) Don't be noisy. 3) Do not throw garbage on the ground. 4) I advise them not to smoke cigarettes and marijuana. 5) Wish there were sculptures. 6) The number of cars should be decreased. 7) Support the elderly and the handicapped. 8) I advise from abstaining from any bad things there.

**Student:** The people should not use substances, alcohol and marijuana on the walls, it should be prohibited. Children's activities should be exhibited in the walls. Games can be arranged to contribute to the development of the children. Advertisements can be done. There should be private entrance and exits to facilitate handicapped people's access. It can be decorated with flowers.

**Student:** Buildings should not be constructed in Suriçi. The stones of the wall should not be stolen. There should be somebody to tour the tourists. Remove the

people that use marijuana at nights. And there should be security guards. There should be more rain gutters.

**Student:** The trees in the forest should be protected. (Hevsel) There are approximately 1 million trees cut down every day. And sometimes they burn them for pleasure. We need guards in these forests. If it was me, I would build buildings, hospitals etc. instead of the rifts. These rifts cause a lot of accidents.

**Student:** We can build a bridge in Diyarbakır. When we go for a picnic, there is too little green and too much garbage. When the tourists are photographing the walls, people to and steal their stuff. Diyarbakır people are not villagers. They should know this. The walls look so bad that we should keep the walls clean. And there is 50% trash in the walls. That's why tourists cannot photograph the walls. They are cutting down forests and building buildings instead. We should not allow this. That's why we should warn them. I don't want the people around us smoking marijuana. Let us do what we can for the people working on the streets. I don't want weddings to be held on the streets. It disturbs me. For example rich people can shop. Why can't poor people shop? It makes me very sad.

**Student:** I don't want big buildings in Suriçi. I don't want mass housing. They exceed the walls and pollute everything. I want those places clean. The marketplace pollutes Suriçi a lot. They don't clean after themselves. They write a lot of things on the walls. I don't want that. The tourists see the wall very dirty. I don't want it to be dirty. When the tourists visit the walls, don't ask for money. I don't want the Diyarbakır people to be always seen as villagers.

**This work was conducted and reported by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit Social Area Study Group.**

## **II. INTERVIEWS WITH THE MUKHTARS IN SURIÇİ DISTRICT**

On the second stage of the study, a meeting with the mukhtars elected in the Suriçi District was done. The mukhtars that could not participate were visited in their offices to ensure their participation. Following the mukhtars, focus group interviews and individual interviews with the women, men and children in the Khaner sections of Suriçi, in the Abdaldede Süleyman Nazif, Cami Kebir Neighborhood, Savaş Neighborhood were continued. Different professional groups were interviewed, and appointments were taken from the female institutions.

In the interviews with the mukhtars, 8 of the 15 neighborhood mukhtars participated in the meeting, where they were informed and their suggestions and critics were received. In a general sense, the mukhtars emphasized the importance of this work and used the term `a late project`. They complained about the fact that although the walls are historic artifacts of global importance, they do not get the appropriate care, and wanted to clean the walls at once from the bad habits that are resulting from this lack of caring.

The mukhtars reminded of the Mardin and Midyat examples, they stated that the historic houses should be utilized as such, but the residents of the property owners do not have the required resources to do those themselves. They said that if the necessary easements are introduced, people will be able to transform their homes into apart hotels, and they stated their insecurities regarding mass housing. They voiced what they heard about the entrance of mass housing into Suriçi under the name of urban transformation, and stated that the fabric should not be disrupted. They stressed that the separation between administrative public institutions reflect on the city's historic artifacts and said that this should not be permitted and they will do whatever they can to increase the society's awareness in this issue.

The focus group and individual interviews on the neighborhoods revealed that the opinion is that the inclusion of the walls in UNESCO's scope will affect the life in Suriçi positively. Along with this study, the interviewees shared their opinions, suggestions and criticism.

### **ELIMINATING SAFETY ISSUES**

The common opinion of the women and men in the neighborhoods is that while they perceive the preservation of the walls and towers important, they also find fighting the negative issues they experience in their neighborhoods (thievery, substance abuse etc.) to be very important as well. In the interviews, it was expressed that this internal security issue reflects on the other neighborhoods of the city and naturally to internal and external tourism potentials and the need for awareness and prevention policies were expressed. The citizens told that visitors that come to tour the walls and towers first tour the historic touristic places in Suriçi and then goes to the walls, and said that in resolving this problem, there is a lot to be done by the municipalities and public institutions. One of the interviewees said the following:

*'For approximately 40 years, I lived in Saraykapı in Suriçi. We lived the best days of Diyarbakır history. Because back then, the question marks in everybody's head were not present. Today, when we tour Diyarbakır, all the buildings have two doors. One internal door is the courtyard door that opens to the street, and the other one is the apartment door. There are two. But in the past, we only had one wooden door, and that was able to be opened by a stick. A thin pencil would open it. There was a small master key that could raise and lower that small key, called the beggar. You could have worked that to open the wooden door.*

*Back in those days, nobody was agitated. Everybody would sleep peacefully in their homes. And in summers, they would sleep in wooden gorsedds. People would sleep on the courtyards, with open doors and windows, under that marvelous hot Diyarbakır atmosphere. Wooden, with four corners, at one meter higher over the ground, they would cover it with white satin cloth. Now everybody is afraid of their neighbors. Back in*

*the time, no father of any girl would be anxious. Unfortunately now platonic things wreaked havoc in the city.'*

### **SURIÇİ ALTITUDE RATE**

One of the interviewees stated that he has been living in Suriçi for 40 something years and stated that the most unfortunate thing about the walls, towers and Suriçi District is the raising altitude levels. The interviewee criticized the wrong policies of the administrators and engineers and said the following:

*'Do you know what was the most unfortunate thing about the walls in Diyarbakır? The altitude raised. The altitude raised. The elected mayors covered the Suriçi roads with concrete. And over that, with asphalt. And then they covered that asphalt with basalt stones. Go inside of that culture center, the old fire station. It was a road. In the past, fire trucks were called Araroz. The Ararozes would come and move inside the Walls. It was high around Hasanpaşa Khan, around Kervansaray in Deliller Khan. Deliller Khan was a vegetable market back in my time. Hand pulled carts, horse pulleys would go in and out. It was a flat road. And the road was a step higher. The stores outside were on level with the asphalt. Now go and see, the stores are below the asphalt level.*

*Now the municipality has to decrease the altitude of Suriçi. If this altitude lowers, the beauty of Diyarbakır Walls and Diyarbakır streets will be visible. Under that asphalt, there are rocks that were laid 150 years ago. There are problems with Saraykapı and the walls there. When its nighttime, they used to close that gate. And open it back in the morning prayers and people would go to Hz. Suleiman for praying. Now they laid concrete around that door as well, and the door will not open and close in one piece. If the municipality adjusts the altitude there as well, that gate will function. For example the Hasanpaşa Khan. Now you need to go down 5-6 steps. Before, it was not under the road...'*

Interviewees who stated that in the last 15 years, their houses flooded whenever it rained, and the altitude issue has a direct influence on this. The interviewees that criticized the engineers that were not supervising the asphaltting job said that sewage and rainfall pipes were separate back in the time and therefore nothing was stuck.

### **I DISAGREE WITH THE WET GROUND PROBLEM**

When the repairing and re-functionalizing of the walls and towers were being discussed, the wet ground problem came into attention. One of the interviewees said that the wet ground was not a problem and did not agree with that, and stated what the people who did their military duty on the walls said:



*'The military created a storage space on the first section below. All of the walls have passages. On the third floor, there are guard soldiers. All of the residing, eating and needs are met there. You can walk around in there. There is life. How did all of those solders get our for their needs? The water channels passed through the walls back in that time. Isn't it interesting to let the passage of water channels? Even if they pass from outside the walls, isn't it still a nuisance? That would damage the walls if there were leaks.'*

## **ETHNIC GROUPS**

The interviews stressed the fact that Armenians, Jews, Keldanis, Syrians, Turks, Zazas and Kurts lived together in Suriçi for long years as brothers without any problems, and they emphasized the need to restructure the tolerance culture again and accelerating the restorations of historic locations for the cultural mosaic. One interviewee said that the effect of the non-Muslims that lived in Suriçi back in the time is very apparent on the Muslims, and stressed the importance of the restoration of historic areas to ensure a meeting again. The interviewee then said the following:

*'Back in that time, the culinary culture of the Muslims was not very strong back then. We learned a lot from non-Muslims. We learned all of the famous foods from them. The neighbors would consult each other and share everything. Everybody knew who lived where in the neighborhood. There was the Jewish neighborhood. After Israel was founded, many Jewish families migrated from Diyarbakır. The first minister of defense of Israel, Moşişayan is from Diyarbakır. The Muslims lived around Ulucami, in Dağkapı and Saraykapı. The Muslims were a minority in the Gazi Avenue that we call the old vegetable market, and in Kurşunlu Mosque, in Fatih Paşa Neighborhood, Hasırlı Neighborhood and the Mardin Gate of today. There were non-Muslims here. There were the Syrians around the Mother Mary Church at the backside of Lalebey. But it was something unique, that nobody would insult anybody. They would come to our holidays, and we would have gone to theirs. We would go to their weddings. I was a kid, and i saw at least 15 non-Muslim weddings. Now the government has no tolerance. The public figures do not come together. They need to come together so that the people would come together.'*

## **THE EMPLOYED PERSON DOES NOT HARM**

In the focus group and individual interviews, the reasons for Suriçi's abundant substance abusers came up. It was stated that the most important problem in Suriçi is unemployment and the loss in labor resulted in channeling people into doing the wrong deeds. It was stated that back in time, there was no separation as qualified and unqualified and there was trust for those that put in effort, and everybody attempted to

learn a craft, that being a novice was an important step to cultivating qualified employees. In the functionalization of the towers issue, it was stated that instead of bringing somebody in the restoration stage, using the workforce in Suriçi should be used.

*‘Our people were craftsmen. Craftsmen are contended. When a merchant from Diyarbakır went to İstanbul, he would receive respect. References were important. Now if you don’t have cash, nobody trusts your bond. Everybody used to work. There were no unemployed people. They would make unemployed people work, so they wouldn’t stay vacant. Now unemployment opened new business areas. Why would somebody steal, why would they take the bad route? The administrators need to think about this and take measures.’*

### **SURİÇİ’S BOND WITH THE WALLS AND ITS LIFE**

One interviewee stated that Suriçi is much larger than the Catalonia region in Spain and Spain is an open Archaeological site used the term that ‘if we add Suriçi to world heritage list, this place will overtake the others’. One interviewee said that the city has a unique plain and respect based life culture and the problems began with the migration from the villages to the city after 1960.

*‘Everybody used to clean in front of their houses in the mornings. Women would wake up early and clean their yards. When the men went to the morning prayer, everywhere used to be clean. Back then, the trash duty was not with the men, it was with the women. There were very narrow streets. In those narrow streets, there were donkeys, and chests over the donkeys. Men would drive that trash caravan. Women do the cleaning in Moscow as well. I witnessed that too. Of course there are no trash like we have. There are leaves and such.*

*Now, if somebody saw that cleaning, they would not be able to throw their trash into the streets. We used to sit, play and eat our bread in those streets. Our breads would tomato paste on them. The floors would be clean. Now unfortunately that is in ruins as well. The migrations began. The people who grew up there began living their village lifestyles in the city as well. That was the most crucial mistake. Now they stand on the roof, empty the garbage can. And they came here, built an apartment building; the lady on the fifth floor empties all her trash on the street. When there was the civil unrest in the villages, the villages were evacuated and people were moved into the city with the faulty policies of the government back then. People were relocated, they lost their gardens and farms. They left that great life behind and fell into this life here. When you think about it, they did what they knew.*

*They began living like that. Now nobody taught them anything neither. There were no guides neither. Nobody educated them. If you leave a kid outside, he would pick up street culture. But if you keep him in the yard with his mother and father by his side, it would be different. There was an interesting thing. When there was the call to prayer in the mosques, if the father and grandfather of the house was out, the kid outside would come back before his father and grandfather did, no matter where they would be. If they were home already, home was forbidden. That kid would go and may only come back with his aunt or uncle. In such a conservative society, wrong paths would not even be imagined. It was not possible. We left those people unattended, we did not tell them. They ripped the trees from the roads, we did not say anything. They threw something into our yard, we did not say anything. And now we don't like them. Those who knew better did not teach. That was the problem.'*

One of the interviewees said that they had troubles using the walls after 12 September, and before that, the walls of the towers would be open and anybody would be able to go there at his will. He said that the military was only stationed in Saraykapı at one time, the other towers and walls were accessible in Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, the towers were open and only a few were closed down by the municipality. Another interviewee said that nobody took care of the walls for years, and stated this:

*'We blame the municipality. The municipality says 'I have to authority'. Then find who has the authority and let them preserve it. In Kore Neighborhood, in Hasırlı, in Alipaşa, anybody who built a home there, all who built homes in the upper sections of Keçiburnu moved away. They ripped stones from the walls and brought them. They built homes. Nobody said anything, nobody stopped them and then the destruction began. Those who ripped the stones were not the immigrants. They were the locals. A child of the house got married, and now they need to build a house for him. Here, a house with one room and one storage is enough for you. If there are 8 kids, 7 houses. Back then, nobody managed the towers. After that, the concerts that came to Diyarbakır in the 1968-1970 were made in between the old PTT and Tekbeden. That place was available. Dadaloğlu would come. Then, after the 90's, they began leasing that place. There were tea houses, card houses. There were kebab houses on the right side of the walls that went to the university. There was the old Tekel factory. Across it, the liver cookers got. They say since 1960s. the houses around the walls are to be torn down. It has been 50 years since they said it first...'*

## **THERE WERE 5, NOT 4 GATES AND THOUSANDS OF TREES IN DIYARBAKIR**

One interviewee stated that there used to be thousands of trees beneath the walls and the forestation efforts should be accelerated. He stated that there were especially sycamore, acacia, pine trees and there were three kinds of mulberries and black plums, and said this:

*'Back in that time, there were pines and sycamore trees inside and outside the walls. For example, the Trafik Garden was full of pine trees from the Tek Gate to the Urfa Gate on the outside. On the inside, there were trees up until the Mardin Gate. When it was touristic, if you arrived from Dağkapı, you would turn around and see. They cut down the trees to build shanty neighborhoods past the Mardin Gate. Back in those times, there were two fair grounds in Diyarbakır. One was on the shore of the Tigris, other one Bağlar. When you had a visitor from the outside, you would take them to the walls. There were access points to the walls. They were pretty regular and in good shape. There were dried foods eaten on the walls. There were tours. 60% of the walls were up in 1965's. There were great passage points in the walls. You would come to half of it, then there were V shaped passages. 80% of what we now call the middle division was standing back then. There were half crescent shaped closed areas. Now I don't know if they took them down with sledgehammers or what. Before, there were no doors on the towers. There were staircases. There were barrages on some sections, made by the municipality, in case of a collapse. People would go up whenever they wanted to.*

*In 1965, there was another gate that lead to the State Hospital, around where the old prison where the Saray Gate is now. That is closed now. The name of that gate was the Fetih Gate. The location of the gate is apparent from the İçkale section. They say Diyarbakır has 4 gates. The fifth gate is the Fetih Gate. We lived in the Saraykapı in the 80's, we used that gate to access Fiskaya, to the gardens. When military zone was intensified there, they shut down the door.'*

## **ROSE WATER AND ROSE OIL**

Based on **Adil Tekin**, who was the head of the Turkish Red Cross Blood Bank back in the day, and who we know as the photographer who took the old photos of Diyarbakır, one of the most significant details is the roses cultivated in Diyarbakır. The rose waters and rose oils obtained from these roses. One interviewee who draws attention to the rose gardens that began with the bottom of the walls and intensified especially in the Alipınar and the airport route stated his feelings like this:



*'You know Isparta as the homeland of roses. Isparta emerged later. Adil Tekin was the owner of Foto Dicle. He used to tell us. Rose farming is among the lost arts of Diyarbakır. Rose oil was shipped to Mecca and Medina from here. Mecca was washed with the rose water shipped from here. All the princesses, queens were delivered rose oil from here. In the past, all the houses with iwans in Diyarbakır used to cultivate roses as well. I think it should be revived. The roses in Diyarbakır were also called the Yediveren (seven bloom) roses. There was even the purple rose, that is the hardest to cultivate. In Dağkapı Square, in Dalokay, everywhere... It used to have roses in every season. On the Tigris side of the Gaziköşkü, there were 10,000 rose bushes. Now they are all gone...`*

**This work was conducted and reported by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit Social Area Study Group.**

### III.SURİÇİ DISTRICT SURVEY

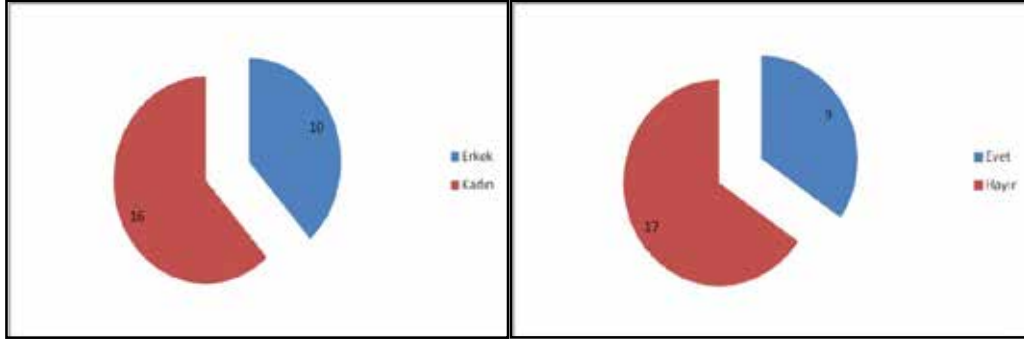
This work was conducted and reported by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Unit Social Area Study Group.

#### REGION 1: FATİHPAŞA, HASIRLI, CEMALPAŞA NEIGHBORHOODS

Population:19348

**Gender:**  
**through migration?**

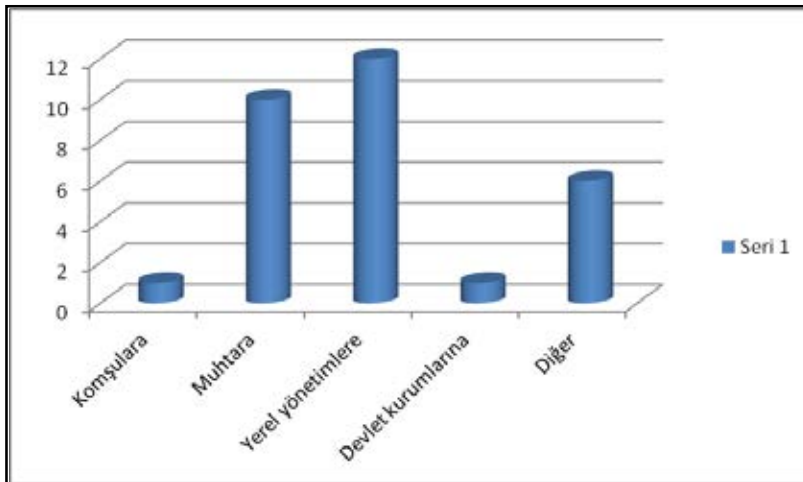
**Did you come to Diyarbakır**



**Is there anybody working in your household?**



**Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the Neighborhood ?**



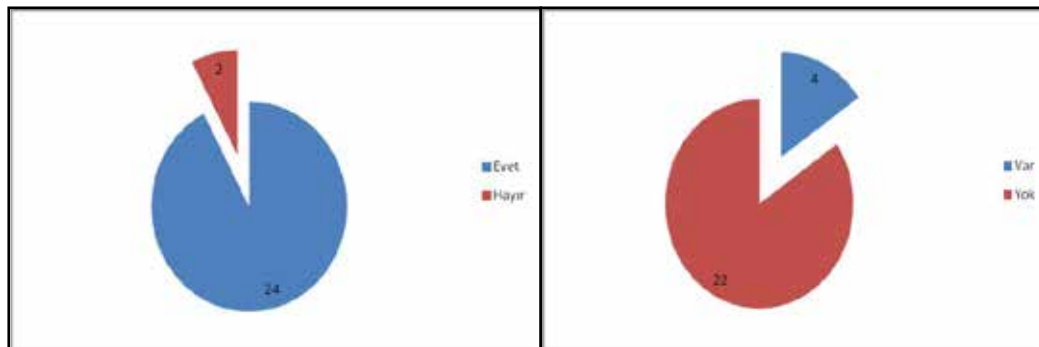
### Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?

Among the participants, 24 people said there are works towards women. Among these works is the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Women's Center DİKASUM's White Butterflies Laundry and Tandir House. Each week, the laundries of approximately 750 families are being washed here, and at the same time, the women are provided psychological, legal and social support. In the laundry house, besides preschool education, the children in the primary school ages are provided peer training, computer, singing courses and so forth. But these are insufficient. There is ÇATOM (Multi-purpose Society Center) that operates under the governorate in Fatihpaşa Neighborhood. There are tailoring, hand crafts and preschool education given here. But these are insufficient. 26 people who participated in the survey said there are no efforts towards the elderly in their neighborhoods.

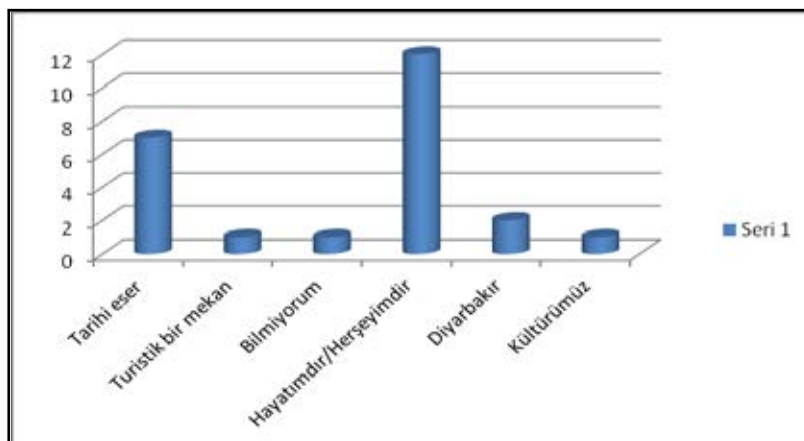
Would you like tourists to come to the walls?

Do you have knowledge about the

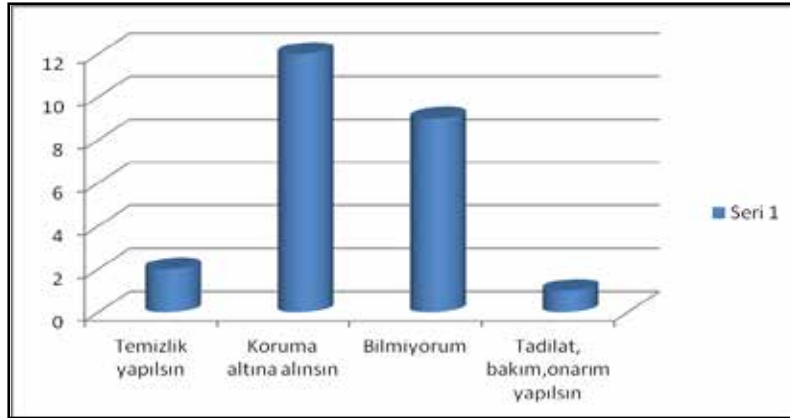
Neighborhood and the walls?



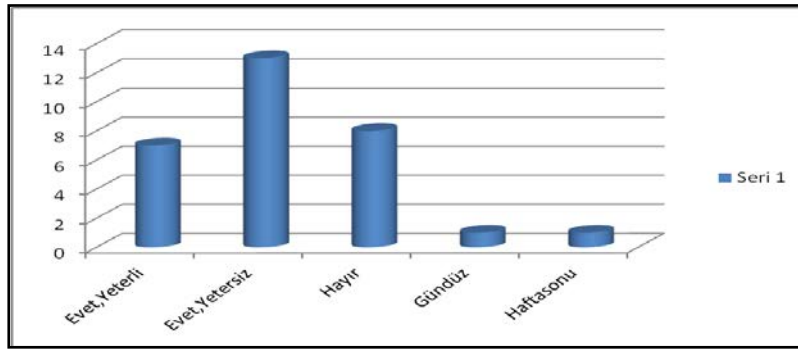
What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?



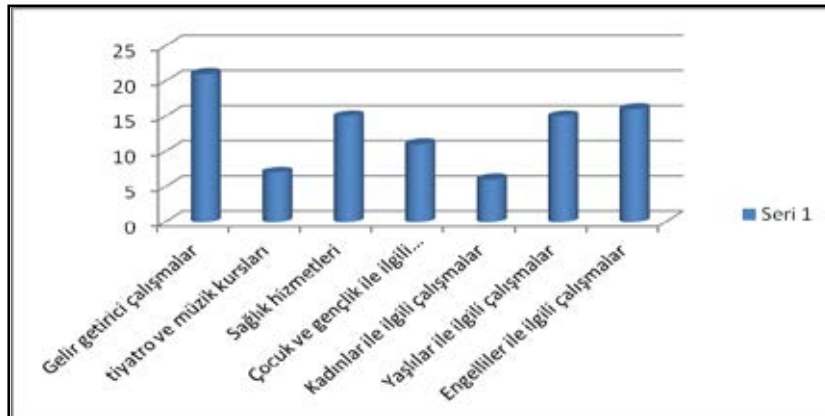
**What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?**



**Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient? When do you use them?**



**What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?**

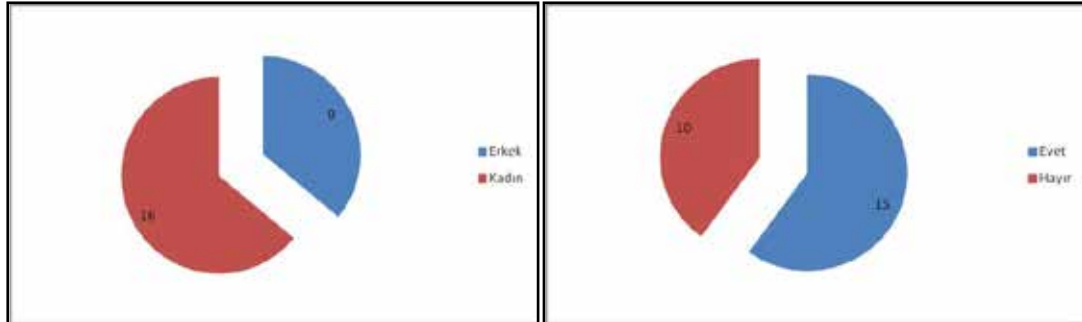




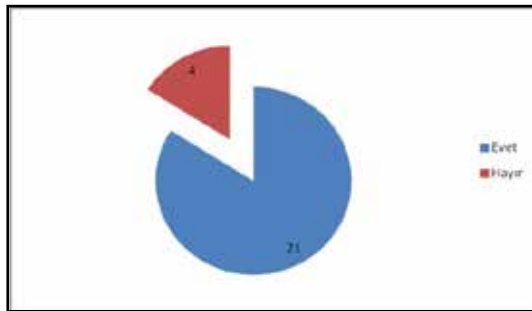
## REGION 2: ALİPAŞA NEIGHBORHOOD

Population: 5743

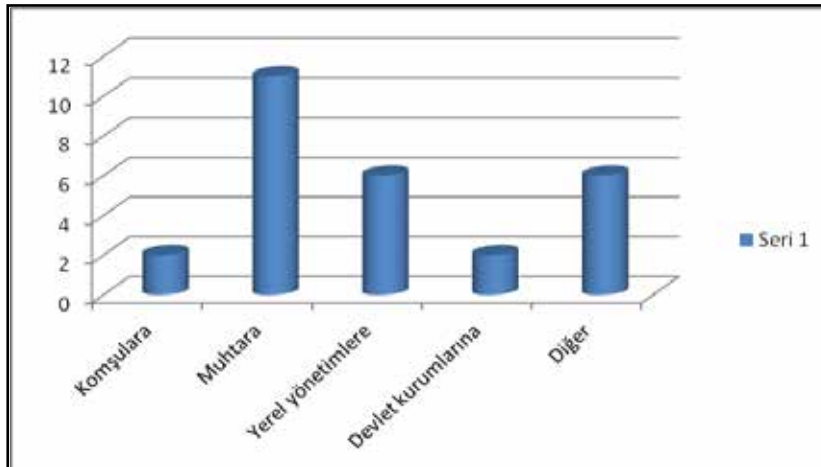
**Gender: Did you arrive in Diyarbakır through migration?**



**Is there anybody working in your household?**



**Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the neighborhood?**



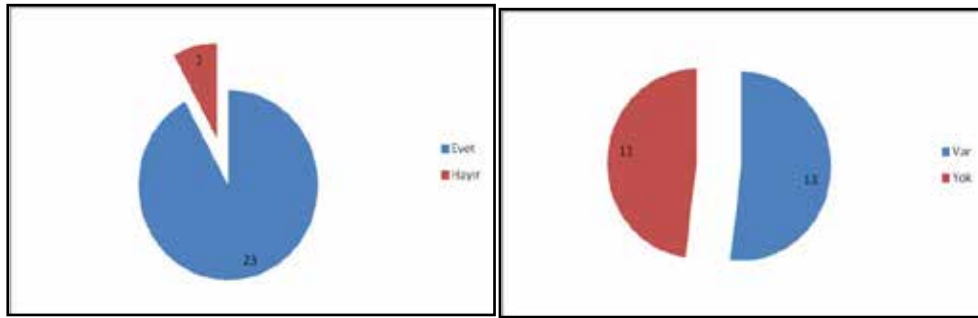
### Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?

Two people among the participants said there are works towards women. No information was provided regarding the content of these efforts. There are no works towards children. 25 participants stated that there are no works towards the elderly.

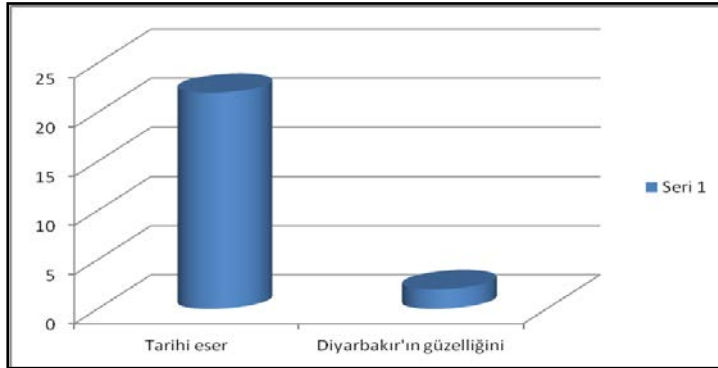
### Would you like tourists to come to the walls?

### Do you have knowledge about the

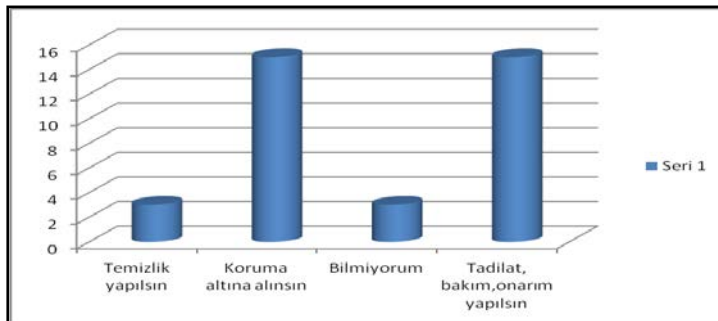
### neighborhood and the walls?



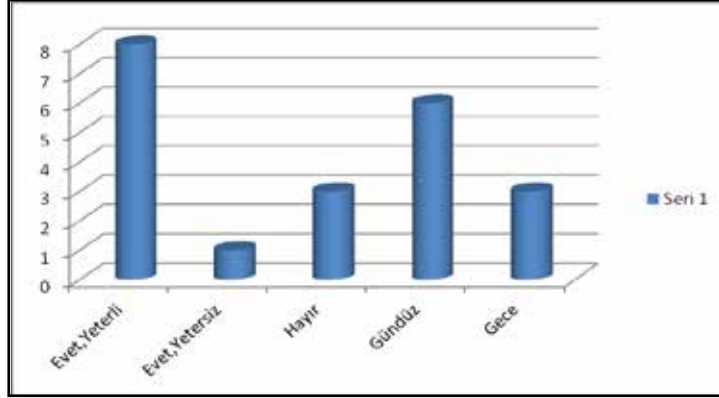
### What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?



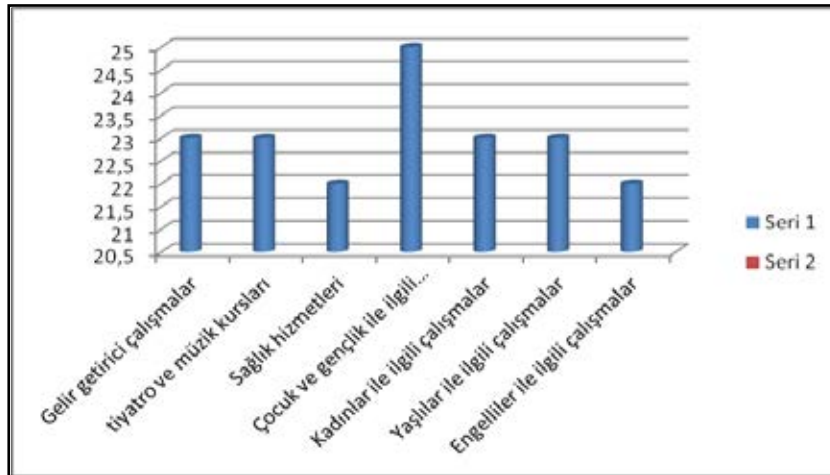
### What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?



**Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient?  
When do you use them?**



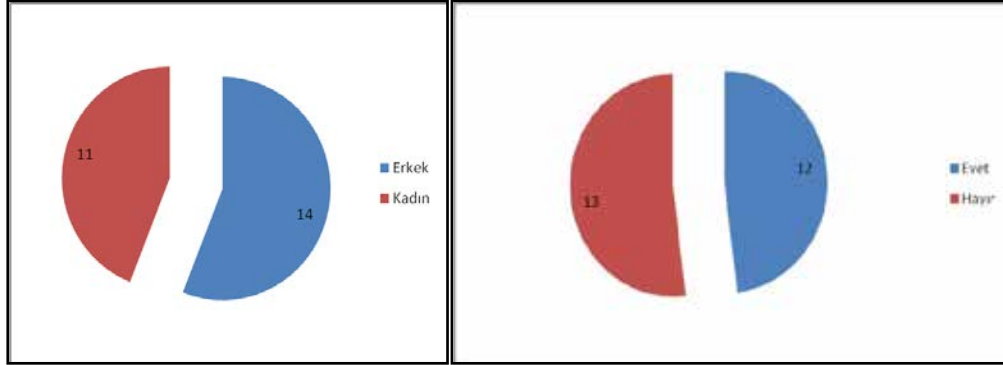
**What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?**



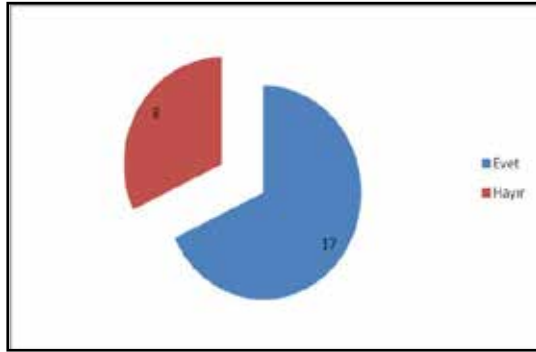
### REGION 3: LALEBEY, MELİKAHMET

Population: 13660

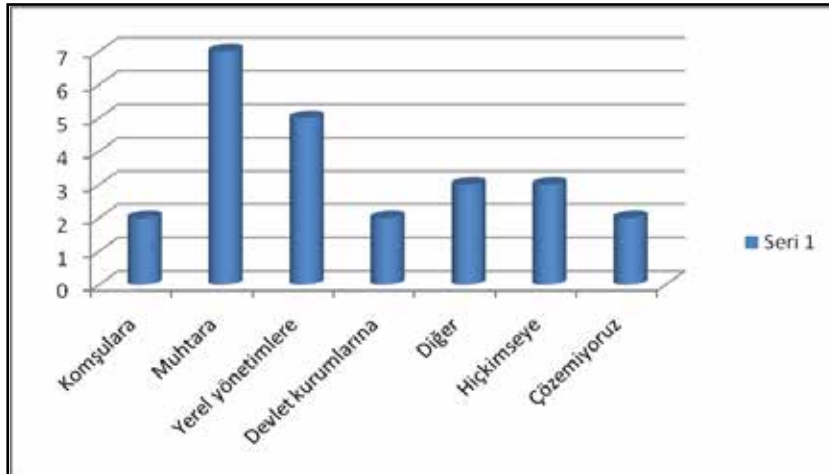
Gender: Did you arrive in Diyarbakır through migration?



Is there anybody working in your household?



Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the neighborhood?





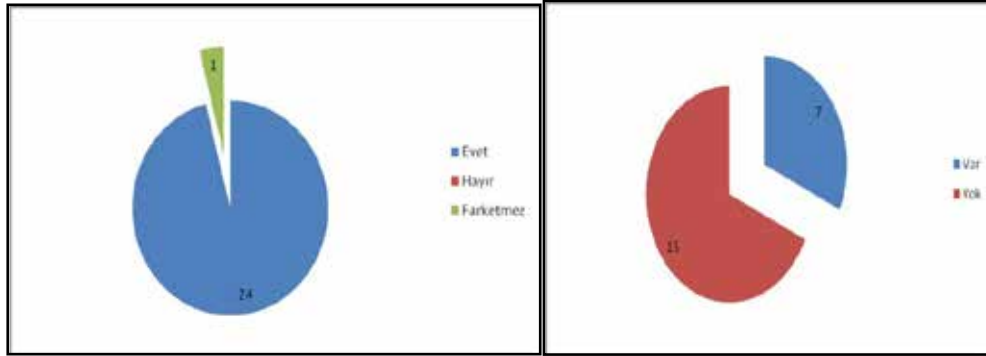
### Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?

9 participants have no idea regarding the works. 6 participants said there are efforts towards women. These efforts were stated to be the Women Support Center KADEM that is associated with Sur Municipality and a rug workshop belonging to the governorate. 6 participants said there are efforts towards the children, but did not provide any details. It was stated that children's parks were under construction in this neighborhood, but are considered to be insufficient. 1 person said there is a youth support center, but did not know who it belonged to. 25 participants in the survey said there are no works being done towards the elderly.

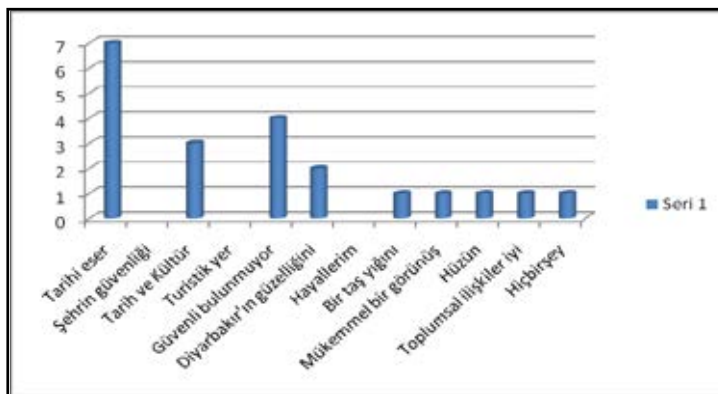
### Would you like tourists to come to the walls?

### Do you have knowledge about the

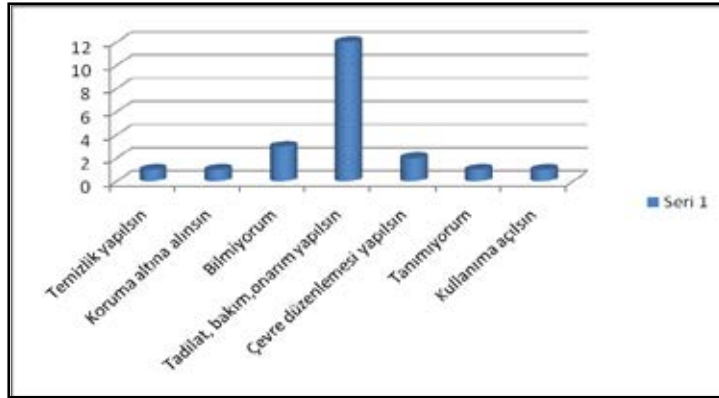
### neighborhood and the walls?



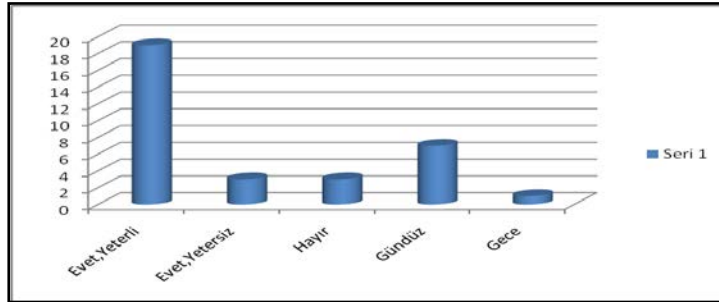
### What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?



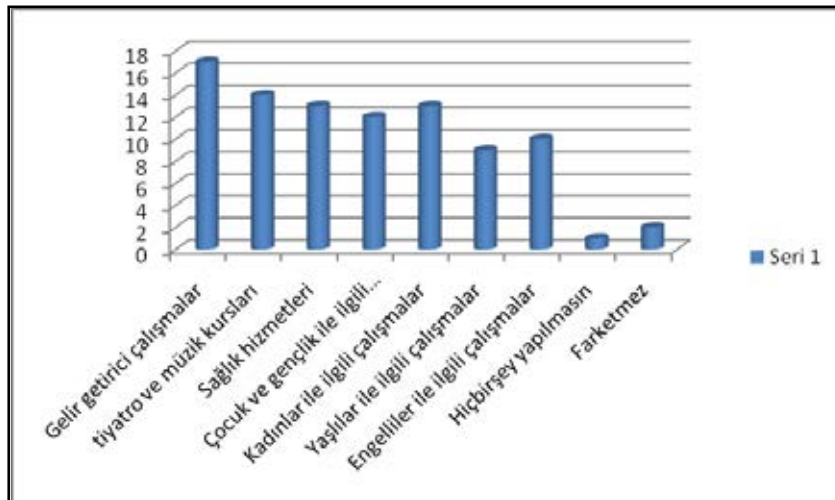
What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?



Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient?  
When do you use them?



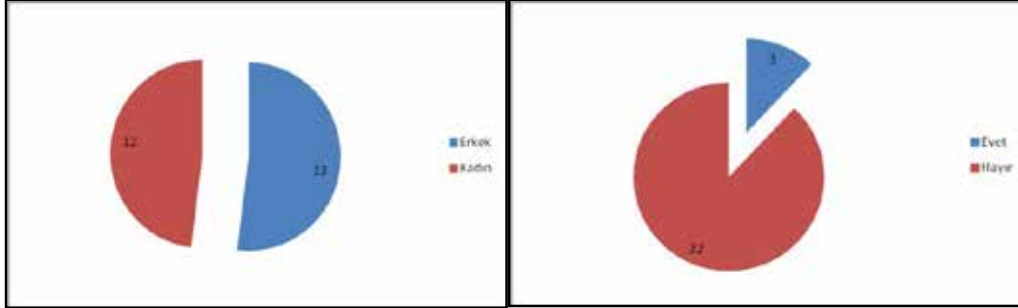
What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?



## REGION 4: İSKENDERPAŞA

Population: 8294

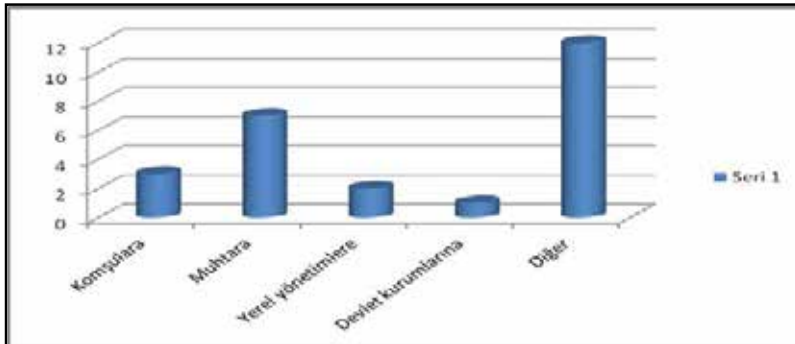
**Gender: Did you arrive in Diyarbakır through migration?**



**Is there anybody working in your household?**



**Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the neighborhood ?**



**Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?**

11 people among the participants said there are works towards women. For women, Sur Municipality's KADEM (Women Support Center) was pointed out and it was stated that the women are being provided with psychological, legal and social support. Besides these, there are tailoring, textile courses, rug courses and arts and crafts

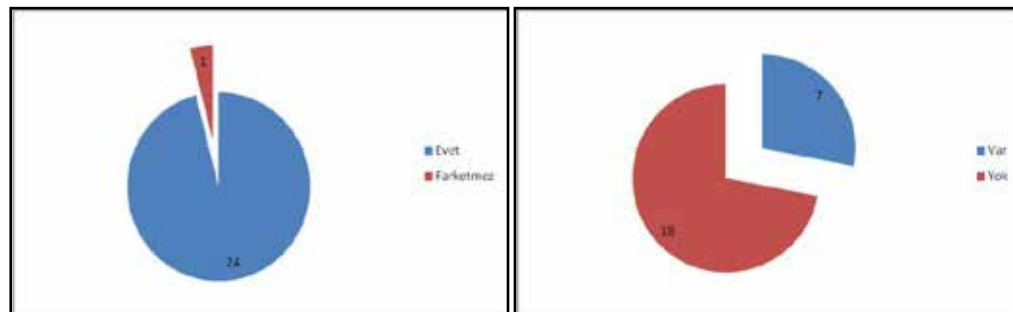
courses within the Governorate's body. 8 of the women who participated in the survey in this neighborhood said that they utilized Micro Credit.

5 participants said there was a Children's Library in the Sur Municipality. 2 people stated that there are works towards youngsters. It was stated that there was a Youth Library in the Sur Municipality body.

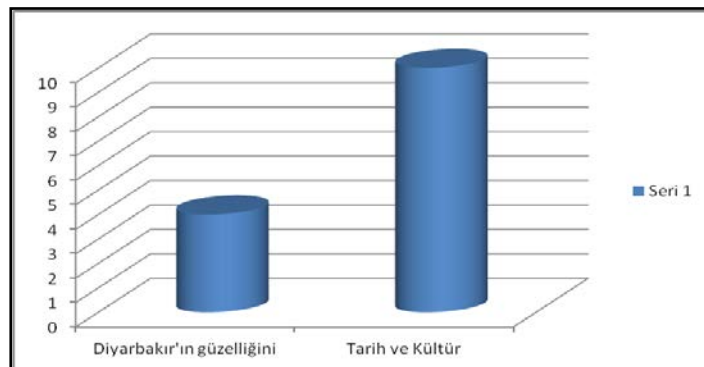
25 participants in the survey said there are no works being done towards the elderly.

**Would you like tourists to come to the walls?  
neighborhood and the walls?**

**Do you have knowledge about the**

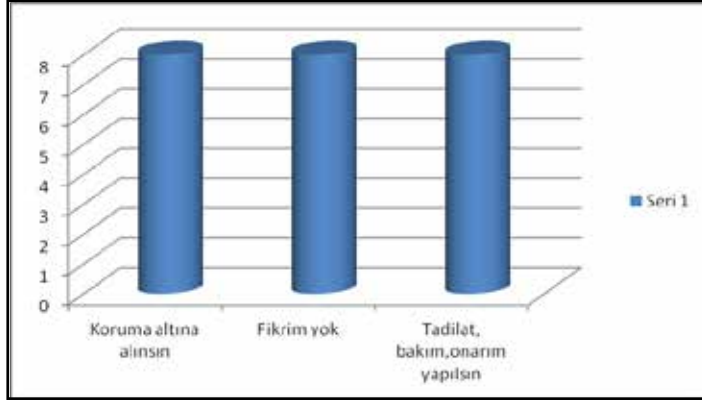


**What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?**

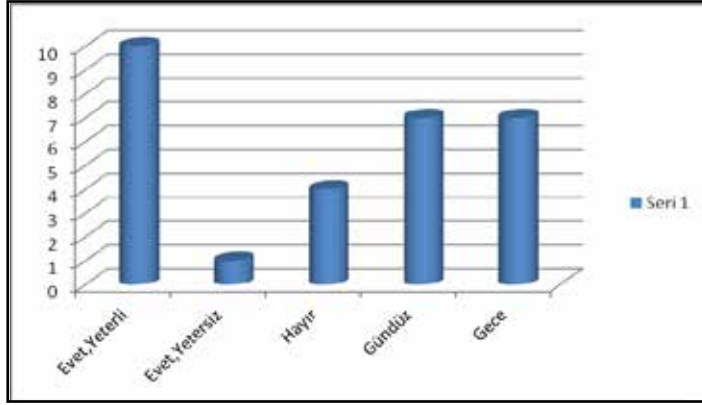


**What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?**

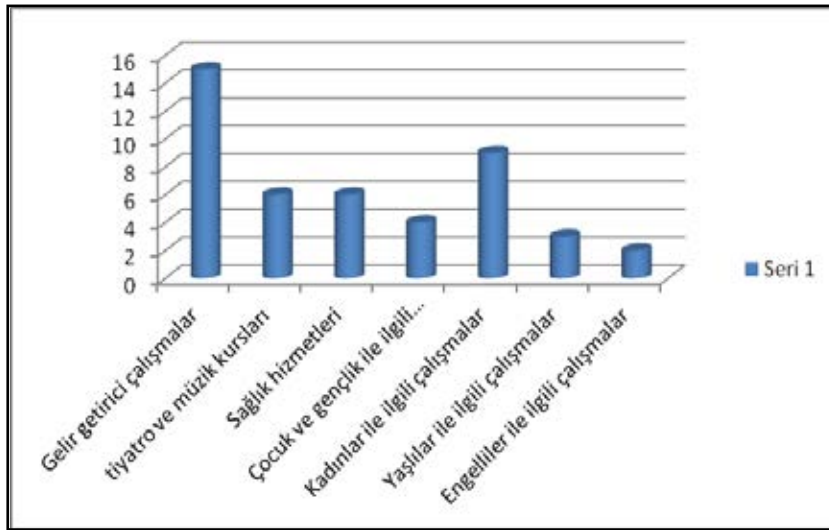




**Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient?  
When do you use them?**



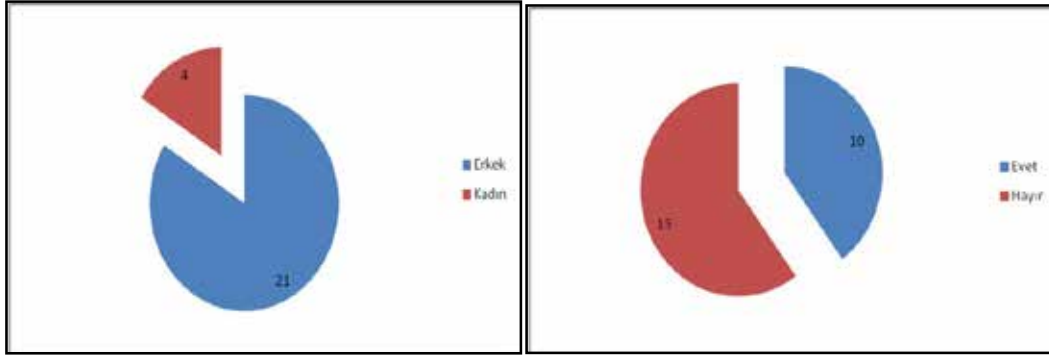
**What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?**



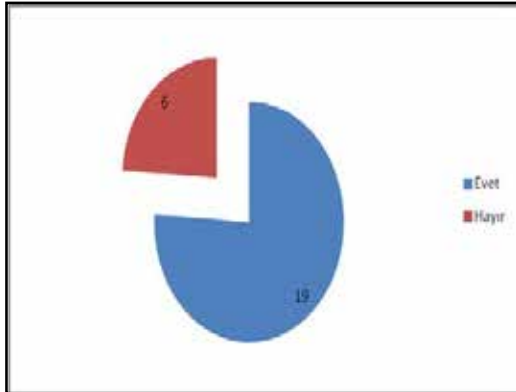
## REGION 5: CAMİ NEBİ, DABANOĞLU, CEVATPAŞA

Population:12124

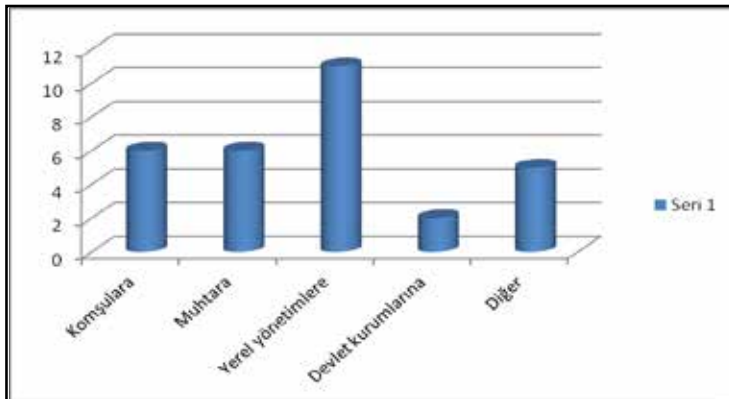
Gender:Did you arrive in Diyarbakır through migration?



Is there anybody working in your household?



Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the neighborhood?



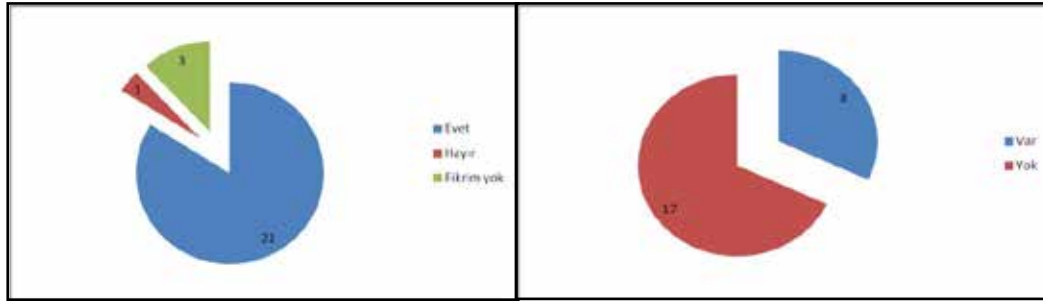
Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?

Among the participants, four people said there are works towards women. They said KADEM, Sur Municipality Women Support Center was conducting these efforts. They stated that there are small children's parks opened by the relevant municipality. The participants in general said there are no significant efforts. 1 participant told about efforts towards youngsters, but did not provide any details.

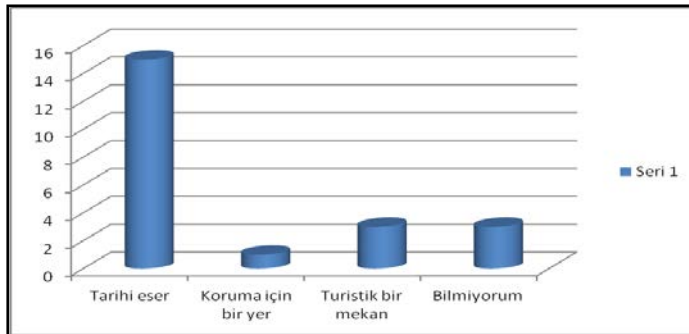
25 participants in the survey said there are no works being done towards the elderly.

**Would you like tourists to come to the neighborhood and the walls?**

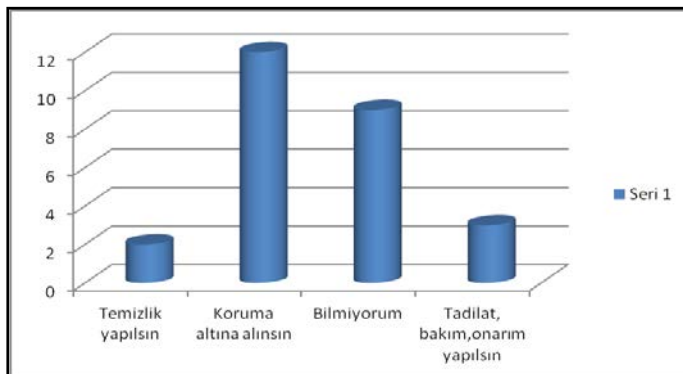
**Do you have knowledge about the walls?**



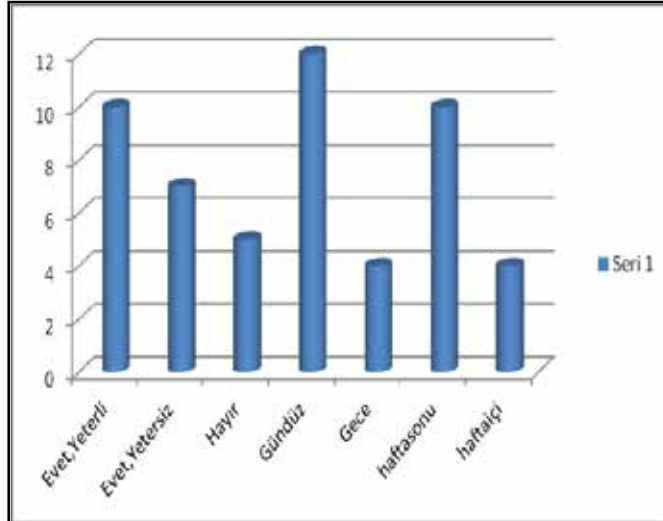
**What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?**



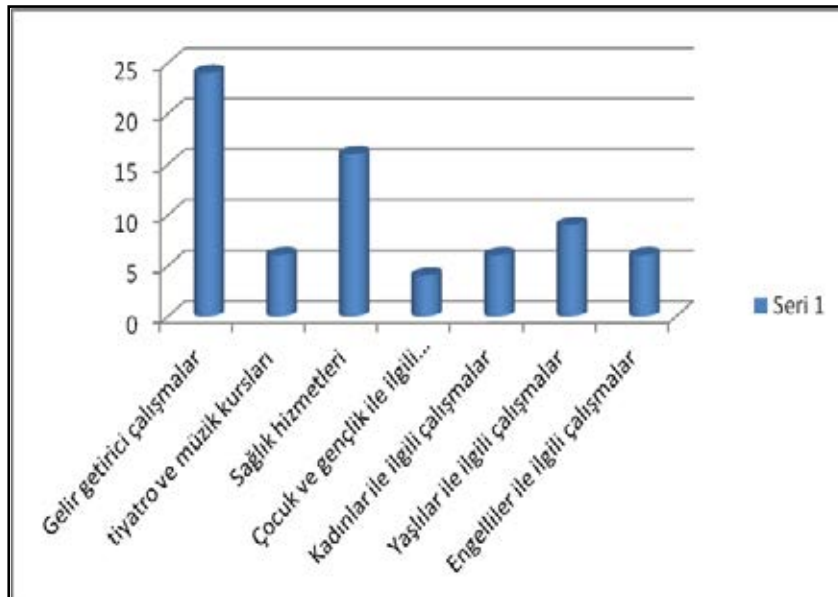
**What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?**



**Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient?  
When do you use them?**



**What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?**

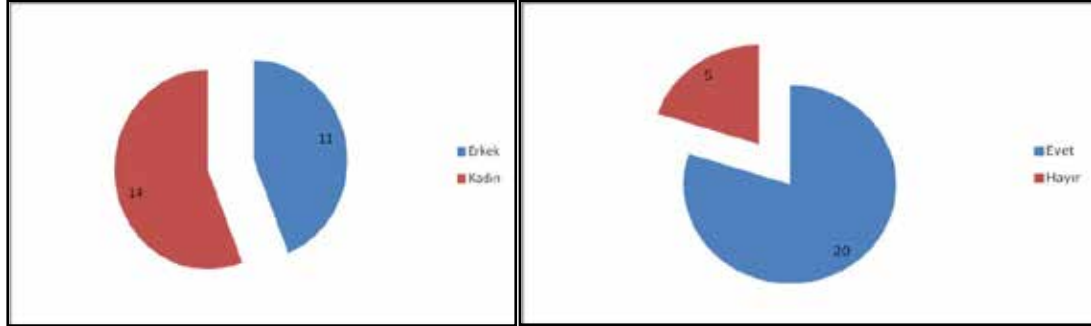




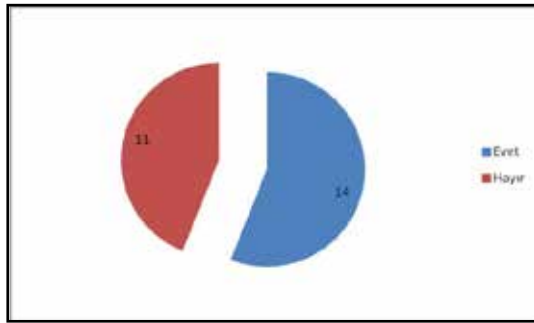
## REGION 6: BENUSEN

Population: 20.000

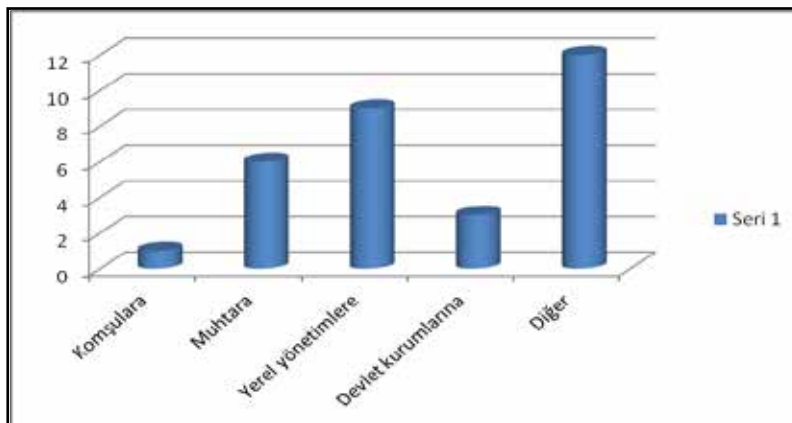
Gender: Did you arrive in Diyarbakır through migration?



Is there anybody working in your household?



Who do you consult to when there is trouble in the neighborhood?



### Which institutions have ongoing works in the neighborhoods regarding women, children, youngsters and the elderly?

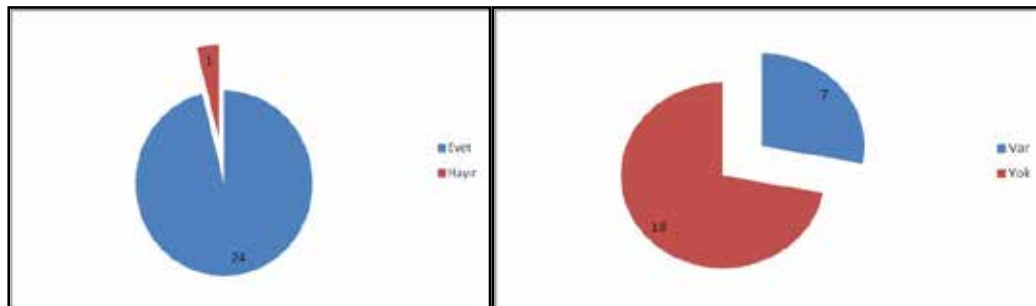
The participants told about DİKASUM, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Women Center has the White Butterflies Laundry Home towards the women and children. In this area, the women are provided with psychological, legal, social and cultural support. In the area for children, there are computer, peer, singing, guitar courses and preschool education provided.

The participants also mentioned the ÇAÇA (Kids under the Same Roof) association. ÇAÇA provides preschool education to children, as well as artistic activities and training towards rights to children in their primary school ages.

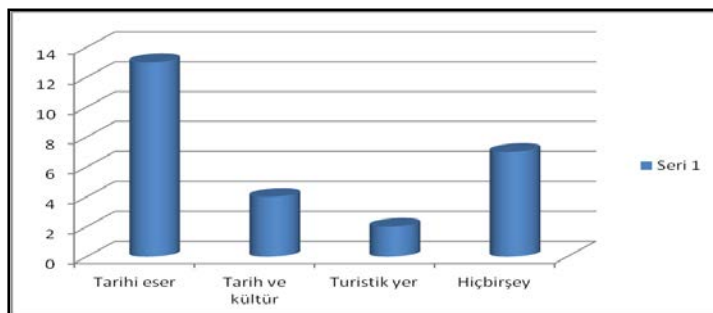
25 participants in the survey said there are no works being done towards the elderly.

### Would you like tourists to come to the neighborhood and the walls?

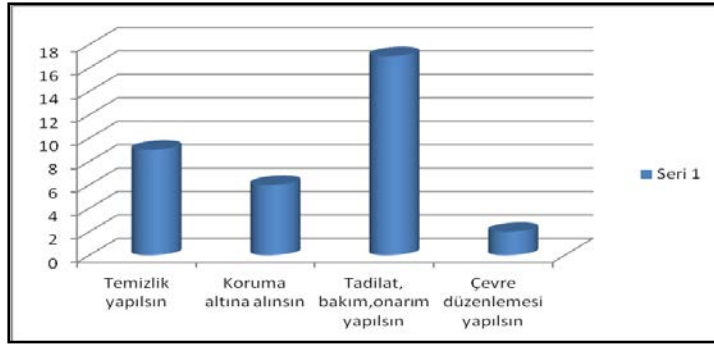
### Do you have knowledge about the walls?



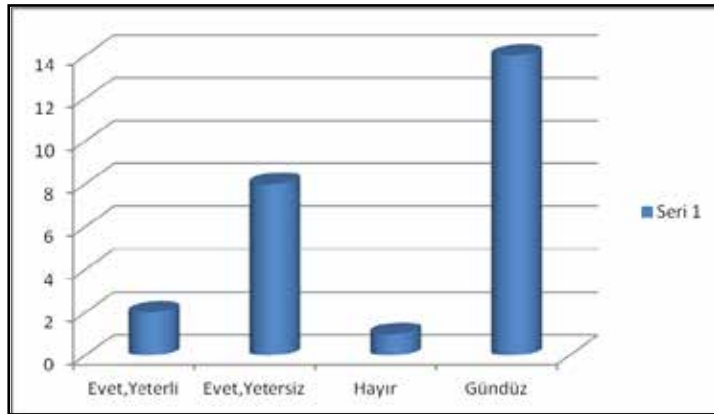
### What do the walls and Suriçi mean for you?



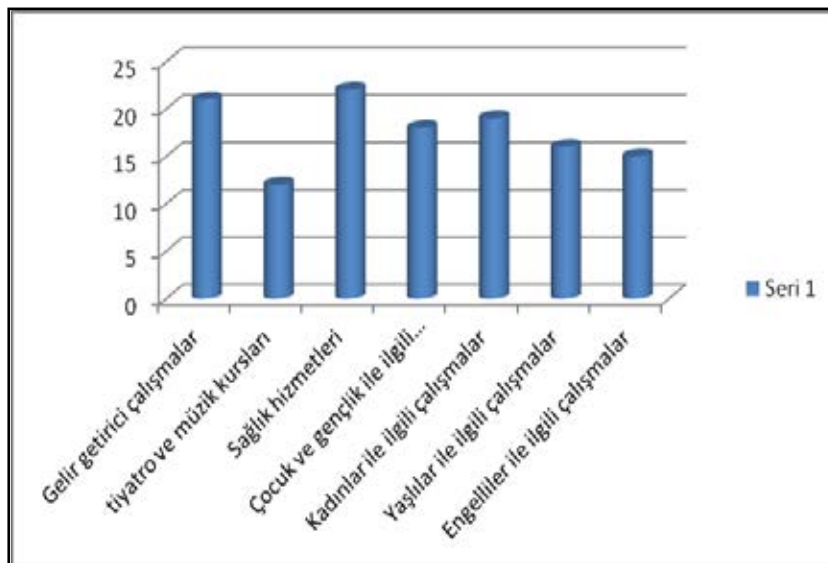
**What do you think about the historic buildings in Suriçi?**

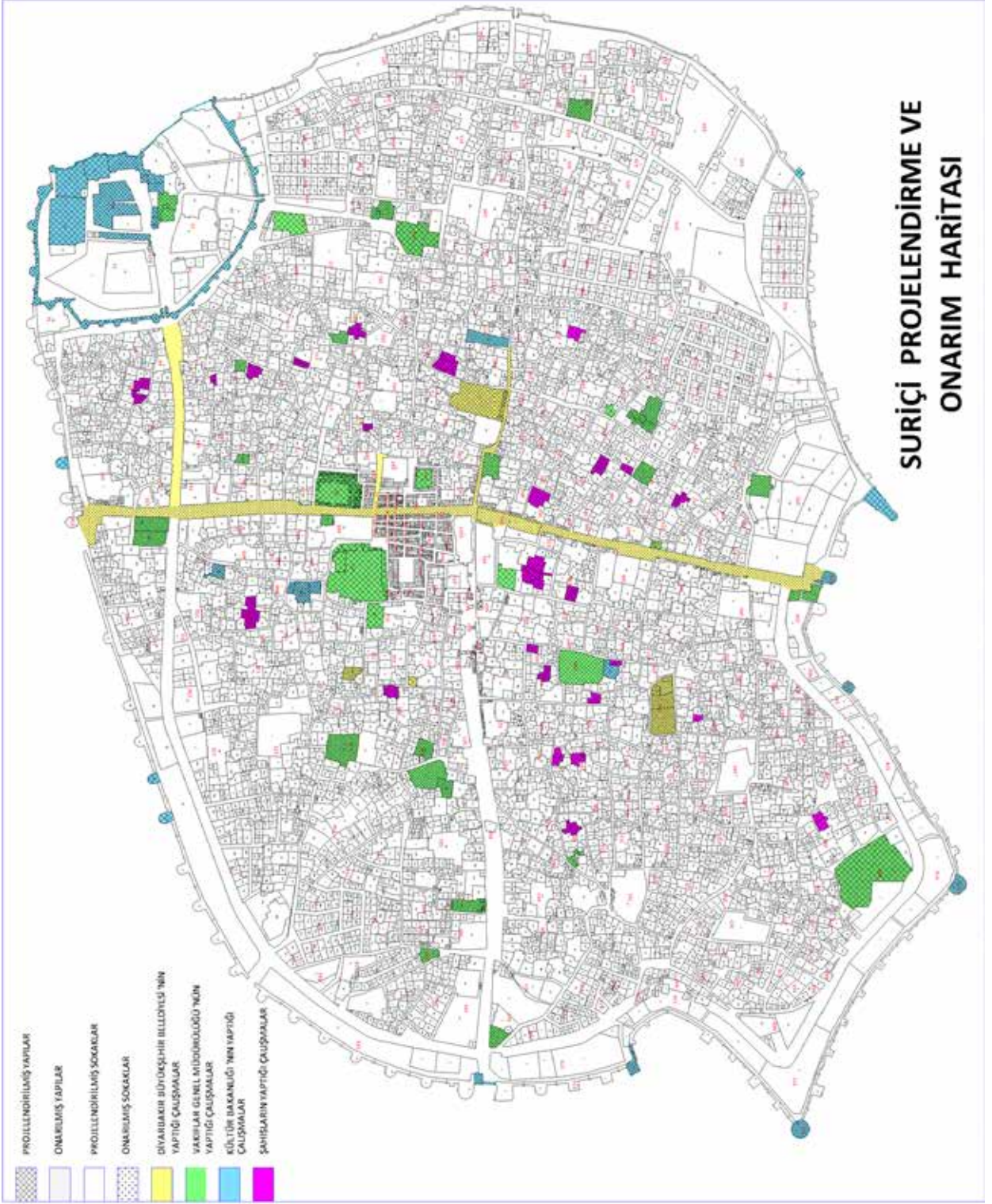


**Do you use the walls and the parks surrounding them? Are the parks sufficient? When do you use them?**



**What sort of work would you like to see on the walls?**







**SAĞLIKLAŞTIRILACAK SOKAKLAR** 1) Ziya Gökalp sk. + Akıncılar sk. 2) Yenikapı + Yağcı sk.  
3) Ocak sk. + Abdi paşa sk.

**RENOVASYONU YAPILACAK GELENEKSEL MERKEZ/hanlar bölgesi ve**  
ulu caminin çevresi) projelerin hazırlanması gerekmektedir.

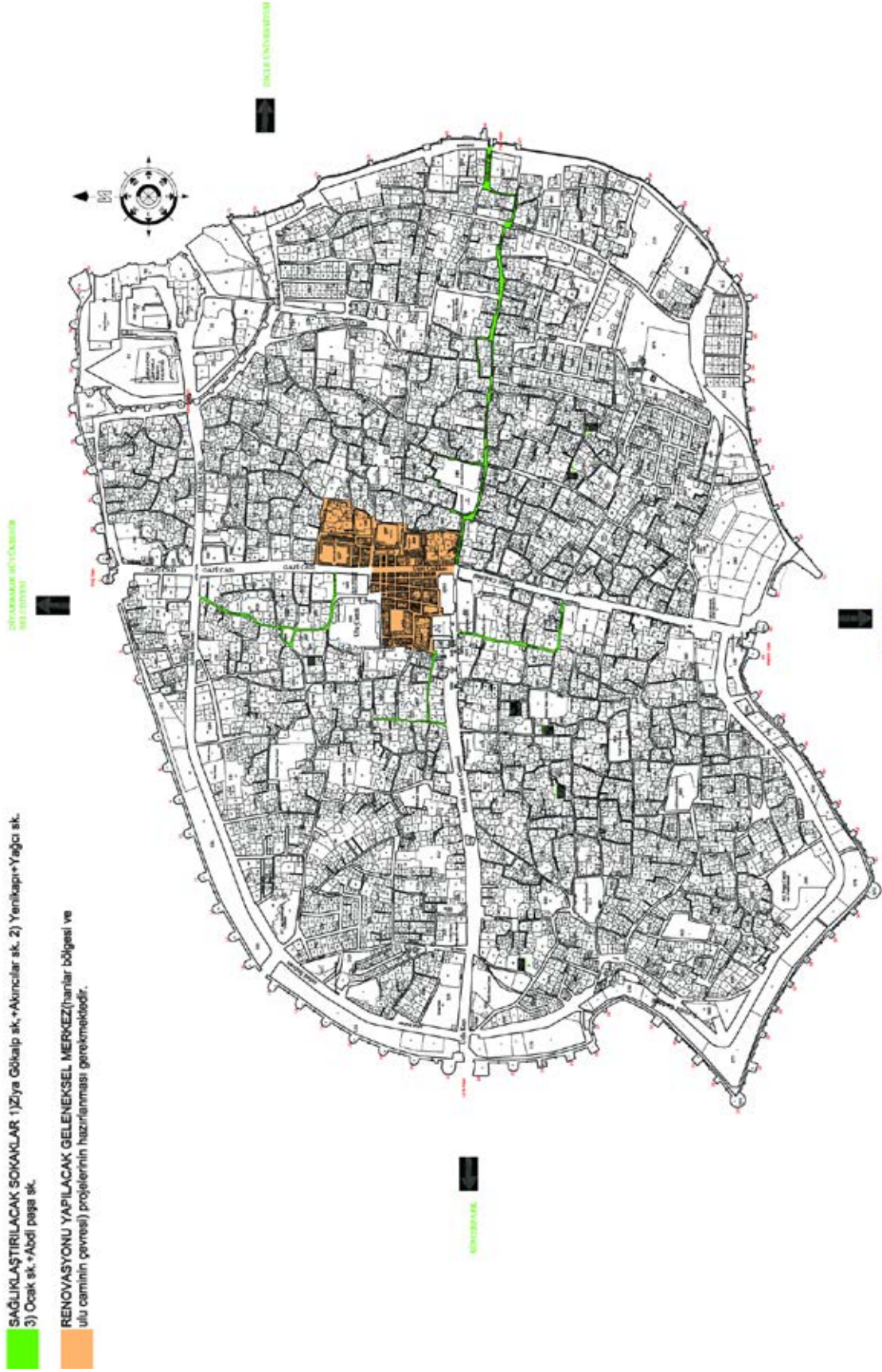


Image 2.2: The street sanitation and preservation projects conducted by the Diyarbakır Governorate within the scope of Attraction project







Image 7.1: Tower number 9



Image 7.2: Unqualified repairs



Image 7.3: Example to towers that are used as residences through invasions





Image 8.1: Closed space game areas for age group 0-3



Image 8.2: Closed areas for preschool children where they will discover movement, voices, colors and fabrics



Image 8.3: Information Technology training will open new horizons for the youngsters



Image 8.4: Youngster and childrens' library to host different activities



Image 8.5: Pocket theaters and scenes in the towers for children and youngsters



Image 8.6: Arrangement of the green areas for game and recreational parks for families and children







Image 8.7: Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens for adults and children alike  
Natural Life Promotion Area: closed and open exhibition areas, tour routes



Image 8.8-10: History, Science and Art Library; science and art workshop

This is attractive for children and youngsters who come here to research, have fun, read or do their homeworks and their families (the images are from the Boston Children's Museum, Kid Power).





Image 8.11: Promotion of Diyarbakir City Walls and Suriçi, history of the walls through interactive installments and the stories of the faces from Diyarbakir (The images: Rotterdam Information Center, Londra City Museum, ParisMuseum of Migration)



Image 8.12: Through the informative boards that will be placed on the walls and in points of interest may help to inform both the local people and the visitors.



Image 8.13: In the walls and at the ground level of the walls, flexible seating arrangements that will enable everybody to move them at their need and enable creativity may be considered. (Image:Vienna Museum Quarter courtyard)



Image 8.14: A website to be designed for the Diyarbakır City Walls will be an important tool to announce the activities carried out in the towers and the walls. The website can also be designed as a source that can be downloaded into the cellphones to provide information for walking routes and detailed information about Suriçi.

### APPENDIX.3. STRUCTURE BILLS

The structure bills in the appendix cover the towers on the Diyarbakır walls that are suggested for functionalization in this project. The bills for the towers that are not suggested for functionalization are not in this inventory. Along with this, a restoration approach for the entire Diyarbakır city walls and towers should be defined and all sorts of restoration and repair work to be done should be projected and based on that.

In the prepared bills, the positions of the towers, their photographs, their current preservation state and their usage conditions and the suggested intervention approaches and functions are provided in their broad lines. As stated in the report, three fundamental intervention levels were determined for the towers.

I. Ones that will have the whole area usable after the restoration and re-functionalization projects are conducted,

II. Ones that will be available for partial usage after the restoration and re-functionalization projects are conducted, (in the bills of the towers that might be evaluated in this scope, a note to avoid unnecessary completions and sufficing with the current area usage was inserted)

III. Ones that are not suitable for re-functionalization at all (The towers in this scope are not included in the study and no bills were created for them)

Besides this, as a result of the research and review to be conducted within the scope of the restoration projects that will be created for every tower included in this grading and for the curtain walls between the towers, it will be possible to evaluate the structures in different intervention groups than those indicated in this report. Reevaluation of projects for towers 26 and 47 that were kept outside the scope of the study due to their current preservation status but have board approved projects was suggested within the scope of this work. Due to their proximity to the other towers that were offered functions, towers 26 and 47 can be included in the scope of this study given that their projects are revised.

The primary approach regarding the restoration projects that should be newly created or revised should be to **avoid unnecessary and unfounded restructuring**. While it is advised to suffice with completions for strengthening purposes, all sorts of spatial completion that may be suggested in the required conditions should be accepted as long as they are based on strong reasons and documents. It should not be forgotten that **functionalization is not the purpose but is the tool** to keep the structures alive and include them in the daily life. As specified in the report, It should be mandatory for the project responsible to obtain the support of a science board to be created in restoration and re-functionalization projects.

#### **10.b.4:Natural Landscape Elements, Land Use of Diyarbakır Province and its Environment, and Geomorphology of the Tigris Valley in terms of the Effects for the Settlement**

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#### **Introduction**

The settlement activities refer that people should find the most suitable living space on earth and settle in these places (Özçağlar, 2003). The settlement is not only an event sheltering, but also an event including the economic activity in interaction with its environment. Therefore, the settlements should be evaluated together with their near and far geographical environment.

There is a close relationship between the significant settlements on Earth and natural features of them. The settlements, which still maintain their functionality, owe their development, size and functional characteristics, significantly, to their geographical location and natural conditions of the near geographical environment. One or more features such as altitude, climate, landforms, aspect, soil and hydrographs come to the forefront in the settlement choice.

It is noteworthy that settlements are concentrated in areas with specific natural environmental conditions. Natural features such as respectively land form, climate, water and soil are effective on the distribution of settlements.

The history and social conditions besides the natural factors such as landform, rock, elevation, aspect, vegetation, and stream play an important role in the establishment and the development of both rural and urban settlements. Accordingly, it has been observed that settlements have been established on the edge of the wide plains and natural harbors, on the fertile plains, along streams and valleys, on nature trails and straits. The fertile plains, streams and valleys played a primary role in the choice of location; the cities are aligned with the major rivers and their elbows. The plains located near the natural roads and straits improved by collecting more population (Yalçınlar, 1967; Özdemir ve Karadoğan, 1996).

Besides the natural needs, prevention concerns have emerged in the periods when the security and public order problems arise. Thus, people benefited from the steep topographic conditions (such as Eğil and Hasankeyf); if it was not possible (as in Diyarbakır), they built castles.

The settlement location, site and situation of a settlement, is not accidental; it depends on geographical events intricate and related to each other. These historical processes varying according to geographical events are the reason of the development or regression and even the presence or absence of each settlement.



The settlements, whose locations had been chosen accurately, become the attraction center of their region and they develop rapidly. Diyarbakır Province, depending on its convenient natural environment elements and its location advantages, has been one of the settlements showing continuous growth and development throughout history and today.

In this study, the settlement situation of Diyarbakır Fortress is discussed in terms of the natural environment and landscape elements; the Tigris River with its effects to the settlement and its landscape value is analyzed and mapped in terms of the fluvial and alluvial geomorphology.

### **Site and Situation of Diyarbakır Province, the Natural Factors Effecting the Settlement**

Site and Situation are two important concepts used in the determination of the location of any place on earth. Location and site have special place in the geography.

Location particularly answers the question of “where?” As well as the event is being examined, first of all, the “place” must be known in the analysis of a place. The determination of the location or locations makes it possible to put forward the distribution which has a very important role in understanding the spatial fabric.

To evaluate the location geographically, the site and situation of the “place” should be known. The site is the “place” where any event or element occurs. This location can be discussed both as one and as a member of the group consisting of the similar units. Thus, the situation of that place is determined.

Situation is the circumstance of the “place” of subjected area to the other “places” and the environment. In this way, any place on the earth may be evaluated or classified according to their size, shape, structural characteristics, the natural characteristics or functions, and may be compared with other areas. For this reason, it is useful to determine situation establishment place of Diyarbakır Province.

Diyarbakır province is located in Tigris Region of the Southeastern Anatolia Region, which is one of the geographical regions whose borders were determined at the geography congress in 1941, and on Upper Tigris Basin and Diyarbakır Basin which are roughly bordered with the border fold belt Southeastern Taurus (Silvan-Hazro fold zone) on the north, Mardin Plateau on the south, Karacadağ on the west. The basin, which looks monotonous at a glance, is a sedimentation and subsidence basin forming a wide variety of landforms with neo-tectonic, fluvial and implicit carstic processes.

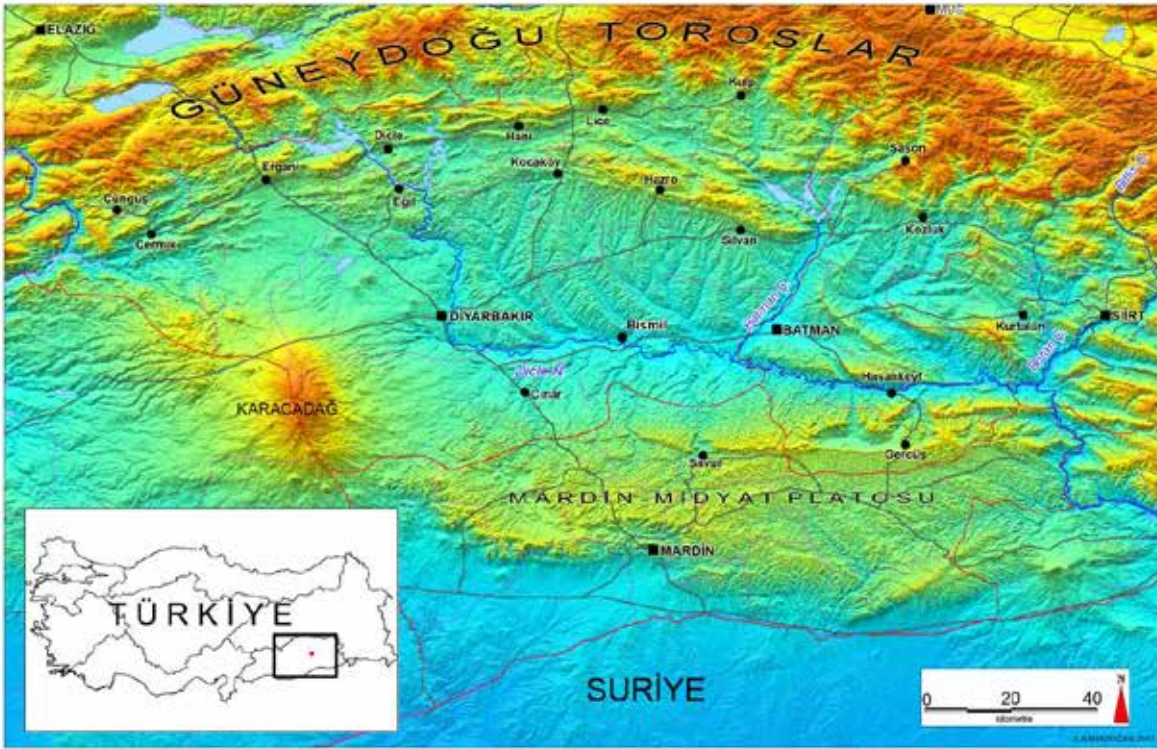


Figure: 1 Location map of Diyarbakir

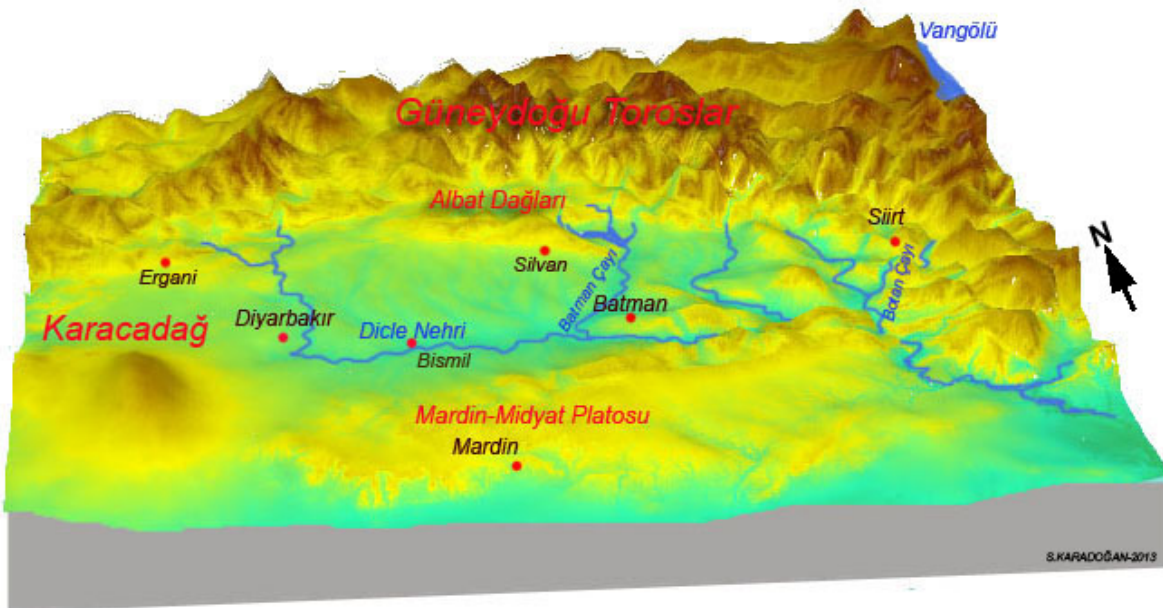


Figure:2. Block diagram showing the location of Diyarbakir (3-D digital terrain model)

The Upper Tigris Basin between Edgefold Zone and Taurus Mountains creating the tectonic-orogenic unit in the southernmost of Turkey has a geographic location where the natural environment changes occurred throughout the geological ages due to its presence in a transition zone in terms of both climate and landforms. The flow of the Tigris River, the environmental changes, especially geomorphological structure have a significant impact on the relations between each other and periods with the composition of the settlements in the Tigris Valley.

The city of Diyarbakır was established on the east side of a wide-structural basalt plato which extends from Karacadağ to Tigris River. The old city's sea level is approximately 650 m, and its relative level is between 60-100 m. (figure 3,4)

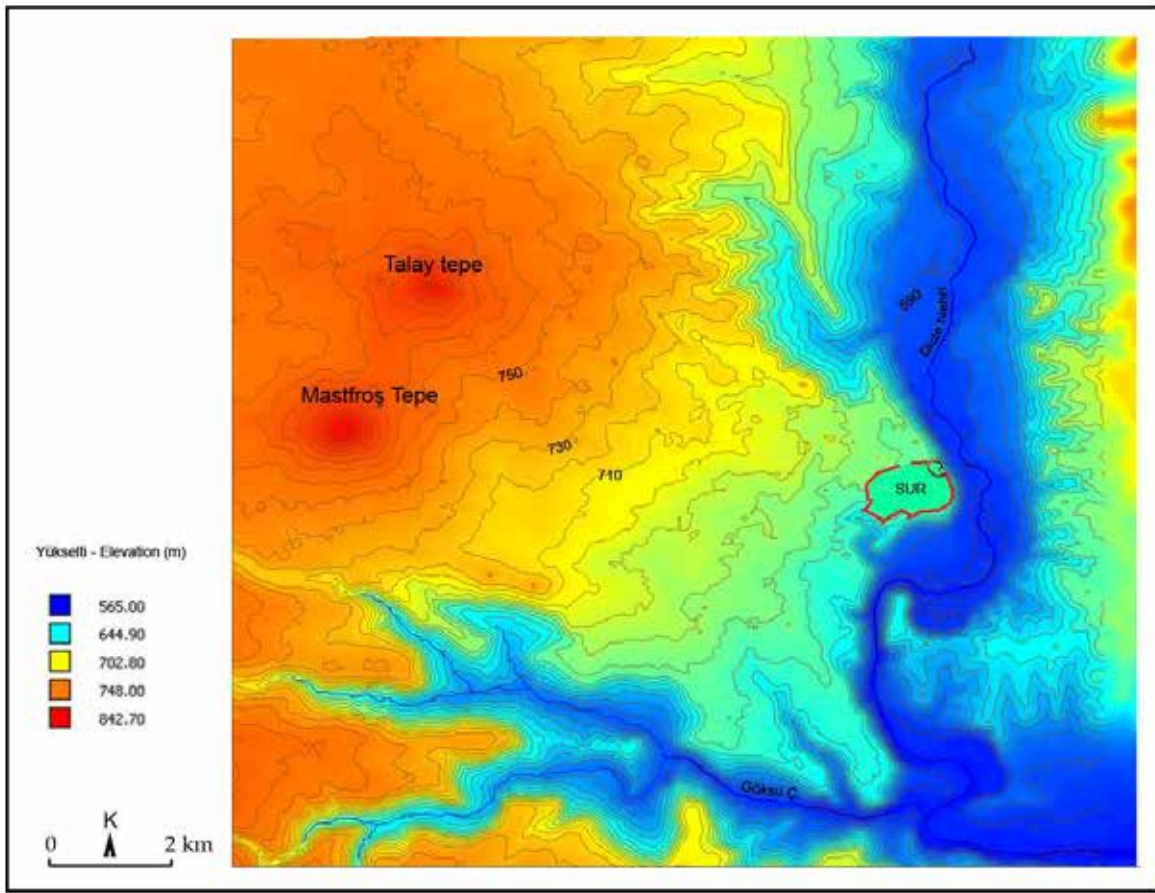


Figure: 3 Hypsographic map of the immediate surroundings of Diyarbakır.



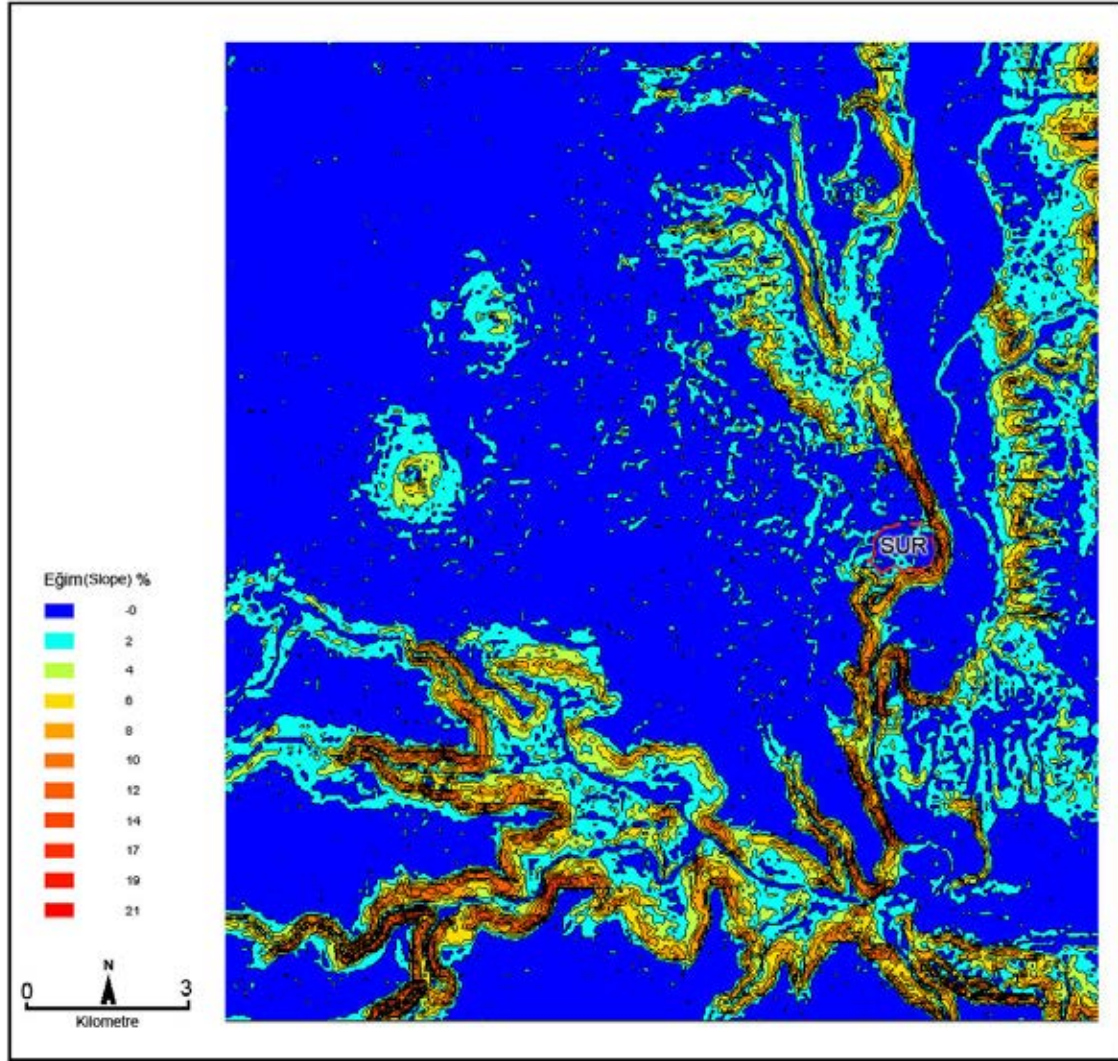


Figure: 4. Slope map of the immediate surroundings of Diyarbakır

Tigris River has formed a natural barrier for the spatial expansion of the city. If the military regions of the western slopes of the Tigris valley and the development trends of the easterners of Turkey to the west are added to this natural barrier, it is understood that Diyarbakır has naturally showed a spatial improvement towards the north and northwest (Figure 5). This situation is favorable for the weakening of human impacts on the Tigris valley and the ecosystem.



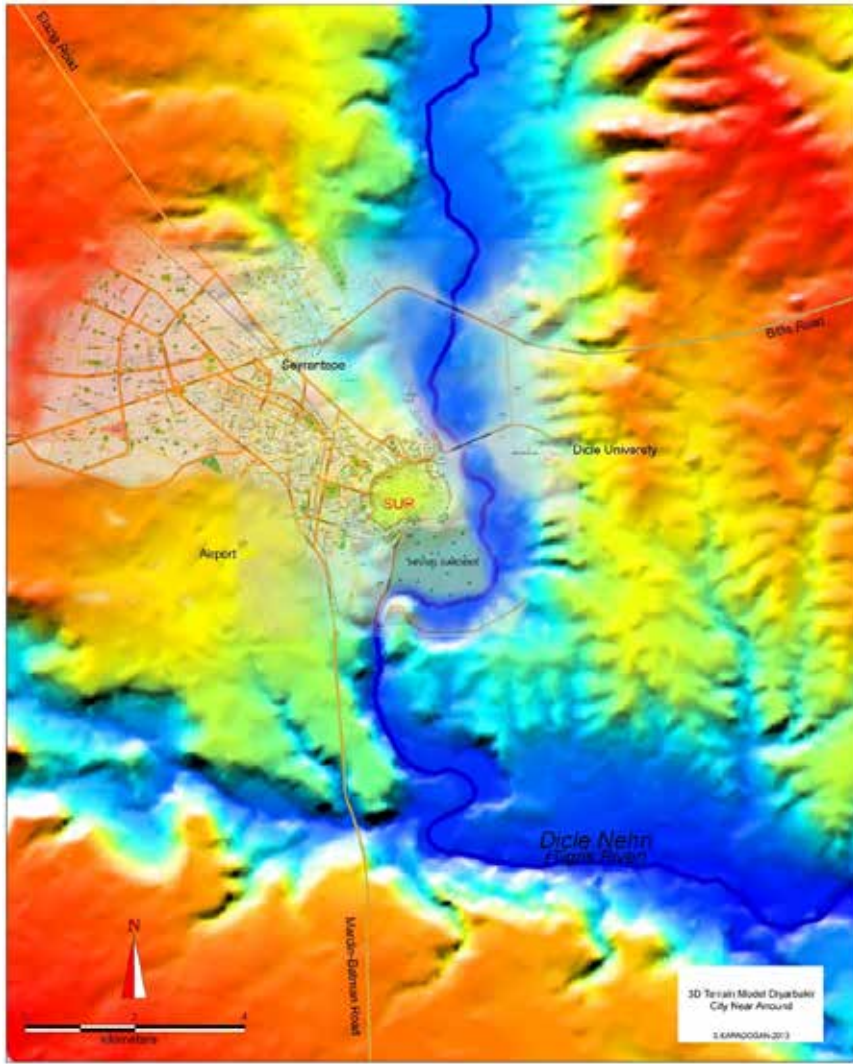


Figure: 5. Physical map showing Diyarbakir Fortress and its surroundings and the growth areas of the city

The most important natural elements being effective in the establishment place of Diyarbakir are shield-shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone, the basalt plateau and the Tigris River and Tigris valley.

### **Karacadağ Volcanic Cone and the Basalt Plateau**

The volcanic activities including Karacadağ Volcanism in the basin emerged related to young tectonic movements. The very fluid basalt lavas emerging from the fractures, which occur in the places where the Arabian platform leans to the subsidence basin during the Pliocene epoch, was deposited the Pliocene sediments. In the next epochs, the less fluent

basalt than the previous ones, which probably emerges at the eruption centers on fault lines, created the geographic shapes and Karacadağ volcanic mass. In Ardos's view (1992), the first basaltic output belonging to Karacadağ volcanism probably occurred during Vallakien phase, the outputs have been continued intermittently since this phase.

Geologists argue that young volcanism began with neo-tectonic period had continued since the middle Miocene to Quaternary in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia. During the neo-tectonic period, the compression emerging from collision, depending on the tectonic regime, occur the open fracture on the north - south direction and common volcanic from these fractures (Şaroğlu and Güner, 1981; Şaroğlu and Yılmaz, 1984, 1986 and 1987).

It has been become clear with the new studies that the volcanism occurred in a compression environment caused by continent-continent collision and, recent years, it has been located within the group named as collision volcanic (Savcı, 1980; Tokel, 1985; Gülen, 1988) in the literature.

In Haksal's view (1981), Karacadağ Volcanism had been effective since the Upper Miocene to recent periods. The author Found three major eruptive periods in Karacadağ Volcanism (Şaroğlu and Emre, 1987). The volcanism spreading over a wide area left the most basaltic lavas during the first phase, and the lava flows, which are 5-10 meters in thickness at the valley borders, reach to 100 meters, partly 250 meters while approaching the exit. With the second phase the basic mass of Karacadağ was occurred and the basaltic lava flows have taken place on the plateau basalts of the first phase. The basaltic lavas of the third phase take fewer places and emerge with the eruptions scattered, unrelated to each other. The studies (Haksal 1981) indicated that the basalts are usually such as to alkaline; and may be named as tephrite, basanite, phonotephrite basalt, trachybasalt and picrite basalt. To Yılmaz (1981), Karacadağ Volcanism occurred as a rifting product in types of impactogene developing on the Arabian plate by depending on the force balance following the latest continent-continent collision during the Sub-Miocene in the Southeastern Anatolia. The basalts of Karacadağ are the examples of a typical basalt plateau emerging with mantle elevation from fracture systems on the north - south direction. For this reason, their chemical properties are different from other volcanic, the mantle is closer to the origin and the crustal contamination is less (Ercan et al. 1990).

In view of Sözer (1984), Karacadağ (1919 m) is, in essence, a huge lava shield. But, in view of Yalçınlar, this mass with 80 km in width and 120 km in height was occurred by going into action of a Hawain type volcanism in Pliocene. The slope of this volcanic mass to the environmental parts is very little, 2 degree in average. The current directions extend in three different directions including Diyarbakır, Viranşehir-Derik, Hilvan. However, the current creating the basaltic platform on which the city was established exits from the parasitic cone of Mastforş Hill and Talay Hill located in the northwest of the city. It can be said that the mass has protected its first form. By taking this into consideration, it can be deemed that Karacadağ volcanic mass was not occurred by the lavas from a mouth or a crater; it was occurred the lavas exited from different mouths and emitted to certain directions (Sözer, 1984).

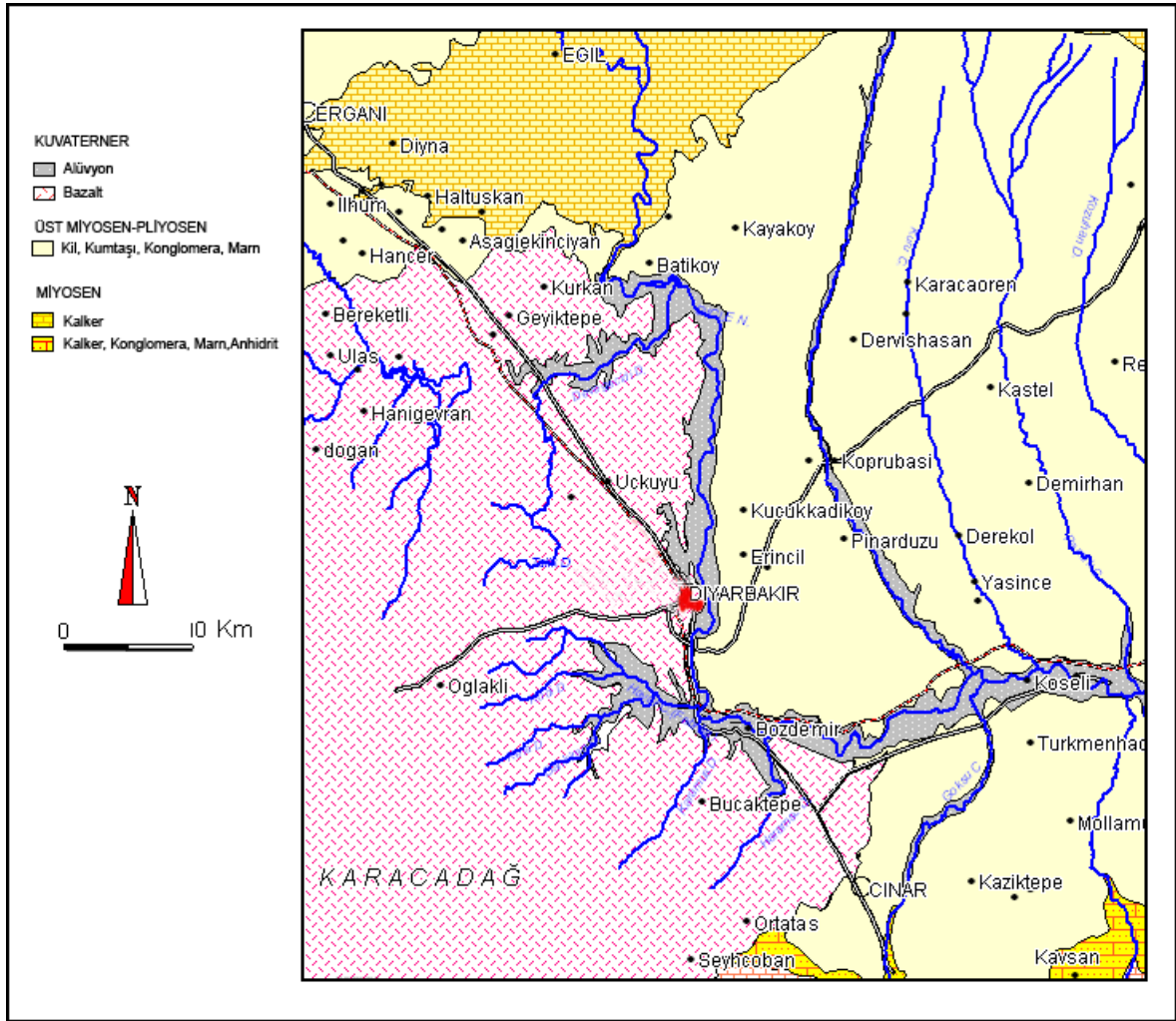


Figure 6: Geological Map of the city of Diyarbakır and Its Surroundings

The basalt flows which are based on the Tigris River and cut by the river offer a special formation. As a result of the basalt deposits upon clayey stores and the slope decrease due to the effects of Tigris River on the area where the old city was established, a construction type has been occurred similar with the steep cornishe. The steep basalt cliffs cut by Tigris River have facilitated the formation of an arbitration space in terms of defense, and the basalt rock has formed the appropriate material for the Walls constructed on the same purpose.

One of the advantages that Karacadağ basalt mass provided for the city settlement is the underground water potential. There are two aquifers which are plentiful in terms of the underground water in Diyarbakır and its Surroundings. One of them is basalt aquifer and the other is the aquifer found in Midyat limestone.

Calcerous Midyat Formation has a depth ranging between 240-490 m based on the topography (Parlak and Barç, 2009). Thus, basalt aquifer is important for the settlement of the old city. The basalt plateau on which Diyarbakır was founded is fed by underground seepage

of rain directly. Karacadağ receives more abundant rainfall than its surroundings and this is an important factor in nutrition of basalt aquifer. The rainfall waters which cannot have the opportunity of accumulating in a reservoir by deepening down in Basalts flows rapidly in accordance with the topographic slope from aboveground or underground (Tümür, 2002). In general, the direction of movement of water in basalts is from Karacadağ to Diyarbakır.

Basalt is fairly rigid structure; its upper part is more fractured and faulted and there is a more massive structure in below.

Generally, basalts offering a wide spread on the Şelmo formation with clay, sandstone, conglomerate layers have a very good aquifer features due to their jointed and fractured structures. The thickness ranging from 1 to 50 meters in the city center and surrounding of Diyarbakır increases towards the center of Karacadağ volcanic cones. According to German geophysical resistivity measurements, the basalt thickness is 300 m (SHW, 1979). Due to different eruption phase, there is red clay with 1-5 m thickness between phases.

In general, factors such as the fact that there is no advanced and contact crack structure in all the sections of basalts and that there are different spray zones resist lateral and vertical water flow causing seepage of the water to further deep, hampers its storage thereby causing it to be discharged as springs at the nearest and most suitable topographic conditions. Thus, it is not possible to obtain ground water at all sections of basalts. However, there are important fields and corridors containing ground water in the basalts surrounding the city of Diyarbakır which have met the drinking water demand of the city since its establishment.

The springs around the Serap Gözeli village are examples of this. The extraction of these springs have been made and enhanced via drilling for use in meeting the drinking water demand of the city of Diyarbakır (Gözeli Spring flow rate avg. 250 l/s).

Important springs have formed in and around the city as a result of the intersection of the ground water level with the topography which has met the drinking water demand of the city since its establishment. These are Anzele Spring, Alıpınar Spring and İçkale Spring. The average flow rates of these springs are as follows: Anzele Spring: 90 l/s, Alıpınar Spring : 45 l/s, İçkale Spring : 80 l/s (Parlak and Barç, 2009).



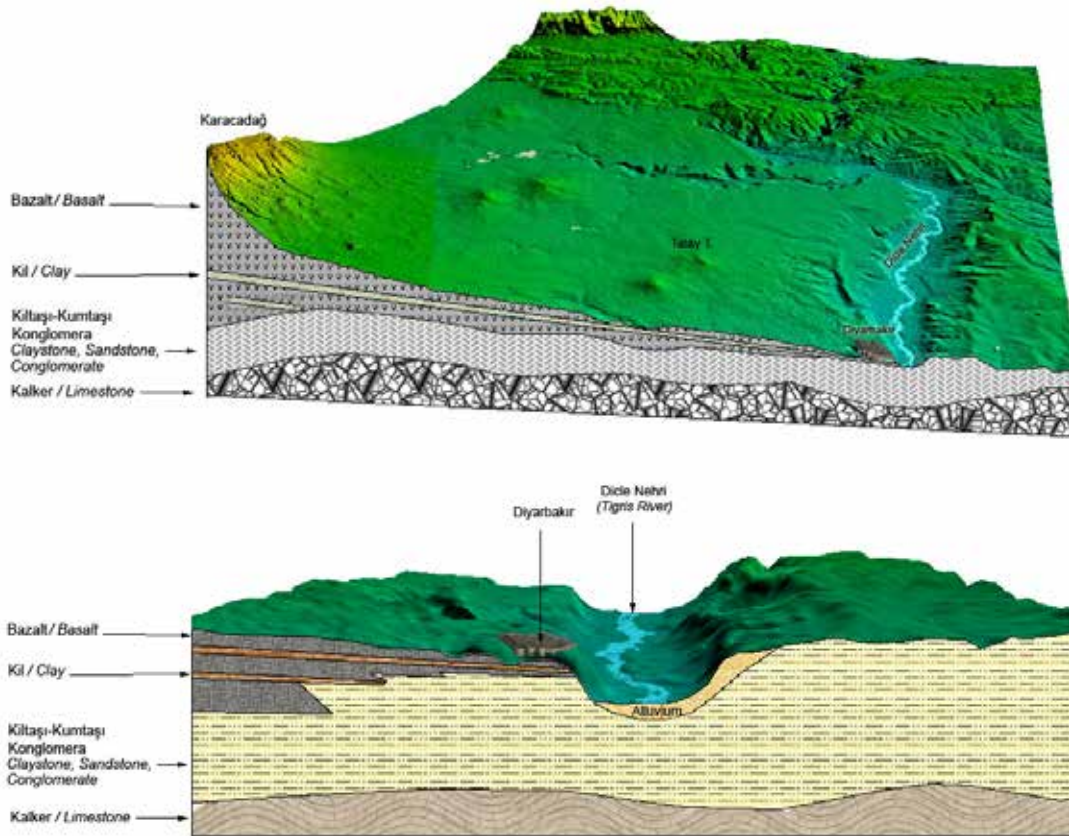


Figure: 7. The establishment location of Diyarbakır and cross sections along with block diagrams displaying the basalt aquifers.

Another advantage provided by the Karacadağ Basaltic mass to Diyarbakır settlement is the lithologic ground advantages in terms of seismicity. As a matter of fact, there are tectonic lines along the city of Diyarbakır and its surroundings that are important in terms of the tectonics of the region and which have caused earthquakes throughout history. Therefore, Diyarbakır and its surroundings are located on a belt of high seismic activity.

Southeastern Anatolia thrust fault which is one of the first tectonic structures of Turkey limits the basin from the north. This thrust continues today and has in some places advanced up to 20 km southwards.

The magnetic lineation data obtained from both the Red Sea and the Atlantic Ocean indicate that the Arabia-Eurasia approach is still active in this region. Both the high-scattered seismicity of the Turkish-Iranian plateau and the folding of the Edge Foldings of Turkey along with the Zagros shelf series since Pliocene verify this. Şengör (1980) divides Turkey

into 4 provinces from east to west and indicates that the Eastern province forms the region that is still tectonically active.

While Eastern Anatolia between the contracting edges of Eurasia and Arabia approaching each other continues to contract in the north-south direction, various other faults have emerged (Şengör and Yılmaz; 1983). Thus, with the Southeastern Anatolia thrust, strike and vertical slip faults that intersect the tectonic structures vertically have formed in southeastern Turkey in addition to reverse-thrust and strike slip faults in accordance with the same tectonic lines (Eastern Anatolia Fault Zone, Adıyaman and Bozova Faults, Ölü Deniz Fault (ÖDF), Lice Fault Zone, Kalecik Fault, Raman fault, Garzan Fault, Malatya Fault, Karakoçan fault zone). As in the case of the Adıyaman fault, the fact that some fault lines intersect the Plio-Quaternary and even the Pleistocene terraces indicate that the tectonism is young and quite active (Karadoğan, Yıldırım, 2010).

Destructive earthquakes have occurred in the region in near past just like in history and pre-historical periods which have affected the settlements. However, the degree of effectiveness of these earthquakes varies with morphological units, construction method, labor quality, construction material and especially the surface properties. It is observed that most of the settlements in the region have been established on plains filled with Plio-Quaternary fillings which are similar to Pliocene basins. These are areas where liquefaction risks are high. However, the establishment location of the city of Diyarbakır has a quite different property and when we look at the map it is observed that the effect of seismic activity on the establishment area of the city is very low and that it corresponds to a location where there is almost no earthquake. This area also covers the area in which the Karacadağ basalt mass spreads like a shield.

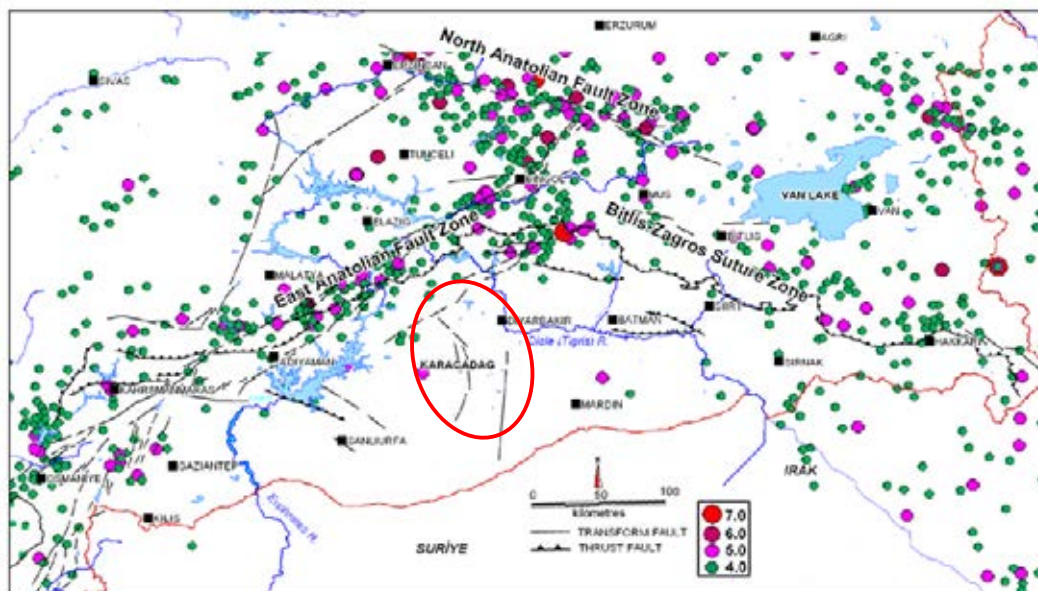


Figure: 8. Map showing the seismic activity (instrumental period) and the tectonic structures of the city of Diyarbakır and its surroundings along with the region

## **Tigris River and Valley**

Another natural factor that is effective on the establishment area of the city of Diyarbakır is the Tigris River and valley.

Tigris along with Fırat is one of the most important rivers in the region. Tigris River is hydrographically very important for the Southeastern Anatolia Region and Diyarbakır. The total length of the river is 1900 km and it has a recharge basin of 57600 km<sup>2</sup>. Maden Creek forms the upper track of the Tigris River. Maden creek springs from the southern foothills of the Hazar Baba Mountain (2230 m) located to the south of the Hazar Lake. It connects with the Dibni (Birkleyin) creek after cutting Southeastern Taurus with deep valleys and straits after which it flows through to the Diyarbakır basin taking on the name of Tigris. It loses its average current flow after merging with important reaches such as Batman, Garzan and Botan leaving Turkey after passing through the Cizre plains located to the southeast (Yıldırım, 2004).

The course of the Tigris River along with the environmental changes and especially the geomorphological structure plays an important role in the composition of the settlements around the Tigris River along with the relations between periods.

The area surrounding the Tigris River has been a continuous settlement area despite the changing conditions along with various compositional changes in the vertical and lateral directions. When recent Archaeological excavations and studies are examined, the continuity of the settlement in the region that has continued until today can be clearly observed.

Tigris River displays a pluvio-nival regime characteristic. Tigris River springs from the Southeastern Taurus where snow fall is dense and the snow layer stays on the ground for a long time after which its flow increases significantly with the melting of the snow in the mountainous regions along with the start of the hot season. The flows of rivers vary significantly during these periods at this region where rainfall occurs mostly during the winter and spring due to planetary and geographical factors (Özgen, 2007). Tigris River carries lots of alluvion due to seasonal change and flow differences. Thus, many river islands and abandoned meander branches are formed during the arid periods.

In addition to being a source of irrigation for the region's soil, Tigris has another important function related to transportation. Since throughout history, the Southeastern Taurus and Diyarbakır basin have been regions feeding Mesopotamia providing vital nutrients. People have always used this large water way to transport many goods cultivated in this region. This natural water way stretching from Diyarbakır all the way to the Persian Gulf has been of either slight or high importance throughout history and has always been in use.

The forest goods (log, timber, etc.) cut down from the mountainous regions in the north have been transported by being thrown into the river at various periods thereby being collected at easily reached areas close to the roads (Akkan, 1974).

Transportation on Tigris River has been made via vehicles named kelek which are specific to the region.

In periods when kelek can easily flow with the currents, that is during winter and spring, the safest way of transportation was over Tigris. Thus, the logs cut down from the forests of Southeastern Taurus, wood that would be used for heating, construction materials, rock salt, mine ores along with grains such as wheat and barley that were used as fodder as well as food for humans were transported via kelek over the Tigris to Mosul, Baghdad and Basra for centuries (Güney, 1990).

Tigris River provides characteristic fluvio-topographic and natural landscape conditions around the city (Buried Meanders, Braided Drainage, Sand islands, deposits, terraces, leve, crevasses). The geomorphology of the valley around the city of Diyarbakır has been examined in detail and mapped.

### **Geomorphologic Properties of the Tigris River around the city of Diyarbakır**

Tigris River initially (prior to the Mioecene period) had a consecant river characteristic, that is it was in accordance with the incline with roughly a N-S direction flow pattern. Towards the end of the Pliocene period, the connection of the basin with the outer drainage along with increased tectonic activities due to continental collisions, the erosive effect of the river towards the sides and down to the depths increased. Depending on these processes, the river Tigris and its branches adjusted to the subsecant depressions to the north that appeared in line with the orogenic lines (E-W) whereas causing new straits further south by sinking epigenically to the base (Eğil and Raman Straits).

Tigris River continues to flow over valleys with wide bases and thick Plio-Quaternary fillings inside the Diyarbakır Basin between Batman and south of Eğil. It was the Karacadağ volcanism that disputed the flow of the river which was in accordance with north-south direction, the general incline of the region. Tigris River forms a sharp elbow to the south of Diyarbakır due to the obstruction caused by Karacadağ lavas turning east and continuing its wide base flow over the valley but this time in the east-west direction.

Tigris River indicates a linear flow sometimes meandering between 510- 650 meters of the Diyarbakır Basin, sometimes displaying a braided drainage and sometimes sinking down to the base. The river puts forth a hydrographic and morphological character indigenous to flood valleys and sinks down to the narrow and deep strait located at the Raman-Gercüş Anticlinical due to the effect of the tectonic formations to the east of the basin.

The lateral profile of the Tigris River around the city is asymmetrical. The reason for this is that there are different lithologies at both slopes. The basalts on which the city of Diyarbakır is built on have caused the western slopes to be steeper. On the other hand, eastern slopes composed of lacustrine and terrestrial Pliocene deposits is backed and sloped further hence the incline value of these slopes is lower. The terraces located on the eastern slopes of the valley are more distinct and they have preserved their appearance (Figure: 9).



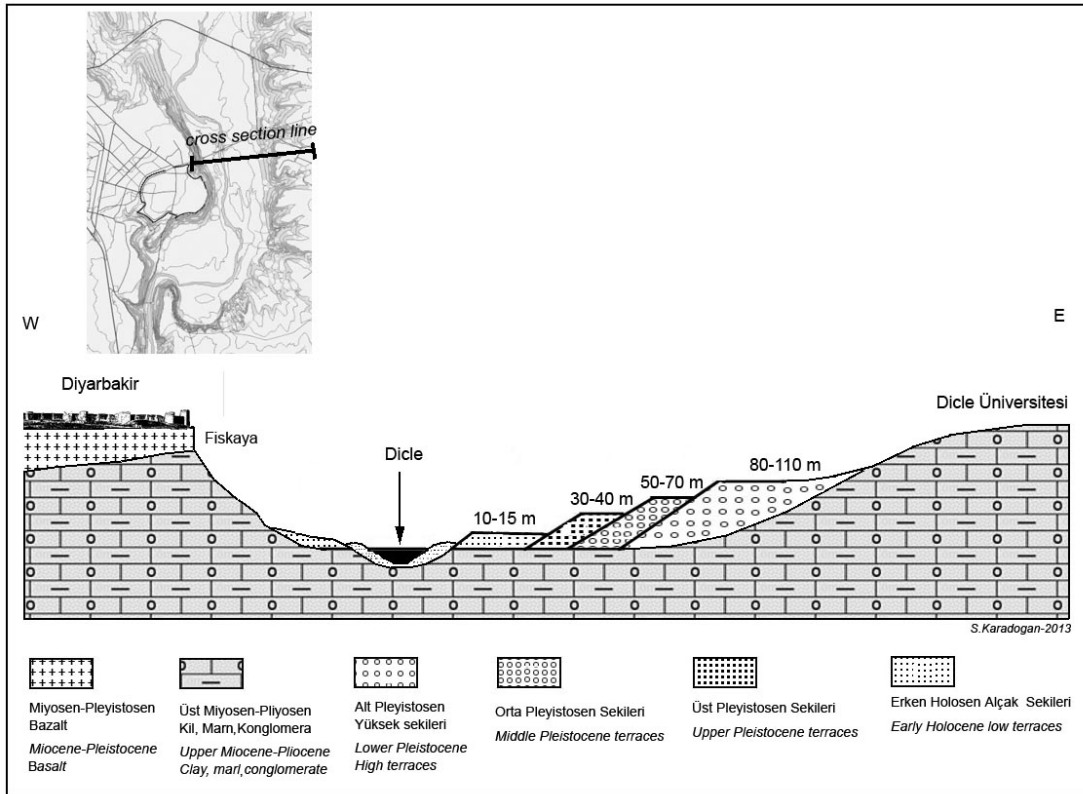


Figure: 9. West-East direction schematic geological-geomorphological cross section of the Tigris valley located to the east of the city of Diyarbakir

The geomorphological units of the Dicle valley and its surroundings can be examined by grouping into plateau surfaces, terraces and shapes that are indigenous to flood plains.

### *Plateau surfaces*

The highest sections around the Tigris Valley are the basalt plateau at the west and the low plateau plains over the Plio-Quaternary deposits where the Dicle University Campus is currently located at. These areas are in the shape of narrow sectional plains and are mostly formed of clastic sediments. Generally there are irregularly stuffed conglomeras, frequent sabuline sandstones along with thin sand and silt stones. Even though the Plio-Quaternary deposits at the region display facies change both in the vertical and horizontal directions, they put forth that a regular and continuous sedimentation is dominant in the region. The Plio-Quaternary units cover the reddish, brown-grey Şelmo Formation consisting of cross-layered conglomerata and sand stones with occasional marn inter layers that has been aged as upper Miocene by geologists. Intensive erosion topography is observed on the loamy marly units of the Şelmo formation that have been unearthed around the Bağivar (Kabi) Village. Subject to vertical ascents that occurred during the Quaternary period, Plio-Quaternary units the heights of which vary on average between 450-1000 m spread between 680-710 meters to the east of

the Tigris valley and it has been fractured at many locations due to the erosive effects of outside forces (Karadođan and Yıldırım, 2009).

The sediments that make up this plateau surface cover the Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene aged Şelmo formation with a very low angle. Plio-Quaternary land belongs to end of Pliocene and beginning of Quaternary (Lower Villafranchian) deposits and is made up of red and coarse river elements. Even though they are mostly loose, they display quite hard and solidified properties due to lithological features. These units have been named as Yeniköy formations in geological studies (Çağdaş et.al., 2009).

In addition to their lithological properties, Plio-Quaternary sediments are important due to the topography and geomorphological structure they create. In addition, they have agriculturally fertile soil.

The plateau flat developed over the Plio-Quaternary deposits spreads towards the south from the north in the Dicle University campus area as a fragmented ridge.

Different than Plio-quaternary deposits, intensive rill and gully erosions have occurred due to the loamy and marly lithology of the area where the Şelmo deposits are found. There is a process that started with rill erosions and continued with gully erosions especially around Kırklar Mountain and Bağıvar which works against the fertile agricultural soils and a badlands topography has occurred at the slopes located to the south of the Hevsel Gardens<sup>24</sup>.

Plio-Quaternary units that emerge due to erosion depict different properties both as elevations and lithologically at the north and south sections of the campus. Whereas the lithology of the Plio-Quaternary deposits to the north consist more of pebbles along with large and thin sands, the dimensions of these elements decrease in the south and clays along with silts become dominant to the south.

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<sup>24</sup> This topography occurs due to the development of flooding and flood ravines at slopes where soft and impermeable lithology has emerged. Flood waters create countless ravines along these soft elements during intensive rains especially at these slopes devoid of vegetation. These shapes are known as *Badlands* with reference to formations around the Southern Dakota and Nebraska regions of America. Whereas the Turkish public has given the name “*kırgıbayır*” (Erinç, 1996, 488; İzbirak, 1977, 208)

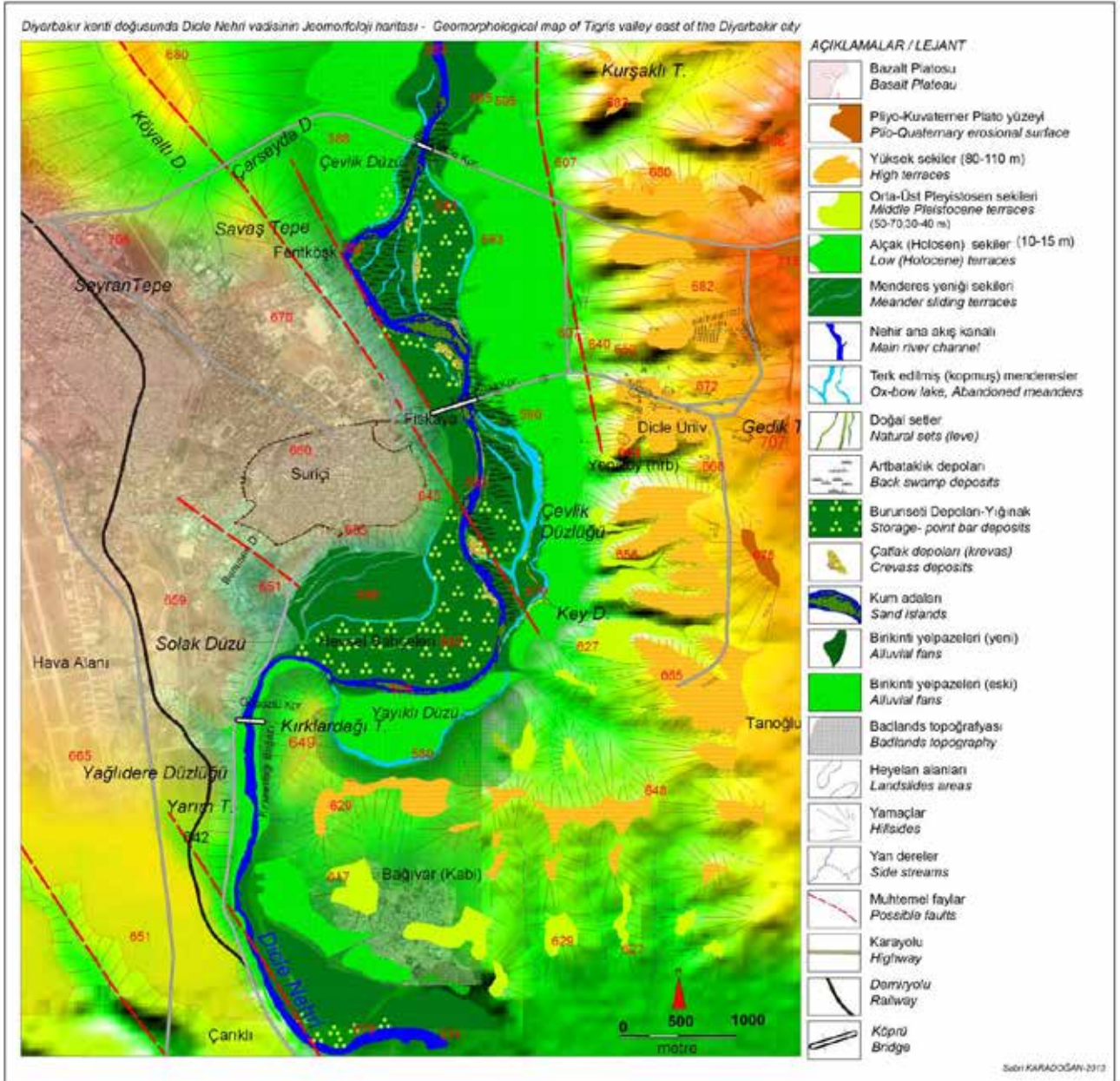


Figure.10. Geomorphologic map of the Tigris River valley on the east of Diyarbakır

### Terraces

Other important geomorphologic units in the Tigris Valley are terraces. Ancient valley floors on valley slopes or the higher sections of floors that resemble a platform are known as terraces. As a topographical element, terraces are formed due to erosion. Because as a result of vertical erosion, the river sinks down to the valley floor on which alluvions were spread after widening with lateral erosion. As a result, the part of the old floor corresponding to where the river flows is eliminated. On the other hand, other sections of the old floor remain

above the sinking river forming two terraces facing each other. A series of terraces resembling stairs is formed when the sinking is in stages.

The basin was shaped as a result of climate changes in the Quaternary period along with geo-climatic processes while the Tigris flowed in meanders over the wide fluvio-lacustrine plains emptied when the basin was connected to the outer drainage towards the end of the Pliocene period. Depending on the decrease of the sea level which was the floor level during glacial periods, the river floor was deeply burrowed whereas alluvial drowning has occurred as a result of the increase of the sea level during interglacial periods and hence the accumulation period has started. Whereas in the next glacial period, the river has sunk down to the deposits it has accumulated thereby causing the old valley floor to emerge on the slopes as terraces. Thus, cyclic terrace systems have formed on the wide floored Tigris river valley. Apart from these, accumulation cone and fan terraces due to alluvions accumulated by the rivers joining the Tigris along with meander spur terraces due to meander migration are also present. Thus, the terraces observed around the Tigris valley are meander spur terraces, accumulation fan terraces and current terraces from the Middle and Upper Pleistocene/Holocene.

The Tigris River that flowed in meanders on the basin floor prior to the Pleistocene period has started to sink down to the Plio-Quaternary deposits when climate oscillations started (Karadoğan and Kozbe, 2013). The high terraces from the lowest Pleistocene period (80-110 meters from the current valley floor) are very wide glacial plains that are the highest terrace systems of the Tigris valley which have formed due to the erosion of Plio-Quaternary fillings and the units of Şelmo formation. Basalt flows over which the old Diyarbakır city was established on have covered these terrace systems. These terrace surfaces are used as agricultural areas and settlements (especially as the campus of Dicle University) since they are located on a wide area and a sufficient pedogenesis time has passed. Almost all faculties of the campus have been built on this surface. Whereas the boarding houses are built on slightly inclined slopes between these wide terraces. These terraces are located to the east of the valley on the northern sections at elevations of 664-690 and on the southern sections at elevations of 660-670.

After the terraces, there is a distinct knickpoint and ridge towards the Middle Pleistocene (50-70 m) terraces. These are not as wide surfaced as the high terraces. These terraces consist of soft sandstone and conglomerates with bad gradation and are shaped as ridges that slope towards lower elevations of 625-637 m (50-62 m from the valley floor) at slopes to the east and southeast of Hevsel Gardens and 635-640 m (55-60 m from the valley floor) around the Silvan road. Forestation studies have generally been carried out at these terraces and the slopes around them.

There are Upper Pleistocene (30-40 m) terraces between 610-615 meters which are very narrow and almost without any appearance in the topography. An alluvial drowning here occurred in the basin during the period following the Mindel Glacial during which the Tigris River and its branches have displayed a braided flow due to the flood character regime. Cross and wedge structures due to the braided drainage of these terraces are observed. The river has



accumulated the material it carries very irregularly and rapidly during this period. The materials that make up these terrace basin are coarse and red gravels and pebbles with bad gradation.

Along with the cooling and aridification of the climate, the process of the rapid cracking of these basins and their transformation to the terrace along with the expansion of these terraces against the valley has started. Thus, terraces at moderate elevations and especially those that are at 30-40 m are quite narrow and even insignificant. Whereas 50-70 m terraces lie as slopes inclined towards the river. The expansion and distinctive knickpoint of these ridges may be due to a possible fault. As a matter of fact, there are flat and hilly areas on the eastern slopes which are not compatible with terrace systems and which can be identified as fault compartments that are not in accordance with terrace systems.

*Upper Pleistocene/Holocene-Early Holocene (10-15 m) Terraces:* 10-15 meter terraces from Upper Pleistocene cracking comprise wide plains around the Tigris river valley. Both the pluvial conditions that have formed on the Würm Glaciel and the old valley floors subject to the young tectonism at the end of the Pleistocene period have transformed into 10-15 meter high terraces until today. They are especially in the form of very wide plains to the east of the river. The terrace surface is made up of azonal soil with high sand and clay ratio. These terrace plains that are also used as agricultural areas are known among the local public as “çevlik” (Çevlik, Yaylık Plains). These terraces carrying the new structures of the university (Cardiology and Oncology units and car parks) which are the products of the sinking of the Tigris River towards the end of the Pleistocene period are risky areas in terms of fluidization. Since, young alluvial areas carry risks in terms of surface-material properties and fluidization behavior especially for settlement regions<sup>25</sup>.

There are multi-stepped meander spur terraces that have emerged due to the dislocation of the meanders of the river as part of *High Pleistocene/Holocene (10-15 m) terraces*.

There are also alluvial fan terraces that have developed as part of the 10-15 m terraces. One of these is the old alluvial fan terrace to the north of the study area formed by the alluvial deposits carried by Köyaltı and Çarseyda Rivers. This terrace displays a wide range of spreading to the west of the Old Tigris Bridge. Another alluvial fan terrace is located to the south of the study area and southwest of the Kabi (Bağıvar) village and is an alluvial fan terrace that has developed as a very regular and typical fan.

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<sup>25</sup>Fluidization develops on surfaces of sand and silt which are soft and contain geologically young deposits where groundwater level is low and is frequently observed on surfaces made up of current sands and silts (generally soft young delta, flood plain, terrace and coastal deposits).

These surfaces lose a significant portion of their strengths during earthquakes. They start acting as semi-fluids as a result of fluidization and the objects on these surfaces sink in, the buildings lie down to one side and may even collapse. A wide area starts flowing even if the incline is low. Surface activity increases at places far away from the earthquake center for high rise buildings on alluvial surface and damages may occur. Alluvial surfaces collected around the river flood plain increase earthquake intensity and cause serious damage. Hence, such areas should never be open to construction.

*Current Holocene Terraces:* Generally these are terraces that have been suspended with the sinking of the Tigris River to the ebbed bed forming a distinctive step with High Pleistocene/Holocene terraces which is located at a height of 3-5 meters in comparison with the current valley floor. Terrace deposits which are the products of holocene alluvial drowning are generally clayey and sandy deposits. This indicates that the basin went through an alluvial drowning sometime during the Holocene and that there is a very and wide range of river/lake conditions.

### ***Flood Bed (Feyezan Plain) shapes***

As is the case for all Diyarbakır basin, the Tigris river displays braided flow characteristics or draws meander belts which is typical to flood plains whereas at some regions it displays a linear flow and sinks into its bed around the city of Diyarbakır due to the flow regime and intensity, topographic incline and the properties of the material that is carried.

*Braided course deposits* have been formed at locations where the river does not meander, where it fills the river bed due to the heavy load and hence flows by creating drainage of irregular and inconsistent courses. Over time the river starts meandering and displaying braided flow characteristics after which the pebble and sand deposits are covered by thin deposits from levees and backswamp deposits.

Generally structures of flood plain (Feyezan Plain) morphology are seen in the Tigris river valley surrounding the city of Diyarbakır. These are *secondary branch fans, concave bends and deposits, crevasse deposits, point bar deposits, sand islands, backswamp deposits and levees.*

When looked from a wide perspective, Tigris river area shows sunk meander features. That is, Tigris River used to flow in meanders on the low incline basin floor prior to sinking into the basin deposits. Today, even though it displays braided and linear flow characteristics at certain locations, meander belts are formed on the Tigris river valley floor and geomorphologic erosions along with deposit structures specific to the flow system occur.

A portion of the alluvions formed inside the meander belt is made up of deposits settled at the convex side. These are formed with the addition of alluvions to the convex side as the meanders grow in size and the flow direction changes. Such deposits are known as point bar deposits since they are located at the convex sections of the meander and run along the meander braid in curved ridges, whereas geomorphologically it is called a deposit (Erinç, 1996: 519). Point bar deposits become staged in terraces as the meander changes way. Hevsel gardens are a good example to this structure. In this manner, the formation of clayey units of Şelmo formation have caused the valley to expand due to rapid erosion as well as the accumulation of material eroded from the concave bend area to the east of the valley and north of the Kırklar Dağı hill while also resulting in the transformation of the river into indistinct terraces due to meander migration. However, meander migration stopped due to the

rapid and excessive erosion to the north of the Kırklar Hill and the accumulation of the eroded material to the east of the river thereby the river has almost been restrained into a flow channel. Other point bar deposit and accumulation examples: front parts of the accumulation fan that developed to the southwest of Bağıvar (Kabi), west of the Çevlik Plain, northeast of Fis Kaya (Fis Rock) and the meander braid accumulation to the north of this which includes the sand pits.

Another meander belt deposit and morphological formation is the cutoff meander. These are formed when the branches and meanders that are filled with thin materials (Erinç, 1996: 519). The river continues to flow over the shortest path as a result of the thinning of the meander inside the meander belt and thus meander cutoff occurs. Hence, the cutoff meander ring transforms into a lake and over time fills with thin elements such as silt and clay. This clay deposit that fills the old branch is known as clay plug. Clay plugs are especially resistant to erosion. These resistant elements that develop over time on both banks of the river start restraining after a certain amount of time. Lake residues of the cutoff meander along with its clay plugs are still seen in the Tigris valley. Traces of old meander beds are observed mostly to the west of the Çevlik Plain and east of the Tigris River at Ferit Köşk. These shapes are present in the Hevsel Garden as well as in the Fis Kaya gardens even though they are quite indistinct.

Another meander belt formation observed in the Tigris valley is the natural set (or leve) deposits. These are located on both sides of the river bed or the old meander beds and are shaped as ridges parallel to them. The formation of levees is related to the flooding of the river. After each flood the largest amount of substance is deposited at the river bank. As a result of the continuation of this event and the accumulation of these substances a set is formed on each side of the plain. Levees also grow in size as the river accumulation increases and thus the meander belt bordered by these levees can be quite higher than the other regions of the flood plain. Hence, the rupture of levees that are generally made up of silt and sand results in frequent track changes in the river and thus they attract attention due to their lighter colors.

Levees are one of the characteristic shapes of the flood plains of meandering rivers and can slowly descend due to the effect of their own weight. The places neighboring these descending areas can also curve downwards. Thus, levee side depressions and swamps can be formed. These are known as backswamp deposits. Backswamp deposits that are not suited for land use are very quite common behind the meander braids of today's Tigris River.

Old tracks are lost over a short period of time and are filled up. However, levees stay for a long time. Such levee deposits are distinct on the banks of the Holocene terraces to the east of the Tigris River and their topographical traces have not yet been cleared. Such long lasting levees are quite important in explaining the geomorphologic evolution of a flood plain. In addition to the natural sets surrounding the cutoff meanders of the old Tigris branches, many parts of the current bed are also surrounded with levees. These deposits are generally covered with a hydrophilic plant cover. The levees surrounding the current bed are cutoff in many places. These areas are places where the river waters are discharged to relatively lower areas during floods and where crevasse deposits are accumulated.

Leves can also be ripped apart by the river during severe floods. This rupture generally occurs at the concave sections of the meanders. Because of this reason, these are sections where the river hits with its full strength. In case of such a rupture, a portion of the flood waters pass through this hole to a hollower region. Meanwhile waters leave off a portion of the materials they carry over the outside ridges of the leve. These holes that are formed when levees are ruptured are known as crevasse (Erinç, 1996: 522). Crevasses are generally temporary formations. Such a crevasse can transform into a main branch of the river if it is not closed down when needed. Since the flood bed level of the Tigris River is not as wide as typical floor level plains, track changes occur due to meander migration after such a rupture.

Aerial photos give important ideas and clues especially regarding the geomorphologic development and tendency of alluvial fields. Significant changes are observed when the old aerial photos of the Tigris river valley to the east of the city of Diyarbakır are compared with the current flow pattern (Figure: 11, 12, and 13).

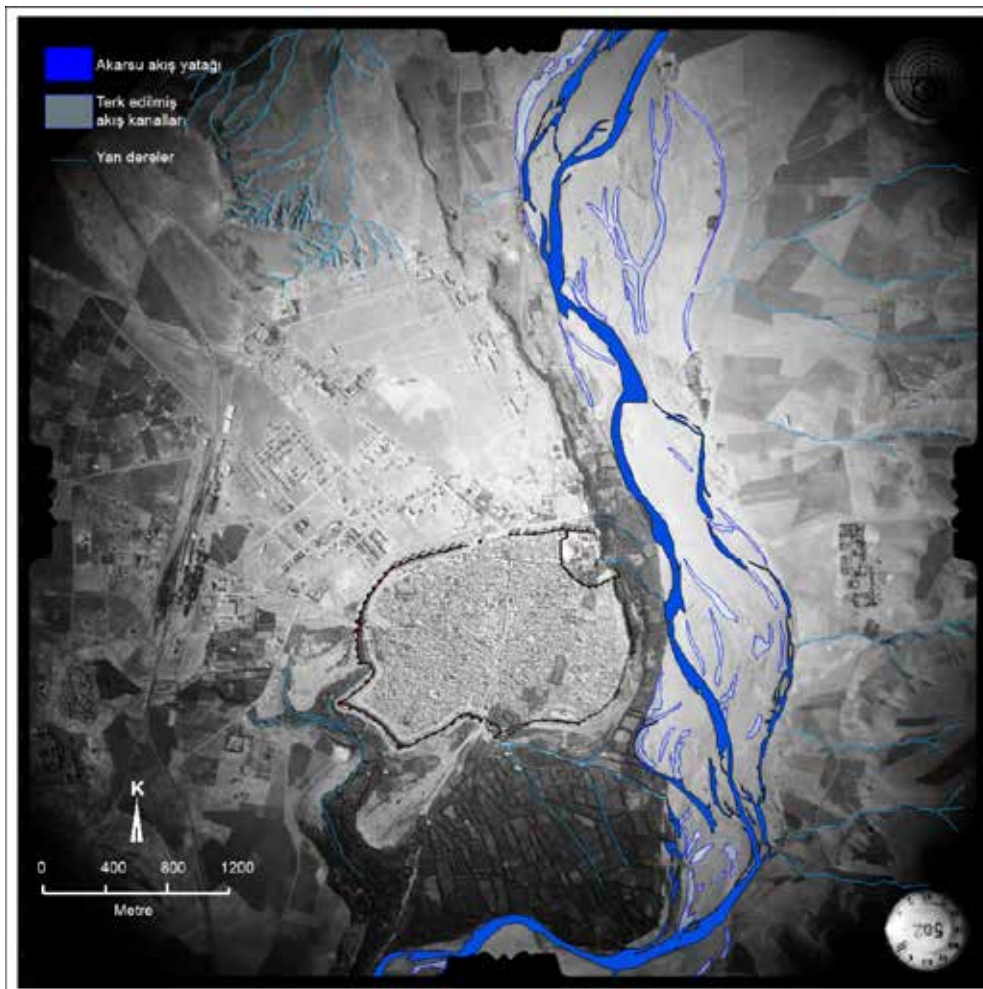


Figure 11: 1952 dated- an aerial photo of the Diyarbakır Fortress and its surroundings over which the Tigris River flow channels have been drawn and colored





Figure 12: The current satellite image displaying the surroundings of Diyarbakir Fortress, Tigris River and Valley

1952 aerial photos show that the gradient difference between E-W and N-S profiles was low, the quantity of the Tigris River was high but transported material was low, accordingly the river exhibited a braided drainage and often changed its bed unstably. Depending on the intense alluvial flooding there was no stable flora at the flood plain. Another striking feature of 1952 aerial photo is that the middle part of the valley located at the eastern part of the city was occupied by a huge sand island. Flowing channels of the river was unstable and meanders had not been formed yet. The flowing channel at the east of the city just passes below the western slopes (Ferit Köşk and Fis Kaya slopes). Hevsel Gardens were not as big as today as well. Today, it is possible to say that the valley does not display a braided drainage character anymore and meanders were formed and even matured. Considering the formation and development mechanisms of meanders as well as the progress of the Tigris River during the periods the probable path that the channel would follow in the future is given in the figure.

All of the findings above show that fluvial and alluvial geomorphologic development follows certain laws and conditions as in other morphogenetic processes on earth and thus indicate that in the areas where there are such dynamic geomorphologic developments land use planning and decisions should not be made without detailed geological studies.

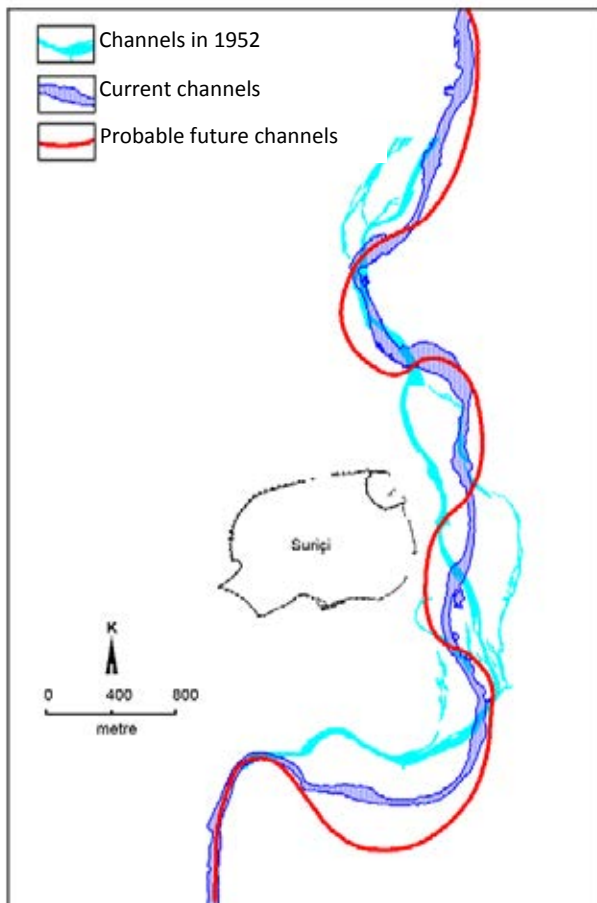


Figure 13. Drainage channels of the Tigris River on the East of Diyarbakır in different periods

The broad-base valley of the Tigris River expands more at the east of the city since the river forms meanders there where clayish deposits are eroded more easily and quickly and

causes the formation of very wide terraces incised by meanders where Hevsel Gardens are located. These gardens watered by the discharge waters of the city as well as the water drained from the basaltic aquifer have an important role in meeting the population's vegetable and fruit needs.

Important changes are also observed in the Tigris River valley after Hevsel Gardens. The first one is that the river forms a neck between Köşkler Slope and Kırklar Dağı Hill. The necks are narrow and deep valleys which connects either two basins or two wide parts of a valley. The length of this neck valley where the Historic Artuqid (On gözlü) Bridge was built and the river goes into the most linear and narrowest channel is 3 km, the average valley width between Kırklar Mountain basalt slope and Diyarbakır basalt plateau is 600m and the average depth of the valley between basalt plateau and river bed is 70 m. Neck formation is related to lithology. In other words, it is related to the rock structure at two sides of the neck. The only place where basalt is available at the east bank of the Tigris River is Kırklar Dağı Hill which forms the east slopes of the river. The existence of basaltic lithology at both of the slopes has made horizontal weathering of the valley difficult. It is thought-provoking that basalt exists at the other side of the river. The Tigris River formed a boundary for the Karacadağ basalt formation. Lava flows which had reached the river during the formation period has transported by the river flows. As a result, basalt escarpments have been formed at the west side of the river. However, it is acquired that lava flows overrode river flows at the parts where the neck and Kırklar Dağı Hill are located and passed to the east side. The basalts of Kırklar Dağı had behaved like a protective cover which resist against weathering during the period when the river entrenched into the base and a mesa-like hill was formed. Kırklar Dağı Hill is a special formation in terms of geomorphology. This feature has assigned a mystical meaning to the hill and it has become the main subject of many myths.

The Tigris River forms an elbow shape between Çarıklı Village and Bağıvar (Kabi) Village after Kırklar Dağı neck by forming wide meanders again. The river which flows through N-S direction from the Southeastern Taurus Mountains until this point starts to flow through E-W direction after Çarıklı Village (Figure 14). Elbow formation in rivers depends on many reasons. One of them is elbow of capture and the other is elbows forming due to tectonic factors and translations. Undoubtedly, the explanation of the formation of this elbow which is almost 90° and the direction change requires a detailed study that needs to be performed in the field. However, it can be said that after this part the Tigris River settles down to a dislocation line as parallel to the orogenic structure of the region. The regions where such rivers display fluvial and topographic regime changes are sensitive regions in terms of applied geomorphology and land use principles. Hence, old and current landslides, erosional processes and field degradation is very common and at critical levels around Çarıklı.

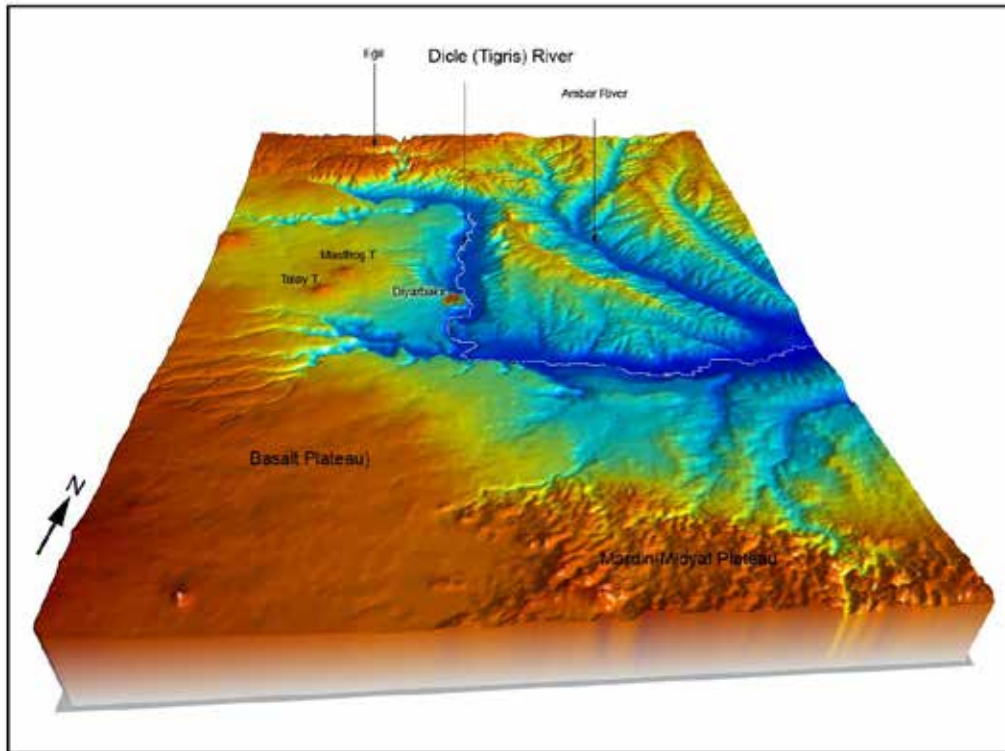


Figure: 14. Block diagram showing the geometric drainage of the Tigris River around Diyarbakır (3D digital terrain model)

### **Land Use around the Old City and Its Surroundings, Settlement-Natural Environment Patterns Relationship**

Paleo land use of city surroundings has important properties needing attention and from which lessons to be taken. Reasonably assessing the physical conditions of the immediate vicinity, designing landscape patterns according to city and citizen needs, appropriate and profitable land use have important examples and elements that need to be protected.

The use of the Tigris River Valley by getting maximum efficiency from natural conditions and natural resources is especially fascinating (Figure: 15). The Hevsel Gardens in the form of pile terraces which was formed in the hugely expanding part of the river on the southeast of the city has met the vegetable and fruit needs of the city population. Internal land use of the concerned region is also striking. The boundary of the vegetable gardens which are watered by basalt aquifers and used city water has been benefited by planting fruit trees and grove. The used water flowing through the dip slopes has been used in water mills before reaching the gardens and river. Wide holocene terraces on the eastern side of the river are suitable areas for cereal cultivation. The Tigris River which flows through the broad-base, entrenched meandering bed around the city has formed sand islands in the river bed which



displays braided flow depending on gradient. These islands close to ground water and composed of sandy soils are the areas where famous and very big Diyarbakır water melons are grown. The steep slopes of the river towards both north and north east have been used as resort areas (mansions). Site selection for the cemetery is quite interesting. Mardin Gate cemetery is located on a hillside formed by a basalt flow in the close vicinity of the city which is intersected by the Tigris River and Ben-u-Sen valley which is a seasonal stream flowing into the Tigris River. Traditional cemetery visits has turned into not only a duty of loyalty to the past but also a recreative activity for the people especially for women who lives a busy life within the walls of the city.

The fields on the north and west of the city which is covered by stony, weathered volcanic soils have been used as vineyards. This part of the city which is completely covered by the new city area is called “Vineyards”.

The drinking water for old city has been mostly provided from basalt aquifers around İçkale on the east and Urfa Gate on the west. The surroundings of Anzele (Aynzeliha) resource having a high flow rate has been used for slaughter house and tannery purposes and the waste water has been discharged to Ben-u-Sen Valley.

The old city and its surroundings is a model city which needs to be protected and from which lessons needs to be taken in terms of settlement history, geosciences and urban sciences.

The city has original values due to its location in terms of being a meeting point for different geographic regions and civilizations. The location of the city is at an intersection point of very different geographic areas and ecosystems. Carstic plateau starts from a few kilometers away from south of the city whereas there are Mesopotamia Plains further south which are the begKhaning of the desert ecosystem. On the west there is an isolated volcanic ecosystem which was formed by young basalt covers. Moreover, volcanic areas contain original geographical formations such as basalt floes, lava tunnels, young pyroclastic cones and related habitats. A completely different ecosystem is available on the west of the city by orogenic Southeastern Taurus Mountains.

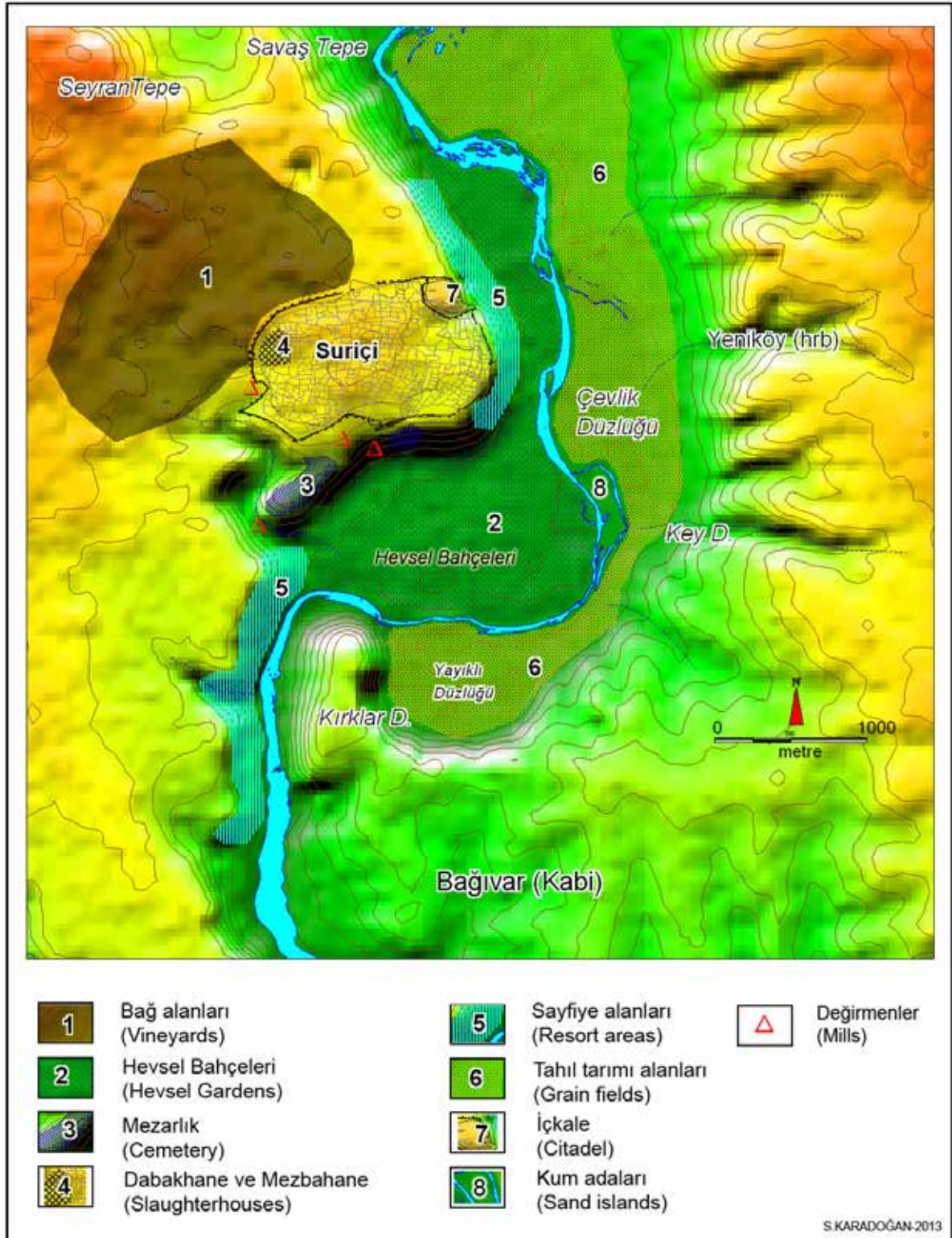


Figure: 15. Paleo land use in the surroundings of Diyarbakir Fortress and the Tigris River Valley

## CONCLUSIONS

There are intense relations on earth between important settlements and natural environment properties of their surroundings. Nowadays, the settlements maintaining their functionalities owe their development, size and functional properties considerably to their geographic locations and natural conditions in their immediate vicinities. It is seen that one or a few of the natural environment properties such as elevation, climate, geographic formations, exposure and hydrography has become prominent in settlement site selection. Settlement areas the centers of which are chosen suitably become center of attraction within the region and display a rapid development. The city of Diyarbakır is one of the settlements which showed continuous growth and development in the past as well as at the present time depending on its natural environment elements.

The most important natural elements which have been effective in the foundation of the city of Diyarbakır are Karacadağ volcanic cone and basalt plateau as well as the Tigris River. The city was founded in the east side of a slightly inclined, wide structural basalt plateau going from Karacadağ which has an average elevation of 650m (from sea level) and relative elevation of 160m (from Tigris Valley) towards Tigris River. The basalt plateau on which the city is founded has provided suitable conditions in terms of seismic risk, ground properties and groundwater aquifers. Moreover, the basalt escarpments of the plateau which are intersected by the Tigris River have been very useful in terms of defense and basalt has been used as raw material for building the city walls for the same purpose.

Another natural element which was important in settlement of the city is the Tigris River. The River has met the city's vegetable and fruit needs by its alluvial broad-base valley and formed a natural landscape in terms of visual and recreational aspects as well as providing water and transportation opportunities to the city. However, the river is an active geomorphologic shaping factor around the city. The river which has sometimes shown braided drainage characteristic within its entrenched meandering valley currently has a matured meandering flow regime. Therefore, formations which are typical for flood plains and scroll plains (meanders, disconnected meanders, terraces incised by meanders, crevasse deposits, etc.) have been formed in the valley.

The risks that occurred/can occur around the valley and its surroundings depending on the natural conditions are flood, erosion and mass movements (rock falls, landslides). The settlement and natural environment of the old city, i.e. the location, plan and construction material, and lithology of the old city as well as fluvial geomorphology of the surroundings, are like an integrated system. In the begKhaning, the field has been used with maximum efficiency and profit by providing the needs of this system and by protecting the ecological balances. Therefore, the land use and planning of the old Diyarbakır city and its surrounding is admirable.

Besides the topographic and lithological properties of Karacadağ as well as fluvio-topographic and landscape conditions provided by the Tigris River the advantages due to the geographic location of Diyarbakır (transportation, climate, land etc.) have been effective in

situating the city and continuity of settlement and thus the city has expanded and become a center of attraction within the region throughout the history.

The city of Diyarbakır carries original values as it is a melting pot of different geographic regions and civilizations. On the other hand, the location of the city is at an intersection point of very different geographic areas and ecosystems. The carstic plateau begins from a few kilometers south of the city and Mesopotamia plains where desert ecosystem predominates are available further south. On the west there is a volcanic ecosystem that is formed by young basalt covers. The volcanic area also incorporates genuine geographical formations and habitats such as basalt flows, lava tunnels and young pyroclastic cones. Moreover, the ecosystem completely differs and switches to a mountain ecosystem on the north of the city by orogenic Southeastern Taurus Mountains.

The city of Diyarbakır and its surroundings is a model city with unique properties mentioned above which needs to be protected and from which lessons needs to be taken in terms of settlement history, urban sciences and geosciences.

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**10.b.5: Intensive Competition for Protection Projects and Implementation of Historical and Cultural Heritage**



**TARİHİ VE KÜLTÜREL MİRASI KORUMA PROJE VE UYGULAMALARINI  
ÖZENDİRME YARIŞMASI -2002**

**İMAR İŞLERİ DAİRE BAŞKANLIĐI**

DIYARBAKIR BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ

Tarihi ve Kültürel Mirasın Korunması Çalışmalarında Çöstermiş Olduđunuz  
Duyarlılıktan ve Katkılarınızdan Dolayı Tarihi Kentler Birliđi Adına  
Teşekkür Ederiz.

01-02 Şubat 2003 - Ankara

**Erdoğan BİLENER**  
Tarihi Kentler Birliđi Başkanı  
Bursa Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı



**10.b.6: Amida Restituta – an article on Amida**

University Paul Valéry (Montpellier III) – CNRS  
UMR 5140 « Archology of Mediterranean societies »  
Team « Egypt Nilotic and Mediterranean » (ENiM)

CENiM 5  
ENiM notebooks

*Et in Ægypto et ad Ægyptum*  
Collection of Studies dedicated to Jean-Claude Grenier

Texts compiled and edited  
by  
Annie Gasse, Frédéric Servajean and Christophe Thiers

\*

**Montpellier, 2012**

© Team « Egypt Nilotic and Mediterranean » of UMR 5140, « Archology of Mediterranean societies »  
(Cnrs – University Paul Valéry – Montpellier III), Montpellier, 2012



With Marguerite Yourcenar, in 1982.

*Amida Restituta*  
**Martine Assénat and Antoine Pérez**  
**Translation by Eric Sauda**



A PIECE OF ANTHOLOGY of Latin literature brought Amida in history. Leaving his native language, Ammianus, the last great pagan historian of antiquity, transports us to the ultimate borders of the Roman world at the time of Constantius II. It tells a dramatic head in an inspiring chronicle that combines thèmes Homeric and Virgilian accents<sup>26</sup>. Nothing is missing: the myriads of Sapor, the gleaming barbaric profusion, cohort vassals, the clash of arms, siege machines, fear, the confined space where they are fighting shoulder to shoulder, plague, a truce, funerals and up a night out as heroic as desperate<sup>27</sup>. Not to mention, of course, essential initial betrayal, because of the tragedy. Finally, hovering over the scene of the drama, the implacable determination of the King of Kings, who stands on the sidelines. Shining armor, its port hieratic seen an incredible distance from the narrator evoke the ancient figure of the Achaemenid rulers whose great Shah stubbornly wanted - he announced from always - repeat the gesture ...

In short, the historian of Antioch, the *protector domesticus* Cavalry Master Ursicin - all at time, therefore, narrator and actor - convenes the topics of classical epic to magnify the drama unfolding in the late summer of 359 years of our era and ends, after a home to more than two months by the fall of a city whose destiny seems to confuse this day with that of the Roman Empire ...

Battle of Amida was certainly dramatic. Not to the point, no doubt, be the turning the tumultuous relations between Rome and Persia in the fourth century of our era, nor between Shapur II and his "brother" Constance<sup>28</sup>. But not enough either, we there seems to be only anecdotal episode in the dispute between the secular two world powers : Rufus Festus, another contemporary of events, giving to Emperor Valens a summary of the highlights of Roman history has he not written with the fall of Amida, the highest point of fierce battle between the two Empires under the reign of Constantius II, "(...) the Republic received a severe wound" ?<sup>29</sup> At last, but for the late season (early fall) and losses that unfortunate defenders of the city had managed to inflict to Shah army. Who knows if the Persian onslaught would not roll unimpeded into the heart of the provinces in Syria and Anatolia ?

Nevertheless, the dual criticism that has often addressed Ammianus - that of having was personally involved, therefore one-sided, that to sink in the criterion of the epic, there even at the expense of objectivity - has been so emphasized that the same story Amida is found to be

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<sup>26</sup> Histoire, XIX, 1-9. The passage is a top of the *Res Gestae*. Yet it is based on technical papers, an account of events written by Ammianus in his capacity as *protector domesticus* of *Magister Militum per Orientem*, Ursicin, a major general of the imperial army.

<sup>27</sup> Assimilation siege of Amida to Troy several times, including : XIX, 2, 3 (the Catalogue Nations) XIX, 4, 3-7 (plague) XIX, 4, 3-6 (the Patroclie) XIX, 6, 11 (the Dolonie), etc. On the treatment of these *exempla*, as well as allusions to the *Aeneid*, see G. KELLY, Ammianus Marcellinus. *The allusive historian*, Cambridge, 2008, p. 59-62.

<sup>28</sup> As showed, with others, Fr. Paschoud, " Se non è vero, è ben trovato : tradition littéraire et vérité historique chez Ammien Marcellin " *Chiron* 19, 1989, p. 37-54. In the same think, "Vtrum in Amidae obsidione narranda Ammianus ueritati magis argutis commentis studuerit " *Loquela Viuida : donum natalicium Nicolae Sallmann sexagesimum*, Wurzburg, 1999, p. 81-86. But as we will see later, it seems that Fr Paschoud was - in turn - a little carried away by his pen.

<sup>29</sup> *Breviarum Rerum Gestarum populi Romani*, 27, 1 (ed. and trans. Lindet M.-P. Arnaud, Paris, CUF, 1994).

affected, the city has often been considered a community unimportant until the Byzantine emperors give him some late gloss<sup>30</sup>. Focusing the eyes of historians on an uplifting event, the relationship between the fall of Amida totally immersed in the shade its previous existence before it becomes up its conquest by the Arabs in 639 AD, one of the major cities of the East Byzantine.

This lack of perspective is compounded by a second feature : the crimen Poeticum Ammianus combines indeed a documentary millennium hiatus - although all relative, as we will show - which has led historians to compound the importance of the old citadel of Tigris before his reappearance in the full light of the drama of 359<sup>31</sup>. Reading some studies, one could believe it is out of nowhere, all equipped and strengthened by the care of Constance. And it is true Ammianus himself seems to accredit this thesis, which evoke the recent past of the city, is a small city (*perquam brevis*) before the intervention of the young son of Constantine, then Caesar.

However, since the distant *Amedou* mention in the Assyrian royal annals, the city through history and survived the domination of a dozen empires without losing a name can be found under the pen Ammianus more than twelve centuries after his first statement<sup>32</sup> ...

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<sup>30</sup> Thus Paschoud ("*se non* ..."), under the guise of neo-positivist slay historiography comes to not grant historicity as events in which Ammianus took no personal part. Siege of Amida would have been the result of a combination of circumstances, the city did not at that time "a minor strategic importance" (p. 48). The excess hypercritical some recent historiography and "Rehabilitation" of Ammianus historian, refer to the recent development of G. Sabbagh, one of the french editors of *Res gestae* in "Roman Diocletian army Valentinian I<sup>st</sup> . Literary sources "(Y. Bohec C. Wolff [ed.] *L'Armée Romaine de Dioclétien à Valentinien I<sup>er</sup>, Actes du Congrès de Lyon (12-14 sept. 2002)*, Lyon, 2004, p. 31-41) with the bibliography, especially p. 39-40 concerning the siege of Amida.

<sup>31</sup> *Contra*, E. FREZOULS, " *Les fluctuations de la frontière orientale de l'empire romain* ", in *La géographie administrative et politique d'Alexandre à Mahomet. Actes du colloque de Strasbourg 14-16 juin 1979*, Leiden, 1981, p. 195, 214-215.

<sup>32</sup> On the northern kingdom of Mitanni in the fifteenth-thirteenth century. BC., Amida appears under the name Amedu to as the capital of Bit-Zamani, an Aramaic principality in 866 BC. (E. EBELING *et al.*, *Reallexikon Der Assyriologie Und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* I, 1922, "Amida", J. Szuchman "Bit Zamani and Assyria ", *Syria* 86, 2009, p. 55-65 with Fig. 1). Conquered by the Assyrians, it appears in the royal chronicles as *Amedi* in 800. It was then the residence of a governor (J.J. Glassner [ed. and trans.] *Chroniques mésopotamiennes*, Paris, 2004, p. 164, 169). It then passes successively Under Babylonian rulers, Achaemenid, Seleucid, Armenian, Parthian, Roman, Persian, and again Roman ... to the siege of 359.

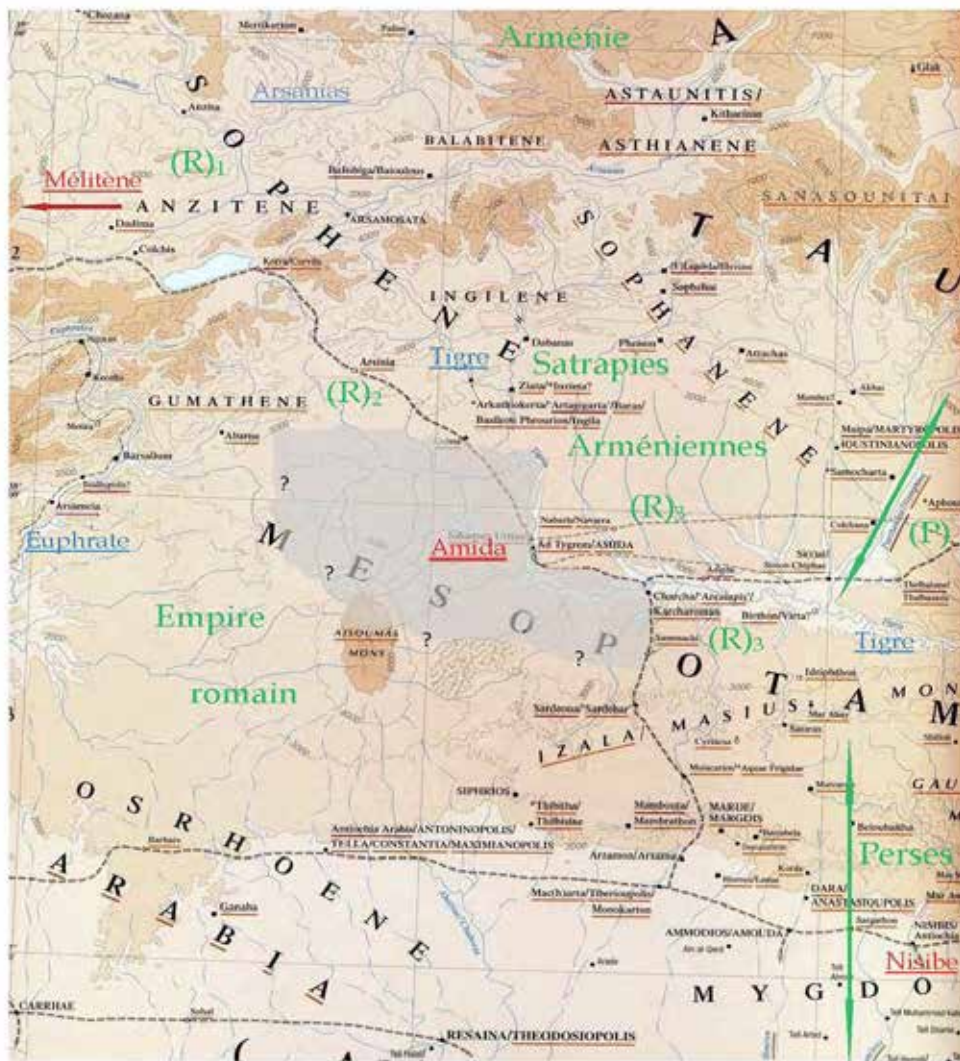


Fig. The territory of Amida in the second half of the fourth century (Fund: Barrington Atlas, p 89.).

(R): satrapies under Roman obedience after the Treaty of Dura (363 AD.)

R1: Sophene; R2: Ingilene; R3: Sophanene.

(P) : Persian satrapies in obedience after the Treaty of Dura (363 AD and until 371 AD.)

We agree that such a life requires continuity, if not a big city, at least an agglomeration of some importance. This is precisely what reveals to High Roman Empire, an archaeological discovery that invites us to a critical review of literary sources. For being "(...) *ad fines Persarum*"<sup>33</sup>, Amida-Diyarbakir was not late effect a *terminus imperii*. It was originally a classical *civitas*, a city which mattered certainly and probably earlier it was said, in the confrontation centuries between the two rival empires. We would, in the following lines, attempt to outline the singular destiny.

<sup>33</sup> "(...) *Amida, quae ad is fine Persarum*" (Theodosius, *De situ terrae sanctae*, col. 2328, l. 16).

### **In the footsteps of Albert Gabriel : urban topography of Diyarbakır**

In 1940 appears the beautiful book by Albert Gabriel *Archaeological tours in eastern Turkey*<sup>34</sup>. In a richly illustrated volume, highly documented, the author, co-founder of the IFEA, published several monographs on various important cities of Eastern Turkey. Pages he has left on Amida impress with their scope of view the documentation that supports the care given and the description of public monuments of the city, including its enclosure. In conclusion of his study, the author proposes a scheme of the change in the topography of the Roman city<sup>35</sup>. It is on this step "Travel" that we stopped : it seems possible today to propose a slightly different reading of Amida plan.

With the exception of a few sections destroyed in the 1930s, Diyarbakır retained in elevation a Roman unusual and remarkable enclosure. Placed on the right shore of the Tigris, at the end of a plateau which overlooking the Upper Mesopotamia, this crown of black basalt protects with its about 6 km of curtains and 82 towers, a city having the shape of a fish overweight scored<sup>36</sup>. Of this great citadel, look, before being stopped by the outskirts of the modern city, embracing a wide horizon : to the west, the plain Gumathène, which extends to the Euphrates ; to the south, arid expanses announcing the Syrian désert ; in the north, the dark line of the Taurus, step on the plateau of Armenia ; Finally, toward the east, beyond the Tigris which winds down from the city, the hills rolling the Armenian netherlands<sup>37</sup> [fig. 1]. *Intramural*, it is possible to identify at least two major steps in the history of the Ancient growth of the city. A study conducted from planimetric more specific documents than those available to A. Gabriel used to instruct the outline already recognized in the chapter "Travel"<sup>38</sup> [fig. 2-3]. The author has focused examination of the wall, but little taken into account the orientation of the urban fabric. But precisely, it is the highlight of two separate parcel that tells us specifically on the historical dynamics of this growth [fig. 2].

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<sup>34</sup> A. GABRIEL, *Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale*, Paris, 1940.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, " La date des remparts", p. 175-182.

<sup>36</sup> This is the "*kalkan*" (turbot) of Diyarbakırlı. The dark color of the volcanic rock earned the city the nickname *Kara Amid*, "Amid the Black."

<sup>37</sup> The remarkable Amida topographical and geographical positions, *infra*.

<sup>38</sup> Note that we used a recent air cover (2003) and the plot cadastral map current, not old photograph that takes place here in our background illustration [fig. 2]. Taken in 1939, this photo shot, badly damaged, was restored by the municipal services of the city of Diyarbakır : it can not be used for accurate measurement of the plot directions by virtue of this reconstruction, but offers the unique advantage of giving a view of the city enclosed within its walls – the one Albert Gabriel knew in 1932 - a city still very similar to what it was in ancient times, before the population explosion and the rural exodus that especially struck the region Diyarbakır makes one of the great cities of contemporary Turkey.



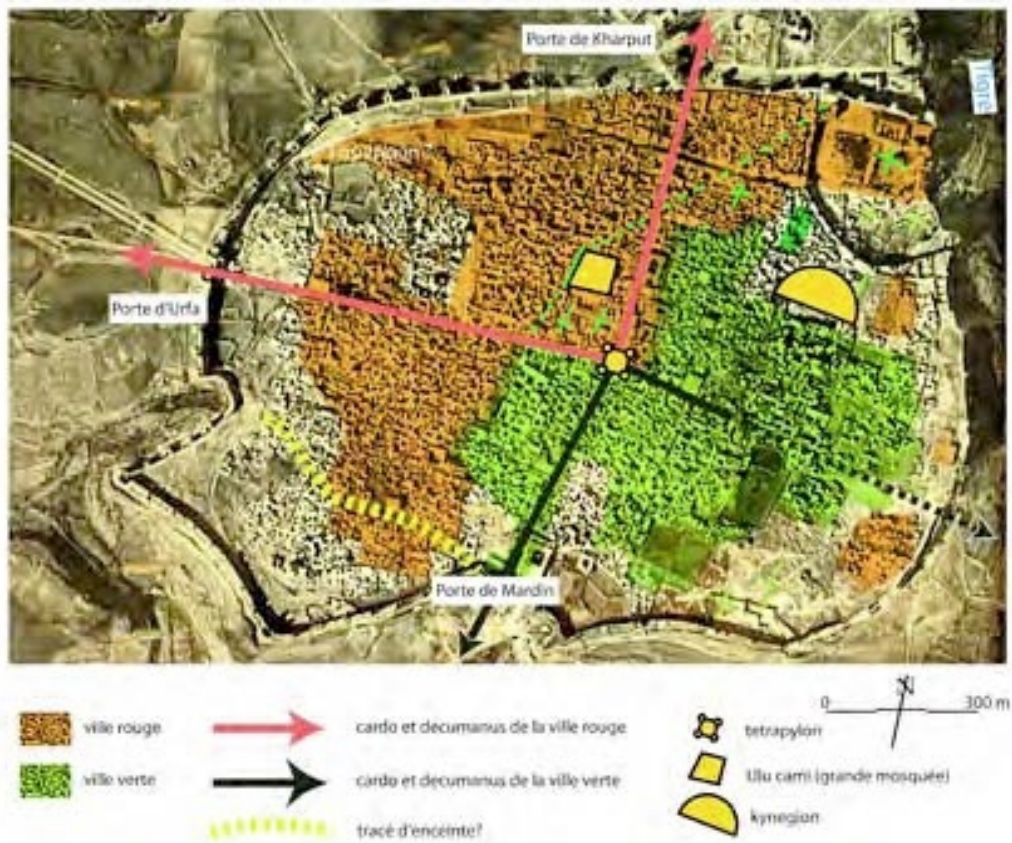


Fig. 2. Ancient topography of Diyarbakir.

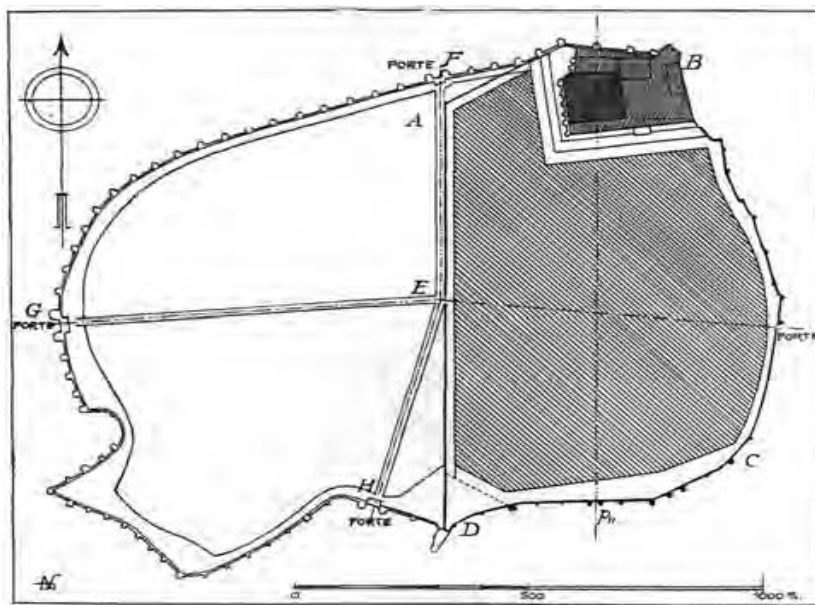


Fig. 3. The A. Gabriel plan (according to *Archaeological tours in eastern Turkey*, Paris, 1940).

It goes without saying that this change only applies to the classical Roman period and Late Ancient

it being understood that the current urban topography tells us nothing of the distant origins of the city, *Amedu* of the Bronze Age : at most we can surmise that it was around the *tell*, the location of the area of the Citadel (the *arx*), on the steep edge of the river to obvious defensive reasons, and it affected an area much smaller than the Roman city. We can not say more on the possible Hellenistic *polis*, if not it was also encompassed in the oldest Roman town, with a right probably less grip, but it is not possible to specify the basis for a study metrology.

The Green City (NG 10 ° E) [fig. 2-3]

François Paschoud summarized in a concise formula analysis Gabriel<sup>39</sup> "old city formed a rectangle occupying the right half of a larger rectangle corresponding to the new city ". If this scheme makes the whole account morpho-historical development of the city, it is far from defining the respective lengths of the two cities juxtaposed.

The track E/H [Fig. 3], which connects the heart of the city to the southern gate of the wall (door Mardin), we believe is the generic axis - say the *kardo maximus* - of the green city strictly oriented like the plot adjacent to it (about 10 degrees east of north Geographic). Its metrology is not determined, but this frame is clearly earlier than the red city, which, as discussed below, constitutes a rebuilding. In the mid-eastern part we also note, dotted trace of a path following nilly street Yenikapı<sup>40</sup>, axis in which we recognize the *decumano* of the Green City<sup>41</sup>. All this indicates that we are dealing with the remains of a real urban plan. This first town occupies the eastern part of the great city, to plumb the Tigris, and part of the south-west region. To the west, it exceeds ample line Gabriel considers its western border, namely the *kardo* door Kharput theoretically extended to the south (A-E-D) : The author is supported by [Fig. 3] on an axis of the new city, which obviously did not exist at the time of the Green city and therefore can not take the place of limits. It is clear, moreover, that the green plot is dense to the path leading to the door of Mardin, south (E-H), and even exceeds lot, which is limited to a materialized line through the streets, Ilgar, Bayram Paşa, Yenihan, Yücel and Ziya Gokalp : this is probably where it should find the edge West of the

<sup>39</sup> Fr. Paschoud, "*Se non e vero ...*", p. 47, n. 41.

<sup>40</sup> "The new door," whose location is not precisely where the Yenikapı street ends to the wall, resulting in Ottoman transformations difficult to date (A. GABRIEL, *Voyages*, p. 147-150). The location of the Roman gate is not guaranteed.

<sup>41</sup> Note that this route is marked by religious buildings - a synagogue, several churches, several mosques -which shows its importance in the topography, even if not as spectacularly preserved as *Gazi Cadessi* and *Melik Ahmet Cadessi*, respectively *kardo* and *decumanus* from the red town. About these buildings, see O. Cezmi TUNCER "*Diyanbakır kiliseleri*" Diyanbakır Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Kültür ve Sanat Yayinlari, 2002.

first city, and therefore probably his wall<sup>42</sup>. In the center of Diyarbakır, in the neighborhood of the Great Mosque (Ulu Cami), the directions of the green system are noticeable, though largely obliterated by the outlines of the red city. Thus, as noted by Gabriel, "The West Fender- of the mosque - is biased accused, therefore, undoubtedly, a street line prior to the construction of this fender "<sup>43</sup>.

The said route, constituting the green system is still noticeable around the building, which shows that the ancient city extended so far, before the foundation of the new city. In its northern part, however, the green city is slightly lower than in that of Gabriel, although the possibility remains that the latest plot has more here completely obliterated the former : this is obviously the case in the area of the Citadel, repeatedly revised and enlarged and that it seems constituted by its position topographic slightly elevated at the base of the Tigris - in acropolis - a strong point the oldest of Amida installation, from the Bronze Age<sup>44</sup>.

In any case, anyway, the limit between the two cities has not corresponded to the North-South axis which perpetuates the *kardo maximus* of the red city (A-E) [fig. 2-3].

Overall, if we agree with Gabriel to fix the location of the ancient city on the eastern edge of the basalt plateau, bordering the valley of the Tigris - the eastern part of the "gréât rectangle" of Paschoud - we can not follow in terms of the position of his western rampart more extended to the westward in the central and southern part, a little least in the northern part, our city affects a total ovoid shape whose surface overall - about 70 hectares - equivalent to just over half the total control of the great city, as determined by this author. This is a fairly common size for ancient city, and even relatively large already, when compared to neighboring cities and *Constantia Antoninopolis* (Viransehir) and *Martyropolis* (Silvan), or other border cities of the Empire<sup>45</sup> : we will see later that this point takes a significant importance in the history of the city.

The red city (NG 0.30 ° E) [fig. 2-3]

Guidance exactly North-South it is associated with G/E and A/E axis, the *Gazi Cadessi* and *Melik Ahmet Cadessi*, respectively *kardo* and *decumanus maximi* of the city. It is in the corner that they form, where are the Great Mosque of Diyarbakır and the adjacent bazaar, which, together, sparing a large area devoted to public and religious activities. We don't think that this disposal is the result of chance. Many architectural elements of Byzantine style was used in the construction of the Great Mosque (Ulu Cami), repeatedly<sup>46</sup> restored, and it is tempting

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<sup>42</sup> And not as shown in the A. Gabriel diagram, however, with which we will give the difficulty in determining the exact location of a speaker (p. 181).

<sup>43</sup> A. GABRIEL, *Voyages*, p. 184, n. 5, with the plan p. 185. Gabriel did not seem to see that it is a lineament of its old town, so it gives a too limited extension.

<sup>44</sup> A. GABRIEL, *op. cit.*, fig. 64, 2. O. ARSLANAPA "Diyarbakır Sarayı Kazısından İlk Rapor" *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* 11, 1962, p. 10-18.

<sup>45</sup> J. CROW, "Amida and Tropaeum Traiani : a Comparison of Late Ancient Fortress Cities on the Lower Danube and Mesopotamia," in *Proceedings of the British Academy* 141, 2007, p. 444.

<sup>46</sup> See VAN BERCHEM, J. STRZYGOWSKI, *Amida. Matériaux pour l'épigraphie et l'histoire musulmanes de*

to think that it was built on land within the area public during the Byzantine period (a *forum?*), perhaps after an early Christian building<sup>47</sup>. The red plot follows an indisputably ancient metrology revealed by periodicities 50-100 m and 60-120 m, based on the *news*, that can be found for example in Damascus, Emesa or Aleppo in Syria<sup>48</sup>. It is particularly dense in the western part of the city, where there appears not the green plot. It is also found sporadically in the east where it seems "wrap" the green city. Except, as we have seen in the neighborhood of the Great Mosque – the *forum?* - Location of their respective articulation point, the two frames are not superimposed, which are perfectly juxtaposed. Significantly *groma* locus of the red city is precisely where our hypothesis recovery green city also locates the intersection of *kardo* and *decumano* (intersection of H/E and Yenikapı street axis). In this place was to raise the *tetrapylon* reported in the sixth century, by Zacharias of Mytilene<sup>49</sup>.

The red city is clearly an extension of the green city, or more precisely its rebuilding. Its axes escape through western door (door Urfa-Edessa) and Northern (door Kharput), themselves fixed to the enclosure. On the north door is still included in the unit from the wall, an inscription commemorating the reconstruction, by Valens, Valentinian and Gratian, of the city "since its foundations"<sup>50</sup>. This dedication - the only latin inscription ever found in Diyarbakır - is the only clue that book a date, namely the years during which the three princes ruled together, between 367 and 375 AD.

In total, the great city of Amida is tied the route of the wall, which determines a grip overall about 130 hectares - the surface of a very large city, comparable to Edessa, and far superior to that of its closest neighbors, Tela-Antoninopolis or Résaina - the red plot is the expression affects slightly less than the extension suggests the analysis of A. Gabriel, which has slightly underestimated the importance of the old city. We will see later that these nuances are not

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*Diyar-Bakir*, Heidelberg, Paris, 1910.

<sup>47</sup> We do not know the date of the inauguration of the Great Mosque. Certainly after the reign of Al Walid (705-715) which was built in the main mosque of Damascus, the model of Amida and was itself decorated by Byzantine artists (J. STRZYGOWSKI in *Amida. Materiaux ...*, p. 298-334). According to an information from Soyukaya Mrs. Nevin, director of the Museum of Archaeology Diyarbakır, surveys to work in the basement of the adjacent square at the Grand Mosque (construction of an underground market) identified a few years ago, a level still visible occupation prior to the foundation of the building. The oral tradition is here the presence of a church dedicated to St. Thomas. Also known to Amida the existence of a cathedral built by Emperor Heraclius in 628, but, although it is likely that now reposes under a mosque of Amida, we can not say that it is the Ulu Cami. We lose track of the cathedral after the fire of 848. Finally, Arabic documents show the use joint in the seventh century, in the same building for the Muslim and Christian faiths, in a configuration common at the time. On these issues, we can not develop here, see most recently A. PALMER, "Amid in the seventh-century Syriac life of Theodute" in E. Grypeou, M.N. Swanson, D. Thomas (ed.), *The Encounter of Eastern Christianity with Early Islam*, Leiden, Boston, 2006, p. 111-137. Let us add that the bazaar was partly built on the site of an "old" building for hours not specifically identified (intelligence services of the Heritage of the municipality of Diyarbakır).

<sup>48</sup> See M. ABDULKARIM, O. Olesti-VILA, " *Les centuriationes* dans la province romaine de Syrie : nouvelles perspectives d'études", *Syria* 84, 2007, p. 249-276.

<sup>49</sup> More precisely by the anonymous author, probably originating from Amida, which are identified in Zechariah. See F.J. HAMILTON, E.W. BROOKS, "The Syriac Chronicle known as that of Zachariah of Mytilene," London, 1899, p. 296. It is in the book's introduction X that is the only mention : there is a question about some Cyrus, priest of the town of L'gin, "(...) who was burned alive in the Amida tetrapylon." The case was be the subject of chapter three, unfortunately lost.

<sup>50</sup> *CIL, Suppl.* III, 6730 (= *CIL*, III, 213). We will return later on this entry.



without effects on the history of Amida.

Examination of the plot reveals other notable topographic features, including a sinuous in the southwest quarter of the city between what the people of Diyarbakır call the "fish" of what we call the caudal fin [Fig. 2 and 4]. We'll return later to this feature that is not anecdotal : it is obvious that outlying district, the parcel is in good part outside the red frame was subsequently connected to the rest of the city, in a step probably quite late in the history Ancient Amida.

In the same vein, we can also discern on the west side of the wall, a large elliptical structure [Fig. 5] that split in its middle part the Melik Ahmet avenue, decumano of the new city. On the two peaks of this oval, were doors which today demonstrate two important crow's-feet, as shown in the figure. Door South opened on the present site of the church *Meryem Ana*, dedicated to Mary considered the most oldest in the city, which also affects the precise orientation of the new city<sup>51</sup>. In the north end of the ellipse a door merges with converging pathways towards one of entries in the general enclosure, whose chronology is unclear, but seems to correspond to the localization *tripyrgion* mentioned by Zachariah of Mytilene, in his account of the second Great siege of Amida in 502 AD.<sup>52</sup> . It should be noted also that the heart of this large ellipse is structured using the red system, which determines a rectangular shape here reminiscent of a military *castrum*. Again, we see that our oval, obviously the traces of an ancient city wall, was included within the city walls, in a step also quite late in the history of the city, but probably not after the building of the Church of St. Mary, the first sure statement is in the seventh century<sup>53</sup>. We will come back.

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<sup>51</sup> J. STRZYGOWSKI "Die Kirchen von Altchristlichen Amida" in *Amida. Materiaux ...*, p. 187-195.

<sup>52</sup> F.J. HAMILTON, E.W. BROOKS, *op. cit.*, p. 156. This building (the "three towers"?) Is indeed "(...) on west side of the city "where" (...) join the aqueducts. ". In fact, it seems that here is *tripyrgion* so the *divisorium castellum* of the city, who played at the same time the role of the principal bastion of Amida side Mesopotamia, as shown in the text that evokes, "(...) in front of the watchtower (the other side walls) a marzban (Persian captain) who was camped there". However, this monument would be in the sector which were still at the begKhaning of the century, a public fountain and a garden area and which resulted an ancient aqueduct according to Gabriel (fig. 69) and Hamilton-Brooks (Fig. V), whose route is still discernible on the aerial photography.

<sup>53</sup> This church can not be confused with the Marian shrine built outside the walls following the siege of Kavadh, in 502-506 (JOHN OF EPHEBUS, "JEAN D'ÉPHÈSE, « Histoire du monastère de Mar Jean Urtaya" *Patrologia Orientalis* 19, p. 221 the ed. E.W. Brooks). It has no previous *terminus* before the seventh century.



Fig. 4. *Kômè Nisibeos* ? The southwest suburb (from the photograph of 1939).

Fig. 5. The *tripyrgion* ? (based on plot plan current).

#### The theater

Two Syriac writers Amida attest to the existence of a monument of shows, at the time of the second great siege of the city by the Persians in 502 AD. Joshua the Stylite reports that :

"The Persians, fearing that the Amida population surrendered the city to the Romans, locked up all the men who were there in the Kynegion "<sup>54</sup>.

And according to Michael the Syrian :

"About ten thousand men of the notables of the city and people were caught, trapped and kept in the stadium (*sic*). When the Persians saw it, they sent those survived : they left the stage, such as the dead out of the tombs ... "<sup>55</sup>.

<sup>54</sup> *The Chronicle of Joshua the Stylite* (trans. F.R. Trombley, J.W. Watt), Liverpool, 2000, p. 61-62.

<sup>55</sup> *Chronique de Michel le Syrien, Patriarche jacobite d'Antioche (1166-1199)*, IX, 8 (trans. J.-B. Chabot)

If both chronic are independent<sup>56</sup>, they report the same episode and can not therefore evoke the same building. It is rather an *kynegion* than a stage or racetrack : in the eastern provinces, enrollment gladiator and used commonly, from the Roman Empire, the generic term "ejn stadijoi" "to indicate the location of their exploits"<sup>57</sup>. Michael the Syrian has obviously taken by the Greek term used by the source which it depends. The *kynegion* " hunting location" refers in hellenophone part of the Empire the enclosure where were held venationes, the main event shows in late antiquity after the gladiator fights were obsolete<sup>58</sup>. It is usually a theater or amphitheater<sup>59</sup>, buildings that were indeed in case, a place to be a large open-air prison.

Examination of the urban fabric of Diyarbakır can give substance to this information. We note, adjacent to the area of the citadel in the north-east quarter of the city, an important as well as significant plot anomaly [fig. 6]: a radius of about 65 meters, it has the shape of a semicircle distributing radiating structures based on a straight. Here, as the overall disposition that the dimensions of the problem and returned the form seem clearly designate a theater. As the hypothetical building is based on a field without much relief accident, it can not be a monument backed, but fully built : a Roman-italic theater type so<sup>60</sup>Roman art, which is to build radial substructures for raising theatrical buildings in flat site, dispenses buttressing of a slope, in contrast to almost all Greek theaters. If elevation of the building has obviously gone, the power of the substructure of the building continued straitjacket planning of the entire neighborhood, according to a fairly common pattern. It would be a very large theater : no accurate measurement can not be made at resent, since we can't say where to stop the recognition steps of the cavea. Nevertheless, the stage wall would measure about 110 meters, which is important. For its size this monument would be comparable to the theater of Apamea, Syria (145 m for the cavea), the largest building of this type known in the East. Adding that his orientation does not match the the two cities, which is not a problem : it is often the case of buildings shows even strictly urban.

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Brussels (reprint), 1963, p. 260.

<sup>56</sup> On these issues, see M. DEBIE, "From Greek to Syriac : the transmission of the story of the taking of Amid (502) in Byzantine historiography ", *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 2003, No. 96-2. The version of Joshua the Stylite (or Stylite) appears as the independent "then be explained by the fact that treatment of source shared by the pseudo-Zacharias and Procopius ... ", *ibid.*, p. 611-612. Most of stories just interrupt after the taking of Amid and the passages mentioned here are immediately posterior. If we believe J.B. Chabot, p. XXV, Michael the Syrian did not consider Joshua the Stylite. The only source known of these two authors would be the common pseudo-Zacharias, whose identification is problematic we will not discuss here.

<sup>57</sup> L. ROBERT, *Les gladiateurs dans l'Orient grec*, Paris, 1940, p. 35.

<sup>58</sup> On the use and development of theater buildings for *munera*, *ibid.*, p. 34 sq. (the fact is attested in micrasiatic area and in Termessos in Pisidia, Aizanoi, Ephesus, Magnesia on the Meander ...).

<sup>59</sup> D. CLAUDE, *Die Byzantinische Stadt im 6. Jahrhundert*, Munich, 1969, p. 75, referring to the mention of Joshua, evokes the presence in Amida of an "amphitheater, still in the early sixth century." About Anatolian theaters, see Y. YILMAZ, *Antik Anadolu Tiyatroları. 115 antik kent, 119 tiyatro*, Istanbul, 2009.

<sup>60</sup> In Syria, unlike Asia Minor provinces, this type of building that has spread. The construction on flat field without backing need a gradient, allowed a theater was built at all place, and promoted internal circulation (E. FREZOULS, " Recherches sur les théâtres de l'Orient syrien, II ", *Syria* 38, 1961, p. 70).



Fig. 6. The theater district.

In Figure 7 (a and b) are easily recognizable :

**A** wall scène ;

**B** the ambulacrum. It has the shape of quarter of a circle whose center point lies at the intersection of stage wall (a) and the axis that land boundaries perpetuate (c). In the configuration visible it could represent one of the outermost ambulacrum of the monument ;

**C** an axis perpendicular to the center of the stage wall. The presence of this axis is very important. It is a Roman way of building<sup>61</sup>. Further the point of contact between this axis and wall stage (a) is also the point representing the center of the circle whose circumference passes through the ellipse of the ambulacrum (b);

**D** location of the *orchestra*, but larger than a conventional orchestra. This wide space suggests that this part of the building was converted at some point, probably by filling in order to enlarge the stage at the expense of the first rows of seats, frequent operation when dramatic performances gave way to shows of *venationes*<sup>62</sup>;

<sup>61</sup> P. GROS , *L'architecture romaine du début du III<sup>e</sup> s. av. J.-C. à la fin du Haut-Empire I. Les monuments publics*, Paris, 1996, p. 288, for example to observe in Ostia an early occurrence of appearance an horizontal axial access which part of the *orchestra* or from the top of the *proedria*.

<sup>62</sup> We do not develop this important point here which is the subject of a study in preparation.



**E** part of the arcuate steps of *cavea*. Distribution plot draws substantially radial structures joining the ambulatory (b) and which can perhaps identify periodicities. We also note the concentric and proportional limitations to the circle formed by the ambulatory. However, we would 'nt determine the distance through which it is possible to recognize structures really belonging to the assumed structure, the structuring power of the mass of the latter course that could induce morphogenic events, or homotopies of adjacency<sup>63</sup>;

**F** a crow's feet which could indicate the point of contact between the northwest corner of building stage and the southeast corner of the *koilon*<sup>64</sup>. The design is reminiscent of the configuration of the theater of Bosra for example which saves large "pockets" between *parodoi* and the buildings scène ;

**G** while being more careful on this last point, it is necessary to note the orthogonal regular parcels behind the stage wall : it is known that such areas were often organically associated with theater buildings in perspective, for example, complex dedicated to the imperial cult ceremonies<sup>65</sup>.

We will come back also on the specific features of the monument, it is now appropriate to explore it archaeologically<sup>66</sup>. In any event, whether to recognize a theater in urban planimetry, its présence in Amida is of major significance : in addition to the implications of such a discovery on civic and religious history of the city, it would start simply by certifying its importance and influence at a time - probably earlier than low-Empire - where the city is known almost nonexistent.

It is therefore understandable that is required the need for a critical review of the literature sources in connection with our city. Clearly, its importance of the low-Empire has any chance of find - at least partially - its origin in the previous period. Begin in chronological order, the first Roman conquest of Mesopotamia under Trajan ...

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<sup>63</sup> This "self-production" of plot, we notice as in the development of town and country is one of the major challenges of the fossil forms of landscape.

<sup>64</sup> In a configuration that is that, for example, the theater of Bosra.

<sup>65</sup> We do not develop in this article all perspectives authorized by the observations aforesaid.

<sup>66</sup> The Archaeological Museum of Diyarbakır will soon carry out a site survey of recognition under the patronage of the Municipality of Diyarbakır.



Fig. 7 a. Restitution of theater on the current cadastral map.



Fig. 7 b. Restitution of theater on aerial photography.

## Back to the story of Amida

### 1 - The reign of Trajan and the ephemeral existence of the first province of Mesopotamia (115-117 AD.)

Nothing, except a problematic testimony of John Malalas, formally certifies the existence of a civitas in Amida after the conquests parthiques of Trajan. The question nevertheless deserves some attention.

If we can not reject a priori the mention of the Chronicle of John Malalas, obviously we should give it here a measured confidence<sup>67</sup>. According to this author, who wrote at the time of

Justinian (sixth century), Trajan would have done of Amida "(...) the metropolis of the province he called Mesopotamia after detached it from Osrhoene, giving it a governor and the right of a city"<sup>68</sup>. Such a statement hardly seems credible :

- First, because it is written in a stereotyped form, inspired by Theodosian novels, that the Byzantine chronicler applied indiscriminately to all créations of provinces and cities, from Augustus to Justinian<sup>69</sup>;
- then because on several occasions under this form, Malalas describes the mechanism of a provincial creation by posting a "mother province" : so here. However, it is indisputable that the Optimus Princeps founded Mesopotamia<sup>70</sup> the Osrhoene, it, did not exist as a province. It was a client state of Rome - the Edessa kingdom
- which was built in the Empire better than under Septimius Severus, at the end of the first Parthicus War (194-195 AD.)<sup>71</sup>, if under Caracalla in 213 AD.<sup>72</sup>;

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<sup>67</sup> On Malalas inaccuracies and reception of his chronicle in modern historiography, see S. METHIVIER, « La création des provinces romaines dans la Chronique de Malalas », dans S. Augusta-Boularot, J. Beaucamp *et al.* (ed.), *Recherches sur la Chronique de Jean Malalas II*, Paris, 2006, p. 156. As for example, immediately after processing of Amida, Malalas mentions the creation by Trajan, along the Danube and Dacia Ripuarian : it was actually the work of Aurelian. But we can also consider with L. DILLEMANN, *Haute Mésopotamie orientale et pays adjacents. Contribution à la géographie historique de la région, du Ve s. avant l'ère chrétienne au VIe s. de cette ère*, Paris, 1962, p. 283, such juxtaposition, despite the obvious chronological confusion, at least gives some credit to trajanian action of Amida : we will return later.

<sup>68</sup> XI, 7, p. 274-275 of ed. of Bonn.

<sup>69</sup> METHIVIER, *op. cit.*, p. 155-172.

<sup>70</sup> Relationship, sources and bibliography in M.G. ANGELI-BERTINELLI, "I Romani oltre the Eufrate nel II secolo d. C. (le province di Assiria, di Mesopotamia e di Osroene)" *ANRW*, II, 9.1, p. 5-22.

<sup>71</sup> M. SARTRE *D'Alexandre à Zénobie. Histoire du Levant antique (IVe siècle avant J.-C. – IIIe siècle après J.-C.)*, Paris, 2001, p. 617. The province lacks legion, is entrusted to a modest rank procurator.

<sup>72</sup> Edessa becomes a Roman colony that year (M. SARTRE, *op. cit.*, P. 637). But the kingdom will persist in form a more or less fictitious until the reign of Gordian III in 242. The story - complex - of the integration of the Agkbar kingdom to the Empire, see A. MAGIONCALDA "Testimonianze sui prefetti di Mesopotamia (da Settimo Severo a Costantino)" *SDHI* 48, 1982, p. 167-238. According to Sartre (*op. cit.*, P. 617), Osrhoene province had initially ruled the territory of the Principality of Agkbar. On its precise delineation, see M. Gawlikowski, "The Last Kings of Edessa," in R. Lavenant (ed.), *Symposium Syriacum VII*, Rome, 1998, p. 421-428, in agreement with the map of J. WAGNER, in *Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients (TAVO)*, B V, 13. On the end of the fictional kingdom of Edessa, J. TEIXIDOR, "The Last Kings of Edessa from two new Syriac documents," *ZPE* 76, 1989, p. 219-222, and finally, M. GAWLIKOWSKI, *op. cit.*

- Finally, because this problematic mention could only proceed from a literary trick<sup>73</sup> : projection in a distant and glorious past of an event - the metropolitan promotion of Amida -

which can not be dated as of the end of the fourth century, specifically the fall of Nisibis, previously the capital of the Roman Mesopotamia and advanced sentinel of the Empire against the Persians<sup>74</sup>. The Byzantine chronicler - a native Syrian of Antioch, the chauvinism often noted - wanted to erase the trauma had so resulted in 363 AD. , the "shameful" treaty of Dura<sup>75</sup>. The Emperor Jovian busiest to consolidate his power in Constantinople ensure that the strategic interests of the Empire after the death of Julian, had "sloppy" an ignominious peace indeed<sup>76</sup>, engaging citizens of Nisibis and Singara to Shahs while they lived under Roman law from decades<sup>77</sup>. It would have messed the Roman name, plunging the Empire in a previous also unfortunate that dangerous<sup>78</sup>. In falsely attributing the promotion of Amida to Optimus Princeps, Malalas, also he gave luster to the city of Tigris, canceled somehow fall of Nisibis : it is known that the inhabitants of that city were heavily displaced in Amida<sup>79</sup> and they settled there in a suburb that took the name of the city disappeared, before being included in the new city walls<sup>80</sup>. Promoting Amida as a metropolis - and this by the prestigious conqueror of the East - so assured somehow symbolic perpetuation of Nisibis, avenging the same time the honor Rome. All at the cost of a historical sleight<sup>81</sup>.

Such "compensatory praise" of Amida - if we accept this interpretation - can not lead to exclude the testimony provided by the byzantine historian. It could - il should, according to us - be in Amida an action of Trajan, perhaps foundation without day of a city, if a colony.

Is it the *polis* "that Ptolemy mentions under the name Ammaia (*Ammaia*) in high-

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<sup>73</sup> This is the thesis of B. CABOURET, "The foundation of cities from the second to the fourth century – from Antonines to Theodosius - according to the *Chronique de Malalas*", in *Recherches sur la Chronique...*, p. 175-177.

<sup>74</sup> Amida appears unique city - so metropolis - from Mesopotamia in Synecdemus Hierocles, (early sixth century). "*Eparchia Mesopotameias polin 1 : Amida*" (E. Honigmann [ed.], Brussels, 1939, 715, 4).

<sup>75</sup> Which will be discussed later.

<sup>76</sup> The term "... *ignobilem*" comes from Eutropius (*Brev.*, X, 17, 1).

<sup>77</sup> Exactly ... since the treaty of Nisibis in 298-99, which, after the victories of Galerius and Diocletian sanctions the new stranglehold on the East Rome after decades of military anarchy. But before Nisibis was alternately lost and regained several times (see below), so that Nisibéens could properly declare themselves Romans since the reign of Septimius Severus, nearly two centuries. Dion Cassius (LXXV, 3, 2) calls Nisibis the "Boulevard of Syria" faced with the Parthians, Ammianus (XXV, 8, 14) "lock of the East" faced with the Persians, which underlines the strategic importance of its position, and thus the disaster that constituted its abandonment by Jovian.

<sup>78</sup> R. TURCAN " L'abandon de Nisibe et l'opinion publique (363 ap. J.-C.)," in *Mélanges Piganiol*, Paris, 1966, p. 875-895. *Contra*, Dilleman (*op. cit.*) puts the "error" of Jovian, rather he considers an evidence of political pragmatism.

<sup>79</sup> We will return later this deportation.

<sup>80</sup> Accuracy of Malalas himself, in the passage dedicated to Jovian (XIII, 27, p. 337 of the ed. Bonn). We will come back later.

<sup>81</sup> A historical sleight of which will be assumed here that if this was really the intention of the author, subtlety owed not always be obvious to an honest reader, had he been especially informed ... noted that no other source indicates any city for the ephemeral trajanian province of Mesopotamia.



Mesopotamia *mese chôra*, "to inland"<sup>82</sup>? The latitude given to the city makes it possible to identify plausibly with Amida, as suggested after Baumgartner<sup>83</sup> and Dillemann<sup>84</sup>, the final publishers of *Geography*<sup>85</sup>. So the spelling Ammaia, supported by all manuscripts, is unexpected since, as we have seen, the name *Amedu* / *Amedi* / *Amida* is known since the Bronze Age. It proceeded to highlight a contamination with another *Ammaia*, located further south, on the Persian Gulf, on the border of Deserted Arabia and Babylonia<sup>86</sup>. If it is impossible to know the origin of such a confusion<sup>87</sup>, there is the reference to the Alexandrian geographer can attest to the existence of town before the middle of the second century AD., the date of preparation of *Geography*<sup>88</sup>.

But the issue is complicated by the fact that, registering a political situation of the Hadrian time, Ptolemy wrote his work when Amida is no longer in the Empire. As is difficult to say that he wrote down the name - it was altered - and the position of a city only because it was promoted as the very brief authority of Trajan, his présence in *Geography* must simply be explained by the former existence of the agglomeration of Amida. Thus Marie Louise Chaumont recently proposed make the city a candidate for designation of Epiphaneia of Tigris ( $\Delta$ Epifavneia... kataj Tijgrin)<sup>89</sup>, the city founded by Antiochus IV Seleucid era. But such identification is conjectural<sup>90</sup>.

It does not seem possible to do more background information of Ptolemy : as knows, its nomenclature is notoriously inaccurate<sup>91</sup> and appoints either "*poleis*" or "*komai*" towns and villages which are not always in the legal sense - roman - the term. So we admit as likely that *Ammaia* is Amida, not able to say whether this mention designates or not a trajanian *civitas*.

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<sup>82</sup> 5, 18, 10.

<sup>83</sup> *RE*, 1931, col. 1842.

<sup>84</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 145.

<sup>85</sup> A. STUCKELBERGER, G. GRASSHOFF, *Ptolemaios. Handbuch der Geographie* II, Basel, 2006, p. 585. The graphic reconstruction that gives Dillemann (*op. cit.*, p. 145) of coordinate system in which the region shows the relative positions of Ammaia, Singara and Nisibis are broadly in line with the reality that confirms the identification of Ammaia.

<sup>86</sup> According to the nomenclature of Ptolemy (5, 19, 14). Mention may be made to memory the existence of a third Ammaia, colony of Roman law of the western province of Lusitania, but Ptolemy does not know and can so put here harmless.

<sup>87</sup> Ptolemy or source ? A corrupt manuscript that gave birth to a faulty tradition ?

<sup>88</sup> It is generally accepted that Ptolemy gives an overview of the Empire around the reign of Hadrian. Where upon G. AUJAC, *Claude Ptolémée, astronome, astrologue, géographe : connaissance et représentation du monde habité*, Paris, 1993, p. 16.

<sup>89</sup> ETIENNE DE BYZANCE, *Ethnica, s.v. Epiphaneia* (Meineke ed.), 1845, p. 274.

<sup>90</sup> Amida is perhaps this city, unless it is its armenian neighbor Egil, also on the Tigris, on the same road that followed the Seleucid dynast in his conquest of the territories of the East. M.-L. Chaumont considered the dynamic descriptive of the sources to conclude that the foundation of the King Seleucid should be one of the two cities without commenting ("Fondations Séleucides en Arménie Méridionale", *Syria* 70, 1993, p. 434-436). S. Nişanyan looks for Egil: Adini unutan Äelke. Türkiye'de Adı Değiştirilen Yerler Sözlüğü (The country has forgotten his name. Dictionary renaming places in Turkey), Everest Yayınları, İstanbul, 2010.

<sup>91</sup> An example: in Narbonne, Beziers, very old colony of Roman law (Octave), is described as *polis*, while its neighbor Nîmes, a colony of Roman law, is mentioned as a *colonia* (II, 10, 6).

The fact remains that the city was too old, too ideally situated on the course upper Tigris, near Armenia, for the conqueror he has not done a lot when he took possession of the territories on the left bank of the river<sup>92</sup>.

This proximity with Armenia is not trivial. It should be borne in mind the narrowness of relationship between the two new eastern provinces of Trajan, from the same<sup>93</sup> military campaign, and emphasizes an original mint<sup>94</sup>. However, because of its position geographical, Amida was during all antiquity a choke point on the beam roads leading from Mesopotamia and eastern Iran to the heart of Anatolia, beyond the passes of the Taurus [fig. 1]<sup>95</sup>. It was already a major step in the Royal Route which connected Under the Achaemenian, Persia to the Aegean Sea<sup>96</sup>; a route that continued during the time Hellenistic<sup>97</sup>, was used by Lucullus army during mithridatic wars<sup>98</sup>, finally became a boulevard - of course in the other way - for the first invasion of western Sassanid Persians after the assault of Nisibis in 230 AD.<sup>99</sup> It is therefore not surprising that the table Peutingeriana evidenced by the remarkable durability even under the late Empire<sup>100</sup> between Melitene and Amida [fig. 8]<sup>101</sup>. Control the important

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<sup>92</sup> The settlement of the Armenian question - major issue between the two powers since the Republic - was the primary reason for the intervention of Trajan, who is translated for the first time by a simple annexation. Sources and relationship with M.-L. Chaumont, " L'Arménie, entre Rome et l'Iran I. De l'avènement d'Auguste à l'avènement de Dioclétien " *ANRW II*, 9.1, p. 130-143. The territories beyond the Tigris, see the map of I. PILL-RADEMACHER *et al.*, *TAVO*, B, V, 8.

<sup>93</sup> As insists J. GUEY, *Essai sur la guerre parthique de Trajan*, 1936, p. 66.

<sup>94</sup> " *ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P. R. REDACTAE*" (*Roman Imperial Coinage II*, p. 289 No. 642), where Armenia, wearing a tiara, sits on the ground between the two rivers symbolizing Mesopotamia.

<sup>95</sup> The preferred position of the plateau (decht) of Diyarbakır, between the Tigris and Euphrates was highlighted by L. DILLEMANN, *Haute Mésopotamie* ..., p. 29 sq.) to the south, a gap between the chain of Tur Abdin and volcanic massif of Karadja Dağ is the main outlet to the world of the steppe and Syrian desert (*ibid.*, p. 30 with Fig. II). To the north, in the Taurus, the gorges of the Tigris passage Arghana Maden (*Corvilu*) control the entry into Asia Minor and Western Armenia (p. 38-39 with fig. III).

<sup>96</sup> P. BRIANT, *Histoire de l'Empire perse*, Paris, 1996, with map p. 378. This road, which, seen by Herodotus going "from the sea to the King" (V, 49-53), was built by Darius I, to connect Sardis to Susa. Most specialists note it crossing Amida, whether it has crossed the Tigris there, coming from the east or it came to the high Mesopotamia (Nisibis) and mountains of Masios. See M.-L. CHAUMONT, " L'Arménie et la Route Royale des Perses ", *Revue des Études Arméniennes* 20, 1986-1987, p. 287-307, with a reminder of the main assumptions. Ms. Chaumont offers in last place (p. 307, fig. 9) two routes joined at Amida for through the Taurus and proceed Kharput in Sophene Armenian then Melitene in Cappadocia.

<sup>97</sup> H. WALDMANN in *TAVO*, B, V, 5.

<sup>98</sup> In 69 BC. Coming from Sophene, it crosses the Tigris in Amida to carry out the siege Tigranocerta the new eponymous capital of the sovereign, to whom had fled the king of Pontus. Plutarch (*Vie de Lucullus*, 24, 6) refers to the crossing of the Tigris and the invasion of Armenia, after crossing the Sophene, where the général shows to his soldiers "(...) the Taurus in the distance" (*Vies* [ed. and trans. R. Flacelière, E. Chambéry], Paris, *CUF*, 1972) : the general view, the crossing of the river can only be Amida (J. WAGNER, in *TAVO*, B, V, 7). It is unclear whether the medieval bridge over the Tigris, a few kilometers downstream of Amida, has an origin ancient.

<sup>99</sup> E. KETTENHOFEN in *TAVO*, B, V, 11. Expansionism of the first Sassanid, see *infra*.

<sup>100</sup> It's still the road Ammianus Marcellinus joined in 359 AD., after he fled by night Amida to reach Melitene - at the time in Armenia Minor - puis Antioch (XIX, 9) after reach Abarné on the road which is a diverticulum of our way to Chunkush, then tried to cross the Euphrates by a former ferry, the latter, surprised by Persian

infected to Western Armenia (Sophene), and beyond, to the Roman Cappadocia, should participate to prevent potential Iranian raids while it approached the new eastern provinces of Asia Minor : Trajan could not ignore such a fact.

The testimony of Malalas could then keep the distorted memory of an act that ruined in a few months the revolts of the year 117 and the death of the Emperor<sup>102</sup>.

However, we exclude that a new urban plan could achieve the creation of a such civitas : the two juxtaposed cities we highlighted above, no could be completed in such a short time<sup>103</sup>. The provisions of Trajan, however, seem to have involved the existence of a specific territory to the high northern Mesopotamia since it has been established that in its southern reaches, the ephemeral Roman province of Armenia has spread to the south of the Taurus, competing with its neighbor Mesopotamian, between Euphrates and Tigris, a part of the plain Gumathène<sup>104</sup> [fig. 1] placed there, the boundary interprovincial have given way to a possible area of Amida. But obviously, the immediate withdrawal of Hadrian did not allow to exist to this civitas, the city of Tigris falling for nearly a century in the lap of the House of Iran.

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horsemen prefer to go through the mountain and join the passes of *Corvilu* or *Colchis* (see note 254 of the ed. Sabbagh with the map out text).

<sup>101</sup> The city name is not on the Table. This is the *ad Tigrem* station (Fig. 8). The step marked with a double tower is likely, according to L. Dilleman, the city of Egil, the capital of Ingilène on the upper course of Tigris (*op. cit.*, p.121;134). This gives us no chronological accuracy as itinerary, as it arrived, is the result of a complex stratification of documents belonging to various times (on the difficult question of the dating of the table, see finally R. TALBERT, *Rome's World : The Peutinger Map reconsidered*, New York, 2010, p. 133 sq.).

<sup>102</sup> The abandonment of Mesopotamia, M.G. ANGELI-BERTINELLI, *op. cit.*, p. 20 sq. Hadrian returned to the border the Euphrates.

<sup>103</sup> If the materialization of a *limitatio* could be very fast in the countryside, it was otherwise for the monumentalization of a city. The example of Orange, in Narbonne Gaul, founded by Octavian, is in this respect enlightening : the theater and triumphal arch, located on two *decumani* of colonial land registry established in the year 30 BC., respectively, that were not completed under Augustus and Tiberius, or decades away (M. Assenat, " Le cadastre colonial d'Orange" *RAN* 27-28, 1994-1995, p. 43-55). The Amida trajanian benefited not sufficient seed for its urban fabric could now prove any regulator plan due at that time.

<sup>104</sup> *TAVO*, B, V, 8. Situation that could be illustrated precisely by the monetary iconography mentioned above.

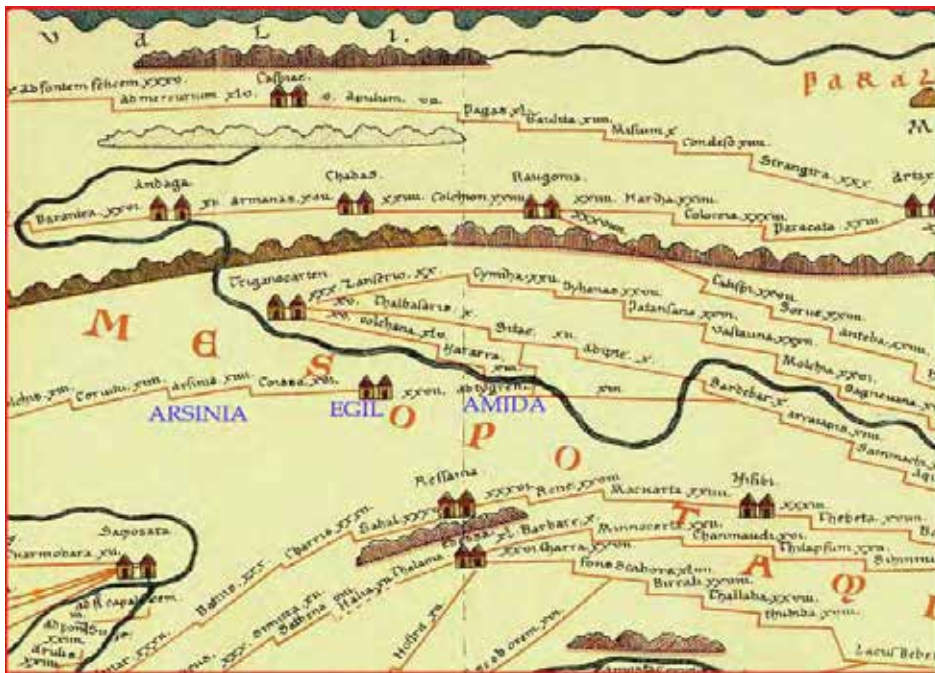


Fig. 8. Table of Peutingeriana, retail (based on ed. C. Miller, Pars XIII, Seg. XI [1887-1888]).

## 2 - civitas Amidensis ? - The birth of an urbanitas the Severan period (195 - 244 AD.)

The new province of Mesopotamia<sup>105</sup> was created by Septimius Severus in 195 or 198 AD.<sup>106</sup>

If some gray areas still persist about the chronology of the Roman administration over Mesopotamia, in the third century, we know that the province enjoyed relative peace for at least thirty years<sup>107</sup>. The conflict flared up again after the Sassanid Persians, much more aggressive, had ousted the Parthians<sup>108</sup>. The sources mention a siege of Nisibis from 230, and Mesopotamia - like Armenia and even Syria - formed since the theater of Sassanid new claims<sup>109</sup>. It took the *expeditio orientalis* of Gordian III, in 242-243, that recovers - briefly - the situation after a relative failure of Alexander Severus.

<sup>105</sup> See the map J. WAGNER, *TAVO*, B, V, 13.

<sup>106</sup> About the creation of the province, M.G. ANGELI-BERTINELLI, *op. cit.*, p. 39-41, M. Sartre, *L'Orient ...*, p. 50-54, with reference to the sources and bibliography. The strategic importance of *Mesopotamia* is evidenced by the rank raised of its governor, likened to the Prefect of Egypt. The career of the first holder of the office is known, but difficult to date. Discussion in D.L. KENNEDY, "Ti. Claudius Subatianus Aquila, first prefect of Mesopotamia", *ZPE* 36, 1979, p. 255-262, whose opting for 198 AD.

<sup>107</sup> It was bought at a high price in 217 AD. by Emperor Macrinus : defeated at Nisibis, the latter negotiated 50 million of the money the removal from the Parthian Mesopotamia (Dio Cassius, 79, 27, 1-3).

<sup>108</sup> It is in 224 AD. that Ardashir I ascended the throne after the elimination of the last Arsacid. From the outset, if one believes Herodian (6, 6, 2 ; 6, 4, 4), it arises as the heir of the Achaemenids, claiming control of the whole of Asia Minor to the Aegean Sea. While it is difficult to distinguish here between posture ideological dynastic legitimacy and a real desire to expand, the fact is that the Persian incursions then multiplied. On this issue, see M. CHRISTOL, *L'empire romain du III<sup>e</sup> siècle. Histoire politique (192-325 ap. J.-C.)*, Paris (2nd ed.), 2006, p. 73-75.

<sup>109</sup> Relationship and mapping military campaigns in E. KETTENHOFEN, *Die-römisch persischen Kriege of 3. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. nach Inschrift of Šāhpuhrs I. an der Kabe-ye Zartošt (SKZ) Beihefte zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients B 55*, Wiesbaden, 1982.



The creation of a special governor to administer both Syria and Mesopotamia reveals the seriousness of the situation<sup>110</sup>, experienced after the loss of the province, peak intensity with a new invasion of Syria in 252, then capture of Valerian in 260. While some sources attest perhaps at the end of 240', the persistence of a Roman administration in Mesopotamia<sup>111</sup>, it seems impossible that the situation chronically unstable and always provisional, has led to the establishment of an urban foundation in Amida before the end of the century and tetrarchy recovery<sup>112</sup>. However, decades of peace which followed the creation of the province - roughly the Severi reign - may have led to the establishment of an urban plan.

It was then that were established in Osroene and Mesopotamia<sup>113</sup>, new colonies, with sometimes a deduction of veterans, which could be involved creating *limitationes*. The existence in Amida of a classic urban plan with civic monuments (*forum*), at least public (theater, tetrapylon arc) would fit well with the building dynamism throughout the Empire of margins characterizes *civitates* life under the Severi. However, it is impossible to date our "red" city since the High Empire, as we have seen, it is after the "green" city and that its plan can be only attributed at the low Empire, likely to (re-) establishment of Constantius II and his immediate successors<sup>114</sup>, so we must here clearly separate all *forum-kardo tetrapylon*, integrated into this urban syntax later, the theater itself, the orientation and the environment does not seem to plot associated with such planning. Our building is linked to an earlier step of Amida history earlier, so the fourth century. In truth, any other solution would be a unique case : it is established, in fact, none of the one hundred and fifty Syrian theaters or Asia Minor known to date was built after the mid-third century<sup>115</sup>.

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<sup>110</sup> C. Iulius Priscus, brother of Philip the Arab and Praetorian prefect was the holder of the administrative jurisdiction again controlled by events, which combined a consular province and an equestrian province under the title unpublished *rector orientis* (M. CHRISTOL, *op. cit.*, p. 99-100).

<sup>111</sup> Papyrus of the Middle Euphrates record commercial acts in Mesopotamia, including Nisibis (sale of slaves) in the years 245-249 AD. (D. FEÏSSEL, J. GASCOU, " Documents d'archives romains inédits du Moyen-Euphrate [III<sup>e</sup> s. ap. J.-C.] ", *JS*, 1995, p. 65-119), in agreement with the evidence of Zonaras (*Chron.*, XII, 19, p. 583 of the ed. of Bonn) that evokes an immediate recapture of the province after loss under Philip the Arab, in 244.

<sup>112</sup> In any case, not before 287 AD. (see *infra*). Documented relationship of successive advances and retreats of the Empire Mesopotamia throughout the third century by M. CHRISTOL, *op. cit.*, *passim*. It should be noted for the record that the parenthesis of the Palmyrean "reconquest" not concerned the northern high-Mesopotamia.

<sup>113</sup> And Nisibis and Singara where the new legions were stationed Parthicae I and III (RITTERLING, "Legio" *RE I*, 1435-1436 ; 1539-1540). On the eastern Roman colonies under the Severi, see E. GUERBER, *Les cités grecques dans l'Empire romain. Les privilèges et les titres des cités de l'Orient hellénophone d'Octave Auguste à Dioclétien*, Rennes, 2009, p. 375-416.

<sup>114</sup> See *infra*.

<sup>115</sup> As indeed any theater in the Roman world, including West (see P. GROS, *op. cit.*, p. 301-302). The last building of its kind established in the East Syrian was indeed that of *Philippopolis*, built around 250 AD. by Philip the Arab, when he promoted its original village to the rank of a Roman colony (E. FREZOULS, " Recherches sur les théâtres de l'Orient syrien", *Syria* 36, 3-4, 1959, p. 222). It seems that subsequent work noted outside that restorations or conversions for change assignment, where dramatic performances gave way to more vulgar shows - otherwise *uenationes*. And the case of *Philippopolis* is an exception since newer oriental theaters those of Dura-Europos, Palmyra, Gerasa or Byblos should be dated at the beginning of the Severan period

We have there a *terminus ante quem* absolutely binding, and even, as we have just seen, Mesopotamia for a long time, from that date, should escape the tutelage of Rome. So we are naturally led to relegate the construction of the building to the Severan period, and even in its first phase, for reasons that we have just seen. Our theater - the point is capital - would demonstrate the existence of an accomplished urbanitas of Amida in the late high- Empire, the construction, the equipment and the maintenance of such a building involving if not the exercise of a benefaction as lavish as regular<sup>116</sup>, at least the existence of a civic community solidly organized<sup>117</sup>.

The specific dimensions of the monument - it was not expanded during its existence - suggests moreover a city of respectable dimensions even before Late Antiquity, not so much due to the ability of its cavea<sup>118</sup> because such a monument requires the implementation of only financial resources mobilized in a major city. In any case this reality into perspective - we will come back - the image of the city that gives historian Ammianus, at the time of Constantius II. Comparable in size to that of Apamea, the Amida theater should be one of the largest identified to date, along with the more distant<sup>119</sup>.

If the existence of a large theater does not necessarily imply a colonial status, it seems to us unlikely that the Severan city, one of the key positions, now, of the device border of the Empire, was not promoted to a settlement, even if no documents of any kind can support this event<sup>120</sup>.

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(E. FREZOULS, *op. cit.*, p. 228). This suggests for our building a construction in the first third of the third century.

<sup>116</sup> We will consult on this suggestive tables A.V. PONT, *Orner la cité : enjeux culturels et politiques du paysage urbain dans l'Asie gréco-romaine*, Paris, 2010, p. 117-119.

<sup>117</sup> "(...) This is obviously part of the city which has led to the development of the theatrical phenomenon directly bound, in terms of institutions, of urban and mentalities, the new location (...) or survival (...) and to the growth of (...) human communities expanded, centered on the town and capable of creative initiatives" (E. FREZOULS, "Aspects de l'histoire architecturale du théâtre romain", *ANRW II*, 12.1, 1982, p. 386). We will deviate a priori the possibility that the building was intended to entertain the soldiers of a legionary garrison (as in Bosra in Arabia or Dura-Europos in Syria), the existence of such a camp at that time being not attested by any source.

<sup>118</sup> The comparison is sometimes perilous although E. FREZOULS, "Recherches sur les théâtres de l'Orient syrien, II", *Syria* 38, 1961, p. 63, establishes a proven link, in Syria, between building size and importance population of the city. But it is true that in the East, "(...) the theater was by excellence a monument of real cities" (*ibid.*), which was not always the case in the West (see P. CIANCIO ROSSETTO, G. PISANI SARTORIO "Rapporto tra struttura teatrale e tessuto urbano nella città romana" in *La ciudad en el mundo romano II, Actes du XIV<sup>e</sup> Congrès Int. D'Archéol. Classiq. de Tarragone*, Tarragone, 1994, p. 101-105).

<sup>119</sup> If we except the Greek theater of Babylon built by Alexander and closer to Amida, that of ephemeral Armenian capital Tigranocerta : in the words of Plutarch (*Lucullus*, 29, 4), Tigran the Great "(...) there had gathered around for the inauguration of the theater he had built (...) a lot of Dionysian artists (...)" (Actually came from the Greek cities of Syria and Cilicia, he had annexed, around 70 BC.).

<sup>120</sup> We keep in mind here that the epigraphic and numismatic materials that tell us about the status of other cities of Mesopotamia or Osroene are until today, totally lacking in Amida-day Diyarbakır - the only exception consists in the great imperial dedication of the fourth century on which we will return later. However, we will keep to draw a definitive conclusion, the argument *a silentio* is all particularly inappropriate in Diyarbakır, say, the recent geopolitical developments in the region and its impact on archaeological research.

We will keep in reserve for now our judgment on a document - a currency - problem which led at the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a significant controversy in scholarly circles. Revealed in 1736 by the scholar polygraph T.S. Bayer, which found in the collections of the Imperial Museum in St. Petersburg, a currency bronze struck in the name of Alexander Severus (222-235 AD.) will have behaved on the reverse a greek legend in which the author, in a memory of petropolitana Academy gives the next reading : "Amida, Colony, Metropolis Mesopotamia"<sup>121</sup>. In so doing, the German scholar thinks to close a debate initiated several decades earlier by J. Hardouin, which has interpreted in the same way a similar medal, seen in 1684 in the Treasury of the King of France, but whose legend was very degraded<sup>122</sup>. Bayer, interpreting the French coin in terms of reading - according to him indisputable - his counterpart from St. Petersburg, concludes that the city Tigris indeed enjoyed a prominent civic status under the Severi. Some years later, the french numismatist J. Pellerin excludes an originating Amida strikes, assigning the money to the city of Carrhae (Carrhae) identification implicitly admits J. Eckel in his general catalog, but without any real examination<sup>123</sup>. So if it is true that this legend clearly refers Carrhae in some copies, it seems to us, for reasons we will discuss elsewhere, the coin seen by Bayer may instead designate the city of Tigris<sup>124</sup>. In 1844, the german geographer Carl Ritter takes the argument of T.S. Bayer in his monumental Description of Asia<sup>125</sup>, before this hypothesis definitively comes out of historiographical field as the collection of G. Hill does not talk about it in the early twentieth century<sup>126</sup>.

Pending a detailed examination of this striking, the least we can already ask its contribution - if such examination confirmed reading Bayer - would be consistent with a polias position which embodies our theater.

<sup>121</sup> AM. KO. M. MECCOII (with Λ in the range). - see T.S. BAYER " De Numo Musei Imperatorii Amideno " , in *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae* VIII, 1736, p. 343-377 (with fig. 1, bd. XXIV). The case is complex, we do give a brief summary here.

<sup>122</sup> See *Nummi Antiqui Populorum and Urbium Illustrati*, Paris, 1684, p. 37-38. We will come back also on the terms of the opposing argument - among others - on this subject, J. Hardouin, J. Vaillant and E. Spanheim.

<sup>123</sup> J. PELLERÏN, *Recueil de Médailles de peuples et de Villes, qui n'ont point encore été publiées, ou qui sont peu*

*connues* II, Paris, 1763, p. XIV-XVII. The author seems to ignore the memoir of Bayer. J. Eckel (*Doctrina Numorum Veterum. Numis Urbium, Populorum, Regnum* III, Vienna (2nd ed.), 1828, p. 509-510) follows Pellerin, but leaves some doubt, as a dedicated section - empty - to Amida (p. 505), referring to *Carrhae*.

<sup>124</sup> See "Une monnaie inédite du Musée de l'Ermitage et la question de la fondation coloniale d'Amida (Mésopotamie) " (forthcoming). The question is twofold : on the one hand, we can argue to identify a city the *Tychè* turreted that characterizes almost all Eastern strikes, with some minor différences of retail, also marked "Λ" in the range of currency could be explained by a metropolitan precedence, case well known in the hellenophone part of the empire, closed field of this "contest of municipal vanity "that observed Louis Robert. A number of copies very similar to currency read by Bayer could then constitute a series.

<sup>125</sup> C. RITTER, *Die Erdkunde von Asien* VII / 2, Berlin, 1844, p. 22-23 of chap. 44.

<sup>126</sup> G.F. HILL, *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia*, London, 1922, p. 90. Previously, *JRS* 6, 1916, p. 152 sq. The author, although relying exclusively on British Museum medals devotes Pellerin and Eckel findings.

Whatever was the precise status of Amida, it is not certain that the loss of Mesopotamia has involved the disappearance of his civic frame, or at least its municipal organization hierarchical "Roman". We only take for evidence the famous example of Nisibis briefly mentioned above. When 363, its inhabitants were forced to leave their country, they did argue - in vain - they had lived under Roman law for two hundred years : thus, Persian occupation of Nisibis was not longer, since the reign of the Severi, that Amida's. It seems that the Sasanian rule did not disappear the *ordo ciuitatis* of the mygdonia metropolis and as well of our city. Amida is in any case a large city at the end of the second Roman rule on Mesopotamia : it is not surprising to find it a few *décades* later, under Diocletian, projected at the forefront of the Eastern geopolitical scene.

### **3 - Propugnaculum Imperii. Carus Diocletian: the affirmation of Amida (283 AD. - 299 AD.)<sup>127</sup>**

#### *The underestimated importance of the Treaty of 287*

The question of the Roman back in Mesopotamia has been a discussion that is not fully resolved. If the new province was actually organized by 298-299 after the second campaign of Galley<sup>128</sup>, it is likely that the Romans would have done this opportunity to regain control. Already, in fact, the emperor Carus had returned with success in 283<sup>129</sup>, and if - as a common scenario - this campaign was followed by a withdrawal almost immediately, yet it heralded a lasting favorable Rome era. It is because of the situation of the Sasanian monarchy which was singularly weakened at the end of third century, that could not fail to take advantage of the pragmatic Diocletian<sup>130</sup>.

It is indeed likely that a first territorial compromise was reached in 287, following an agreement with Vahram II<sup>131</sup>, which, exposed to the rebellion of his brother and forced to wage war to the borders of India, had sought an alliance time, or at least the neutrality

<sup>127</sup> Presentation of the overall context in, E. FREZOULS, *Fluctuations ...*, p. 177-225. The sources for Romano-Persian relations from the beginning of the Sasanian period until the treaty of Dura (363) are given (including Syriac sources, Armenian, Persian and Arabic) in English translation, M.H. DODGEON, S.N.C. LIEU, *The Roman eastern frontier and the persian wars (AD 226-363). A documentary history*, London, 1991 (with however omissions).

<sup>128</sup> M. CHRISTOL, *L'empire romain du III<sup>e</sup> siècle ...*, p. 199 sq. It now looks rather to date 299 (T.D. BARNES, "Imperial Campaigns, AD 285-311", *Phoenix* 30, 1976, p. 186).

<sup>129</sup> "*Mesopotamiam Carus cepit ...* "; "*... imperatoris persici nomen emeruit ...*", according to the *Historia Augusta* (FLAVIUS VOPISCUS, *Carus*, VIII, 1). As confirmed by the monetary legends "*Diuo Caro Parthico*" in *RIC*, V, 2, p. 138, No. 30 and 147, No. 108, "*Diuo Caro Pers(ico)*", p. 140, No. 48 and 50.

<sup>130</sup> Detailed analysis of the political and religious reasons that weakened Vahram II, forcing him to the wait and see and to the collaboration, in M.-L. Chaumont, *Recherches sur l'histoire d'Arménie, de l'avènement des Sassanides à la conversion du royaume*, Paris, 1969, p. 105-106.

<sup>131</sup> The Persian embassy embodying this agreement greatly impressed the Romans, notwithstanding lavish gifts, it may well be that this visit has given to Diocletian the idea of introducing in Rome Iranian courtly ceremony which was characterized by following the etiquette of the court of the lower empire.



Roman<sup>132</sup>. In any case, the testimony of Panegyrist, the Persians were again pushed back "beyond the Tigris"<sup>133</sup>. The Osroene and part of the Upper Mesopotamia to the river, would then have been given back to Rome, lending very temporarily canceled by yet another outbreak of hostilities in 296<sup>134</sup>. The boundary would run along the river Balikh to the upper valley of the Tigris, making Amida the most advanced position, directly in contact with the Persian Empire<sup>135</sup>, which would have been reintegrated into the Roman fold a shortly before the rest of Mesopotamia and this in a highly strategic position<sup>136</sup>.

If one accepts the reality of this Treaty of 287, it is then that the military had to assert Amida military vocation, the only major city in the extremities : Nisibis, nor Bezabde and Singara not yet located in Roman Mesopotamia<sup>137</sup>, which could not fail to our city in this region, the main stronghold defense of the Empire for decade.

<sup>132</sup> Primarily supported by TH. MOMMSEN, *Römische Geschichte* V (8th ed.), Berlin, 1919, p. 443, this hypothesis was taken by W. SESTON, *Diocletien et la Tetrarchie*, Paris, 1946, p. 161 *sq.*, based on the first *Panegyric* of Maximian (Galerius), dated the year 289 : praise reported a capitulation in proper form of Persians (II, 7, 5 : "(...) *antequam Diocletiano sponte se dederent regna Persarum* " ; 10, 6 : "*Hoc eodem modo rex ille Persarum (...) regnum suum pandit* "). See also the panegyric of Constance (10, 4) dated 297 : "(...) *supplicante per munera rege Persarum (...)*." But the reality of a territorial treaty consecutive to this submission in 287 has been questioned by W. ENSSLIN, "Zur Ostpolitik des Kaisers Diokletian", *Sitzungsberichte der Bayer. Akad. Der Wissenschaften*, 1942, p. 12 and *sq.*, and most recently by K. MOSIG-WALBURG, *Römer und Perser ; von 3. Jahrhundert bis zum Jahr 363 n. Chr.*, Gutenberg, 2009, p. 58 - 59, mainly for the reason that if the sources speak in detail although the Embassy of 287, they not specifically attest the conclusion of an agreement on territorial division. And it is true that a letter from Shapur II to Constance (II) which, decades later, will boast the return of Mesopotamia and Armenia "(...) torn from my grandfather through deceit and treachery" (Ammianus, XVII, 5, 6) mentions that Narses, Shapur grandfather, that is to say, the king, who had suffered the dictates of Nisibis in 299 non Vahram II. This position of caution seems somewhat excessive :

- Firstly, regarding this letter, it just shows the contempt of Shapur II for a king he has never recognized as the legitimate ancestor and whose temperament was sometimes conciliatory

was the opposite of expansionism - to put it differently, Vahram II was not worthy of his Home. Anyway, Vahram territorial concessions in 287 had indeed been canceled by Narses shipping in 296 *before* the Romans would return again in the game in 298-299 ;

- Secondly, what we know of border policy of Diocletian and the content of the later agreement of Nisibis reported by Peter the Patrice (Frag. 14, p. 135 ed. of Bonn) seems to corroborate *a silentio* earlier Roman position in high-Mesopotamia and elsewhere in Armenia : All Roman gains, there is no mention of Mesopotamia, simply because this fact was *already acquired* and ephemeral recovery of Narses was held by the wKhaner for a negligible vicissitude, not sanctioned by a bilateral treaty. We will follow here without hesitation E. STEIN, *Histoire du Bas-Empire* I, Paris, 1959, p. 79 ; M.-L. CHAUMONT, *op. cit.* p. 106, P. PETIT, *Histoire Générale de l'Empire romain* III. *Le Bas-Empire*, Paris, 1978, p. 16, E. FREZOULS, *Fluctuations ...*, p. 214, and n. 148 ; A. CHASTAGNOL, *L'évolution politique, sociale et économique du monde romain - 284-363*, Paris, 1982, p. 97, and recently, on a strict examination of literary sources, A. LUTHER, "Roms Mesopotamische Provinzen nach der Gefangennahme Valerians (260)", in J. Wiesenhofer, Ph. Huyse (ed.), *Ērān ud Anērān : Studien zu den Beziehungen zwischen den Sasanidenreich und der Mittelmeerwelt*, Munich, 2006, p. 213 *sq.* All admit the probability of a Roman Mesopotamia in part from since 287 AD.

<sup>133</sup> "(...) *Partho quippe ultra Tigris redacto.*", *Panegyric*. Constance, 3, 3. And Diocletian and became *Persicus Maximus* (ILS 618), since both the Treaty establishes a diplomatic victory over Vahram. Police opérations against the *Saraceni* of the desert have nothing to do with this title, as has sometimes been argued.

<sup>134</sup> Narses came to power, with warlike desires sharpest than those of its predecessors. According to Eutropius (IX, 24), "he invaded Mesopotamia", which shows that it was then at least partially Roman.

<sup>135</sup> See map out of text P. PETIT, *op. cit.*, p. 250, recovery by E. FREZOULS, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

<sup>136</sup> The city is like a *Propugnaculum imperii*, to use Cicero's terminology, a true nook down in Persian territory.

<sup>137</sup> Contrary to what believed Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 443). These are the three other major usual Legionary cantonments of Mesopotamian *limes*.

### *The treaty of Nisibis*

A few years later, in 298-99 therefore, Diocletian requires Persians conquered a retrocession "final" of high Mesopotamia between Euphrates and Tigris, the increased control of *transstigritanae gentes*, these Armenian "satrapies" whose the treaty of Nisibis – to chagrin of the house of Iran - told the suzerainty to Rome<sup>138</sup>, and are therefore as a protective glaze of the Empire [fig. 1]<sup>139</sup>. In doing so, the treaty sanctioned an exceptionally offensive position, the most advanced since ephemeral conquests of Trajan. If it incorporated more or less in high-Mesopotamia, the boundary of Septimius Severus, this device was infinitely fragile, due to a lack of available predictable by the Persians - as were soon to show events - to support sustained as a snub<sup>140</sup> and especially the loss of satrapies. Far from being the shape of the gentlemen's agreement that had been sometimes be bilateral agreements in Parthian era, such an "unequal treaty" therefore implies the implementation of a strategy of rigorous defense. Hence the continued involvement of Diocletian in the East, and the establishment of a fortified *limes* from the Syrian desert in the south to the headwaters of Tigris<sup>141</sup>, to Amida, and the foothills of the Taurus: the "bigger fortification program borders that Rome has seen in its history", in the words of C. Zuckerman<sup>142</sup>. However, it appears that, located in direct contact with principalities *transstigritanes* – cheap distance of Egil, the capital of Ingilène, overlooking the Heights Sophene on the shore left of Tigris - Amida is now at the heart of the

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<sup>138</sup> Sophene, Ingilène, Anzitène, Great Sophene or Sophanène, Arzanène, Corduene, Moxoène, Zabdicène. Staggered from west to east, along the eastern Euphrates (or Arsanias) and to the Lake of Van, these autonomous principalities of Armenian population, historically played a comparable role of Mesopotamian united clients on the Roman side. But however one difference : vassals of the king of Armenia, they were thus often linked to a monarch from the Iranian royal family, which explains why the Persians have legitimately considered it as a part of their *imperium*, the more so that the Arsacid dynasty was Parthian ancestry (on what, M. L. CHAUMONT, *op. cit.*). This concept explains the virulence, half a century later, of Shapur II, after the Amida taken : he commanded, in defiance of war conventions, all the Roman soldiers born on east of the Tigris, means from these territories and actually guilty of high treason, were thoroughly slain, "(...) every last one, without distinction between small and noble people" (Ammianus, XIX, 9, 1, trans. G. Sabbah). We will return later on the satrapies, some of which were returned to Persia after the peace of Dura, in 363 AD..

<sup>139</sup> The « boulevard of Mésopotamie », according to Th. Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 444).

<sup>140</sup> The claim of Narses to assume expansionist legacy of the great Shapur I, was obviously not ignored by Romans. All means are good, including the attempted destabilization of the eastern provinces by the spread of Manichaeism, then protected by Iranian kings, through the mediation of nomadic Saracens. Everywhere, wrote P. PETIT (*op. cit.*, p. 14) found during the Tetrarchy "(...) the trace of the Persian machinations."

<sup>141</sup> The *strata diocletiana* and the *limes* to Tur Abdin, in high Mesopotamia, see A. POIDEBARD, *La trace de Rome dans le désert de Syrie*, Paris, 1934. There is no place in the scope of this article to deal with the issue - torrential - the exact nature of *limes* late Antiquity, in conjunction with the military reforms of Diocletian and Constantine. Recall that only on the *limes*, the historiography of the past decades had farmed out some design "modernist" of the work of the first Tetrarchs (a Maginot line before the time) had appeared documenting the pioneering work of RP Poidebard. And if it is true that these dramatic results were wrongly led to attribute solely Diocletian any work of defense (M. REDDE, " Dioclétien et les fortifications militaires de l'Antiquité tardive. Quelques considérations de méthode" *AnTard* 3, 1995, p. 91-124), we went too far in the other direction, to avoid any idea of setting border defense against the testimony of literary sources and material remains (and, B. ISAAC, *The Limits of Empire. The Roman Army in the East*, Oxford, 1990, p. 161-218). It seems that now back to a more realistic sense : we refer to this topic in the great development of C. ZUCKERMAN, " Sur le dispositif frontalier en Arménie. Le *limes* et son évolution, sous le bas-Empire", *Historia* 47, 1998, p. 108-128. Finally, C. Morrisson (ed.), *Le Monde byzantin I*, Paris, 2004, p. 144-148.

<sup>142</sup> C. ZUCKERMAN, *Dispositif frontalier...*, p. 122.

new configuration of the *limes* [fig. 1]<sup>143</sup>. Main crossing point of the Tigris with the bridge of lesser importance of *Charcha*<sup>144</sup>, it is the focal point of the main routes from the regions<sup>145</sup>. If the city became a military stronghold, one of the *claustrae* preventing access to Roman territory<sup>146</sup>, a new role now falls to it : that administer relations with these Persian satrapies that have always considered their domain booked and they will not cease to recover throughout the next century<sup>147</sup>. This double role than enough to explain that there is installed a newly created legion, the fifth Parthicus legion, the same one who fails, half a century later, to defend the city against onslaught of Shapur II, during the famous siege magnified by Ammianus Marcellin<sup>148</sup>.

However, it remains to raise an objection to the creation date of the *Quinqua Parthica* : we will see that before the disaster of 359, Amida was probably taken by the Persians in the reign of Constantine, in 324 or more probably 336-337, which occasioned its fortification and even its (re) foundation by Constantius II. If we accept the reality of this conquest, it becomes difficult to attribute the creation of the fifth Parthicus to Diocletian without it was specifically destroyed on this occasion, as the absence of this legion in lists of the *Notitia Dignitatum* suggests that it not survived the debacle 359<sup>149</sup>. But this situation is not unusual in the military history of Rome : it often happened, in fact, that decimated or dissolved armies were reconstructed. D. Hoffmann has recalled that first and second Severian *Parthicae* had been restored and affected in other garrisons after the fall of their respective cantonment town (Singara and Bezabde) since they are still mentioned by the *Notitia*<sup>150</sup>. It could be the same in Amida for the fifth legion, until the fateful day 359. One may also wonder why this legion was not to be restored again then Amida was becoming the only metropolis of Mesopotamia and its

<sup>143</sup> Procopius (*De Aedificiis*, III, 1, 16-18) is clear: "(...) in the other Armenia, which extends from the Euphrates (East or Arsanius) to the city of Amida, five Armenian satraps hold the power (...)". The table Peutingeriana (Fig. 8), gives the stage of Egil, marked by the two towers, 27 miles from Amida-Ad Tigrem. The capital of the Sophanène, Matyropolis-Tigranocerta is thirty miles to the east. The map given by M.-L. Chaumont (*op. cit.*, out of text) shows Amida as entangled in the middle of the two principalities on the salient that formed here the bend of the Tigris.

<sup>144</sup> Site of an auxiliary unit (J. WAGNER, *TAVO*, B, V, 13). Fortress *Kephas* (Hasankeyf, 100 km southeast of Diyarbakır), siege of the sixth legion *Parthica* and location of a famous ancient bridge, will be based at fourth century.

<sup>145</sup> *TAVO*, B, V, 13, L. DILLEMANN, *op. cit.*, p. 235 and fig. XXXIII.

<sup>146</sup> With Bezabde, at the eastern end of the Roman dominion.

<sup>147</sup> On the role of Amida in control of satrapies that documents a late Syriac source, see *infra*.

<sup>148</sup> XVIII, 9, 3. The fifth Parthicus is not otherwise known. According to D. Ritterling ("Legio" *RE* I, col. 1586), it was created by Diocletian with fourth and sixth *Parthicae*, respectively confined to *Kirkésion* and *Kephas* (to from Constance for the latter). But he doubts that the fifth based since a long time to Amida according AMMIANUS testimony, XVIII, 9, 3 ((...) *cuius Oppidi Praesidio erat semper quinta Parthica legio destinata* (...)), was since its inception. D. Hoffmann (*Das spätrömische Bewegungsheer und die Notitia Dignitatum* I, Düsseldorf, 1969, p. 413-414, and n. 797 and 808) is, meanwhile, categorically ; it is Amida a legionary camp in Diocletian, and the fifth one Parthicus *legio ripensis*, it means, attached to the *limes*. This conclusion is now authority (as well, *TAVO*, B, V, 13).

<sup>149</sup> *Notitia Dignitatum*, *Or.*, XXXVI, p. 77-79 of ed. O. Seeck, Berlin, 1876, which are mentioned, for Mesopotamia, only the first and second legions Parthiques. The data tell us the *Notitia* for the *pars orientalis* of the empire, on the situation in the late fourth century (in this respect, C. ZUCKERMAN, " Comtes et ducs en Égypte autour de l'an 400 et la date de la *Notitia Dignitatum Orientis* ", *AnTard*. 6, 1998, p. 137-147).

<sup>150</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 236 with note 278. They are, after 363, respectively based in *Constantia* (Viransehir) and *Kephas* (Hassankeyf).

bastion the strongest because of the fall of Nisibis (363 AD.). One of the reasons for this disappearance may be sought in the disgrace which marred the circumstances of the fall of the city, according to some dignitaries of the Court of Constance<sup>151</sup>. *Legio* of *Ripensis* rank, it means, belonging to units specifically attached to *limes*<sup>152</sup>, it would have failed in its task, as well as the prestigious légions mobile - including a palatine *schole* - dispatched in haste to Amida to defend the city, and was replaced by auxiliary cavalry guild or detached also less expensive<sup>153</sup>. Unless the criticism here has a broader scope, as part of the inexorable historical depreciation *ripenses-limitanei* unable to keep borders, despite the presence - too late - of a *comitatus* who could not straighten situation by organizing an effective defense in time : the disappearance of the *Quinqua Parthica* which yet had already survived to a siege, would constitute a clear evidence of this évolution of strategic designs in the highest imperial level<sup>154</sup>. Finally, it remains possible that the court intrigues which, according to Ammianus<sup>155</sup>, had led a greedy eunuchs troop to appoint for the defense of the East a Sabinian, "(...) old for sure decrepit, and very rich but unfit for war" at the expense of veteran Cavalry Master Ursicin, have, after the defeat led to the discrediting of legionnaires that might have been blame instead of the mentioned character, all without the emperor knowing anything. Ammianus is implied in fact : when the commission of inquiry responsible to decide on the causes of the Amida disaster made his conclusions, Sabinian - and his fortune - still enjoyed a powerful support. The *Quinqua Parthica* would have just paid the price of shenanigans of an imperial entourage already ... typically Byzantine. Or ...<sup>156</sup>.

<sup>151</sup> AMMIANUS MARCELLIN, XX, 11, 5 : goalkeeper Treasury, Ursulus, alongside of Constance in front of the ruined city, severely criticized the failure of these "(...) legionaries who now exhaust the resources of the Empire to have copious balances "(trans. J. Fontaine). On the evidence, there is already in the middle of the fourth century a question latent on the military hierarchy and the cost incurred for the defense of the Empire, that Ursulus is well placed to know.

<sup>152</sup> According to D. HOFFMANN, *op. cit.*, p. 236. Recall that *comitatenses*, it means the soldiers, originally, fall within the *comitatus*, the imperial entourage, is the mobile army intervention, the heart of the device from military reforms of Constantine, with troops stationed at the border, the *riparii* or *ripenses* (*limitanei* from 363 AD.). The first report directly to the Prince and his *magistri* the second provincial dukes. It seems that over the strengthening of the army operation at the expense of the troops border, which forms the backbone of the military history of the fourth century, some provincial units were integrated to the mobile army *ob merito*, who took the name of *pseudo-comitatenses* (Y. LE BOHEC, *L'armée romaine sous le Bas-Empire*, Paris, 2006, p. 143-144), thereby becoming the elite of the border units. They are mentioned for the first time in 365 AD. and, according to Hoffmann, have appeared in the East rather abandoned, following the treaty of Dura 363, a portion of trantigritanes regions, which would have resulted in a group "to back " some units of ripenses. This was the case of the sixth *Parthica*, which is designated as such in the *Notitia Dignitatum* (*Or.* 7, 58) ... but apparently not the *Quinqua Parthica* which disappeared altogether.

<sup>153</sup> So fewer. Unless the criticism here aimed the legions of *comitatus* unable to hold the siege (Ammianus gives the detail XVIII, 9, 3), some of which were composed of restive soldiers who were reported in the West by their indiscipline. Anyway, there will be more to Amida thereafter (*N. D.*, *Or.* XXVI, 19, 21) only two detachments of heavy cavalry, the *equites scutarii Illyriciani* and *ducatores Illyriciani*, probably those reported by Ammianus in XVIII, 8, 2, the recent arrival in Mesopotamia. These two turmes (700 men in total) will remain confined to the fifth century in the city became Metropolitan after the peace of Jovian (see *infra*).

<sup>154</sup> This evolution, C. ZUCKERMANN, in *Le monde byzantin ...*, p. 151-154. It also results in the "rise" of the cavalry that illustrates, in Amida, the subsequent presence of two units of *equites* (see note above).

<sup>155</sup> XVIII, 5, 4-5.

<sup>156</sup> Liability of Sabinian in the attack of the Persians and the Amida taken, on the general context of political corruption and military hierarchy in the Lower Empire, see R. MACMULLEN, *Le déclin de Rome et la corruption du pouvoir*, Paris (French trans.), 1991, p. 294-303. The total improvisational character in which is the



If it is possible, in a pattern quite common, the presence of a legionary camp Diocletian on the outskirts of the city may have influenced the plan of the new city – our Red city –, the description done by Ammianus<sup>157</sup> even narrow citadel (*perquam brevis*) before Constance would have reinforced it, seems to us that it exclude the hypothesis of a tetrarchy new urbanism.

#### 4 - "... Caesar etiamtum ..." to the reign of Constantius

It has long been written that the first decades of the fourth century had been peaceful in this part of the Empire, since the peace of Nisibis (298-99) to the last years of reign of Constantine, when relations with the Persians would again suddenly degraded<sup>158</sup>. This view has been somewhat corrected<sup>159</sup> : in fact the fierce battles of the mid-fourth century - including the three sieges of Nisibis, the taken of Bezabde, Singara and Amida - constituted as an extension of raids conducted continuously by Persia since the reign of Hormiz II (302-309 AD.) until the accession the Augustat of Constance in 337. So we should rather speak of armed peace, as relations were strained, punctuated by provocations, expeditions-flashes, and exchanges of correspondence other ephemeral agreements, that the sources suggest so allusive. The question Christian was now at the center of the crisis<sup>160</sup>, as illustrated by the mission Gregory the Illuminator, the first Catholicos of the Armenian church, evangelizing action – real or supposed - we worth in the Armenian sources first mention of Amida<sup>161</sup>. It seems that Licinius warred in Mesopotamia in years 313-314, which implies that the soil of the province had been in one way or another violated by the Persians<sup>162</sup>. Probably related to the conversion of neighboring Armenia in 312<sup>163</sup>, and its annexation shortly after by Constantine, the fighting augured shipments what were inevitably lead to the inevitable removal of the kingdom of the influence sphere Iranian and the persecution of Christians in

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headquarters of Constance, along with the disruption of higher command is proved by the mere fact that Aelianus, Chief *Superuentores* and *Praeuentores*, two of mobile legions came to lend a hand to the *Quinqua Parthica*, has just been promoted to earl, it seems especially for the occasion (AMMIANUS, XVIII, 9, 3).

<sup>157</sup> XVIII, 9, 1.

<sup>158</sup> Thus, E. STEIN, *op. cit.*, p. 130, P. PETIT, *op. cit.*, p. 57 : After the defeat of 297-298, "(...) Persia was long remained quiet". The main reason for this was quiet due to the young age of King Shapur II crowned *in utero* in 309 AD., and thus unable to conduct a long policy that whatsoever.

<sup>159</sup> Thus, N. SCHINDEL, "Krieg oder Frieden ? - Numismatisch-epigraphische Überlegungen zum römischpersischen Verhältnis in den ersten Jahren 25 des Sasanidenkönigs Sapuhr II. (309-379)", Teil 1, *Money Trend* 5, 2000, p. 52-57, Teil 2, *Money Trend* 6, 2000, p. 52-56. According to this author, the short period of peace of Nisibis (299 AD.) in year 335 is far from being a period of peace between Rome and Iran. Reconsidering some documents (inscriptions, papyrus, written instructions from a few sources, currency of the emperor Licinius representing the reverse Jupiter with a captive in the costume of an Oriental barbarian ...) the author counts no less than six Roman-Persian wars : the first ever in Hormizd II before 309 the other under Shapur II in the years 310, 312, 314, 317 and 324 AD.. On the situation undoubtedly conflict during the past year, see our development, *below*.

<sup>160</sup> *Le Monde Byzantin...*, p. 6.

<sup>161</sup> AGATHANGE, *Histoire*, XIII, 153 (ed. V. Langlois, *Collection des Historiens Anciens et Modernes de l'Arménie* I, 1867, p. 180) : "Thus, throughout Armenia, he (Gregory) spread the culture of preaching Evangelical (...) from the city of Amid up to Medzpin (Nisibis) beside Syria (...)". This statement should be located around the year 320 AD..

<sup>162</sup> *Pan. Lat*, IV (10), 38, 3.

<sup>163</sup> On what, T. BARNES, "Constantine and the Christians of Persia", *JRS* 75, 1985, p. 131.

his own empire by Shapur or at least by his house. Once again, the old bone of contention - the fate of the kingdom "sovereign" of Armenia - was at the center of tensions ... And with Amida. It is therefore not surprising to find it referred to that time as the victim of a Persian attack : to 324 maybe, but probably 336-337, while Constance was even Caesar.

The date of this event is more obscure, we are faced with two hypotheses equally plausible :

Theophanes the Confessor, a Byzantine chronograph of the eighth century, speaks of Amida during the war between Constantine and Licinius, in the course of year 324 AD. :

"In the same year, the son Narses (*sic*) of the Persian emperor, invaded Mesopotamia and took the city of Amida. The child (*païs*) of Constantine, Constantius Caesar, made him the war and narrowly missing being killed, he sentenced him in battle as a defeat that Narses died of "<sup>164</sup>.

This attack is not otherwise known. It has often been postulated a confusion of Theophanes and invoked the anachronism : customary of such errors, the Byzantine chronograph has, it is true, often caught out by the modern philology<sup>165</sup>. The latter would have mentioned here a later siege (336-337), more likely : it is in effect at that time, when Constance was sent to the East, that Narses was killed, brother of Shapur, in the words of Festus<sup>166</sup>, the Caesar receiving on this occasion his first nickname *Persicus*. This campaign, evidenced also a *speech* by the emperor Julian<sup>167</sup>, took part in the war that start after the invasion of Christian Armenia by the Persians in 336 AD., and which marked after all relative calm that was mentioned above, the "official" opening of hostilities between Shapur and Rome. Most experts have therefore lowered our timeline of the episode until second half of the thirties<sup>168</sup>. And it is true that Constance, albeit Caesar was seven years old in 324, which excludes any shipping under its command. We do not see further how the case might unfold during this year, since it was not proclaimed Caesar before November 8 and the season of military campaigns was normally close ...<sup>169</sup>

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<sup>164</sup> *Theophanis Chronographia*, ed. of Boor, Leipzig, 1883, T. I, p. 20 (our translation is done). According to C. MANGO, R. SCOTT, *The Chronicle of Theophanes Confessor. Byzantine and Near Eastern History (AD 284-813)*, Oxford, 1997, p. 34, it must be by the brother and not the son of Shapur, as saw W. Ensslin ("Zu dem vermuten Perserfeldzug des rex Hannibalianus", *Klio* 29, 1936, p. 102-110).

<sup>165</sup> Thereby, R.W. BURGESS, *Studies in Eusebian and Post-Eusebian Chronography*, Stuttgart, 1999, p. 198-199.

<sup>166</sup> At the Battle of Narasara (*Brev.*, 27, 2-3). Although the historical context is far from clear in this condensed world history. Dodgeon and Lieu in their collection of sources (p. 154), prefer lower chronology of the event in 336-337, albeit with a question mark. W. Ensslin (*op. cit.*, p. 106) has identified Narses as the parent that Shapur wanted, in the words of Moses of Khoren (III, 10) installed on the throne of Armenia around 336 AD. J. Markwart (*Studien zur armenischen Geschichte* IV, 1930, p. 265) placed this battle on the road of Amida to Tigranocerta on the station called Nararra (Nehar Harré) in the table Peutingeriana, just thirteen miles east of Amida. But according to A. Peeters ("L'intervention politique de Constance II dans la Grande Arménie en 338", *Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg.*, V, 17, 1931, p. 10-47), Narasara would have participated in the battle of Singara in 337 and should be located in the Jebel Sinjar. These positions involve of course different readings of Theophanes.

<sup>167</sup> *Éloge de Constance*, 14 sq.

<sup>168</sup> With variations for specific date, between 334 and 337. Thus, after W. Ensslin (*supra*, n. 135) see R.W. BURGESS, *op. cit.*, p. 198-199, K. MOSIG WALBURG, *op. cit.*, p. 183-184.

<sup>169</sup> R.W. BURGESS, *op. cit.*, p. 198, although this argument is not nullifying this point having suffered through also many exceptions.

Nevertheless, the question is not so obvious as it seems, for several reasons :

- First, the text does not explicitly state that Constance reacts *immediately* after aggression of 324, so that we could separate an attack of Amida on that date of the Narses death a decade later.
- We can also notice that the text has to designate Constance, the word *pai* ", which means in principle the prepubertal children, not having brought his first beard, which was well the case of Caesar of 324, but not the one of 336-337<sup>170</sup> ...
- Most importantly, the text fits exactly in the frame of political évents of the the time, Theophanes evoking *in the same year* the deposition by Constantine of Licinius and his son, Licinianus, following the theft of Martinianus, Master of the offices of the eastern Augustus. But it turns out that the Confessor is the only to relate these two events, so that the last editors *Chronography* evoke probability it will have had an unknown source, the famous lost *Kaisergeschichte* which modern philology recognized track by other authors<sup>171</sup>.
  
- The notice of Theophanes appears here specifically borrowed from a source contemporary of the fourth century that Jacques Bidez has identified to the *Ecclesiastical History* of the Arian historian Philostorgius which our passage would be a fragment reliable<sup>172</sup>.
- Finally, the *Ecclesiastical History* of Barhadbešabba Arbaia, a Syriac chronicle of the sixth century rarely alleged for this period<sup>173</sup> also clearly mention "... (A) disorder on the borders" in the months preceding the opening of the Council of Nicaea (325 AD.). A *Simon bar Sabba'é*, "the Catholicos of the country Persians" asked to attend the meeting to vote on the Arian question, asks in effect whether to send them the bishops of Persia because this participation could threaten the very life of the Fathers at a time when tolerance of Iranian authorities is particularly random<sup>174</sup>. The precise chronology of this épisode can not be doubted, as *Catholicos* said, "afraid to go up to the council", chooses to send a subordinate to Nicaea, which could pass unnoticed by the Great King, and that sent a *Jean Persidos* ("Persian") figure, one representative of the Empire Sassanian on the original list of subscriptions Council<sup>175</sup>.

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<sup>170</sup> The first official mission of Caesar Constance seems to have consisted in sending in Trier for replace his brother Constantine (II) committed on the Danube. If the timing of this episode narrated by Julien (*Or.*, I, 12) is placed in 331-332, then Constance was 14 years old.

<sup>171</sup> G. MANGO, R. SCOTT, *op. cit.*, p. 34, et n. 7. About History of Imperial lost, see R.W. BURGESS, "On the date of the Kaisergeschichte", *Classical Philology* 90-2, 1995, p. 111-128 (the author sets the *terminus a quo* the date of 357 AD.).

<sup>172</sup> J. BIDEZ, *Philostorgius Kirchengeschichte*, Leipzig, 1913, p. 204, in the appendix entitled "Fragmente eines arianischen Historiographen". Allowed identification, among others, by T.D. BARNES, "Two Victory Titles of Constantius", *ZPE* 52, 1983, p. 335.

<sup>173</sup> *Histoire des Pères qui souffrirent persécution pour la vérité* (ed. and french trans. of Fr. Nau), *Patrologia Orientalis* XXIII, 2 (= fasc. 113), 1932, p. 205-206. Dodgeon and Lieu do not mention.

<sup>174</sup> "(...) If they were pagans who thirst for our blood, I would be blessed too by your empire and by our fathers and our faithful masters (...)", he wrote in a letter of apology addressed to Constantine.

<sup>175</sup> See "La liste originale des Pères de Nicée" (ed. E. Honigmann), *Byzantion*, 1939, p. 45-48. The text of Barhadbešabba mentions "Jean, l'évêque d'Arbèles", that evidence must identify to *Persidos* the acts of council. He was beheaded in 343.

A conflict situation at the border of the two empires seems thus proved. It is confirmed by indirect information that has often been underestimated : at that time, indeed, was projected an expedition against the Persians which was reported only by Optatianus Porfyrius<sup>176</sup> this is why the case has not been a great success with specialists<sup>177</sup>. This court poet, intimate of Constantine, however, may not yet have invented a fact that explained publicly in a eulogy in 325 AD., or the following year, on the occasion of the vicennalia of the emperor.

One might be tempted to argue in the same direction Georges Cedrenus chronicles<sup>178</sup>, which reported, in a part to edifying character, an expedition of Constantine at the same time, following the destruction by the Persians of the city of Chalcedon (sic), in Bithynia, in some way in "prevention" of the foundation to come from Constantinople. Too many improbabilities thus jeopardizing the curious story<sup>179</sup>, we will not include in background.

At this stage of reflection, we will judge in any case that an attack of Amida is not to exclude in the course of year 325, or at the end of the previous year<sup>180</sup> it would be linked to context of cross-border attacks which Constantine – and not, of course her young son - had intended to retaliate. This could explain that to calm things down, the Persians sent in embassy to Rome the Prince Hormisdas, a visit which was sanctioned, says Eusebius of Caesarea by the signing of a friendship treaty<sup>181</sup>. Constantine believed then have push the advantage by soliciting in a long letter Shapur's kindness for Christians living in the Persian Empire - now a major concern of the Auguste single – demand that, it seems, was favorably received by Persians at least initially<sup>182</sup>.

Without questioning the generic frame of these events undoubtedly set around year 324, there is however a later date seems most likely for the attack on Amida, for reasons mentioned, though, in the context chronic exasperation of border tensions, the possibility of two sieges is not excluded. Action Narses in 337 would fit perfectly with the intervention in Neighboring Armenia that marks the bellicose Sassanid renewal at the end of the reign of Constantine. The trusteeship of the Arsacid kingdom assuming at the same time that the regions transtigritanes

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<sup>176</sup> P. OPTATIANUS PORFYRIUS, *Carmina*, 18, 4 : « ...et Medi praestas in censum sceptris redire ». This allusion can not be attributed to campaigns at the end of the life of Constantine, in the years 336-337. Optatien has integrated some of its "geometric" poems in a panegyric, which earned him a comeback after a ban which the reason is unknown, in 325 AD., and from there, the position of Prefect of the city between 329 and 333 AD., (R. Herzog, P. Lebrecht Schmidt [ed.] *Nouvelle histoire de la littérature latine* V, 1993, p. 272-276).

<sup>177</sup> With the notable exception of T.D. BARNES, *Two Victory...*, p. 229-235. *Contra*, K. Mosig-Walburg (*op. cit.*, p. 184), according to Porfyrius whose not expressly stated that there was a draft military campaign.

<sup>178</sup> *Compendium Historiarum* (ed. I. Bekker), Bonn, 1838-1839, p. 496-495. Kedrenos is a monk author of a chronic since the Creation of the world until the mid-eleventh century.

<sup>179</sup> Starting with the distance of the city from eastern border, which would have entailed a Persian raid throughout Anatolia and that no other source reported. The section (ed. Berger, 1999, p. 374-375) mentions indeed two clashes, which aggravates his suspicious nature. On the improbabilities of a text trend essentially legendary, see K. MOSIG -WALBURG, *op. cit.*, p. 186-187, with whom we share fully views.

<sup>180</sup> T.D. BARNES, *op. cit.*, p. 235.

<sup>181</sup> *Vie de Constantin*, IV, 8, 1.

<sup>182</sup> According to Michael the Syrian (*Chron.* VII, 3, T.I, p. 257 of the ed. Chapot). Eusebius (*V. C.*, IV, 8-13) gives the full content, which is generally accepted as authentic (P. PETIT, "Libanius and *Vita Constantini*", *Historia* 1, 1950, p. 474-475).



formally under Roman *dicio*, it seems logical that the Persians have not ignored Amida, which we mentioned earlier the role it should play already in administration and / or supervision of such territories, which is perhaps not unrelated to the fury that began the Great King, twenty-three years later, to destroy it completely.

We must dwell for a moment on the role of Amida, that documents an anonymous Syriac source often underestimated<sup>183</sup>. In *Vie de Jacques le Reclus* - a monk who lived between the reigns of Constance and Theodosius II - a digression evokes the recent history of the city, we reproduced here in the French translation that gave François Nau, his first editor<sup>184</sup> :

"After the Emperor Constantine (*sic*)<sup>185</sup>, son of Constantine the Great had built Amid, he loved it more than other cities of his empire and he subdued many countries from Ris'aïna (*Rhésaina*) to Nisibis and also the country of Mayferqat (*Martyropolis* = the Sophanène) and Arzonn (Arzanène) and to the ends of Qardou (Gordyene). Because these countries were on the Persian frontier, Persian thieves did constantly irruptions into these countries and ravaged them. Tur Abdin was in the middle of these countries and (the emperor) made on this place two great castles to protect the country against the Persian thieves : he built one of them at the border of Beit'Arbaïé at the top of the mountain, and the other on Tigris, and he named Castle of the stone, and it was the capital of the country Arzoun. There Amid had even an Archimandrite of Arzoun named Barsabba ... ".

We will return later to this particular "affection" of Emperor in place of Amida. It must be immediately remove the hypothesis of an anachronism, namely the projection at the time of Constance of the metropolitan later status of Amida, which could explain the extent of this "Jurisdiction". If so, the chronicler could not quote together Rhesaina the Nisibis region, the Arzanène and the Gordyène the last three have indeed been retroceded to Persians in 363. We therefore look to John Matthews for a source correctly informed<sup>186</sup>. Here are mentioned three Armenian principalities subject to Roman supervision : Great Sophene or Sophanène, whose capital was Martyropolis ; the Arzanène and the Gordyène which our biographer describes quite accurately the southern and western borders. We must add the Ingilène whose territory confine the one of the Amida *civitas* is implicitly concerned. The anonymous site "at the top of the mountain" is identified by Matthews to the fortress of Rhabdion native place name

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<sup>183</sup> With the notable exception of J. MATTHEWS, *The Roman Empire of Ammianus*, Ann Arbor (2nd ed. revised), 2007, p. 54 ; and Dodgeon and Lieu (*op. cit.*, p. 154.), dating logically the facts reported by the text before death of Constantine. (end of the year 337 AD.).

<sup>184</sup> *Revue de l'Orient Chrétien* 20, 1915, p. 7. Jacques le Reclus began his life as a hermit in Egypt under the reign of Julian. He moved to *Kephas* (Hassankeyf) on the Tigris, after a period of wandering, and died in 421 (see M.H. DODGEON, S.N.C. LIEU, *op. cit.*, p. 381). The anonymous author of the *Vie* written in the late twelfth century (1197).

<sup>185</sup> This is obviously Constance.

<sup>186</sup> J. MATTHEWS, *op. cit.*, p. 54. The form and content of this *excursus* particularly documented seems to designate it as a fragment of a lost work.

associated with the Tur Abdin, whose Roman name was *Castra Maurorum* only known name of Ammianus<sup>187</sup>. The "Castle of the stone" is the fort of *Kephas* (Hasankeyf), on the Tigris, where *Notitia Dignitatum* confine later the Second Legion Parthicus<sup>188</sup>.

While it may seem surprising that the "jurisdiction" of Amida was carried as far east (the Gordyène is more than two hundred kilometers), the text gives at least the idea of a general supervision from our stronghold, since even Nisibis - yet then metropolis of Mesopotamia - it seems, in this area, subject. This assertion led recent historiography to implicitly reject the evidence of the *Vie*, especially that as we said at the begKhaning of this work, the reality of Amida is always pre-constantien considered negligible by most historians who believe that the city was a "shack" (*civitas perquam brevis*), before Caesar had taken its destiny in hands<sup>189</sup>. It seems instead that its special geographical position advocated the role that the anonymous biographer assigned to it : indeed, most of these satrapies extend - this is another major teaching of the text - *both sides of the Tigris*, that is to say, in part on the "Roman" shore of the river<sup>190</sup> and, indeed, this later is only rarely the provincial border of the Roman Mesopotamia, *except precisely* in the Amida région as was clearly seen Marie Louise Chaumont<sup>191</sup> [fig. 1]. The city is the only one located entirely in Roman territory, while it is the nearest from satrapal area on the border of the three principalities Ingilène, of Anzitène and Sôphanène which it is the single outlet on Empire side<sup>192</sup>. It seems clear that the "construction" (and the granting of this "Jurisdiction") of Amida by Constance, who must appear a little after the Narses attack<sup>193</sup> has responded to the need to regain control of transtigritanes areas worked tireless by Persian activism, as evidenced by the revolt, a few months before, Arzanène against the King of Armenia pro-Roman<sup>194</sup>. Encouraged and supported by Shapur eager to get his hands on the Arsacid kingdom, this revolt shows the design of the Persians to rally the entire Armenian countries, included satrapies in their sphere of influence, it means to finish with the situation inherited of the Treaty of Nisibis

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 55.

<sup>188</sup> *Or.* XXXVI, 12. A site visit can allows us to understand the name.

<sup>189</sup> AMMIANUS, XIX, 9, 1. Thus, F. MILLAR, *The Roman Near East*, London, 1993, p. 209.

<sup>190</sup> Bezabde, one of the locks of the empire on the borders of the East, is also the capital of the satrapy of Zabdicène, which it derives its name. Similarly, *Kephas-Hasankeyf* on the Tigris, is the new capital of the Arzanène if we according to the text. Finally, Egil, equally located on the river, is the capital of Ingilène.

<sup>191</sup> M.-L. CHAUMONT, *op. cit.*, with the map out text (description of principalities, p. 121-125). As seen above, the testimony of Procopius (*supra* note 112), Amida appears entangled in the middle of *Transtigritanae gentes*. On it already, L. Dillemann (*op. cit.*, p. 205, fig. XXVIII). If we exclude these two French authors, blur still surrounds the issue of satrapales borders - it is talking in general that "the Tigris" - is significant. The map given by B. Dignas and E. Winter (*Rome and Persia in late antiquity*, Cambridge, 2007, p. 127), across the river is the border, except for Ingilène. Similarly for K. Mosig-Walburg (*op. cit.*, P. 383, Map 2). Few recent works, including the book by J. Matthews (*op. cit.*, p. 54 sq.), Linger more precisely on this crucial point that the ancient sources documenting yet unambiguously.

<sup>192</sup> On the issue of routes and crossing the Tigris, see *supra*.

<sup>193</sup> A few months later, according to K. MOSIG-WALBURG, *op. cit.*, p. 335.

<sup>194</sup> Variable geometry allegiances satrapales is illustrated twenty years later, by the Prince of Gordyène attitude, *Jovinianus* which Ammianus tells us : first "in the Roman section" (XVIII, 6, 20-21) in the year 330, he then apparently changed sides in 359, taking advantage of the confused situation hoping to expand. This does not, however, prevented Jovinian to feel sympathy for Rome, which he owed his éducation : thus it helps Ammianus to identify from far in advance of the Persian armies full clump of Tur Abdin, a few days before the assault of Amida 359 ! Later (in 363), he seeks to ingratiate Julien on the way to Ctesiphon (AMMIANUS, XXV, 7, 8), probably in the hope of aggregating its domain of eastern Arabia to the east of Mesopotamia (see *notes compl.* the ed. Sabbah, p. 201).

precondition for the resumption of their traditional political of western expansion. It was necessary to prepare for the Romans in the same time advanced positions of Mesopotamia a general invasion now predictable. Sent by his father to East for stopgap and prepare the response, Constance " lined the banks of the Tigris with fortresses"<sup>195</sup> "Kephas promoted in the "pays d'Arzoun" and rearm Amida whose lower left a gaping hole opening directly access to the plain of Gumathène, and from there to Anatolian provinces"<sup>196</sup>.

But what was the exact nature of the Roman suzerainty over the *gentes Transtigritanae*? And what do we really know about their legal status ? The question - related to the more general, the status of client statements - is not fully clarified. Nina Garsoïan<sup>197</sup> indicates that portions of these territories were part of the royal domain of the Arsacids and the dynastic treasure Fortress Eng (Egil), the capital of Ingilène, not far from Amida. In general, the Armenian sources - admittedly somewhat suspicious "nationalism" - treat satrapies as forming an integral part of the monarchy Partho-Armenian, not entitled to a separate existence, and satraps as gréât vassals, although it is likely that alternative takeovers Persians and Romans had finished in time to release this bond of vassalage. Roman imperial legislation, however (laws of Theodosius, Justinian), emphasizes their absolute sovereignty, that tends to confirm the subsequent involvement of some of their princes to revolt against Zeno in 488 AD.. Some « *Novelles* » of Theodosius (*Cth.* 12,13,6) addressed to the satrap of Sophanène, attest tax immunity while Arsacid kingdom itself received this exemption in exceptional cases in 358<sup>198</sup>. Only the coronary gold, an offering "spontaneously" offered to the emperor by the king under his *devotio* is recorded in the official sources. But no tribute, as was normally the case in a province regular of the empire : the *gentes* are legally considered as *civitates foederatae liberae et immunes*<sup>199</sup>. However, the princes were to receive their royal *insigna* from the emperor in person<sup>200</sup>, like what was done under the high empire in some client principalities of Syria<sup>201</sup>.

This is a multistage clientelistic system that ensured the Roman domination, *devotio* of satrap to the Roman emperor was guaranteed and strengthened by the bond of vassalage which united this same satrap to king of Armenia itself - if it were - in the *fides* of Roman Emperor. The same system prevailed in favor of the Persians until the peace of Nisibis, but with closer ties because of the socio-cultural relationship between Armenia and Iranian world.

For the administration itself, it is in the present state of knowledge, impossible to say whether she redoubled those satraps when the need arose - as had been the case, for example, in Judea of Herod at the begKhanings of the Empire<sup>202</sup>. And if that were the case, it is not clear that this role has not expired at Nisibis, the ordinary residence of the governor of Mesopotamia.

<sup>195</sup> JULIEN, *Éloge de Constance*, 17, 2-3.

<sup>196</sup> About the construction of the castle *Kephas*, L. DILLEMANN, *op. cit.*, p. 205.

<sup>197</sup> N. GARSOÏAN, *L'Église Arménienne et le Grand Schisme d'Orient*, Louvain, 1999, p. 10-19.

<sup>198</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>199</sup> *CTh.* XII, 3, 6.

<sup>200</sup> PROCOPE, *De Aedificis*, III, I, 17-23.

<sup>201</sup> See M. SARTRE, *L'orient romain...*, p. 317-321.

<sup>202</sup> *Ibid.*

But perhaps the metropolis of the province was just too "biased" against the bloc of satrapies, unlike Amida which we noted above the privileged position ? In any case, promoting *Kephas* on the Tigris, by Constance, concomitant to that of Amida, illustrates clearly a serious capacity - civilian and military – from *Transtigritani* control whose loyalty began to relax at an alarming rate, as showed by Arzanène sedition. Obviously, the Roman administration "delegated" through the Partho-Armenian feudal system was not working as before. There was an urgent need to be more directive, and that involved a much heavier military presence.

There's more. A list given by Agathange<sup>203</sup>, on the order of precedence of the major transtigritains feudatories to the court of Tiridates III (287-297 AD.) reveals that *ishkhans* of *Angeltun* (Ingilène) and *Aldznick* (Arzanène) occupied respectively the first and second positions with the Arsacid ruler : it is precisely representatives of two satrapies whose the *Vie de Jacques* shows that they were primarily concerned with reinforcement of Amida (all near-Egil Eng) and of *Kephas* in Arzanène. Can we consider that this is only a fortuitous coincidence ?

A fact is proven cases : in the fourth century, Roman armies stationed on the territories transtigritains, as shown by the presence of legionary garrisons in forts of *Kephas*, *Bezabde* or *Castra maurorum*<sup>204</sup>. Troops were even recruited locally, as evidenced by the epithets of some units in the *Notitia dignitatum*<sup>205</sup>.

Maybe it should then consider this "jurisdiction" of Amida from a point of view more strictly military ?

The problem needs to be asked. When at the end of the siege of 359, Ammianus mentions the fate of Amida fighters, he insists on a dramatic detail that we mentioned above<sup>206</sup> : Shapur made search with careful attention the Roman soldiers *transtigritani* and provided them a particular fate, that of being executed "(...) not to cause to any distinction between small people and nobles. "This treatment - a way of *damnatio memoriae* – shows evidence the strong sense that had the Persians of history belonging *transtigritani* to their *imperium*, and thus the exemplary nature of the punishment that it should to inflict on those of them who had served under the Roman arms. But he will perhaps more. According to Nigel Pollard<sup>207</sup>, the context of the words of Ammianus might suggest that these soldiers belonged to the regular garrison of Amida. But as the historian of Antioch does not specify this when he describes (in XVIII, 9, 3) units in the city, American scholar concludes that the term *transtigritanus* must have a value here purely ethnic : namely native soldiers from transtigritaines regions who fought in Amida

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<sup>203</sup> M.-L. CHAUMONT, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

<sup>204</sup> According M.-L. Chaumont (*op. cit.*, p. 122), to the difficulties in the military occupation of within the country, the Romans had to settle for a few bridgeheads downstream.

<sup>205</sup> *Ala quintadecima Flavia Carduenorum ; Cohors quartadecima Valeria Zabdicenorum ; Equites sagitarii Cordueni* (Or. XXXVI, 34, 36 ; Oc. VI, 83).

<sup>206</sup> XIX, 9, 1. See *supra*, n. 113.

<sup>207</sup> N. POLLARD, *Soldiers, Cities and Civilians in Roman Syria*, Ann Arbor, 2000, p. 28.



all units combined. However, we can not exclude that there was also a corp of troops specific legionnaire that precisely the *Notitia Dignitatum* known later Under the name of *Transtigritani*<sup>208</sup>, a unit *pseudo-comitatensis* available to the Master of Eastern militia, whose home base is unknown, except that found its mark in the fifth century in Egypt, in *Arsinoe* (Medinet el-Fayoum)<sup>209</sup>. The *pseudo-comitatenses*, as have seen, were probably created after the treaty of Jovian, in 363, when the Roman army had to withdraw from a portion of satrapies that the treaty had assigned to the Persians. It is possible that at the time of Constance, these *Transtigritani*, including Dietrich Hoffmann is undoubtedly the jurisdiction of the Tigris between Amida and Bedzabe<sup>210</sup>, were confined specifically to Amida under Ripensis garrison, with the *Quinqua Parthica* ?

The question is open. Nevertheless, this "jurisdiction" of Amida on satrapales borders reveals an issue that far exceeded the only Armenian issue : it was now counteract the invasion of the Roman Empire that had clearly announced the simultaneous attack in 337, of Amida and Nisibis, the two strategic places of high Mesopotamia<sup>211</sup>. It includes in these conditions that Constance II "loved" especially Amida and took personally its destiny in hands, just as the Persian threat materialize<sup>212</sup>.

## 5- Constantia ? – Constantia Augusta ?

Constantine had prepared the response from 336, after the coup of Sassanid in Armenia. As usual, he began by appointing his nephew, Caesar Hannibalianus on the throne of Armenia<sup>213</sup>. After the assassination of the latter and the advent of a ruler favorable to Sassanid<sup>214</sup>, the emperor resolved to take extreme measures. He prepares a major expedition bringing iron into the heart of Persia, thereby recovering the best military traditions of the second and third centuries with, however, a novelty : Christian emperor considers this campaign - this is a first

<sup>208</sup> VII, 11.

<sup>209</sup> C. ZUCKERMANN, in *Le monde byzantin...*, p. 161. The unit was transferred to the Fayoum between 400 and 406 AD., that is to say, between the time of writing the *Notitia* of the East and the first mention on papyrus of a *numerus* of transtigritains to Arsinoë (*SB*, XIV, 11574).

<sup>210</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 419-420.

<sup>211</sup> According to K. Mosig Walburg, indeed (*op. cit.*, p. 223), "(...) in der *Zusammenschau* fügen sich die beiden Unternehmungen gegen Nisibis und Amida zu einem logischen Bild persischer Strategie zu Begkhan des Krieges ". Narses and Shapur also failing, the invasion was postponed. No doubt the army of Narses should beyond Amida, cross the western satrapies to get to Cappadocia while Shapur would advanced to Syria ...

<sup>212</sup> We see that in any case that we are far from this "minor strategic importance" in which Fr. Paschoud (*Se non e vero ...*, p. 48) holds Amida constantian.

<sup>213</sup> With the title of anti-Persian King of Kings (*Rex Regum et ponticarum Gentium*).

<sup>214</sup> On the complexity of the cases of Armenia, the ambiguous attitude of the king and the dark outlines of the Arsacid diplomacy in the years 337 *sq.*, evoked l' *Éloge de Constance* (15), see the commentary of J. Bidez in his edition of Julien (*CUF*, 1932), I, p. 34-36. Finally, see M.H. DODGEON, S.N.C. LIEU, *op. cit.*, p. 380-381: the death of Khosrov II, his successor Tiran is deposited by the Persians and replaced by one of its satraps (in 335-336 AD.) before being blinded. Follows an invasion of the Persians, then the réaction of Constantine and the "promotion" of Hannibalian. At the death of the two candidates for the throne, it is again a must of Persians, Arsaces, who took power.

- as a true crusade, urging the bishops to accompany him<sup>215</sup>. But he was killed shortly before the operations start<sup>216</sup>, so that the war will be fought by Constance, now Augustus. It is at this time that the fate of Amida takes on a new dimension. After the city had been taken, Constance decides to strengthen and give it its name : nothing less than foundation.

Ammianus Marcellin, the first, mentions this event :

"This city was once very small ; but Constance, even at this time Caesar (*Caesar etiam tum*), wishing to give a very safe refuge to nearby residents, girded it by towers and massive walls, while he made of Antoninopolis (Tella) another stronghold ; and who provided a siege artillery depot, he made fear from enemies a and wanted to give it his name (*suoque nomine uoluit appellari*)"<sup>217</sup>.

Ammianus uses ambiguous wording here : no more than the French, Latin does not allow to discern if Constance gave positively his name to the city or if he wanted to.

The case is even more delicate than some sources also call *Constantia* the city of *Antoninopolis-Tella* (now Viransehir, a few hundred kilometers south-west of Diyarbakır) and can therefore ask the question whether Ammianus did not confuse the two cities. In his commentary on the Book XVIII, Guy Sabbah<sup>218</sup> hypothesizes that *Constantia / Constantina-Antoninopolis* could receive the name of the father or the sister of Constance, while the latter has reserved to Amida his own name. And the fact is that in XVIII, 7, 9, Ammianus evokes *Constantina* in a context that we must identify it without possible discussion to the old *Antoninopolis*. However, most philologists hold against Sabbah the lesson *Constantia*<sup>219</sup> and authors such as Hiérokès, Georges the Cypriot or some Syriac sources also use this name<sup>220</sup>.

It is therefore quite possible that the historian of Antioch was mistaken on the name of the latter city. It is unclear, however, that the defender of Amida has ignored the name of the city where he lived the siege of Shapur for more than two months. However, two Syriac sources among the reliable, and whose tradition owes nothing to *Res Gestae*, confirm the assertion of Ammianus.

It is necessary, before examining them, say a word of the mess that is the issue of Syriac tradition : a more complicated issue, especially because this historiography is primarily in late chronic distant from events and whose relative position is further unclear.

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<sup>215</sup> EUSÈBE, V.C., IV, 56-57.

<sup>216</sup> *Ibid.*, IV, 60.

<sup>217</sup> XVIII, 9, 1. Trad. G. Sabbah.

<sup>218</sup> *Notes*, p. 205-206, n. 216.

<sup>219</sup> What's in the oldest manuscript (see the pageantry of the ed. Sabbah, p. 111).

<sup>220</sup> And the *Chronicle* of Jacques d'Édesse, the one of Théophane le Confesseur, or Michel le Syrien. It is the name that retains J. Wagner (*TAVO*, B, V, 13).

In a recent book, Richard W. Burgess<sup>221</sup> suggested most of these relate sources with the *continuatio* of *Chronici canones*, the lost universal chronology of Eusebius of Caesarea, as the last publication was shortly before that of the *Ecclesiastical History*. In this *continuatio* current until the year 350 might be from a number of Syriac chronicles that the author establishes a hierarchy for the name and chronology of the Amida foundation are, thereby, a classification criterion philological key<sup>222</sup>. A *translatio* of the original Greek text of the *Continuatio* would directly influenced some authors (John of Ephesus, called the *Chronicle* of the year 724, Michael the Syrian) while an *epitomé* of that translation was the source of most others. From there, Burgess makes a genealogy that highlights the quality and proximity of *Chronicron 724* and Michael the Syrian, the nearest tributary of the Syriac *translatio*<sup>223</sup>. And it is these two sources agree on the name that Constance gave to Amida.

According to Michael the Syrian :

"In Mesopotamia, he (Constance) enhanced and finished Amid that he called Augusta"<sup>224</sup>.

And according to the *Chronicon 724* :

"Similarly, in Mesopotamia, he (Constance) built the city of Amid, that he named Augusta Constantina "<sup>225</sup>.

If the Chronicle of 724 calls Amida "*Constantina*" rather than "*Constantia*" it should not hinder us too much : it is clear that, especially in the eighth century, the prestigious name Constantine had often substitute - out of ignorance or otherwise intentionally - to that of his son Aryan in many Christian authors especially not - or too much - in fact details of the dynastic history of the fourth century<sup>226</sup>.

The important thing here is the epithet *Augusta*. It may not have been attributed to Amida after that Constance had become Augustus, either earlier in the last months of year 337

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<sup>221</sup> R.W. BURGESS, *Studies in Eusebian and Post-Eusebian Chronography* 1. *The Chronici canones of Eusebius of Caesarea: Structure, Content, and Chronology (ad 282-325)*; 2. *The continuatio Antiochensis Eusebii : A chronicle of Antioch and the Roman Near East during the reigns of Constantine and Constantius II (AD 325-350)*, Stuttgart, 1999.

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 129-131.

<sup>223</sup> See the *stemma* general, p. 132.

<sup>224</sup> VII, 4, p. 267 of the ed. Chabot, *op. cit.*.

<sup>225</sup> *Chronicon miscellaneum ad annum Domini 724 pertinens*, ed. E.W. Brooks, trans. J.B. Chabot, in *Chron. Min.* 2, *CSCO* 4, SS 4 ; 3-4, Louvain, 1904, p. 77.

<sup>226</sup> The example of Arles, in Gaul Vienna, is significant in this regard : the city was renamed by Constance when its *tricennalia* in 353 (as evidenced by monetary emissions) after it wore a long the of name Constantine (II), which was then struck *damnatio memoriae*. In 450, the bishop of Arles, to put stressed the importance of the church in front of its rival Vienna, yet reminds to Pope Leo that it owes its name "(...)" to the most glorious memory of Emperor Constantine (...), although if it is commonly called *Arelas* " (Leo, *Ep.* 65 in, *Patr. Lat.*, 54, p. 882).

AD.<sup>227</sup>. According to Burgess, this fact proves that the intelligence of Ammianus is here wrong, Constance who therefore hasn't given its name to Amida as Caesar. It seems to otherwise that explains the turn of the phrase (... *suo nomine uoluit appellari*) and highlights consistency of the three sources. We propose the following scheme : after the *blitzkrieg* of Narses, the Caesar Constance dispatched East reorganized frontier defense. He rebuilt Amida, reinforce it and shape the project to give it his name. Work, such as those mentioned by Ammianus, are not done until a few months, and probably a few years. It is only in the 40's they are completed, while the emperor Augustus, resulting in official name of the city<sup>228</sup>. The fact of this name - *Constantia Augusta*, so – is not passed to posterity has nothing to surprise : first, because Constance notoriously Arian, did not leave a good memory after his death, nor indeed in the East and West ; secondly, because, as was the case of Arles<sup>229</sup> and many other cities of the Roman world, the common practice has only retained the original name of the city. Without a doubt it must be otherwise in official documents, but it is unfortunately no testimony : the dedication of Valentinian, Valens and Gratian<sup>230</sup> - the single Roman monumental inscription discovered to date in Diyarbakır - do not mention the name of the city ...

Against this proposal, a recent argument of Karin MosigWalburg<sup>231</sup> nevertheless deserves attention. The author notes that in fact the *Chronicron 724* is the only source to mention positively to the name of Amida *Constantina* (not *Constantia*). This indicates perhaps a confusion with Tella-*Antoninopolis* more plausible that Michael the Syrian, meanwhile, gives the *only* nickname *Augusta* to Amida, but *not* that of *Constantia*. Ms. Walburg therefore implicitly waives the name *Constantia* in regards of Amida, thereby suggesting that the city called *Augusta* was the only Tella-*Antoninopolis*. The reasoning is not lack of interest ... if not it is doing cheap assertion of Ammianus, our oldest and most credible informant, who says indeed that Constance *wanted to give his name* to Amida, *Caesar being*.

As a name *Amida Augusta* would have had no meaning - the founder would indeed remained, in this case, perfectly anonymous<sup>232</sup> - we conclude until further notice that Amida is called indeed *Constantia Augusta* during the reign of Constantius II.

## 6- « ...Civitas fabricata est » (*CIL, III, 6730*)

Until the 50's, the litany of border fighting continues, straining the strongholds of Mesopotamia. In 358 AD., a letter of Shapur to Constance claims explicitly Mesopotamia and

<sup>227</sup> Constance is proclaimed Augustus, with his two brothers, 9 September (E. STEIN, *Bas Empire...*, p. 131).

<sup>228</sup> In 349 (year 660 of the Seleucid era) as most of the Syriac sources. This is the date that holds R.W. BURGESS, *op. cit.*, p. 279.

<sup>229</sup> See *supra*, n. 201.

<sup>230</sup> *CIL, III, 6730*. See *infra*.

<sup>231</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 219, but presented by the author as a hypothesis.

<sup>232</sup> This, it must be admitted, does not agree much with the autocratic character of Constantius II, the first Emperor authentically "Byzantine."



Armenia<sup>233</sup>, pretension that Constance obviously rejects. The war start again "officially", but this time the Iranian empire deploys an alliance unpublished : off powerful vassal states went to the right, the Persian armada increases indeed of the collaboration of Arsaces, king of Armenia<sup>234</sup>, and that of a number of transtigritanes satrapies spent in his camp<sup>235</sup>. In 359, so this is a considerable army - more than one hundred thousand men - who leads the famous reported siege by Ammianus<sup>236</sup>: Constance and his staff visit the following year a devastated city<sup>237</sup>.

The whole question is now whether the expansion work of the city - our city "red" - were resulting from this destruction, if they had already been completed or initiated when Constantius Caesar then Augustus, had officially refounded it, or even if we must attribute to later events of the realization of the urban grandiose plan that making Diyarbakır the most ancient and greatest fortress visible today. We have a *terminus a quo* ensured in the dedication of Valentinian, Valens and Gratien who reported of a reconstruction of the city "since its foundation" in the years 367-375<sup>238</sup>. The facts are to date<sup>239</sup> :

After the fall of Amida, the events are linked, all to the detriment of Constance and the Empire : in the same year (359), other fortress fell to the Persians, however, the Gordyène rocking to the Iranian side. In 360, Singara is taken as Bezabde that the Persians occupy. Constance fails to resume. He died a year later on November 3, 361. Julien succeeded him. He set up a great expedition in the spring of year 363, manages to Seleucia-Ctesiphon, the capital Sassanian, but waives the siege and decided to join the army of high Mesopotamia, to the north, along the Tigris, under constant harassment from the enemy. He was mortally wounded in an exchange early in the summer<sup>240</sup>. Jovian succeeded him, who immediately begin talks with Shapur and concluded in July in Doura, the "ignominious" treaty that was mentioned above, resulting in a true butchering of Roman Mesopotamia : Singara, Bezabde, *Castra maurorum* and Nisibis metropolis - although it had victoriously resisted three sieges - are abandoned to the Persians. Fifteen strongholds in total are lost. The satrapies in Eastern Nymphios (Batman-su) reach the Sassanid fold<sup>241</sup>. Finally, the Romans waive to intervene in Armenia. This dismal record supersedes the provisions of the treaty of Nisibis and spends historical revenge of Shapur. It is an unprecedented humiliation that will forever be associated with the name of Jovian historiography in late Antiquity<sup>242</sup>.

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<sup>233</sup> AMMIANUS, XVI, 9 ; XVII, 5. We have already mentioned above (see n. 107) this letter, which Constance course opposed to his "brother" an end of inadmissibility.

<sup>234</sup> E. STEIN, *op. cit.*, p. 154. Which will turn against soon after the failure of Shapur.

<sup>235</sup> Thus, Gordyène, as noted above.

<sup>236</sup> XIX, 9, 9. The figure is probably exaggerated.

<sup>237</sup> XX, 11, 5.

<sup>238</sup> CIL, III, 6730. The three emperors govern together at that time. The interpretation of the inscription, see *infra*.

<sup>239</sup> Accurate account of events with reference to sources in E. STEIN, *op. cit.*, p. 154-157 ; 169-171.

<sup>240</sup> AMMIANUS, XXIII-XXV ; ZOZIME, *Histoire Nouvelle*, III, 12-34 ; LIBANIOS, *Discours*, XVIII ; JEAN MALALAS, *Chronographie*, L, 13, p. 326-334 of the ed. of Bonn.

<sup>241</sup> On all the above, see AMMIANUS, XXV, 7, 9. Lost satrapies are the Arzanène the Gordyène the Rehimène, the Moxoène, the Zabdicène. Valens (see *infra*) will retrieve the first two in 371, after his Armenian shipping. Nisibis is permanently lost for the Empire : will remain Persian until the Arab conquest in the year 640 AD..

<sup>242</sup> See *supra*, with the notes 50-53.

From this result two major consequences for Amida :

- The city becomes somewhat by default, the new metropolis of Roman Mesopotamia<sup>243</sup>. It is again the most advanced city on the *limes*, in contact with western satrapies - Sophène, Ingilène, Sôphanène – that the treaty retains in Rome ;
- Its demographic is suddenly increased by an unprecedented influx of population : new masters of Nisibis, the Persians have indeed organized in agreement with the Romans, the evacuation of residents of the city, which have a period of three days to leave their homeland<sup>244</sup>. Most emigrated to Amida<sup>245</sup>. By its pathos, this exodus is one of the most spectacular events in the late-imperial history, at least in the eastern part<sup>246</sup>. He emphasized at the sight of contemporary seriousness of a situation seen as "the begKhaning of the end" of Roman world in an author as Zozime<sup>247</sup>.

John Malalas reports the terms of this setup in Amida :

"Jovian surrounded by a rampart a city outside the walls of the Amida city and called it the " town of Nisibis" (*côme Nisibeos*"), and he established all those who came from Mygdonia<sup>248</sup>, including magistrate Silvanos "<sup>249</sup>.

Chronicle Pascale gives us an additional clarification :

"(...) And he (the Emperor) endow the town with a wall that was outside of the city of Amida, and *he connected it* to the wall of the city of Amida"<sup>250</sup>.

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<sup>243</sup> *Supra*, with the note 49.

<sup>244</sup> The fact is exceptional because the deportations of populations were common among the Persians, but still within their own Empire : Roman negotiators last tear this stipulation from struggle.

<sup>245</sup> ZOZIME, *Histoire Nouvelle*, III, XXXIV, 1 : « (...) the inhabitants of Nisibis, after obtaining a deadline for leave, most emigrated and almost all in Amida, however a small number of them settled in other cities "(trans. Fr. Paschoud, *CUF*, 1979). Before him, AMMIANUS, XXV, 9, 1-6 ; also MALALAS, p. 336-337 (XII, 2) the ed. Bonn, and the *Chronicon Paschale*, p. 554 (4-19) of the ed. Bonn.

<sup>246</sup> Clearly, the people of Nisibis felt then indeed Roman, within the meaning given to this term H. Inglebert ("Roman Citizenship, romanités and Roman identities under the Empire," in *Hommages à Claude Lepellety*, Paris, 2002, p. 241-260), that is to say that they were aware of belonging to a common civilization which exceeded the only legal statu, as evidenced by the fact that they collectively chose exile, which is more for a city distant of a hundred miles from their homeland city.

<sup>247</sup> To quote Francis Paschoud. In its edition of Book III of the *Histoire Nouvelle* (p. 228, and n. 99), Paschoud shows that there was an expression of pagan apologetic tradition tends to make this disaster the ultimate consequence of the death of Julian. In contrast, the Christian writers make the Apostate responsible for the situation. Beyond the indignant reactions expressed unanimously by ancient historiography, yet recent studies tend to rehabilitate Jovian (for example DIGNAS, WINTER, *op cit*, p 133-134 : the cease-fire helped to save the Roman army of a total rout).

<sup>248</sup> The Mygdonia is the former name of the region of Nisibis, "Antioch Mygdonia" at the time of Hellenistic.

<sup>249</sup> XIII, 4-5, p. 336 from the ed. of Bonn.

<sup>250</sup> *Chronicon Paschale*, p. 554 (14-16) from the ed. of Bonn.

We can be surprised by the institutional form that affects almost this facility : Malalas evokes that Silvanus<sup>251</sup>, the president of the parish priest of Nisibis, as if one had reconstructed in Amida not only the physical city, somehow reduced scaled (*kômè*) but also its *ordo ciuitatis*, that is to say, its socio-political organization. Maybe we should see there the symbolic mark of a transfer of legitimacy, the city of Tigris relaying Nisibis in its metropolis function<sup>252</sup>? It is clear that the "neighborhood" of Nisibis, now located *intra muros*, was to occupy in the planning an important grip, very important even if one takes literally the sources that speak of the installation in Amida almost all of the mygdonian population<sup>253</sup>.

Albert Gabriel was the first to draw the consequences of these two information<sup>254</sup>. According to him, the extension of the wall in the village of Nisibis makes obviously reflect of the new urban plan of Amida : the Nisibians became resident in the plateau on west of the old town and nearby fortifications recently raised by Constance. The importance of the new population would have doubled the size of Amida and conferred the rampart its impressive scale. Work will be held and completed during the reign of Valens<sup>255</sup>, between 364 and 375 AD., *terminus a quo* of the registration of the door Kharput. Gabriel therefore precludes any Constance responsibility in the creation of the new city. The fortification Works of Amida in the year 330, and probably after the siege of 359, would have concerned the old town, so Ammianus himself insists twice about the modesty of the city : before that the emperor (re-) built the walls and then during the siege. François Paschoud essentially reproduces the analysis of Gabriel : the city of Constance is modest and Amida owes its development to installation of the inhabitants of Nisibis<sup>256</sup>.

This thesis calls for some remarks.

It is undeniable that many times Ammianus stresses the relative smallness of the city. But he is doing about this a formal distinction between the earlier city in Constance, which he describes indeed "quite small" (*perquam breuem*)<sup>257</sup>, and High city and provided its walls and its facilities defense, that he states it was designed to accommodate population surroundings in case of attack, implying that the wall was provided with a minimum of magnitude<sup>258</sup>. Following this work, the citadel had become "formidable to enemies"<sup>259</sup>.

<sup>251</sup> In reality, the two Syriac authors confuse here Silvanus with a Sabinus, mentioned by Ammianus and Zosimus. This has not a little impact on our purpose.

<sup>252</sup> Should we think that this clarification participates of the symbolic "negation" of the death of Nisibis, which Bernadette Cabouret, as noted above, the design attributed to Malalas? Maybe. Nevertheless, other sources also mention this parsonage (and Zosimus, III, 33, 4).

<sup>253</sup> Malalas states that Jovian abandoned "(...) the city called Nisibis, with only bare walls, without the men who inhabited "(XIII, 27, p. 336 of the ed. of Bonn).

<sup>254</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 175-182.

<sup>255</sup> As rightly pointed out Fr. Paschoud (*Se non e vero ...*, p. 47, with the note 43), it is wrong that two texts attribute the reconstruction of Amida to the same emperor who gave Nisibis to the Persians, Jovian.

<sup>256</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>257</sup> XVIII, 9, 1.

<sup>258</sup> Incidentally, to highlight the work of Constance – that he did not mind - the author may well forcing the line about the mediocrity of the previous city : if one absolutely wants to uncover in Ammianus a tendency to rhetorical exaggeration, we must also admit that he could play in both directions ...

<sup>259</sup> XVIII, 9,1.

The fact that, in the words of F. Paschoud it reigned in Amida during the siege "an incredible news" yet does not mean that the city was so small : we will keep not forgetting that were massed *intra muros* all nearby residents, refugees there after the announcement of the imminent arrival of the Persians<sup>260</sup>, as was the rule in these cities fortified border of the lower empire. However, we assume that the own territory of Amida, only qualified *civitas* in the region, was already considerable – most part of the Gumathène - and that many neighboring residents of transtigritain territories might take refuge in the city too, so not to suffer the vengeance of Shapur<sup>261</sup>. In these populations added "foreigners" (*peregrina*) came inadvertently participate in an annual fair in *suburbia*<sup>262</sup>, which must be added the total number of seven legions - albeit from lower Empire, "a thousand men," as says Paschoud - but also "individual" soldiers trapped there by chance (which Ammianus himself) and all technical plant and machinery of war<sup>263</sup>. All this, according to Ammianus, would have gathered a population of twenty thousand crowded "cramped" people (... *angustiae spatiorum*) "In a city that was not too much large" ((...) *non nimium amplae*)<sup>264</sup>. We see nothing there that makes the city of 359 the tiny village sometimes one wants to see : it is clearly that the *stress* of battle combined with the annoying presence of civilians trapped there by chance would make more complicated maneuvers. And besides, nothing says that the figure given by Ammianus is so reliable - statistical estimation of the author of antiquity was it ? - without having to admit to all the correction out of proportion given by such English publishing of *Res gestae*<sup>265</sup>.

Finally, we recall that, as stated at the begKhaning of this article, the topographical Survey of Albert Gabriel has somewhat minus the influence of the old town<sup>266</sup>. And even if we accept his estimate, this ancient city still affect a size quite respectable compared to other border cities of the Empire. It is only to make the comparison with the fortress *Tropaeum Traiani* (Adamclissi) on the Danube, "refounded" by Constantin and Licinius in the province of Scythia<sup>267</sup>. Covering an area four times less than that of our green city and seven to eight times lower than the new city<sup>268</sup>, it was nevertheless one of the strengths of the defense of the Empire against the "Carpes" (actually already Goths) in years 314-317 AD..

<sup>260</sup> XVIII, 8, 13.

<sup>261</sup> It is only to recall what happened after the defeat of the soldiers from these territories (*supra*).

<sup>262</sup> XVIII, 8, 13.

<sup>263</sup> Retail of units in the town in XVIII, 9, 3. It is the largest army assigned to the defense of a citadel in the Empire, including the West. It is unclear that one have mobilized in a hurry all the soldiers for the defense of a city "with the minor strategic importance" (Fr. PASCHOUD, *op. cit.*, p. 48).

<sup>264</sup> XIX, 2, 14 (trans. G. Sabbah).

<sup>265</sup> Editing Ch.U. Clark gives the figure of 120 000 : Fr Paschoud (*op. cit.*, p 46.) done justice to this correction unlikely.

<sup>266</sup> It is important to reiterate here that the author did not have, in the thirties, planimetric documents which we had access, which does not allow him to meet the precise orientation of the urban plot, only possibility to have - despite the inevitable margin of imprecision - a fairly clear idea of the influence of two respective cities.

<sup>267</sup> See J. CROW, *op. cit.*, p. 435-455.

<sup>268</sup> If one believes the restitution of Crow constant scale (*ibid.*, fig. 7).



This does not affect the overall consistency of the scenario of Albert Gabriel, but gives back to the old town a grip more in line with the city that - it should not be forgot - it is endowed, few decades before these events, of a theater size at least respectable : one city that could perfectly hold the rank assigned to it by sources we examined in the first half of the fourth century.

Assuming the general basis of A. Gabriel analysis, it is necessary to note that the foundation of the great new city owes nothing to the action of Constance. This is what seems involved, in fact, the dedication of the imperial door of Kharput who suggested to Joachim Szidat<sup>269</sup> second hypothesis.

Here is the reading that the author gives<sup>270</sup> :

VIRTVTE PRECIPVIS INVICTIS  
IMPERATORIBVS SALVIS [ddd nnn]  
VALENTINIO VAL[ente et ]  
GRATIANO PERPETVIS  
AC TRIVMFATORIBVS SEM  
PER AVGGG CIVITAS DISPOSITIONE  
PIETATIS EORVM A F[und]AMENTI[s]  
FABRICA[ ta es ]T

J. Szidat solves the gap in the last line by choosing, like Gabriel, for Reading "*civitas ... fabricata est*" the only satisfactory with regard to the epigraphic field<sup>271</sup> and to the syntax registration. We can therefore definitively rule reading "*fabricavit*" from *CIL* which, by the admission of the author of the record, was based on a weak description, because of lack of accessibility of the stone<sup>272</sup>. It is not therefore the construction of any building – tower or door - attached to the wall, or even the wall itself, but a work of general application. Registration find a parallel, half a century ago, in Scythia Constantine to *Tropaeum Traiani*, also "*a fundamentis ... constructa*"<sup>273</sup> for ensure the security of borders in the region of Danube *limes*.

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<sup>269</sup> J. SZIDAT, « Civitas... fabricata est (CIL III, 6730). Überlegungen zur Neubefestigung von Amida in den Jahren 367-375 n. Chr. und zur Befestigungstätigkeit von Valens », in *Festschrift Thomas Gelzer*, Berne, 1986, p. 130-142. We express our gratitude to Professor Szidat for providing us with the text of this study.

<sup>270</sup> Registration, located about six meters high, on a stone reused in the siding door of Kharput, was frowned upon by the first editors of *CIL* (III, 213). The reading was improved in the *Suppl.* 1902 (III, 6730), correctly interpreted by A. Gabriel and precisely established by J. Szidat who gives an excellent photograph. Its dating makes no difficulty, which lies between accession to the Augustat of Gratian, in August 367, and the death of Valentinian, 17 November 375 AD..

<sup>271</sup> Please refer to the detail photograph, p. 131.

<sup>272</sup> *CIL* 6730 : "Loco tam alte posito, ut difficillime legatur."

<sup>273</sup> *CIL*, III, 13734 = E. POPESCU, *Inscriptile Grecesti si Latine din secolele IV-XIII descoperite în România*, Bucarest, 1976, n° 170, p. 183-185.

This "construction" of Amida "since its foundation" result according to J. Szidat of the Policy reinforcement of eastern border of the Empire by Valens, the Augustus of Eastern. The author particularly emphasizes the sense that one must remember here the term "*ciuitatem fabricare*": it would designates in the epigraphy of this late period, rather the building of a castle than that of city city's classic sense<sup>274</sup>. The syntax of the inscription designating Valens (and his two colleagues) as the sole responsible for this "building" the dedication would be on the development of a powerful fortress, base for the great invasion of the Persian Empire planned by him before the Goths came destroy Adrianople (378) as the project's author<sup>275</sup>. The period of peace that followed the occupation of Armenia by Valens 371-378, could leave the Emperor free to prepare the ultimate conquest<sup>276</sup>.

On any previous arrangements - in this case the expansion of the city after the arrival of Nisibeans – would not therefore be affected by registration, which assigns earlier than year 367 the work begins. Thus J. Szidat put away as impaired the testimonies of Malalas and *Chronicon Paschale*<sup>277</sup>, emphasizing on their context only "civilian" - the creation of a new district for Nisibeans - as well as four years, at least, that separate this event from the date of the monumental registration, which would also rather do a state of military construction.

F. Paschoud<sup>278</sup> has opposed these proposals a convincing argument : it is difficult to believe that such a work could be completed in as few years - eight years. The dedication will logically that would only commemorate the completion of work started well before, case in 363 (or already in the reign of Valens). We agree with this opinion... but think that the argument would be more convincing if we would traveling back still somewhat the date of start the great work of Amida. It is indeed rightly we believe that J. Szidat emphasizes the continuity between Constantius II and Valens, regarding the strategic role of Amida<sup>279</sup>. This proximity leads us to propose a third hypothesis ...

For clever they are, the two scenarios that we have said are indeed total impasse on what happened to Amida in the years following its dévastation in 359. We saw earlier that Constance grieved himself about the fate of the city in 360, in front of its ruined walls. But can we believe that he resolved to leave the city in this state until his death at the end of next year ? Had it not, as we have seen, founded and named his own name when he was younger ?

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<sup>274</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 135-138 : the author produces similar examples of dedications on the fortifications of cities.

<sup>275</sup> On the eastern policy of Valens, see now N. LENSKI, *Failure of Empire. Valens and the Roman State in the Fourth Century A.D.*, Los Angeles, London, 2002, p. 167-184. The Emperor had time to conquer Armenia in 371 (win of Bagawan) and recover by this opportunity lost satrapies in Eastern Nymphios (Arzanène and Gordyène).

<sup>276</sup> AMMIENUS, XXIX, 2, 21 : " (...) *Parthico fragore cessante* ".

<sup>277</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 133-134 ; 140.

<sup>278</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 47.

<sup>279</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 140.

It is possible, in our view, to keep Constance fatherhood and partial realization of the foundation of the "big" Amida. It seems logical to think that when the treaty of Jovian, when the city was about to receive an influx of refugees from Nisibis, the work reconstruction of the city had already begun : we do not see in fact how Nisibeans could consider for a moment to settle in - or near - an abandoned city for four years.

It is also necessary to give the *kômè* of Nisibis a more consistent grip than a district- albeit important – of the new *civitas*. The texts have probably in effect of dramatization, exaggerated the statistical significance of the deportation of Nisibis : if the historical fact can not be doubted, the trauma that it occasioned led commentators to in amplifying reality. It also seems to us unreasonable to think that these texts would spoke of a "town" or "village" if the spontaneous agglomeration of Nisibeans had not, even from far, equaled the size of the existing city. However, if we take the letter indications of *Chronicon Paschale*, we can almost read twice in the urban topography of Amida attaching a smaller enclosure than the general rampart :

- In the southwest area, the "tail", or "fin fish" seems to have been a time a separate entity. The growth, as determined by the two barbs of the large enclosure, seems indeed to have been connected to it afterwards. Is still discernible in the current planimetric the course of a winding road, which separates somehow the body of our Piscide from its caudal appendage [fig. 4], as if the wall has originally excluded a suburban area that is also marginally structured by the frame of the red network. Furthermore, the shape of the curtain wall and towers is specific to this part of the layout of the enclosure<sup>280</sup> ;
- The large ellipse of Western [fig. 5], near the door of Urfa-Edessa and *tripyrigion* which seems to have been fitted with doors, as we have seen above<sup>281</sup>, also seems to have been connected in a second time to the general enclosure<sup>282</sup> but here the red structure of the new town is the heart of the anomaly, which affects a quadrangular shape, as we they said above, it is like a *castrum*.

If we accept the identification of the *kômè Nisibeos* with the "fish tail", most of the new city would not have directly to do with the "town" defined as follows : it was founded before the integration of the suburb of Nisibis, and would be liable to an emperor prior to Jovian and Valens : namely Constance. This scenario would have the advantage to explain the many literary certificates which we discussed earlier : that gave its name to the city, Constance have founded a new *civitas* with rituals related. He would have created *kardo* and *decumano* with a new *forum*, the classic way - if one may say *etrusco ritu* - by grafting *locus gromae* of its urban *terminatio* on the one of the previous city as shown in figure 2<sup>283</sup>.

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<sup>280</sup> We will not go further in this direction, because there is nothing to date precisely these towers.

<sup>281</sup> See above, "In the footsteps of Albert Gabriel ...".

<sup>282</sup> No records indicating the existence of *Meryem Ana* Church before the seventh century.

<sup>283</sup> This is why the competition of the two systems in the neighborhood of the mosque, and all especially the fact that the Western Wall curiously affects the orientation of the green city, while the rest of the building belongs to the new city.

Such a solution would have the advantage of taking into account the existence of the legionary camp *Quinqua Parthica* which would have taken no less classically frame - which was camp stationed there, on the outskirts of the ancient city for decades - according to a common pattern in the Roman world<sup>284</sup>. Recently abandoned - as we have seen, the *Notitia dignitatum* not mention any legionnaire parking in Amida at the end of the fourth century - any camp could be built at the end of the reign of Constantius to the new urbanism city, which would be inexpensively increased of a previously developed area, otherwise urbanized : namely *praesidium* which plots of the large ellipse could keep the remember. Later, after the integration of the suburb of Nisibis and that of *suburbia* whose Ammianus reported early in his account of the siege, Valens would had given its shape and its ultimately extension to the entire city and the rampart, completion that would have commemorated the great imperial dedication of the Kharput door ...

The three scenarios set out above do not preclude in any way: Valens may well have given to the city and rampart the considerable extent in the strategic perspective that offers J. Szidat at the end to make it an impregnable fortress, after he integrates the town of Nisibis at the beginning of his reign, while taking into account a *terminatio* once initiated by Constantius II, the expression of a policy that already placed Amida in the heart of the border strategy in the region of the Empire. The successful expedition of the Emperor in Armenia in 371, which resulted in the recovery of satrapies dropped by Jovian in 363<sup>285</sup> does not mean in fact that it gave back to the city of Tigris the place it had occupied few years ago, in a strictly identical geo-strategic context ? There is no reason to think that finally events happened again later gave its final appearance to the city and its walls : Procopius reports that Justinian had some responsibility in rebuilding the walls of Amida<sup>286</sup>.

## Conclusion

With, at the end of the fourth century, a great enclosure, whose founding principle was given by Constantius II, the Amida Byzantine city was not built in a vacuum. Distant descendant of an ancient city of the Bronze Age, it was successively Aramaic, Assyrian, Babylonian,

<sup>284</sup> Thus Bostra in Arabia, in the middle of the third century : the north gate of the city serves as the southern gateway to camp legionaries stationed there (M. SARTRE, *D'Alexandre à Zénobie...*, p. 725-726). On this general issue, we refer to the summary of M. LENOIR, " Le camp romain et l'urbanisme hellénistique et romain", in *La Fortification dans l'Histoire du Monde Grec, Actes du Colloque International de Valbonne (1982)*, Valbonne, 1986, p. 329-336.

<sup>285</sup> See *supra*, n. 250.

<sup>286</sup> *De Aedificis*, II, 3, 27-28 (in the 530s, probably after the consequential damages due to the second major siege of the city by Kavadh). The walls of Amida are deemed "... built long ago, and they danger of falling into ruin because of their age. Justinian "... replaced them by new construction and restores the safety of the city. "The greek acclamation to a Theodore "... the Stratérote and long life to the walls !", (CIG 8898) is undoubtedly related to the Early Byzantine reconstruction and we not hold us here. The general opinion today (despite D. VAN BERCHEM, " Recherches sur la chronologie des enceintes de Syrie et Mésopotamie", *Syria* 31, 2-3, 1954, p. 265 sq., Which categorically looks at the time of Justinian), the walls of Amida, in its first state, would be one of the most example enclosure characteristics of the fourth century : see D. OATES, *Studies in the ancient history of northern Iraq*, London, 1968, p. 103-106, and finally, J. CROW, *op. cit.*, p. 444 sq.



Median, Seleucid, Armenian, Parthian, and finally alternatively Persian and Roman. At the extreme margins of the *imperium* of Rome, it knew, under the high empire, a civic fate, as reflected in the construction of a large theater. Perhaps she had been a Seleucid royal city under the name *Epiphania* of Tigris. Advanced sentinel of the Empire at the end of the third century, it was, as such, besieged in 337 AD., at the same time as Nisibis.

Constantius II strengthened it and placed it at the head of a district overseeing the Armenian satrapies of the Tigris, a prominent role that was probably assigned to it from the tetrarchy time. Preventing by its fierce resistance the Persian invasion of 359 AD. - a feat that went to posterity with the *Res Gestae* - the city now *Constantia Augusta*, was transformed after installation of the population of Nisibis, in a powerful citadel by Emperor Valens. New metropolis of the province of Mesopotamia, it became an important center intellectual and religious, destiny that affected somewhat the third - and worst – siege of the city by the Persians in the early sixth century<sup>287</sup>.

\*  
\* \*

Our thanks go to the town hall and museum of Diyarbakır who warmly welcomed this discovery and, anxious to preserve and promote the heritage of their city, make every effort to carry out field research.

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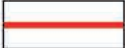


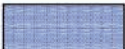
<sup>287</sup> The religious significance of the city is attested by the numerous allusions of Jean d'Éphèse to Amida convents in his *Vies* of the Eastern saints and in his *Histoire Ecclésiastique* (*Patr. Or.*, 18, pp. 607-623 ; 10, p. 206-227). It is a center of Syriac literature, homeland, among others, of Jean d'Éphèse and Zechariah de Mytilene.



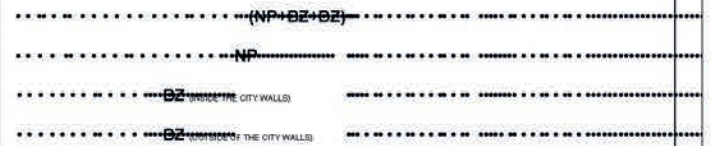
# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



## MAP KEY

-  DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  (BUFFER ZONE)
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

## DATA ABOUT THE AREA



### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP

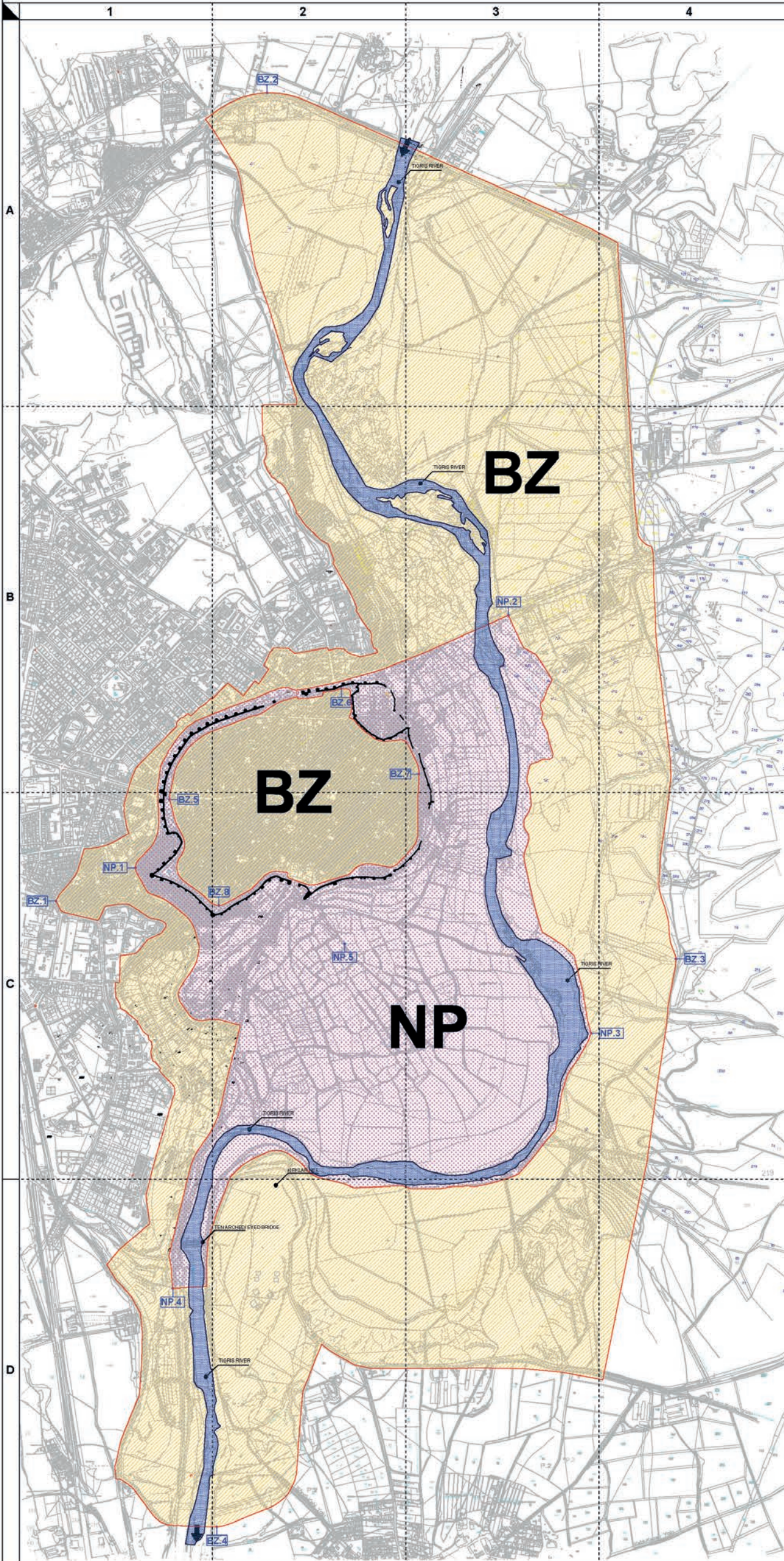
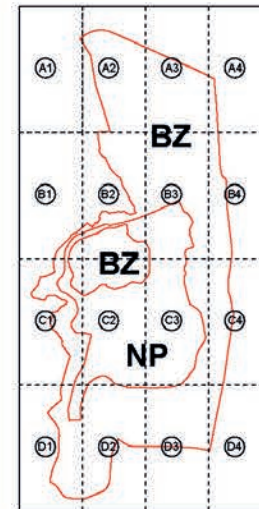
- NP.1 -Longitude : 40°46' 31.36" E (Westernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 26.69" N
- NP.2 -Longitude : 40°46' 1.69" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°56' 12.93" N
- NP.3 -Longitude : 40°46' 20.29" E (Easternmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°56' 52.95" N
- NP.4 -Longitude : 40°46' 38.69" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°56' 5.31" N
- NP.5 -Longitude : 40°44' 21.51" E (Central Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 11.16" N

### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ (OUTSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS)

- B2.1 -Longitude : 40°43' 11.79" E (Westernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 19.61" N
- B2.2 -Longitude : 40°44' 6.35" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°56' 53.24" N
- B2.3 -Longitude : 40°45' 40.97" E (Easternmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 6.45" N
- B2.4 -Longitude : 40°43' 48.95" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°52' 19.73" N

### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ (INSIDE THE CITY WALLS)

- BZ.5 -Longitude : 40°46' 39.46" E (Westernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 38.60" N
- BZ.6 -Longitude : 40°44' 21.30" E (Northernmost Point)  
Latitude : 37°54' 59.36" N
- BZ.7 -Longitude : 40°44' 39.64" E (Easternmost Point)  
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- BZ.8 -Longitude : 40°43' 50.68" E (Southernmost Point)  
Latitude : 38°54' 18.32" N





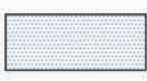




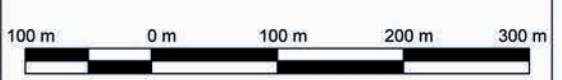
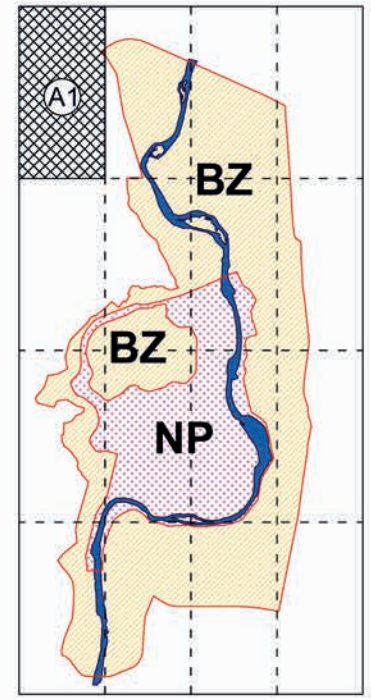
**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (A1)**



**MAP KEY**

-  **DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DİCLE) RIVER**

A








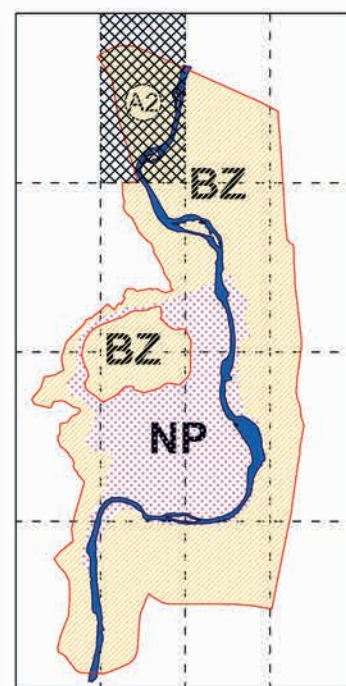
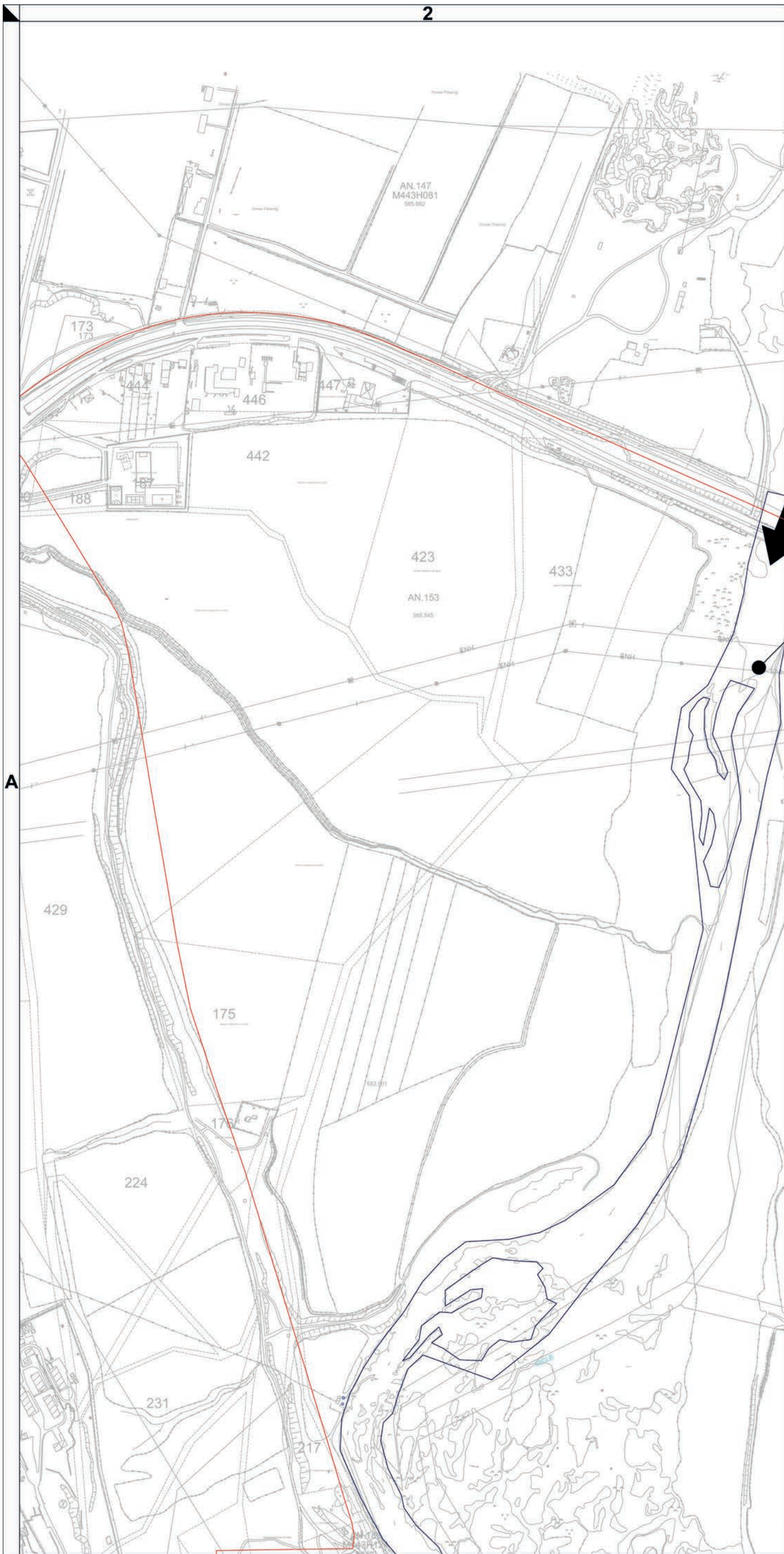


**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (A2)**



**MAP KEY**

-  **DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DİCLE) RIVER**





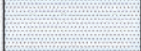


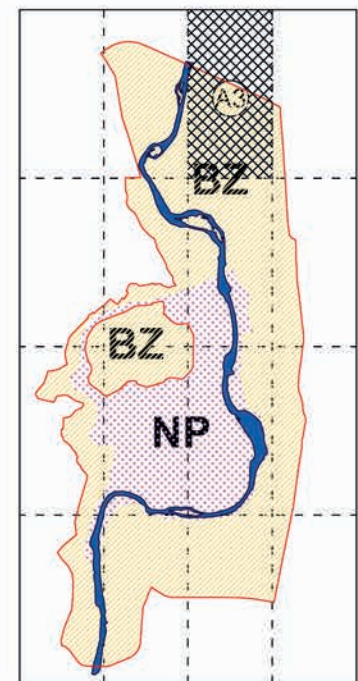
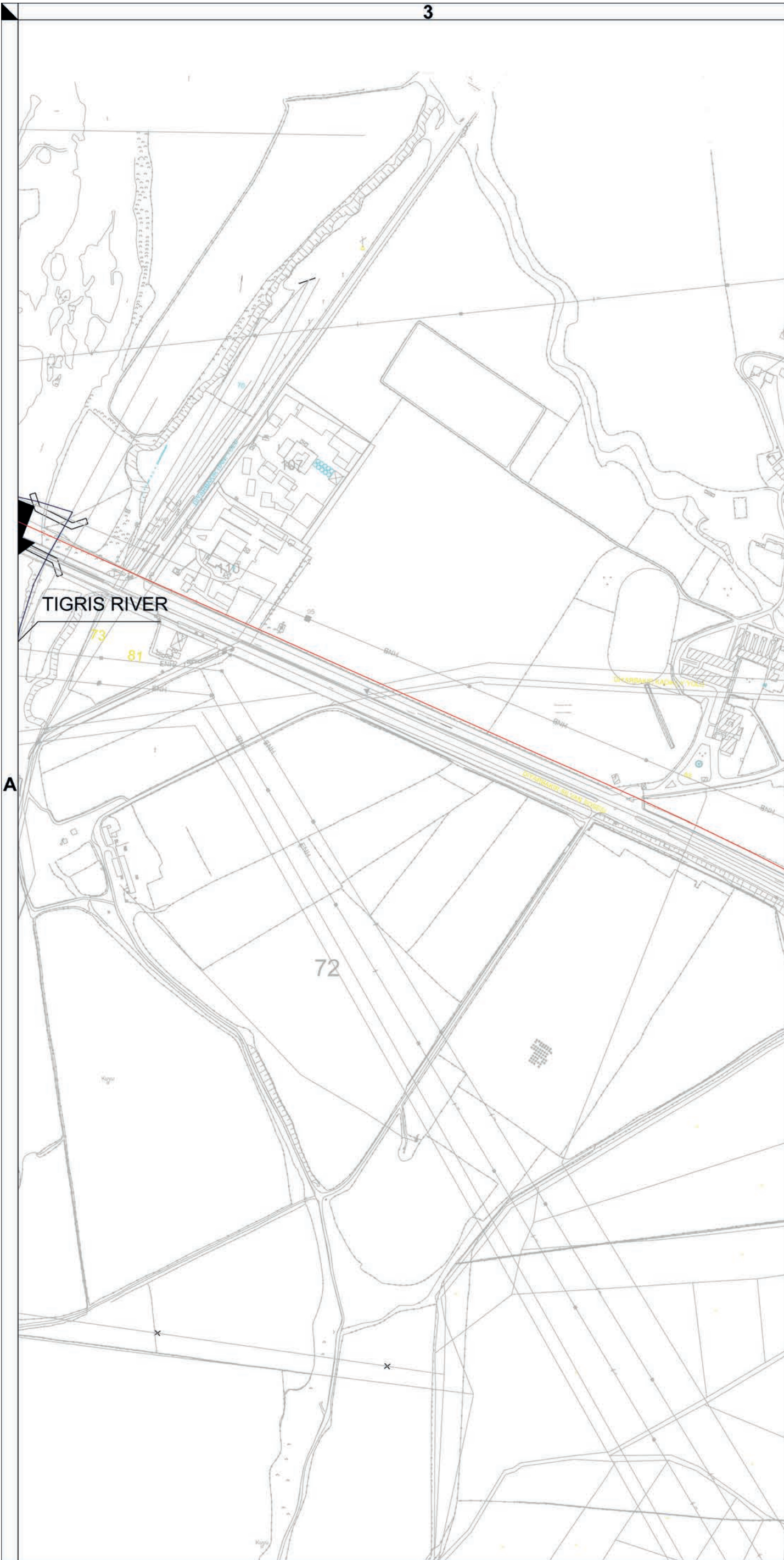


DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (A3)



MAP KEY

-  DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER







**MAP KEY**



DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS



BOUNDARIES



NOMINATED PROPERTY

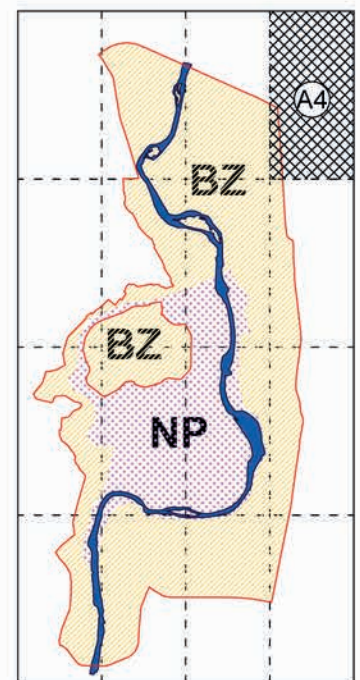
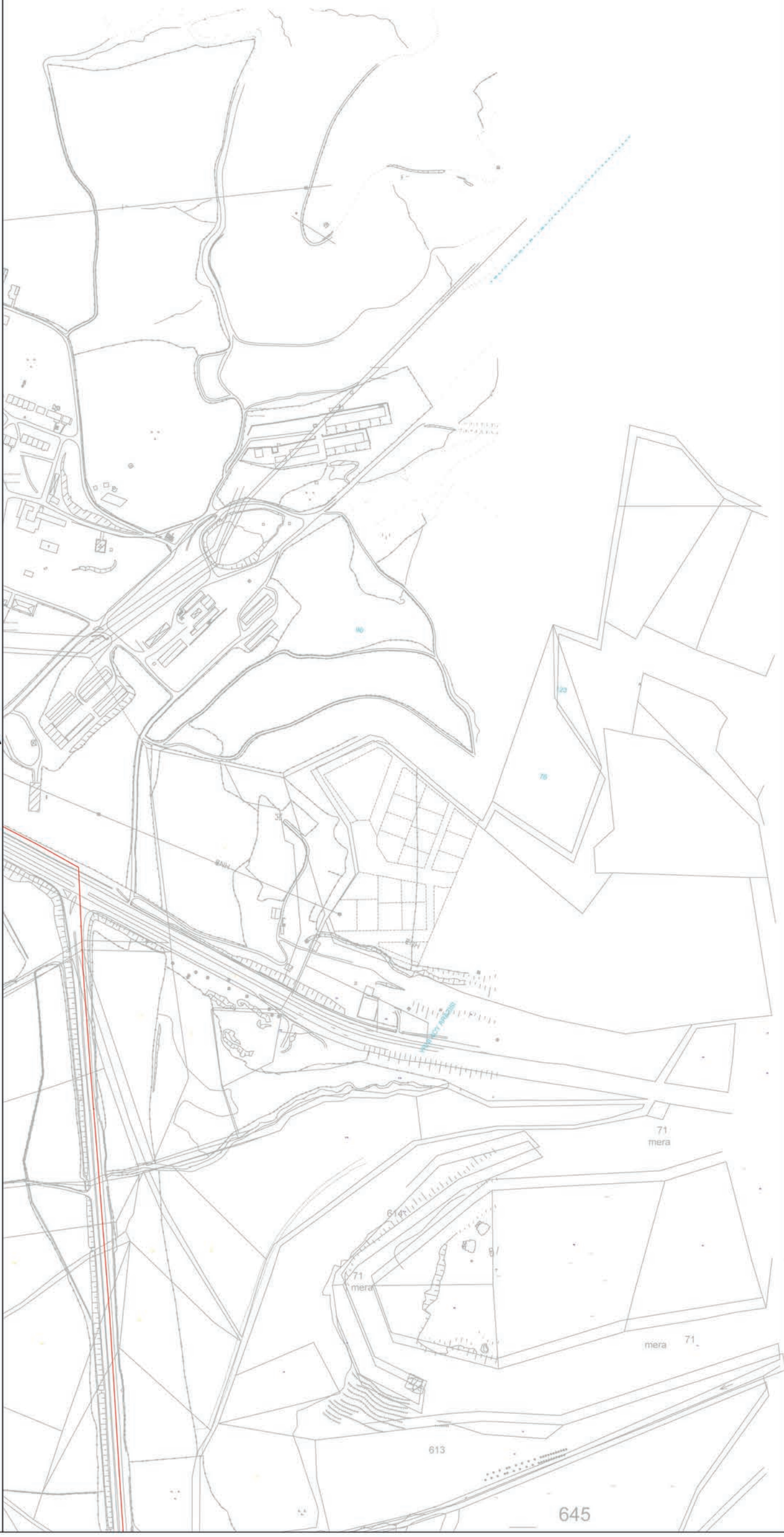


BUFFER ZONE



TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

A










1

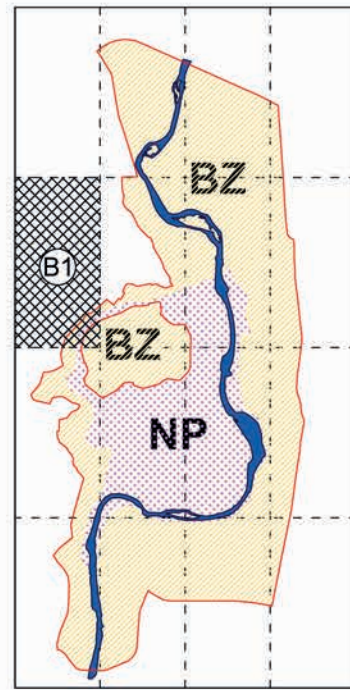
# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (B1)



## MAP KEY

-  **DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER**

B


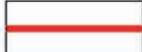







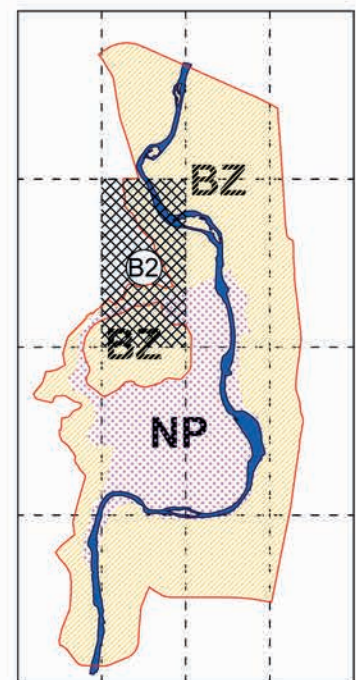
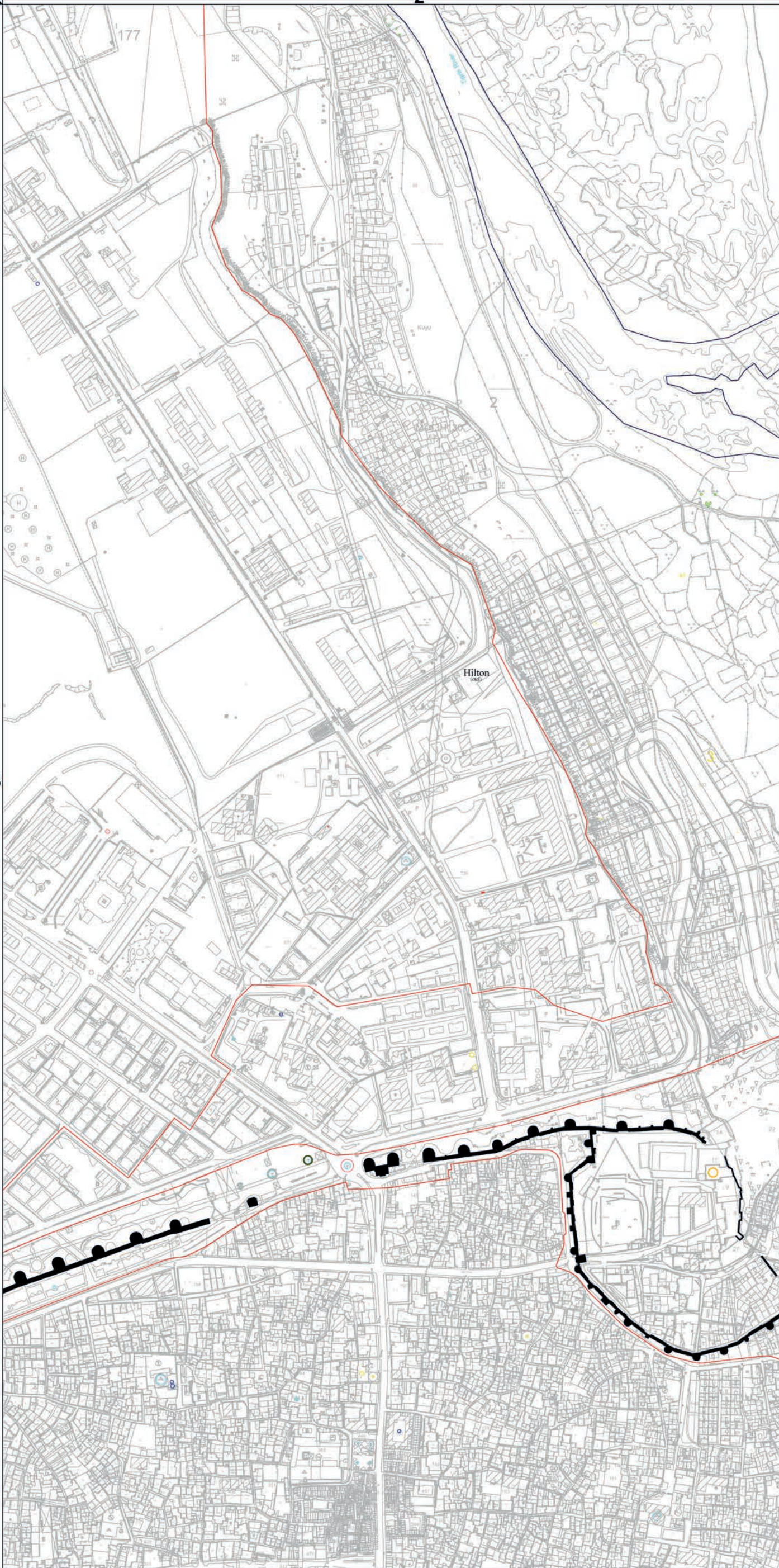
DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (B2)



MAP KEY

-  DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

B





3

**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (B3)**



**MAP KEY**



DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS



BOUNDARIES



NOMINATED PROPERTY



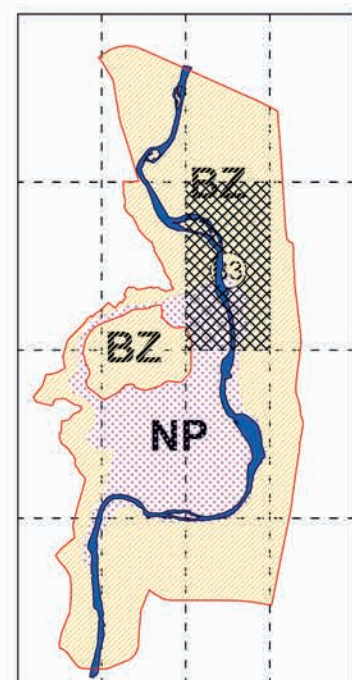
BUFFER ZONE



TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

B





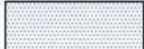




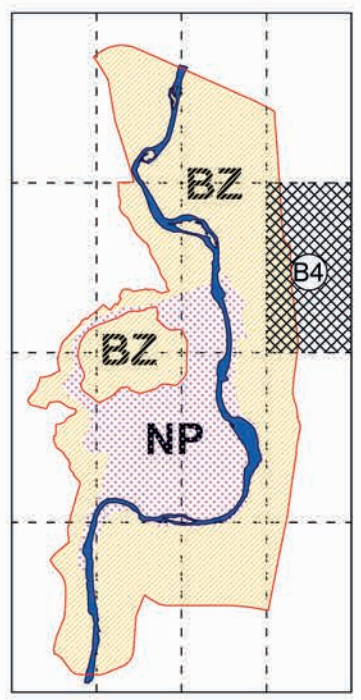
**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (B4)**



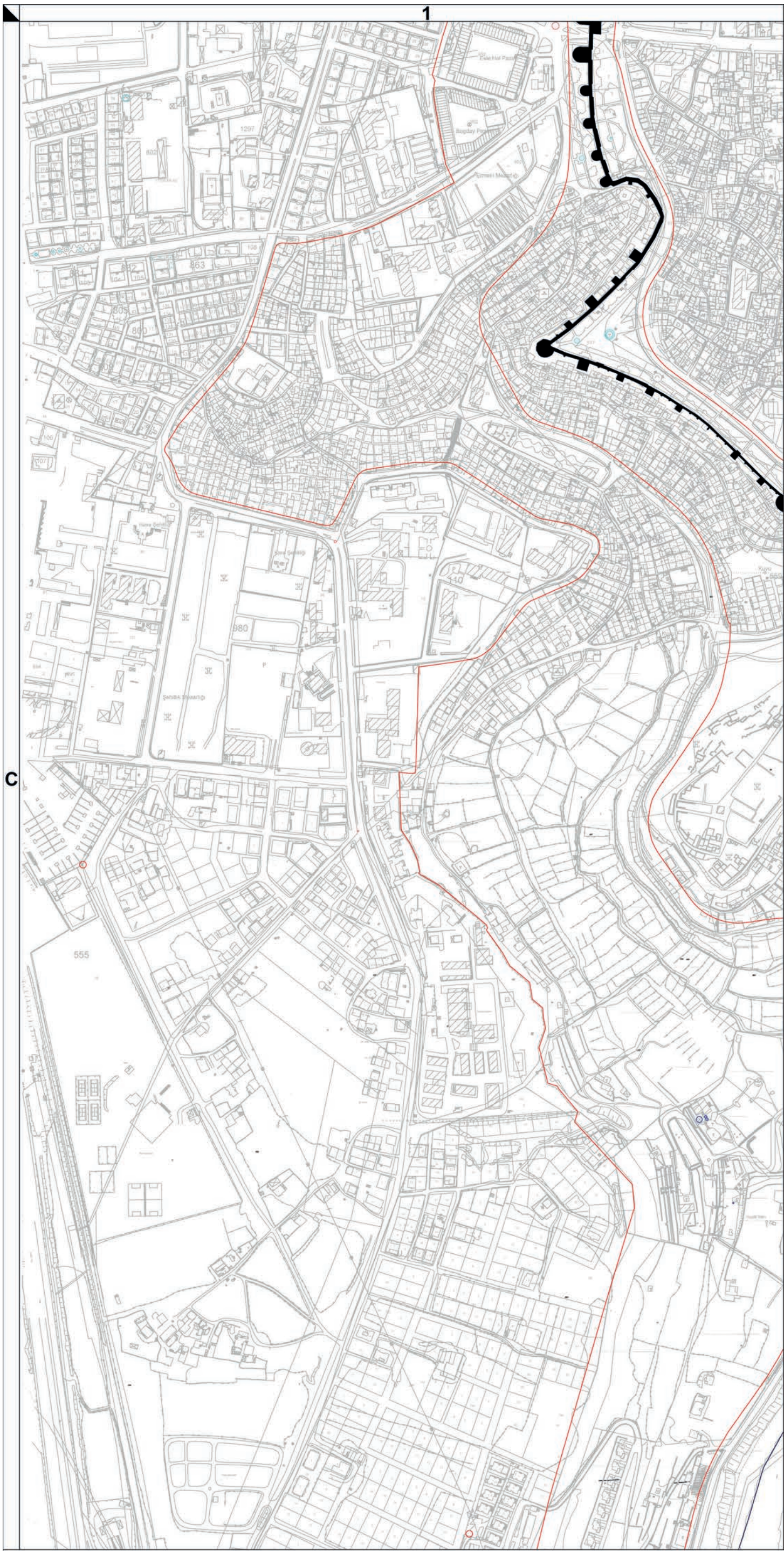
**MAP KEY**

-  **DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER**

**B**










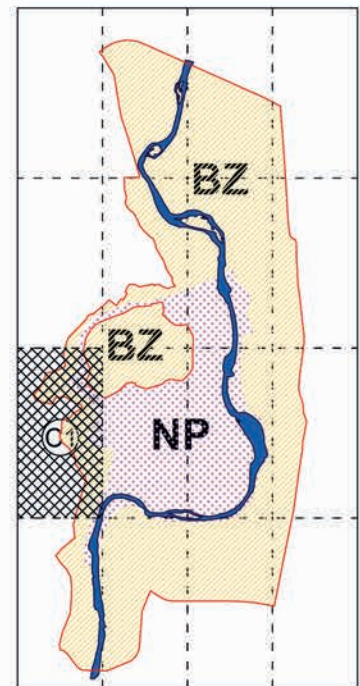


**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (C1)**



**MAP KEY**

-  DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER










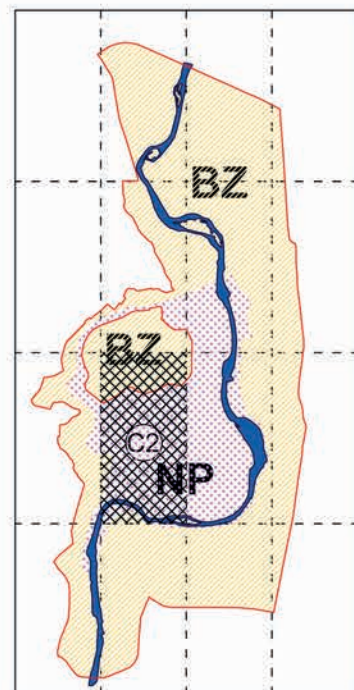
**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (C2)**



**MAP KEY**

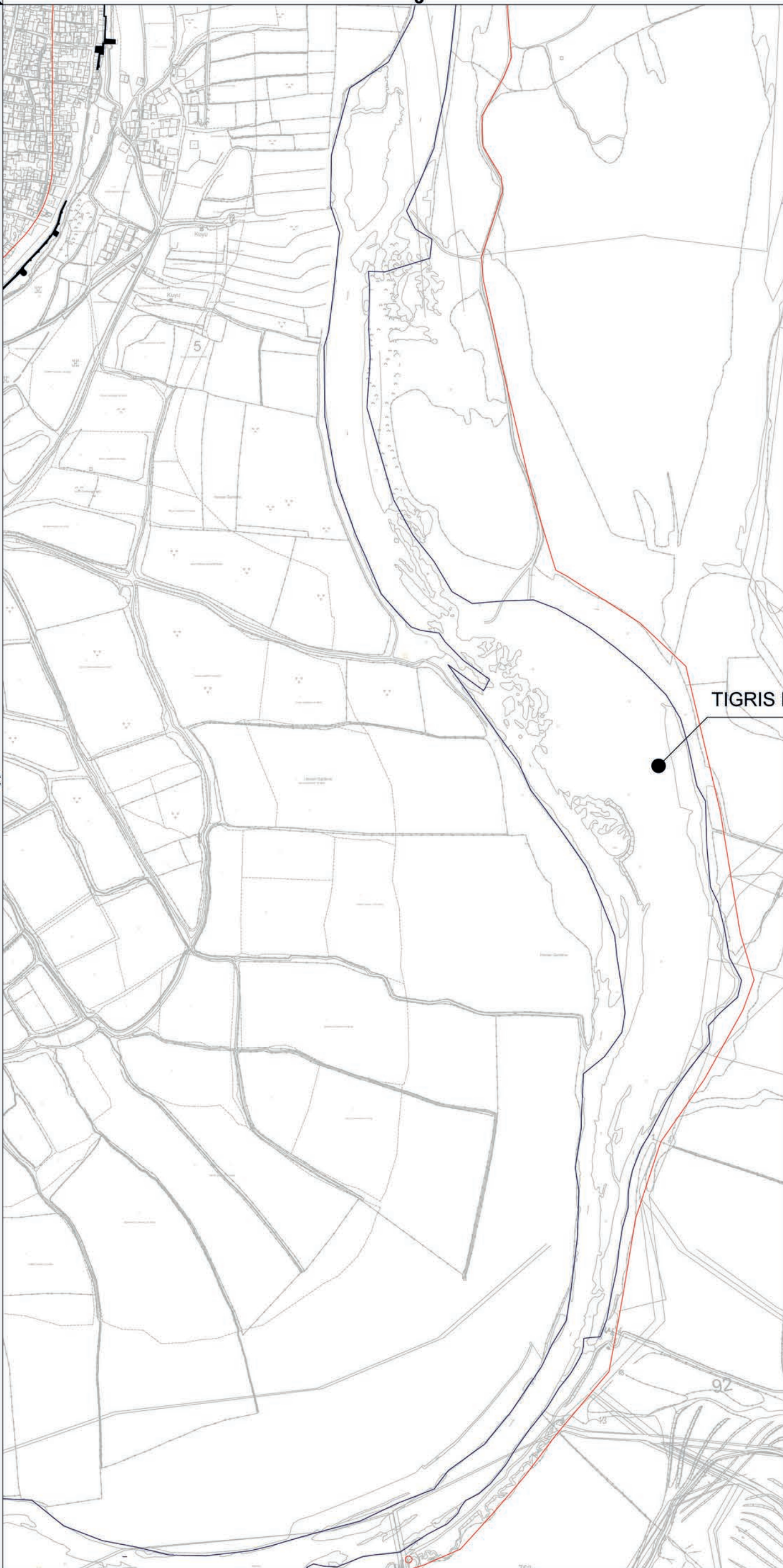
-  DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DİCLE) RIVER

C










3



**DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (C3)**

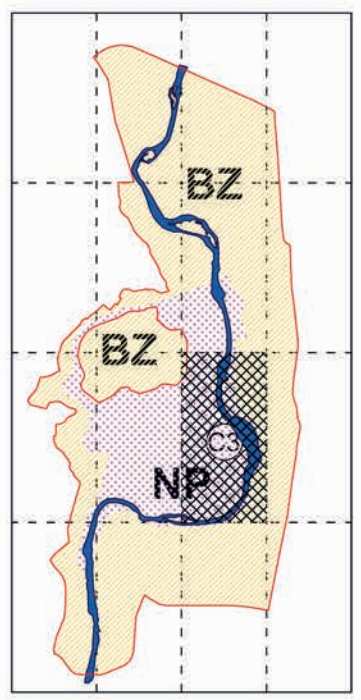


**MAP KEY**

-  **DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER**

C

TIGRIS P








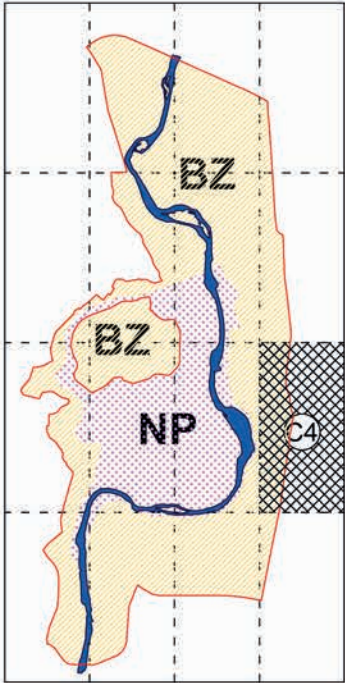
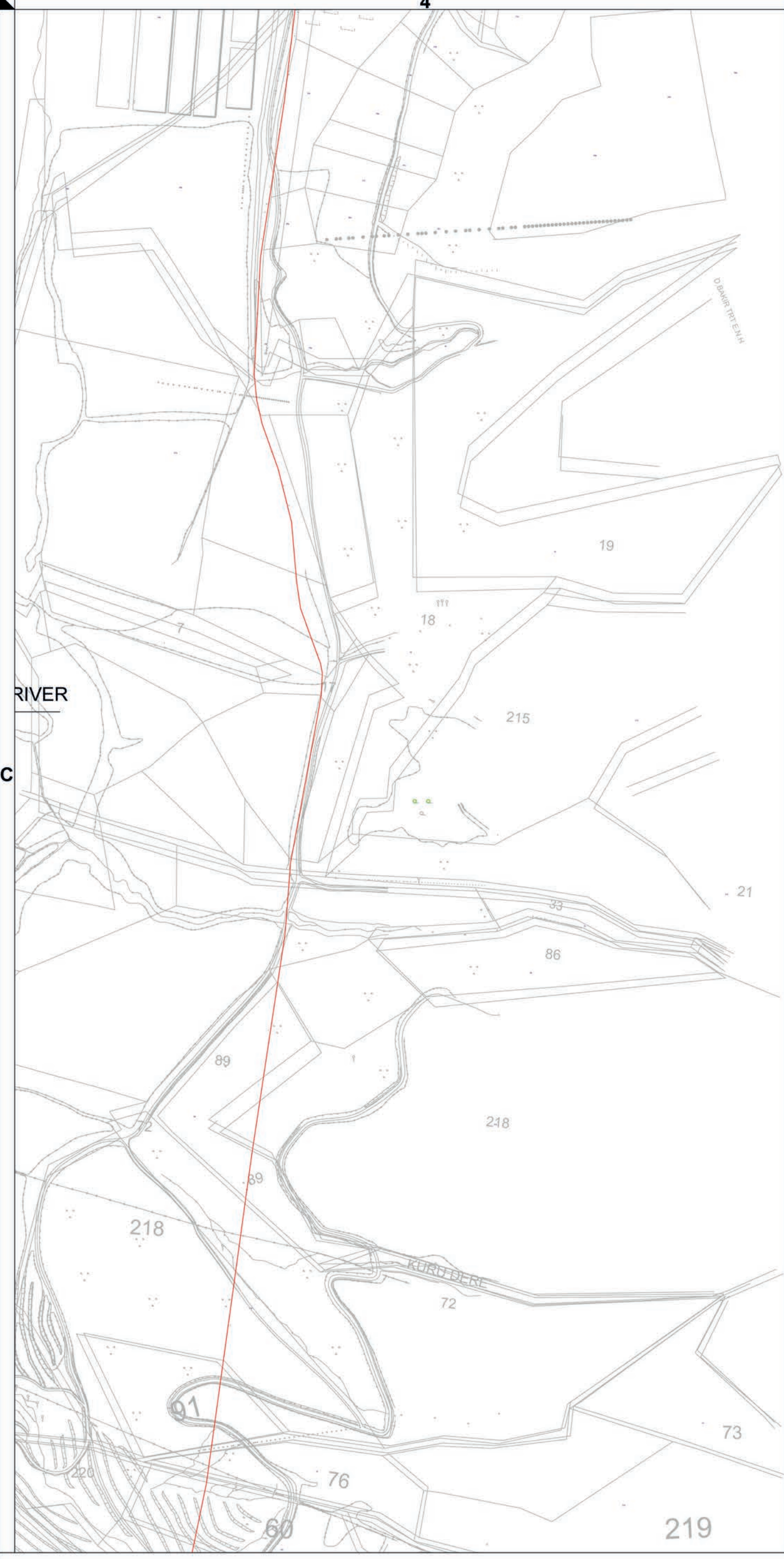


DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (C4)



MAP KEY

-  **DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER**










1

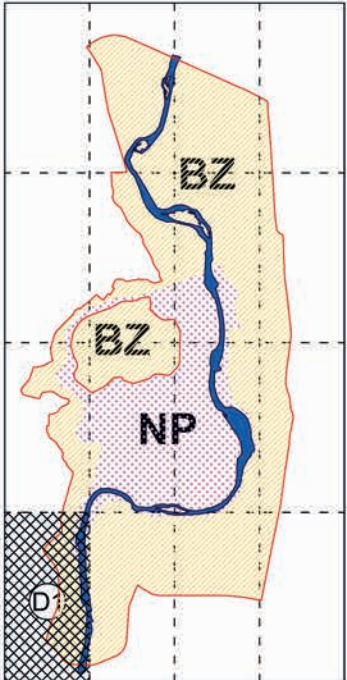
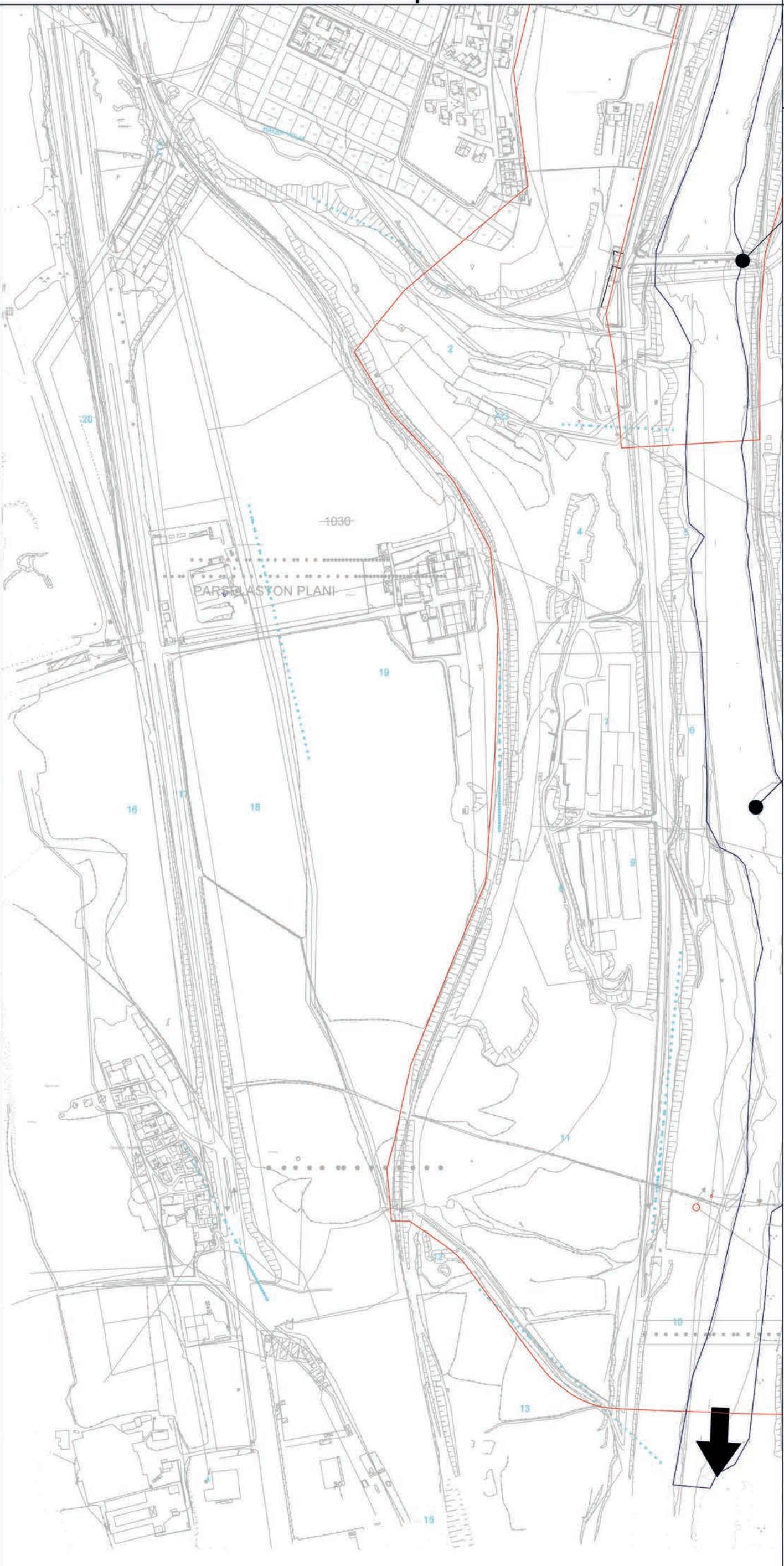
**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (D1)**



**MAP KEY**

-  DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

D





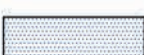




DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (D2)



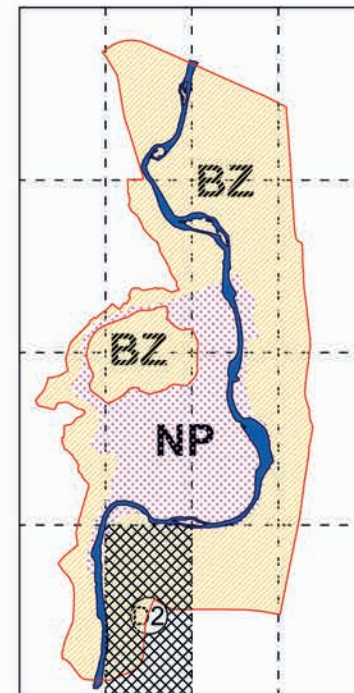
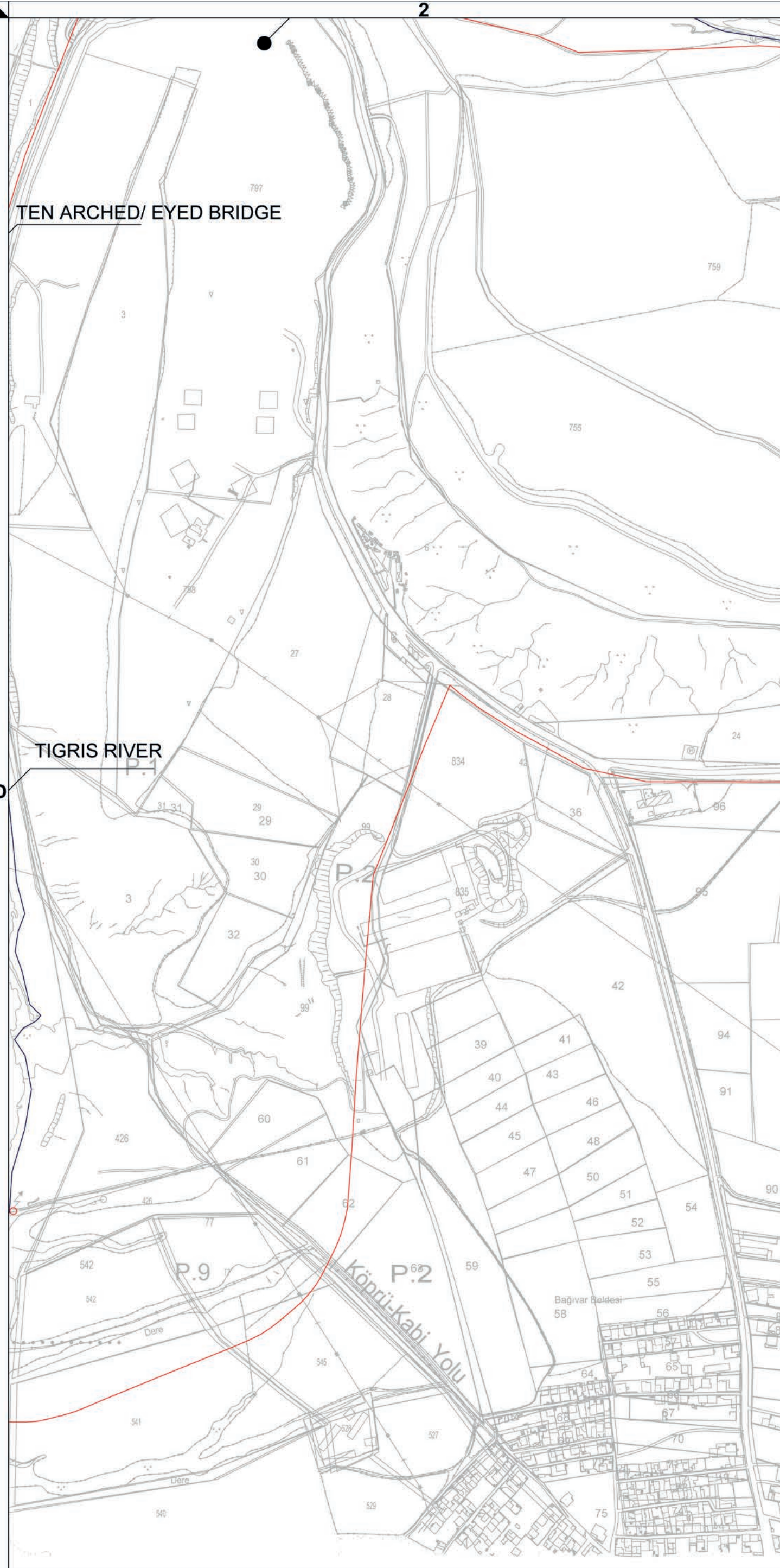
MAP KEY

-  DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER

TEN ARCHED/ EYED BRIDGE

TIGRIS RIVER

D










3

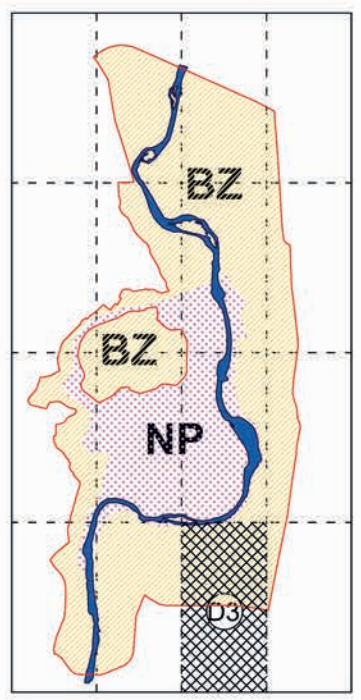
# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - (D3)



## MAP KEY

-  **DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS**
-  **BOUNDARIES**
-  **NOMINATED PROPERTY**
-  **BUFFER ZONE**
-  **TIGRIS (DICLE) RIVER**

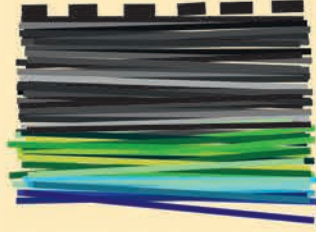
D











DIYARBAKIR  
FORTRESS AND  
HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

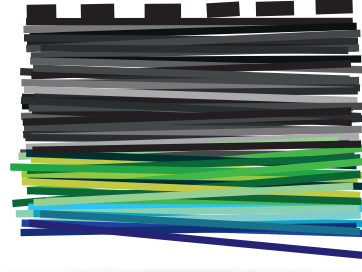
# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nomination for Inscription on  
The World Heritage List  
Diyarbakır, 2014





DIYARBAKIR  
METROPOLITAN  
MUNICIPALITY



DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS  
AND HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

# Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens

Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan

**Diyarbakir, 2014**





## PREFACE

Today, cities with identities struggle to pass on their historical background and cultural richness to posterity in a complete manner and while doing so they actually strive to secure their own future. This struggle is to protect the local, authentic and historical values against standardizing development process which even alienates cities from itself by throwing aside the magnificent historical voyage of these cities. This is a struggle to enrich world culture by way of the diversity and multitude of cities.

Diyarbakır also prepares to share its values with the entire world and to contribute to the universal culture with its continuous history spanning 8 thousand years during which it hosted 33 civilizations.

The listing of the two values of our city with a multitude of historical and cultural entities such as “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens” as part of the UNESCO “World Heritage List” will be a success for the struggle of cities with identities.

Diyarbakır fortress is the defensive shield of the people while also the best document that tells of the history of the city with its unique inscriptions and epigraphs. Every stone of the walls tells of our past like a page of history.

Diyarbakır is located on a strategic location that connects Mesopotamia with northern countries and the west over Anatolia. Throughout history it has been passed from one civilization to the next by way of either wars or commerce. It has melted the historical and cultural values it acquired from these civilizations in one pot thereby becoming a city that has succeeded in creating an authentic culture. We can see this historical depth and cultural richness of Diyarbakır with all its glory in the fortress and other historical structures that still stand erect today. This city where history is inscribed on stone resembles a center of knowledge/documentation and thus has an authentic location in the history of world civilizations.

The Tigris River that flows quietly in front of the walls has given life to civilizations for thousands of years and has carried with it their cultures and products. Hevsel Gardens which is also known as Gardens of Heaven has become a food store for centuries and it is a unique miracle of nature that has found place in holy books as well.

Now all these historical entities that carry the traces of the adventure of humanity are under the responsibility of our conscience, wisdom and historical awareness. They will either be lost amidst the vortex of daily and senseless practices; or they will be preserved for posterity by way of our collective responsibility as the common historical and natural entities of humanity.

We started working under the leadership of Diyarbakır Municipality regarding the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens together with the cooperation of all the dynamics of the city. And we prepared the Site Management Plan. The plan you have at hand can be considered to be a road map that aims to protect Diyarbakır which is the common entity for all the civilizations, cultures, beliefs and nature that has left their mark on Mesopotamia.

We need sophisticated enhancements, responsibilities under different headings and permanent as well as quality implementations in this candidacy process that Diyarbakır has been carrying out to be part of the “World Heritage List” of UNESCO. The “Site Management Plan” has been prepared as a continuously evolving road map that keeps alive the permanent values while giving the right of life to different and various accumulations.

We would like to thank all the institutes/establishments as well as scientists and individuals who have taken part in the preparation of the Site Management Plan.

We hope and wish that each and every individual as well as all institutions will execute this road map and will accomplish their roles to register Diyarbakır as a world city. Diyarbakır will continue its historical journey without losing its properties and without making any compromises from its natural beauties.

**Gltan KIŐANAK, Fırat ANLI**  
Municipality Co-Mayors



## PRESENTATION

Diyarbakır is the most glorious city on the banks of the Tigris River that has continued to exist incessantly with a historical and cultural background dating back many millennia. It is located right at the heart of the region known as “Fertile Crescent” to the north of Mesopotamia and has a strategically important location since it is at the crossroads joining Mesopotamia with Anatolia as well as northern countries with western ones. Due to these features, it has been home to many firsts in the history of humanity as well as many different civilizations. Archeological sites such as Körtik Hill, Çayönü, Demir Höyük where barley and wheat were first cultivated, where sheep and goats were first domesticated and where the first traces of the passage to a settled life were observed are located in Diyarbakır. Diyarbakır is one of the rare cities that reflect the development of its urban history and accumulation in all its stages in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Life that has started at the Amida Mound located at İçkale from where the city has grown and developed and it has succeeded in keeping itself alive by keeping its riches as well as the tangible and intangible cultural heritage alive until today.

Relevant work was started in the leadership of Diyarbakır Municipality to register “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape” as a UNESCO World Heritage Site with an awareness of the responsibility to carry the historical and cultural richness of Diyarbakır to posterity and with the support of all agencies and institutes in the city, relevant NGOs, Vocational Chambers and Scientists. To this end, a Site Management Director has been appointed and the “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens World Heritage Candidacy and Site Management Division” has been established as part of the Diyarbakır Municipality.

First, a Diyarbakır Fortress Coordination and Inspection Boards titled symposium was organized in April 2013 in order to take the opinions of experts and scientists at an international level and many experts and scientists from ICOMOS/ICOFORT member countries have participated. As a result of the suggestions received at the end of the organization, it was decided to apply as a candidate for World Heritage Site with “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape” and work has been started.

Site Management Advisory Board as well as Coordination and Inspection Boards have been established to ensure maximum contribution and participation to which all relevant urban actors participated in whereas a science commission was also established in order to carry out the relevant scientific studies and to guide the work in the light of these scientific data. To this end, a surface survey was carried out at Amida Mound, the antique period of Diyarbakır Fortress and the Urban Center has been examined (this is still ongoing), the flora and fauna richness of the Tigris Basin and Hevsel Gardens have been studied, determination and transcription work for the inscriptions on the Diyarbakır Fortress from different periods and civilizations have been carried out and all these studies have become an article.

A project was carried out with the financial support of the Karacadağ Development Agency in order to develop correct and objective determinations and approaches related with the field. To this end; surveys were given to 400 households within Sur, 9 focus group meetings have been carried out under the headings of historical site management and tourism, general site management, Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Basin, intangible cultural heritage, social life, education, health, recreation, culture, safety, women, children, youth and handicapped to which 68 agencies/institutions and 19 mukhtars have been invited. In addition, 2 workshops have been organized to put forth the **SWOT** analysis and the results of these studies have been published with the title of “Diyarbakır Suriçi Socio-Economical Analysis Report”.

Another study has been carried out with the title of “Function Determination Work for Diyarbakır Historic City Wall Towers Along with their Proximity” in order to ensure that the Diyarbakır City Wall towers function while overseeing the usage-preservation balance and thus giving it more added value to which scientists and stakeholders participated in after which the results were published under the same title. This study was presented to the Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Protection Council and it was approved.

The “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape” Site Management Plan has been prepared under the light of the aforementioned work by a professional team and each stage was discussed by the advisory board, the opinions of the science committee were taken, relevant agencies and institutions were informed of their responsibilities after which it was finally approved in May 2014 by the Coordination and Inspection Board.

To this end; we would like to acknowledge all agencies / institutes, NGO representatives, scientists and of course the Municipality Site Management Team as well as the experts who worked professionally during this period for the preparation of the Site Management Plan which was the roadmap for Diyarbakır and we hope that they will continue to give their support and contributions during the application process as well.

**Nevin SOYUKAYA**  
Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens  
Cultural Landscape Site Coordinator





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## ABBREVIATIONS

- Diyarbakır SYDV: Diyarbakır Social Aid and Cooperation Foundation
- TMMOB: Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects
- İKK: Provincial Coordination Board
- KV Koruma Kurulu (KTVKK / KVKK) : Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board
- Restorasyon Kon. Lab: Restoration Conservation Laboratory
- KUDEB: Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureau
- GAP BKİ: Southeastern Anatolian Project Directorship of Regional Development Administration
- TZOB: The Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture
- ÇKS: Farmer Registration System
- Dr. Bşk. / Dai. Bşk.: Head of Department
- SODES: Social Support Programme
- DİSKİ: Diyarbakır Water and Sewerage Administration
- KOSGEB: Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization
- İŞKUR: Turkish Labor Agency
- TÜBİTAK: The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
- DTSO: Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- DSİ: General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
- DBB: Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality
- KOBİ: Small and Medium Size Enterprise
- KTVK Yüksek Kurulu: Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation High Council
- AFAD: Disaster and Emergency Directorate
- TEMA: The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats
- ÇEKÜL: The Foundation for the Promotion & Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage
- KAMER: Women Center
- ÇATOM: Multi Functional Social Centers
- GZFT: SWOT
- HES: HPP / HEPP( Hydroelectric power plant)
- ÇED: EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment )
- DİTAV: Diyarbakır Promotion, Culture and Cooperation Foundation
- GÖÇ-DER: Migrants' Association for Social Cooperation and Culture
- KBK: Conservation Regional Board
- Megam-Der: Mesopotamia Youth Research Center Association
- DİKASUM: Diyarbakır Women's Problems' Research and Practice Center
- GAP BKİ: Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration



## 1. DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

By changing Annex-2A of Law No: 5226 and Article 3 of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property, 'management field' and 'management plan' concepts were defined. Therefore, the regulatory management plans in effect will now be prepared for all archeological sites, not just 'World Heritage Sites'.

Law No: 2863 defines Management Field as *'...locations defined by the Ministry, which have their borders defined by taking the local administrations' opinion, for ensuring efficient protection, keeping alive and evaluation of archeological sites, ruins and interaction fields in their natural whole, development of these in a certain vision and theme, with the purpose of meeting the public's cultural and educational needs and established to ensure coordination between the authority center, local administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) regarding planning and protection...'*. The same Law defines Management Plan as *'Plans that show the annual and five-year application stages and budgets for protection and development project that is created by considering the management project, excavation plans and cultural landscaping projects or reconstruction plan for protection for the purpose of protecting, keeping alive and evaluation of the Management Field, which is reviewed in every five years...'*.

**Site Management Plans** are defined as a roadmap for rational, sustainable and holistic preservation of World Heritage Property and nominates in a manner that is in accord with their authentic structures by involving all relevant stakeholders, that ensure the preservation of the property's development and vitality of the property besides its superior universal value and creating a balance in between these so they can be transferred to the next generations.

The borders of the management field were defined by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate during the preparation of Management Plan process. In order to develop the management field with the participation of all stakeholders, workshops proceeded with focus group interviews, field researches and conference calls and the prepared draft plan was presented for the evaluation of the stakeholders.

### 1.1 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Regarding Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

No matter how much interaction there is between Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Fields, due to their unique structures, they require different solutions. Within this scope, it was considered to be a more suitable approach to organize two separate workshops that evaluate the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Fields by the participation of representatives from NGO's, trade associations and public institutions and enterprises. In these workshops, the strong and weak aspects of the fields were found out and opportunities and threats were identified. The first workshop was about Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Field and the Tigris Valley that encircles and affects it. The issues that are agreed on were reflected on the management plans and the SWOT analysis

was obtained as an outcome.

The findings of the focus group interviews that were conducted prior to the workshops were shared with the participants, and collaboration of the participants on the futures of the areas inside the heritage and buffer area was ensured. A total of eight focus groups were conducted under five main topics. These main topics were `Historic Space Management and Tourism`, `General Spatial Management`, `Hevsel Gardens`, `Cultural Heritage (Intangible)`, `Communal Living (For Education-Health-Recreation-Culture-Safety topics and Women, Children, Adolescences, Handicapped People)`. After the workshop, nineteen `Neighborhood Muhktars` that are within the scope of the Sur and Yenişehir Municipality were gathered for a separate focus group meeting to obtain and record the opinions and suggestions of the smallest local administration that is the Muhktar's Office.

Table 1: DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS CITY WALLS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	
<b>Authentic Values</b>	Authenticity of the city walls due to their construction method and material
	Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls being the only example in upper Mesopotamia with the Defense Castle and the city being at the same location
	Length of the city walls, the towers, still having legible inscriptions
	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley being a rare to observe urban structure example as an agricultural field that is integrated with and nested in the city
	The city walls being an element of the cultural landscape
<b>Holistic Structure of the Site</b>	The integrating structure of the Field causing mass perception of Tigris River, city walls and Hevsel Gardens
	Preservation of the traditional street fabric, having traditional residential buildings and monumental structures together
	Opportunities to present the historic fabric along with traditional way of life and traditional commercial life and production
	Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens being two very significant symbols of Diyarbakır City's cultural fabric
	Hevsel Gardens' integrating position with the Tigris Valley and these being the most important cultural landscaping field in the city
	Construction of the life between the Tigris River and Suriçi area by the Hevsel Gardens, considering the historic process,

<b>Tangible and Intangible Cultural Structure that Varies in Layers and Diversity</b>	Having old religious buildings belonging to different beliefs together in the Suriçi region
	Presenting the fabric and structures from different civilizations together with urban functions
	New archeological excavation opportunities and knowing that there is still unearthed riches underground
	Existence of different religions identities in Suriçi and their ability to express themselves
	Hevsel Gardens being one of the irreplaceable elements of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Diyarbakır
	Tigris Valley's and Hevsel Gardens' contribution to art by being a part of poems, books, theatrical plays and many other
<b>Preserving Its Importance in Social and Economic Structure</b>	Increasing economic and physical access to cheap food due to their proximity to the city
	Hevsel Gardens supplying the variety of agricultural goods heavily demanded by the population and providing authentic local goods to the city
	Hevsel Garden being one of the fundamental means to make a living for the population near the Suriçi and Diyarbakır Fortress
	Traditional trading functions still being continued at the Heritage Site
	Existence of traditional manufacturing and handcrafts in the Site
	Suriçi presenting investment opportunities for different sectors
	Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley are providing employment opportunities
	Existence of production services and trade towards the rural area in the Suriçi region
	Suriçi being unique especially for tourism investments
The Site's contribution to diversification of tourism routes	
<b>Urban Structure</b>	Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls having the trait of being a gate opening to the east
	Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls having accessibility opportunities at walking distances
	The Site's topographic specialties enabling the use of non-motor transportation (bikes, pedestrians and non-handicapped city)
	Diyarbakır Museum still being built in İçkale
	The local administration and population owning up to the Heritage Site

<b>Natural and Ecological Diversity</b>	Hevsel Garden's proximity to a water source – being a 1st degree agricultural field
	Hevsel Garden's potential for fruit and vegetable agriculture based on local seeds (mullberry, sericulture, sand peach, rose etc.), although some are not currently being produced as of today
	Hevsel Gardens offering greenhouse potential due to its micro-climate characteristics
	Availability of water resources (underwater sources fed by Anzele)
	Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens being an important migratory bird passage field, thus providing suitable biological diversity and being recognized as such
	When evaluated with the Tigris Valley, their importance in the biodiversity and the ecological cycle

<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	
<b>Weaknesses Due to Economic Structure and Focusing on Economic Development</b>	The adverse effects of declining per family agricultural land ownership due to inheritance on agricultural productivity in the Hevsel Gardens
	Loss of fertile soil due to common surface irrigation and vertical parcelation practices in the Hevsel Gardens
	Promotional difficulties; unable to introduce authentic values
	Lack of organization of farmers
	Insufficient accommodation facilities in the Heritage Site
	Lack of educated workforce in the service sector and hygiene issues
	Inability to exploit the potential of religious tourism
	Promotional difficulties; unable to introduce authentic values
	Insufficient infrastructure to support tourism (Airport etc.)
	No common tourism policy for the city
	Diyarbakır not being given the due attention with respect to its potential in the National and Regional Tourism Policies
	Security issues creating investment risks
	Out of record status for production and the producer – Lack of approach in how to set up the producer system in the Hevsel Gardens
Ambiguity regarding target audience	
<b>Weaknesses Due to Societal Perception and Social Structure</b>	Negative perception towards the city of Diyarbakır
	Negative image regarding product safety and product quality regarding the crops from the Hevsel Gardens
	Lack of education creating issues in preserving the natural fabric



<b>Administrative and Corporate Weaknesses in the Site</b>	Lack of a common program or roadmap between institutions
	Coordination and collaboration issues between institutions
	Unaudited structures and implementations due to the lack of collaboration between the institutions
	Insufficient qualified workforce
	Bureaucratic structure making implementation difficult
	Experienced problems in authority as the Site borders involve multiple municipalities
	The municipalities' lack of experience in managing agricultural lands
	Lack of collaboration between institutions and the Dicle (Tigris) University
	Lack of organization in Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley on the civil society aspect
	Insufficient work by the university regarding the city
	Issues experienced in preserving and vitalizing the eigenvalue of the Site
	Issues in owning up for the land
<b>Weaknesses Due to Natural Environment and Ecological Structure</b>	Although access to clean water is enabled, the lack of planning for effective usage of water resources in the Hevsel Gardens
	Water and soil pollution in the Hevsel Gardens
	Inability to protect some of the authentic usages (mulberries, sericulture, bee handling) and the lack of revitalizing implementations
	Inability to preserve the usages that strengthen the connections between Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens (such as the windmills)
	Lack of execution for work aiming at rehabilitation of the Tigris River
	Irrigation problems despite proximity to water sources in the Hevsel Gardens
<b>Urban Structure</b>	Lack provided cleaning and firefighting services due to the narrowness of the traditional streets of Suriçi
	The multi-story structures in the Suriçi area challenging the infrastructure
	Inability to develop a holistic approach in integrating the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris Valley with the urban structure
	Lack of focus due to the diversity of services to be provided (History, Culture, Cuisine etc.)
	Accessibility issues from the city to Hevsel, uncertain routes, security, lightning issues
	Insufficient parking spaces in Suriçi region, issues with intense vehicle traffic and relevant transportation issues

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	
<b>Protection</b>	Increasing awareness for Hevsel's preservation due to the UNESCO process
	The potential contribution of the UNESCO process to the preservation consciousness
	A somewhat developed consciousness regarding the balance between protection (history-culture) and using (especially tourism)
<b>Economic Structure</b>	Beginning to conceive tourism as a leading sector
	Spreading of good/fair agriculture applications
	The potential of this to be an effective production center should it be restructured
	The possibility to increase production capacity
	Diverse investment opportunities due to having many different functions together in the area
<b>Integrity of the Urban, Historic and Cultural Structure</b>	Existence of a city living with its history
	Handling the historic, natural and cultural values of the area in a holistic manner
	Having the potential to create opportunities by a holistic presentation of the natural and cultural fields that are the raisons d'être (City Walls – Hevsel – Suriçi – Tigris River)
<b>Opportunities Regarding Administrative and Corporate Structure</b>	The UNESCO process ensuring Hevsel is in the city's agenda
	Developing collaboration culture between institutions
	Opportunity to prepare a common roadmap on which the civil society, trade associations, institutions and establishments agree upon
	The reversibility of projects covering the Tigris Valley in a manner to meet Hevsel's needs and agriculture's dominance
	The possibility to overcome the problem regarding the intra-institutional inability (sometimes due to political differentiation) to develop common policies in the UNESCO process
	Having the opportunity to develop cultural heritage and keeping in alive
<b>Societal Perception and Social Structure</b>	Possibility to increase the number of visitors to Diyarbakır due to the continuing peaceful political climate in the region; which may increase Hevsel's recognition level
	Many different parts of society grasping the importance of protecting and vitalizing the ecological structure
	Existence of a social structure open to develop preservation mindset
	If the living conditions of the Suriçi population is increased, their potential to be a part of tourism
<b>Natural Areas and Ecological Structure</b>	It being a basin in which local endemic species can live in

THREATS	
<b>Threats Due to Economic Structure</b>	Wrong farming practices
	The possibility that focusing solely on tourism may make the preservation of the field difficult or may adverse pressure on the local population
	Quality issues for the agricultural products produced in the Hevsel Gardens
<b>Environmental Threats</b>	The Hydro Electrical Power Plants planned to be built on the Tigris
	The threat of the spatial applications (regulators) that are planned to be built within the scope of Tigris Valley Urban Design Project towards biodiversity
	Sand quarries damaging the Tigris Valley, disrupting the ecologic life and the natural landscape
	Increasing flooding due to not using the water wells located in the Suriçi region
	Conducted illegal excavations
	Contamination of the Tigris Basin due to non-treated waters
	Increasing commercial value of water
	Loss of bio-diversity in the Tigris Basin due to water pollution
	Decreasing water flow because of the dams built on the Tigris
	Proximity of rubble disposal areas to the basin
<b>Threats Due to Spatial Planning</b>	Public criticizing of the urban site transformation applications and the risk of site transformation applications in reconstructive plan for protection to produce adverse results
	The risk of de-populating the area
	Ever increasing spatial intensity for the areas east of Tigris
	Expansion tendency of the areas that are granted for private use in the green spaces in the Tigris Valley
	Residential developments began on Kırklar Mountain and other spatial regulatory projects such as the Tigris Valley Urban Design Project increasing structuring pressure on the area (this project is suspended by the Municipality for a revision)
	Pressure on the Hevsel Gardens by the structuralization from the city
	`Gentrification` risk of the region as a result of TOKI's profit-centric approach on transformation applications
	The disruptive of the urban transformation processes on the current socio-cultural structure of the Suriçi region
	Unplanned invasions on the Tigris River shore line
	The Tigris being subject to Legislations concerning borders
<b>Threats Due to Regional Issues</b>	The Middle East environment the region and the country is involved in
	Security issues

<b>Threats Due to Social and Economic Structure</b>	Quantitative abundance of urban poverty and its spatial prevalence
	The risk of exclusion of the poor population from the region by making the area attractive for investment as a result of the improvement, sanitization and reconstruction the area
<b>Threats Due to Administrative and Corporate Structure</b>	The lack of attention paid to local elements and opinions by central government and the provincial organizations connected to the central government
	Difference of Local and Central Administration's policies
	Macro-project based approaches to the urban space; scope of application issues
	Owning the Hevsel Gardens and coordination problems between institutions (Municipality- Metropolitan Municipality – State Hydraulic Works – Provincial and District Directorate of Agriculture)
<b>Threats Arising from Protection Issues</b>	The institutions focusing on a structuralized environment rather than natural landscaping
	Inadequate restorations causing damage on the historic fabric
	Excavating the streets by heavy duty vehicles and mechanic earth excavators

## 1.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN VISION

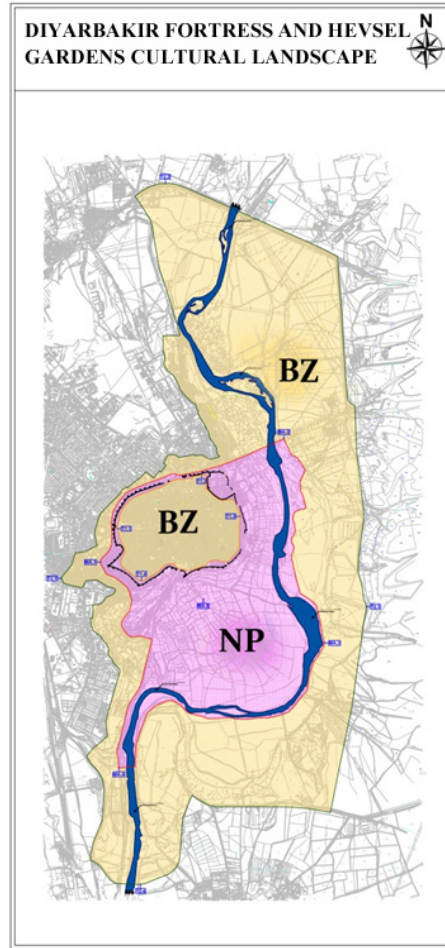
The Management Plan Vision was developed based on the analysis work, focus group meetings, workshops, conference calls, face to face interviews and field studies conducted during the preparation process and the format below was agreed upon.

Managing the superior universal values of the City Walls, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River which enabled Diyarbakır's, which was the capital of many civilizations in the Upper Mesopotamia, historic and cultural heritage and made them survive to this day in a participant, collaborative manner and endorse them for the next generations to come



## 2. SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

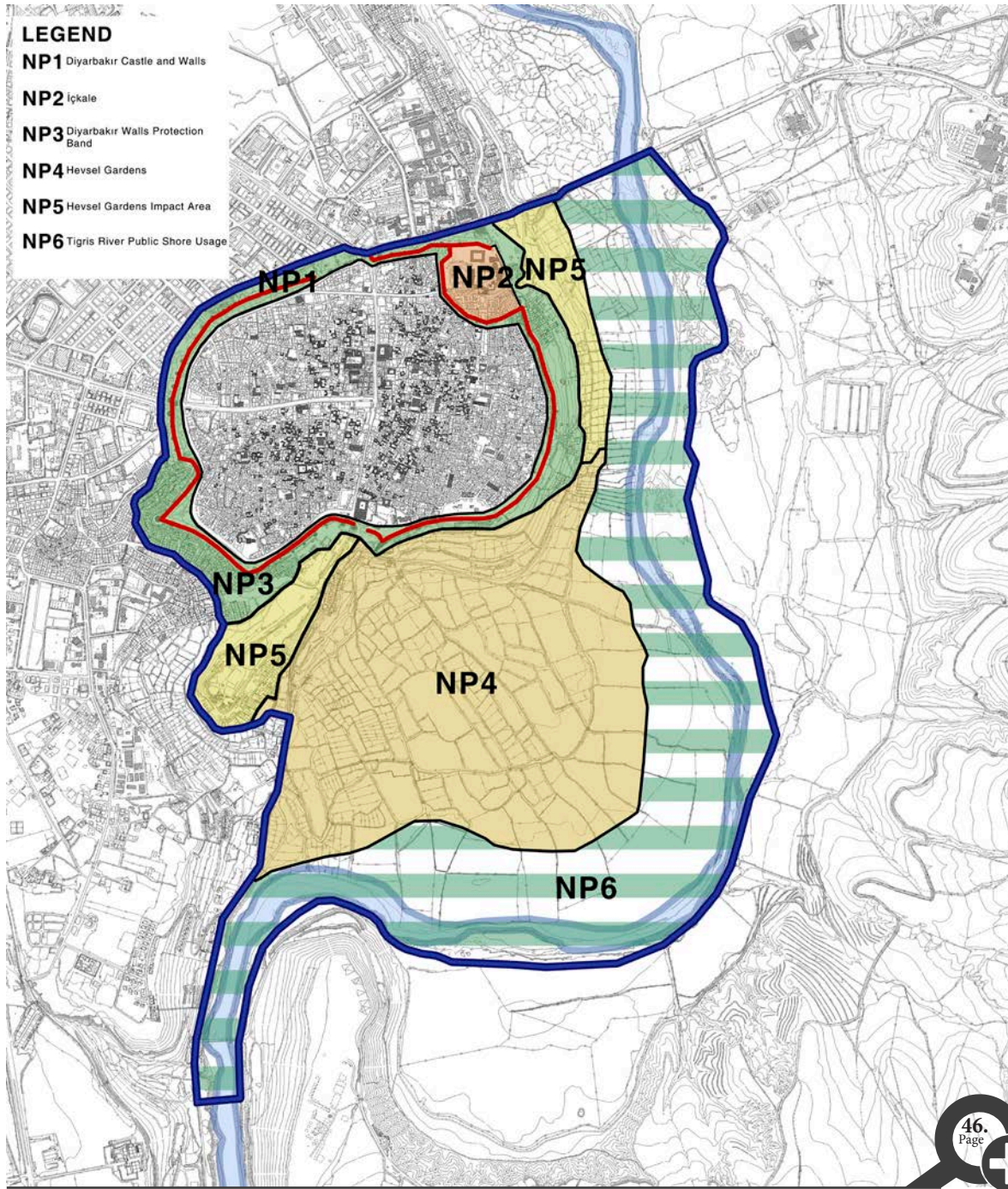
Diyarbakır Site Management Plan is composed of a total of 1942.66 hectares of land. The section defined as World Heritage Site and is composed of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area spreads over 520.76 hectares of land. Diyarbakır Suriçi Region that is defined as the Buffer [Suriçi– (Inner city walls)] zone in the Management Plan is composed of 132,20 hectares of land. The Buffer [Surdışı – (Outer city walls)] zone covering the World Heritage area is 1289.69 hectares.



SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA DISTRIBUTION

NAME OF AREA	SIZE OF AREA (ha)
NOMINATED PROPERTY (NP)	520,76
BUFFER Zone (Suriçi) (BZ)	132,20
BUFFER Zone (Surdışı) (BZ)	1289,69
TOTAL AREA	1942,66

## 2.1. DİYARBAKIR WORLD HERITAGE AREA



Nominated Property of Diyarbakir comprise of two main components. One of these is the Diyarbakir City Walls and the other is the Hevsel Gardens. While managing the nominated property that has a very large area, it was deemed suitable to divide the property in 6 application zone in order to develop different policies suiting the different specifications of these two zones. While three of the application zones are relevant for Diyarbakir City Walls, the rest are about the Hevsel Gardens.

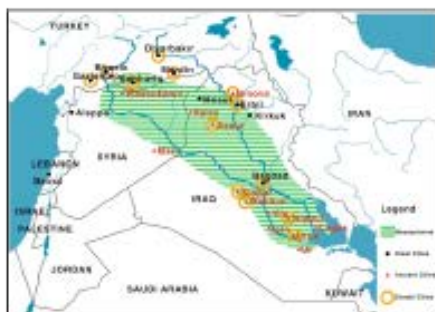
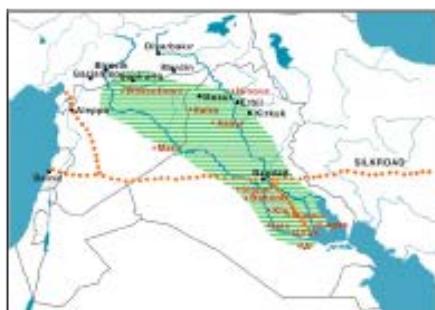
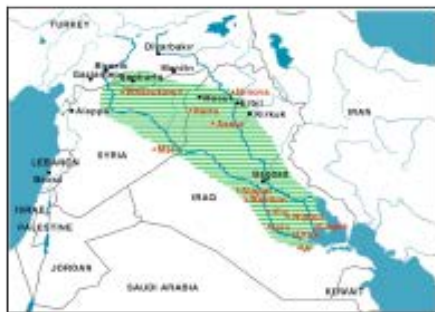
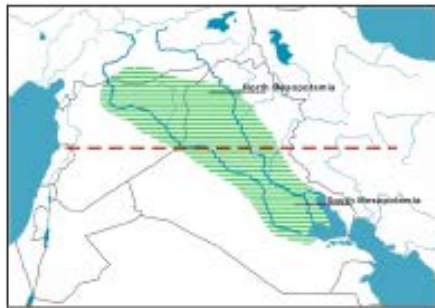
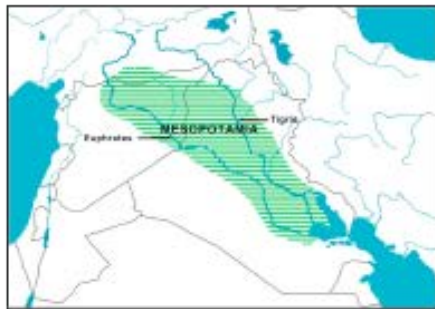
The three application zones conceptualized regarding the Diyarbakır City Walls, the most important element of the nominated property, are shown with NP1, NP2 and NP3 on the Management Plan. While NP1 defines `Diyarbakır City Walls`, NP 2 defines İkale, one of the important elements of the nominated property. NP3 application zone defines the `City Wall Protection Band` that covers the NP1 and NP2 regions.

### **2.1.1. NP1 Area “Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls”**

Diyarbakır City Walls started their formation in line with the beginning of settlements in 5th century B.C. and they were shaped up with tens of civilizations that dominated the city and reached our day with their multi layered and multi cultured formation process. The Diyarbakır Fortress, City Walls and Towers that were shaped up in line with the dominant civilizations, cultures and the needs of the respective periods and kept their authenticity and their continuity for 7 thousand years still live on as original and authentic cultural assets and preserve their features as a significant universal heritage for World history.



Map 1: Fortified Cities in Mesopotamia



The fertile area between the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers was called Mesopotamia. This region that was defined as the fertile crescent witnessed the periods of transition from hunting and gathering to settlements and became the center of civilization and urbanization. The area is separated as north and south Mesopotamia. Throughout history, its fertile agricultural lands hosted cities belonging to various civilizations. Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylon and Assyrians are some of these. In Southern Mesopotamia, some landmarks in the urbanization history such as Babylon, Nippur, Ur, Uruk were established. In the North, Ninova, Wassukanni, Heire, Assyria and Mari were established. This region that is on important routes such as Silk and King's Road became the meeting point of different civilizations which resulted in the establishment of multi religion and multi cultural cities that has different religions and ethnical backgrounds. Agriculture, trade, science was affected by different cultures and formed layer over layer.

As the cities in this region became targets for different civilizations due to the opportunities offered here, they needed to build strong defensive walls. While some of these cities in Mesopotamia still live on today, some were abandoned due to disasters, wars and plagues.

Today, effects from the antique times still live on in many of the cities existing in the region. An important area in the southeastern Turkey has hosted Mesopotamian civilizations throughout history. Diyarbakır that is inside the borders of Mesopotamia has been among the important cities of upper Mesopotamia that still has walls and the effects of the antique period that has been an uninterrupted settlement areas of the region.



Diyarbakır Fortress was established on the steep outskirts of the plateau from Karacadağ to the Tigris overlooking the Tigris River. Diyarbakır Fortress is comprised of two sections, the inner castle and the outer castle. The Diyarbakır Fortress, repaired and fortified by Roman Emperor II. Constantius in A.D. 349, was encircled by city walls. The castle walls that extended by the additions of civilizations that dominated the city to reach its current size carry the mark of different civilizations. The carvings, inscriptions and embossment motives on the city walls document the existence of more than 30 civilizations. Length of the outer walls of the Fortress is 5200 meters. But when the 600 meters long walls of the Ickale are considered as well, the total length of Diyarbakır Fortress walls reach 5800 meters. Height of the city walls and towers vary between 7.6 and 22 meters high, while their width vary between 5-12 meters depending on the geographical structure. Thickness of towers and city walls vary between 1.40 and 5.00 meters. The thickness of the walls of towers on the eastern side of the city vary between 1.40 and 2.60 meters, and they are weaker compared with the other tower and city wall curtains because they were built in a section that has a topographical natural defense area. The thickest city walls were observed on the north and west sections of the city that are comparatively more vulnerable. Here, thickness of city walls reach 4.5-5 meters. Walls of circular towers are thicker (Dalkılıç and Nabikoğlu, 2013).

While the outer walls of Diyarbakır fortress have 82 towers and 4 main gates, there are a total of 19 towers and 4 gates in Ickale. Diyarbakır Fortress walls were registered by the decree of General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Monuments number 6312 dating 11.03.1972. Towers are the points where Diyarbakır City Walls reach high most elegantly. While the fortress towers have different structures, towers in the same area have similar forms and structures. Most frequently used structure forms are square, circular and polygonal. Unique architectural properties were shaped by the needs of historic periods. Thick walled and circular towers on the western side were built to make defense easiest. Most famous towers are Keçi Tower, Yedi Kardeş Tower, Ben-u-Sen Tower and Nur Tower.

It is observed that towers were planned to have three or four stories and have a closed area. Closed areas of towers were built in two stories. The entrance levels of the closed areas inside towers were used as storage units, while first and second levels were used for military purposes. While the entrance level that has the storage units have a small area, upper areas used for militaristic purposes have a larger closed space. It was observed that some towers have two terrace levels. Connections of upper areas in towers were made via staircases on the internal façade of the towers, while in some, staircases built inside towers were used.

The main material used in the construction of the City Walls is basalt stone. Lime mortar is an important filling material used. Bricks, a frequently used material in Syria, Iraq and Northern Mesopotamia in 4th century was used in the city walls as well. Bricks produced from the own soil of the region were frequently used in curved passages. Metal, moulding and cast iron were other elements used in Diyarbakır fortress gates.

Processing and size of stones used in construction of city walls differ with respect to the usage purpose. Larger pieces were used in lower sections of walls, while smaller or cylindrical stones were used in other sections, according to the area of the structure. Construction techniques differ as well in line with function and position of the tower. Regular rectangle, curved, pumped (mid-section extending to outside) and free rubble weaving techniques are among the used ones in accordance with the position and function of the city walls.

Besides the city walls and the towers, other important elements of the Diyarbakır Fortress are the gates that enable entrance to the Suriçi region. There are four gates that connect Diyarbakır to the main roads that lead to other nearby cities. These gates are the Dağ Gate on the road from Harput, Urfa Gate on the way to Urfa (Greek Gate), Mardin Gate on the road to Mardin and the Yeni (New) Gate [Dicle (Tigris) or Water Gate] that meets the Tigris and the city.

**Dağ Gate** (Harput Gate); has historic, structural and artistic properties different from most of the city walls and other gates. French archeologist Gabriel stated that the gate is Byzantium work by taking into consideration the positioning of the gate. This property is the semi-circular arch structure that covers the rectangular entrance space. In addition, the arch, column headings and over-wall niches of the gate are dated back to the antique period. The ornaments and letter relief inscribed on the gate have marks of the middle ages. With this property, Dağ Gate has unique properties with equal armed crosses, certain letters, inscriptions from different civilizations (pre-Islam, one Latin from Romans, four from Byzantium era, for a total of 5), bird relief with goat-bull figure relief on both sides and lion reliefs on sides of the niche. These elements show that Dağ Gate has properties of a gate that is based in the antique period and was constructed over and over again.

**Urfa Gate** is referred to as Bab-el Rum (Rum Gate) or Halep Gate in old sources. Urfa Gate has three doors that enable access to Suriçi. The northern of these gates with early period inscriptions is understood to date back to old historic periods while the door on the southern side was constructed to respond to the developing needs of the city in a later period. Reliefs on the top section of the cast iron gate has an arc shape and inscriptions. Bull and eagle reliefs are placed on the top section of the gate.

**Mardin Gate** has a double passage. The gate was adorned with a medallion relief on the sharp arc. Wars and attacks during the historic process damaged the gate, and single line inscription on the Mardin Gate that was repaired is a proof regarding the date of the repair.

**Yeni Gate** has different names in various sources, such as Kaplan Gate, Su Gate, Irmak Gate. It is believed that the gate replaced an older gate from an earlier period of time. There are no inscriptions on the Yeni Gate which is the most frequently used gate of the city.

Preservation and recording work for the city walls, towers and castle gates that compose the Diyarbakır Fortress which also has an importance regarding architectural history is still ongoing. It is required to do a conscious work and ensure the correct documentations are provided. Out of these 82 towers, towers number 3, 4 and 6 and approximately 256 meter of city walls between these towers were demolished at 1931 by the Governorate of Diyarbakır. The same applies to wall curtains between tower 82 and 1. During the post Republic area, two gates were opened between tower 9 and 10 and tower 14 and 151. Towers on the south and southwestern sections of Diyarbakır City Walls are generally still standing. But towers 27 and 28 cannot be seen and only the entrance levels of 4 towers in this area reached this day. The top section of tower 32 was torn down and ornaments were partially degraded. Top section of tower 33 was seriously damaged. Similarly, tower 41 was torn down as well.

The towers and wall curtains between towers 50-66 between Mardin Gate – Yeni Gate have a rather weaker section compared to other towers and city walls due to topographic positioning of the city

1 Tek Gate between towers 9-10, Çift Gate between towers 14-15

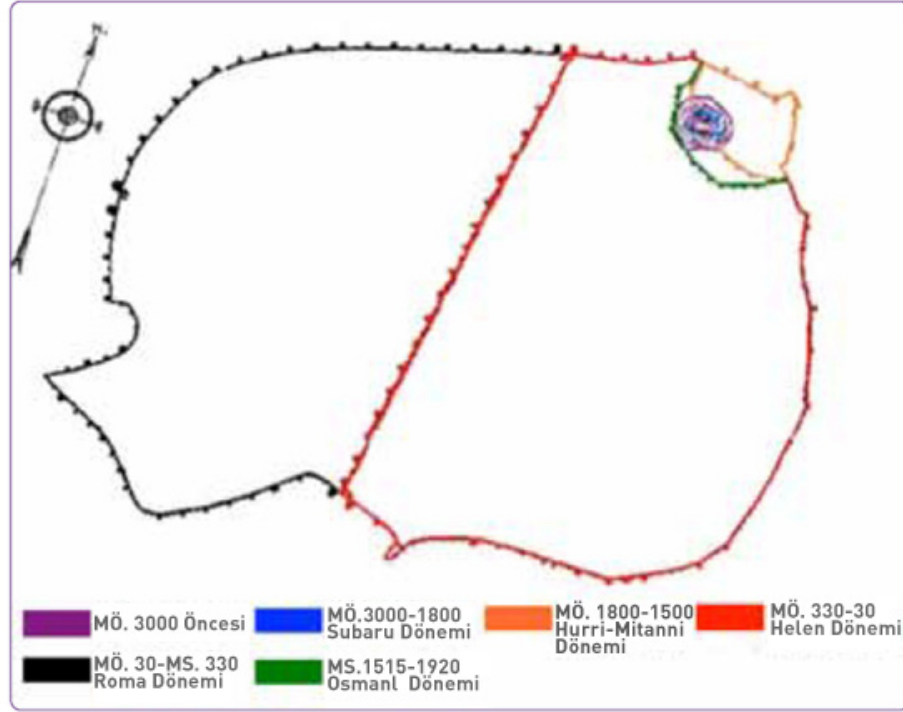
walls and the distance between the towers is longer. There had been losses of wall curtains and towers on this section of the city walls due to damages throughout the years. Among the wall curtains in this section, 913.62 meters survived to this day while 244.69 meters are missing. Some of these losses are due to natural reasons, but living areas also damaged the walls as well. Wall curtain between towers 50-51 was demolished while extending the Mardin road. Tower 53 is completely demolished while the upper section of tower 54 is completely collapsed. Top section of tower 56 is damaged and the tower was later transformed into a gate. Outer façade of tower 57 is completely ruined, while its inner filling walls are in good shape. External wall and top section of tower 58 is completely ruined. Upper sections of tower 59 and 60 are torn down and damaged. 30 meters of the wall curtain between towers 62 and 63 was torn down for unknown reasons. Top section of tower 64 and external wall of tower 66 are completely torn down. Top section of tower 67 is ruined, while towers 68, 69, 71 and 73 have lost their qualities.

It is known that many factors caused the deteriorations in Diyarbakır Fortress and city walls. The leading causes are natural disasters, insufficient care, invasions and intense vehicle traffic. The cover coats of the towers were damaged by rain water corroding the construction materials. On the other hand, roots of the trees sprouting on the destroyed tower surfaces and nests of animals are other factors that cause damage to the walls. Furthermore, natural disasters are observed to be elements that threaten the walls. 178 meters of the walls on the south of Yeni Gate (Towers 66-67) are thought to be torn down due to landslide. The section that was torn from the wall curtain can still be seen on the lower section of the hillside the walls are built on. In addition to all these damages caused by these elements, long periods of insufficient repairs and being invaded caused significant damage to the walls.

The reconstructions on the towers and bastions were not carried out in a holistic plan which revealed the issue of how to functionalize the restored towers. Therefore, continuing the process of preserving the walls, towers and gates as a whole gains importance. The means to functionalize the repaired towers and the methods used to inspect them should be defined. On the other hand, it is required to ensure that the Diyarbakır Fortress is being repaired as a whole by using scientific methods while continuing the restoration applications with a multi-disciplinary team carrying out the documentation work.

Besides the monumental/archeological culture property of the walls that compose the city's identity, preserving and increasing their importance within the city's life is gaining importance. Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate conducted the 'Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity' project in 2013. Within the scope of this project, work towards analyzing the social and physical structure to functionalize the walls and towers was completed. Within the scope of this project, social structure analysis was done on Suriçi neighborhoods and the opinion of the inhabitants regarding the walls and towers and their expectations were identified. Similarly, the operations and expectations of NGO's, public institutions and enterprises were recorded. Through works towards identifying the physical structures of the walls and towers determined the preservation state, usage styles, physical structures of the walls and towers were defined. With this work done, restoration and reuse conditions with respect to the structures' cultural property qualities were identified. By accepting that reusing is a tool for preservation, the need to include nationally and internationally accepted restoration implementations and handling them as a whole with quality design services was expressed.

Map 2: Diyarbakır Fortress and Process of City Wall's Spread



**Source:** Produced based on KEJANLI, T., DİNÇER, İ., 2011 map.

Therefore, the following about the city walls, towers and gates was agreed upon;

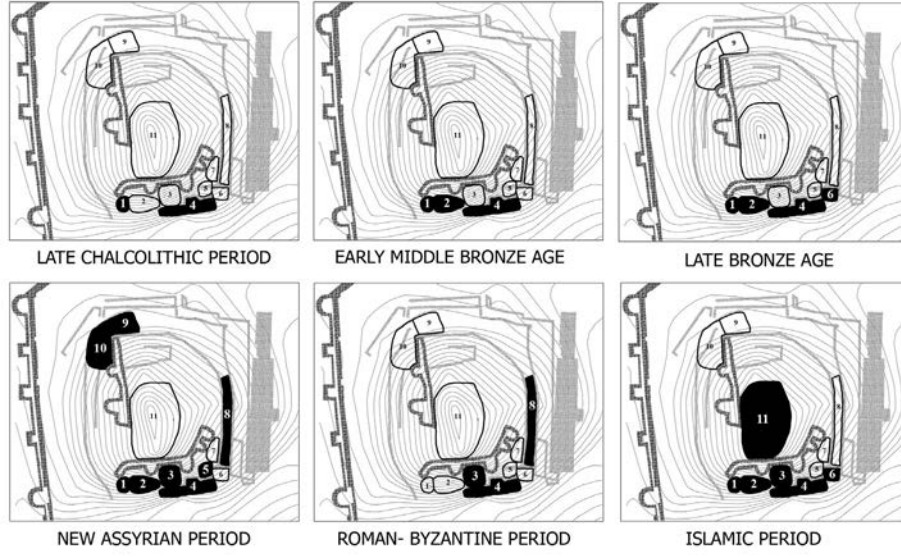
- Ensuring their survival with minimum intervention,
- Preventing the procurement difficulties for materials to be used in the repairs, such as stones and bricks,
- Training the work force who will work on the restoration applications,
- Establishing and strengthening restoration and preservation laboratories,
- Developing intra-institutional collaborations,
- Functionalizing the towers within the scope of a holistic plan,
- Establishing document and information center for Diyarbakır City Walls.

### 2.1.2. NP2 Area “İçkale”

The city of Diyarbakır on the Upper Tigris basin was established on the steep ‘Fis Kaya’ overlooking the Tigris basin. The oldest settlement area in Diyarbakır is the Amida Mound in İçkale. The excavation and research done in the Amida Mound reveal that the city was being populated since B.C. 5 thousand. ‘Amida Mound’ excavations also revealed that the settlement was continuous during the late chalcolithic period, early-moderate-late Bronze Age and during the iron age. Furthermore, other excavation projects revealed a palace built during the Artuqid era. The bastions and towers located over the Mound are thought to be built to preserve this palace.



Map 3: Amida Mound's Settlement Stages



Source: ÖKSE A. T.,

İç Kale gained a special importance in A.D. 349 when Roman Emperor II. Constantius encircled it with walls and became the administrative heart for the city during every period. İçkale, composed of 18 towers, has four gates. While Fetih and Oğrun Gates open to outside of İçkale, Saray (Palace) and Küpeli gates connect İçkale and the city.

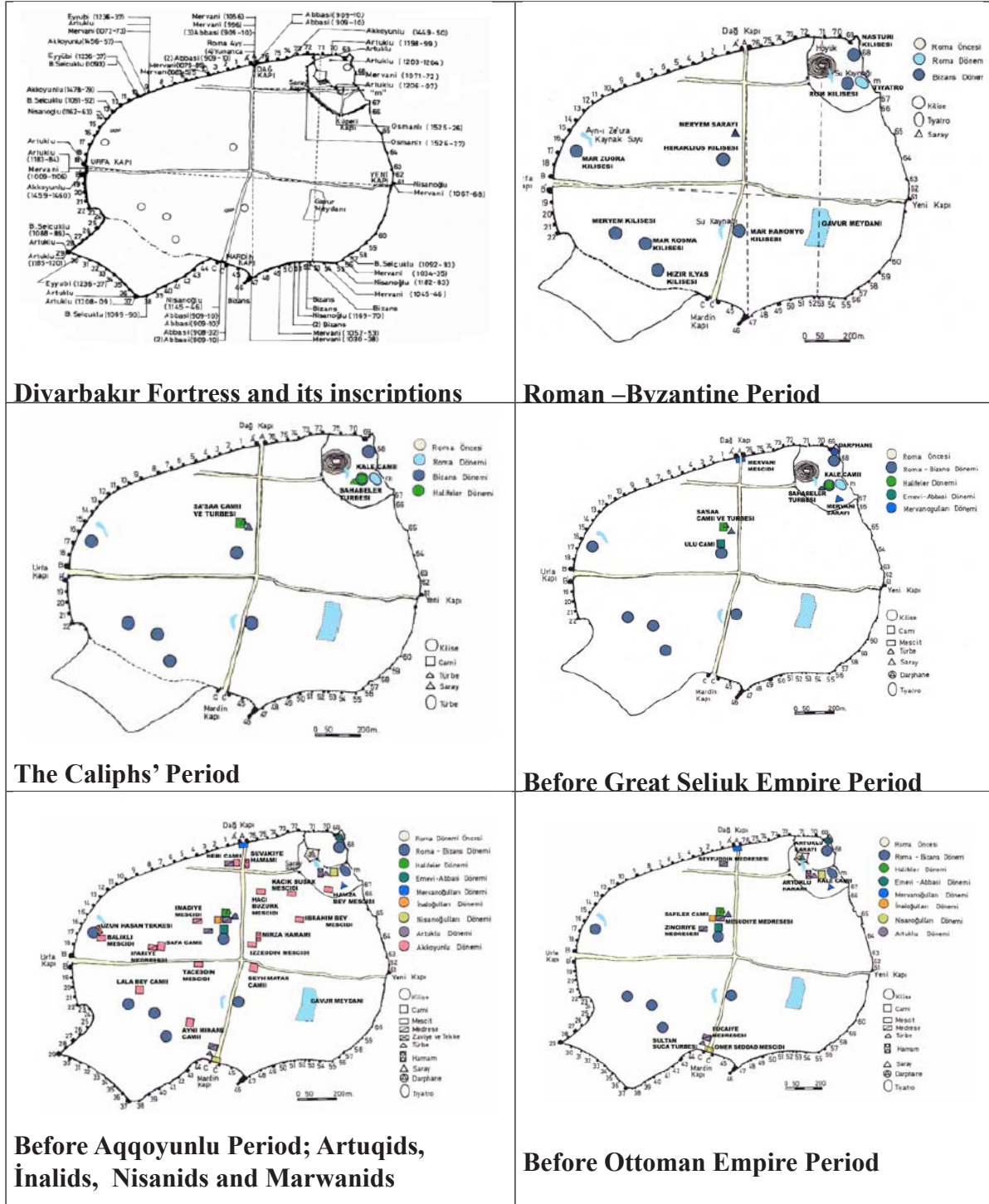
İçkale is not important solely for the archeological property found within Amida Mound. At the same time, it gains more importance because of the other property located in it. It was determined that the Artuqid Palace that is on the upper layers of Amida Mound and is an archeological find was made of rich colored stone mosaic and enamels. Artuqid Arch that is thought to be built at the same time with the palace and enabled traffic into and out of İçkale and Military Barracks structure that was built in 1203-1204 by Sultan Melik Salih Ebu's-Sena Mahmud is important because they are the remaining existence of a civilization which conquered and managed the Diyarbakır City. On the other hand, on the northeastern section of İçkale, there is the Saint George (Kara Papaz) Church that is thought to be built in A.D. 4th century Roman period with respect to its construction style and materials. Another property is the Aslanlı Fountain. The fountain that is right in front of the İçkale archway dates back to the end of the 19th century. The Castle Mosque (Prophet Suleiman Mosque) built by Nisanoğlu Ebul Kasım between the years 1155 – 1169 is another important property of İçkale. Right next to the mosque, there is the Meşhed built during the Ottoman Period in which Suleiman, the son of Halid bin Velid and other martyrs who died during the invasion of Diyarbakır by the Arabs are buried in. Furthermore, there is the 7th Armed Corps Buildings, the Courthouse, the Gendarme Building, the Arsenal building and the Headquarters building dating back to the end of the 19th century. Of these, the Headquarters building was arranged as the Atatürk Museum and Library as it was used by the command office by Mustafa Kemal Pasha in 1916 when he was the commander of the II. Army.

The expropriation initiatives regarding the irregular residential areas within İçkale with the aim of evacuating the area made the preparation of a holistic plan for İçkale possible. The area is planned to be used as a Cultural Tourism area as a result of the project continuing in İçkale. The first stage of the project comprises the area within the Artuqid Period city walls. The application of the project is being done by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Within the scope of the project, the area is planned as museum area. Artuqid Barrack is functioned as museum works storage and laboratory, Church structure as Art Gallery, Courthouse B Building as Municipality Accommodation Building and City History Exhibition Center, 7th Army Corps Building as Museum Café – Restaurant, and the rest of the buildings as Diyarbakir Museum exhibition buildings, information-knowledge center, museum education unit and museum administrative building.

The second stage of the project comprises the area encircled by the Ottoman Era city walls. The irregular residential area on this field will be completely removed and there will be opportunities to do archeological excavations to reveal the Roman and later period property that were identified in various excavations and were stated to be in this area in antique sources. It is envisaged that within the scope of the project, the archeological excavations of the area will be done to reveal the amphitheater and bath structures that are thought to exist during the Roman Period, the Aqqoyunlu Mosque and remains from the Ottoman period. After the archeological excavation process in the area is completed, it is planned to be introduced to tourism as an archeo-park.

Although the Diyarbakır Suriçi Area preserves its function as the city's traditional trade center, by opening the city to Surdışı (outside of the city walls), it lost a significant part of its functions besides being a commercial center. The structure that provided trade-service-administrative and cultural functions together when the city was inside the Suriçi area deteriorated as the city grew and the Suriçi area lost its cultural center quality. With the project continuing in İçkale, there is a new opportunity for Suriçi to be the cultural center of Diyarbakır again.

Map 4: Suriçi and İçkale's Spreading Periods



Source: Parla,C., 2005

The main activity plan in the İçkale Region within the Management Plan comprises the following:

- Ensuring the commencement of the historic urban design and historic urban landscape projects that were projected by Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality that take the İçkale region as a whole and define many points such as the cultural center, Diyarbakir museum, archeo-park, religious visit points and Tigris River sight points from a multidisciplinary and participant centric process, its application and monitoring,
- Considering İçkale Region becoming Diyarbakir's cultural center as the main element in the planning,
- Monitoring the application and evaluation of the building surveys, restitutions and restoration, functionalization projects that were prepared for the structures within the area and the towers that encircle the area,
- First conducting the archeologic excavations of Amida Mound and the areas that are thought to have Roman period remains and preparation, implementation and monitoring of post-excavation preservation projects,
- Revelation through archeological excavations and preservation of the existing archeological heritage in the archeo-park areas, identifying the inventory, setting the principles and standards to increase the recognition and visibility and to make these live,
- Establishing national and international collaborations to develop cultural tourism and organizing national and international activities to promote the area,
- Developing solution proposals that will not mistreat the right holders in removing the irregular residential areas within the area and taking responsibility in the negotiation processes.

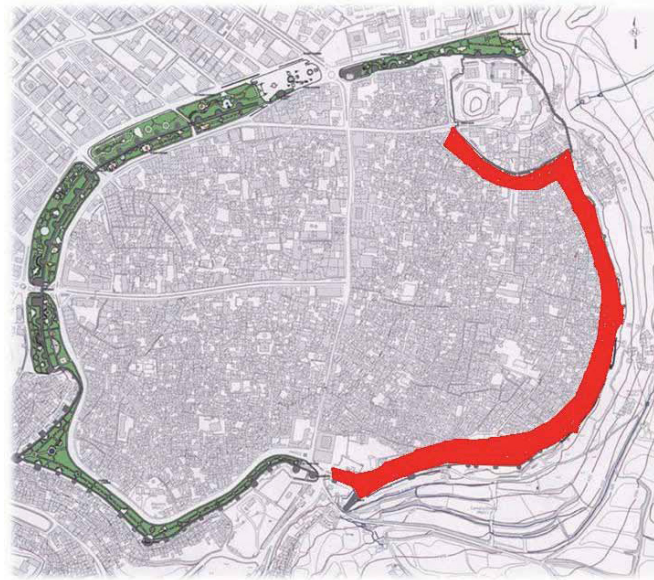
### **2.1.3. NP3 “Diyarbakir City Walls Protection Band”**

Efforts to establish a City Wall Protection Band, initiated to preserve Diyarbakir Fortress walls, have been continued since the reconstruction plan for protection prepared in 1990. The necessity to cover the walls in both sides, as Suriçi and Surdışı (out of the city walls) areas, has been considered to ensure an effective protection of the walls. The rapid and increasing urbanization in Diyarbakir that began in 1945 resulted in a massing population within the Suriçi area. The forced immigration phenomenon that began in the 1990's as a result of the security issues in Diyarbakir and the neighboring cities caused an even larger increase in the Suriçi population. The uncontrolled structuring in the Suriçi resulted in an inventory of buildings adjacent to the City Walls. This accelerated the damage process of the walls. In this process where instances of pulling stones from the bottom of the walls to use in the foundation of houses was observed, using towers' lower floors as barns, and in storing trash, opening cafe and restaurant type of usage in the parts of the walls that have a view of the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley damaged the walls greatly.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality began an expropriating effort in 2002 to remove the structures adjacent to the walls. Within the scope of this project, an area of 3,5 km in length and 12,3 hectares in size was evacuated and turned into green areas. The project made it possible to rearrange the area in the Suriçi and Surdışı areas falling between İçkale Walls and Ulubeden Tower as green space, and transforming the section in the Suriçi area between the Ulubeden Tower and the Mardin Gate to a green space was completed. Within the scope of these last works, 500 offices and 10 residences were torn down. As a continuation of evacuating around the walls, the expropriation and demolishing work for the buildings adjacent to the walls between the Mardin Gate and the Saray (Palace) Gate were completed and the landscaping work is being continued. Furthermore, planning works are completed regarding the inclusion of the section outside the Surdışı, starting from the outskirts of İçkale overlooking the Tigris River up to the Ulubeden Tower in the protection zone. When the expropriation and demolishing work for this area will be completed, transforming the protection bands into green spaces in Suriçi and Surdışı will be completed.

Map 5: City Wall Protection Band



Source: Diyarbakır Master Construction Plan Works

Regarding the City Wall Protection Band, the following are considered to be important;

- The urban furniture, lightning elements, electrical poles and connection cables, the foliage, pergolas and other similar elements should be done in harmony with the historic landscaping within the City Wall Protection Bands and to avoid any implementation that will prevent perceiving these not as a part of the city walls,
- Using rural landscaping elements in the green spaces to be arranged in Surdışı in the sections neighboring Hevsel Gardens,
- Developing solution proposals that will not mistreat the right holders in removing the irregular residential areas within the City Wall Protection Band area and taking responsibility in the negotiation processes
- Ensuring the carrying out of regular maintenance and cleaning of the City Wall Protection Band.

#### 2.1.4. NP4 “Hevsel Gardens”

NP4 Zone shows the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area defined within the management plan. Hevsel Gardens were defined within a border that provides a spatial wholeness in which intense agricultural usage is continuing, and areas that can be considered as the natural extensions of Hevsel Gardens were defined in NP5 Hevsel Gardens Interaction Zone’ borders.

Although Hevsel Gardens existed since the founding of Diyarbakır, their borders were not defined and where they begin and end is not precisely known. Within the scope of the management plan, the need to define the area for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape was presented as a result of the Workshops and focus group interviews done. To spatially define the Hevsel Gardens, old maps and air photos were reviewed, the current situation was reviewed on digital maps and an area for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape was defined that poses a spatial wholeness, in irrigation and road systems.

Map 6: Hevsel Gardens in Historic Period



**Source:** Site Management Directorate Archive Works

Besides being an agricultural production area that has been processed continuously for thousands of years, Hevsel Gardens that was defined with the NP4 notation in Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscaping Area carry a separate importance and value with regards to culture, history and the region itself as it is defined as a ‘garden’.

During the process of protecting Hevsel Gardens as cultural heritage, keeping them alive and transferring them to future generations; functional and structural changes it went through in the historic process,

its usage purposes, its cultural value in different civilizations and its importance for the region, historic records, verbal historic sources, legends and myths were taken into account.

The importance and cultural value of Hevsel Gardens was developed in parallel with the importance and value of garden culture in its geography. Gardens took an important place in Mesopotamia, Eastern Culture's daily life and inside myths and were shaped with cultural, social, economic and religious life to be an important part of culture and history.

Inside Anatolia and Mesopotamia, gardens, have taken place inside the Daily life as a place related to pleasure such as relaxation, entertainment, having a good time. Both in eastern and western societies, gardens divided into four (quartered), being fed from a main water source establishes the basic structural shape of the gardens. Mayer and Tasch explain the reason that the gardens are planned in a quartered structure in their book, *Garden of Eden*.

*In the creation tale of the Old Testament, the mentioned river divided into four streams in the garden of eden has influenced the ideal type of the quartered gardens. This belief, comes from the belief that there is a source of life feeding the World. These four main streams are also sources with honey, milk and wine, not only water. Along with this, as the Babylonian Kings have achieved the title "masters of the four corners of the heavens" after subjugating the Sumerians, architectural reflection of this symbolical sovereignty influenced the architectural structure of the quartered garden.*

Quartered garden form has spread with wars and conquests in Mesopotamia, Iran, Near East, Rome, North Africa and India, and kept its property of being the mainstream garden form for long years. Gardens in Mesopotamia, especially in Babylon have lived their golden age in 6th and 7th centuries BC. Specific structure of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon which is one of the seven wonders of the World is described so:

*"These gardens built in the Royal Palace in Babylon, are roof gardens established on a series of terraces. Gardens consist of terraces rising on porches and arched city walls. Above the terraces is covered with stone balconies. To prevent leakage during the watering in the balconies, the surface is covered with layers of various materials such as withy, tar. This performance known as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon is considered one of the seven wonders of the World. In these gardens, tall trees such as Washingtonia, Acacia, Populus, Cupressus were grown along with fruit trees. And hanging plants, hanging down from arches and columns were used. Water collected with water delivery system in these gardens were drained in a cistern above the terraces over high walls and then watered all the gardens in rivers and waterfalls" (Karahan,2005).*

Along with the specific architectural structure of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Persian Palace gardens were connected to each other with steps as rising terraces (Karahan,2005).

Depending on the knowledge gained from the resources; it is seen that palace or aristocracy gardens were shaped with architectural arrangements and symbols, as the gardens where the Daily life and socio-economical life are shaped are used with less architectural intervention. Considering the Hevsel Gardens, it is seen that the Hevsel Gardens used by the people for thousands of years are used being shaped with cultural and distinctive methods according to the seasons, harvest and needs.

Hevsel Gardens, reveal a unique value as a civil garden open for the society through the history, not belonging to the palace, the noble class or the aristocracy, taking place in a geography where the garden culture is very important. By existing as a garden for a very long time over 8 thousand years in a region which has the trails of more than 30 civilizations, it also has a distinctive place culturally and historically along with its agricultural value.

The values and meanings specified below, describe that the gardens are not only landscapes or additions of houses, buildings, but an important part of contemporary and socio-economic life where the social and cultural life and the traditions are maintained. For this reason, being close to the soil and water is a method of establishing a relation with the nature for Anatolian people and the gardens are places where the established society maintains its relationship with the nature. Therefore the garden concept and perception have identified with production, abundance and maintaining a life; not only with beauty, joy, pleasure.

Gardens, maintaining its importance in all periods of the history, have especially gained importance as “Sanctuaries” in the urbanized societies of today where people can maintain their relationship with the nature and escape from what is artificial.

In Anatolia, gardens still keep their place and importance both in rural and urban life. Garden, which is a natural part of the rural life, also maintains its functions as public places such as recreation areas, entertainment or resting places. Along with this, people living in cities tend to gardens where they can make small scaled agricultural production, rest and spend time as long as they have the possibility.

Beside the cities that succeed in saving its existing gardens and garden culture, residential areas that lose the green and natural life try to resolve this lack by establishing places such as “urban gardens, hobby gardens” where “the traditional garden culture” is maintained. This situation shows that, along with the importance that the gardens maintained until today through history; they are still a very important piece of life and culture as areas that prevent people to become estranged to their own nature, meeting the need of living inside the nature.

Hevsel Gardens is one of the most important elements of the social and economic structure that serves fruitful products to Diyarbakır city, hosting cultural values that gained value with accumulation through centuries, shaping and developing the city’s social and cultural life.

Information in the source named “Agriculture in Diyarbakır Yearbooks” published from Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Publications, have importance about exhibiting the unique value of Hevsel in the region it exists and about being an example that keeps the importance of Garden in eastern culture alive. The production in Hevsel, variety of products, development of the garden culture and Hevsel’s importance for the region it is in, not only for Diyarbakır have been exhibited in the work named, *Diyarbakır Yearbooks* (1999). In the work, it is described that the products cultivated in Hevsel are delivered until Mosul through River Tigris and for this, “keleks” made of mulberry, willow and poplar trees were used for transportation. Along with vegetable and fruit cultivation in Tigris Valley, wheat, barley, rice, chickpea, onion and lentil is also cultivated. Along with this, it is emphasized that various flowers are also cultivated in Hevsel along with agricultural production and its orchards are also famous:



*“There are violets and roses in the gardens that; in the early spring the violets, and then the roses bloom and then they show themselves. By abundance of those beautiful flowers with their display, benefits are obtained also with their extracts along with their good views. There are orchards to cultivate melons and watermelons that the river’s flow is sometimes weak in some sections and very strong in some as well.”*

Information revealed in the source, reveal that Hevsel Gardens’ importance for the region, not only for Diyarbakır.

Evliya Çelebi, who gave information regarding Diyarbakır’s cultural, social life, its daily life has described the daily lives of Diyarbakır people in Hevsel Gardens and fun and relaxation activities performed in Hevsel Gardens. Evliya Çelebi has described the Hevsel Gardens as, “As both sides of the great river down the Fis rock in Diyarbakır are rosy, vineyards, orchards and basil it is a well-known relaxation place on earth and where Diyarbakır people perform the Şattü’l Arab act every 5-6 or 7 months.” (akt, Okumuş, 2012; 2001a: 24, 38-39; 2003c: 253)

When Evliya Çelebi described Diyarbakır in his Travelogue, he emphasized Hevsel Gardens’ property of being a public place where people have fun and rest, spend quality time, not only a place where agricultural activities are realized.

Records and information regarding Hevsel Gardens show its vital importance in emergence of intangible cultural heritage and keeping it alive, not only being a production area. Products cultivated in Hevsel Gardens not only have value as production or food, but should be considered within the intangible cultural heritage through the role they play in development of social and cultural life and traditional production methods. Watermelon of Diyarbakır, being one of the most important symbols of the city, it is produced with characteristic cultivation methods under Hevsel’s unique conditions; it also continued existence mutually with “Borani” pigeons and pigeon houses, other indigenous cultural heritage, all this interconnected heritage has been in interaction with Diyarbakır’s culture, cuisine and daily life.

It is seen that Watermelon of Diyarbakır holds a very important space along with Diyarbakır’s distinctive cultural values. In many historical sources, watermelon of Diyarbakır was used as subject and its centuries-long fame was emphasized by many important travelers, authors and historical sources.

In the Diyarbakır information that Şefik Korkusuz compiled (2003) from travelogues, traveler Noelle Roger has referred to the products and the place of Hevsel Gardens in urban life:

*“Peaches, grapes, melons piled before the shops come from the gardens watered by the Tigris that its miracle looks natural. Diyarbekir watermelons weigh almost between 80 and 100 kilos. A camel is needed to carry them, and a sword to cut”<sup>2</sup>*

Diyarbakır’s melon and watermelon is long mentioned when Evliya Çelebi mentioned Diyarbakır’s culture and daily life in his *Travelogue*.

*“First of all, there is no melon delicious and juicy; necessarily there is the Bühtan melon in the land of Van.... The juicy melon in these orchards does not exist in another land, but the Bohtân melon in the land of Van. But this melon of Diyârbekir is big in size and very juicy and tasty and has a*

<sup>2</sup> ŞeŞk Korkusuz (2003), Diyarbekir in Travelogues .Kent pub.İst.2003.p.70,219,249

*great scent as well. Whoever eats that melon feels its taste on their mouths for a week; especially the wisemen of Kürdistân and wisemen of Sûrânistân said that : “Hazret-i Ebâbekir the Saint’s scent smelt like the melon.. Ulemâ-yıDiyârbekir (Wisemen of Diyarbakır) said that: “Let it be in the scent of our Shatt melon “. It has such a high level of scent and taste that mouths of whoever eat that melon become pure. And this melon of Diyarbakır has a 40 – 50 vukiyye (and old measurement method of weight) of value in weight”.*

It is seen that, specific products of Diyarbakır such as its melon, watermelon have reached today with the same reputation as they had through history. Most important reasons for this are, the cultivation methods of watermelon and other products specific to Hevsel Gardens. Taste and size of the watermelon of Diyarbakır is sourced from the fact that it is cultivated with pigeon keeping which also has an important place in Diyarbakır culture. Co-existence and value-gaining of Diyarbakır’s watermelon and Boranis (a wild species of pigeons), take an important place within the specific properties of Hevsel Gardens.



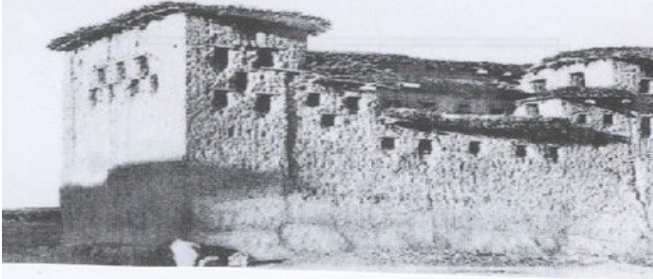
Watermelon of Diyarbakır, as it is mentioned in documents, Works of travelers and writers, has been a World-famous product of Diyarbakır for centuries with its magnitude and traditional production method. Watermelon of Diyarbakır, reached today throughout the history by being cultivated in Diyarbakır’s specific geography, nature, water sources, maintaining its specific value and being cultivated with traditional methods.

**Source:** Avci, 2008

At the basis of this relationship and co-existence, traditional cultivation method of watermelon of Diyarbakır underlies. Watermelon of Diyarbakır is cultivated in “Watermelon Pits” on pebbly, sandy fields near the Tigris River. Most important property of the watermelon of Diyarbakır is its magnitude that can reach 70 kilos in weight and that it’s delicious.

On the head of the list of traditional products mentioned in various sources regarding the watermelon of Diyarbakır, there is the watermelon pits. After the tide is low in river Tigris, the watermelon pits are dug into the sandy and pebbly riverbed 2.60 m. in size. Watermelon of Diyarbakır is cultivated in those pits with water on the bottom. Watermelon of Diyarbakır grows in that environment which continuously contains water. Reaching 70-80 kilograms in weight along with being delicious, is its most important property. Watermelon of Diyarbakır retaining its taste when growing so much is sourced by the type of fertilizers and fertilization method used in the process. The most important phase in the phases of cultivation the watermelon of Diyarbakır, is the fertilization phase. Manure of the watermelon of Diyarbakır is obtained from Boran pigeons which is a species of wild pigeons. Pigeon manure is the most important factor enabling the watermelon to grow that much and have its great taste.

## Borans and Boran Houses (Pigeon Houses)



**Boranhane (Güvercin Yuvaları) / Diyarbakir**  
(Nejat Satıcı'nın arşivinden)

Borans are the most important factor for the watermelon of Diyarbakir to get famous with its size and taste. Watermelon of Diyarbakir and Boran Pigeons have co-existed for centuries and in villages around Tigris in Hevsel, many Boran Houses were founded.

**Source:** Pigeon House, [http://www.amedproduction.com/tr.php?s=de\\_galeri&id=46](http://www.amedproduction.com/tr.php?s=de_galeri&id=46)

In his study where Yavuz İşçen described the Pigeons of Diyarbakir, he explained that cultivating watermelons of Diyarbakir is one of the main reason of breeding pigeons in Diyarbakir. Unique value of Boran Pigeons and Boran Houses in Diyarbakir's history and culture was explained so3:

*Until 40-50 years earlier, there were boran houses for the wild pigeons called 'Borans' to come there and breed in many villages lined up near river Tigris. Manure from the pigeons that were not so demanding to breed, just being fed in winter was an invaluable source for those who grew watermelons. In a way, the increase in the amount of pigeons in boran houses have brought Diyarbakir cuisine meals prepared with pigeon meat and such meals established a culture. Watermelons of Diyarbakir were only grown with this manure in pits opened in sandy areas near river Tigris. Pigeon manure is used in production of other agricultural products along with the traditional watermelon cultivation. Especially in vegetable cultivation along with melon and fruits cultivation is common... Boran houses are a kind of commercial establishment built of adobe bricks to acquire pigeon manure. Wild pigeons called Borans may enter and exit the Boran house freely. These pigeons aren't fed. Borans find their own themselves food from the outside. But under snowy conditions when it is hard for the birds to feed themselves, the boran house owner feeds the birds, the given food is usually types of corn. A boran house usually consists of 3 sections. Each section has small windows lined up, allowing the pigeons to enter and exit freely. The inner sections are called the "curl". The curls were built over and over periodically. Steps are built in each curl for the pigeons to perch. In a boran house with 3 sections, it means that there are 3 curls and 3 steps. Stakes are driven in on the boran house's all inner walls and baskets with handles made of willow wood especially for this are hung on these. These baskets work as homes for the pigeons. In a boran house with three sections, approximately 1500 baskets are found. Manure from the Borans are collected once a year in April. From a boran house with three sections, 8 to 10 tons of pigeon manure is collected annually.*

İşçen (2003), transfers the narration of Sestini who came to diyarbakir in 18th Century so: "We've passed through the New gate built on the remains of the lava from the volcano. We've followed a long steep and reached the Tigris. Shores of river Tigris consists of clay. We've seen some deep and square shaped pits near the

3 Yavuz İşçen " Pigeons of Diyarbakir" 2003 Ankara.

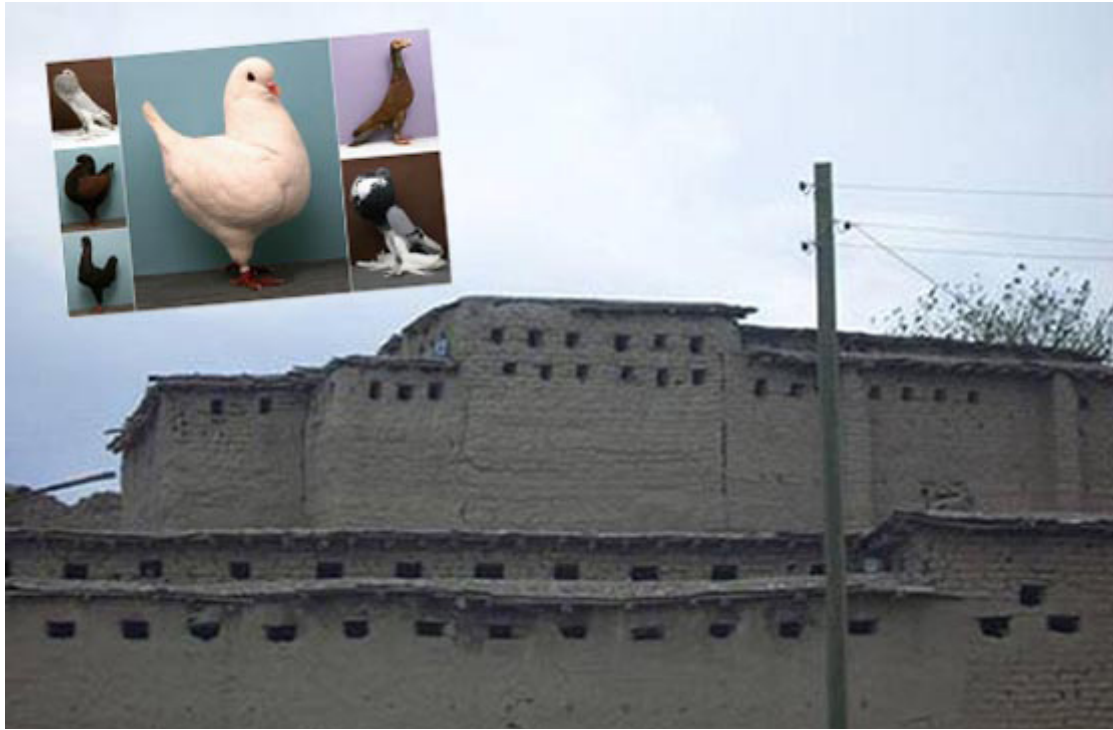
*shore. We've seen melons and cucumbers in small fields fertilized with pigeon manure in their deep corners. The fruits were cultivated in huge sizes there"*

Koğa, which is the manure of the pigeon had critical importance in cultivation of watermelons and other agricultural products. Koğa, was one of the most precious fertilizers demanded worldwide, not only in Diyarbakır. Boran pigeons, koğa and boran houses that have a critical value for the cultivation of watermelon of Diyarbakır, and having an economical value on their own, are among the very important values of Hevsel Gardens that is sinking into oblivion. Boran houses were frequently found structures in Hevsel and the villages around it, and had a great importance in Diyarbakır's culture, daily life and economic structure.

Reaching today, modern methods have taken place of the watermelon cultivation performed using the traditional methods and use of artificial fertilizers is more common. İşçen summarizes this change so:

*“Koğa” gathered from Boran houses were used in the production of other agricultural products along with world-famous watermelon of Diyarbakır. Watermelons of Diyarbakır were only cultivated with this manure in pits opened in sandy areas near river Tigris. Later on, initiation of usage of artificial fertilizers and them being practical and cheap, the need for boran houses was decreased” (İşçen, 2003).*

With this changes, the amount of Boran houses was decreased and “koğa” obtained from them didn't have much demand as before and therefore the watermelon of Diyarbakır was effected by these changes and its cultivation has dropped dramatically. Despite the old methods that allowed the watermelon to reach 70-80 kilos, the usage of new methods made the watermelon lose size and taste along with it.



**Source:** *Boran, Pigeon and Boran house;*  
<http://www.dunyabulteni.net/?aType=haber&ArticleID=213207>



Outside the watermelon cultivation performed with traditional methods in a limited area to display in festivals, agriculture in the region is performed using the modern methods and lack of the necessary support and encouragement speeds up the process of losing Hevsel gardens and values specific to Diyarbakır. Revival of the values and culture that slipped into oblivion nowadays along with the traditional agricultural production methods, have critical importance in protection and sustaining of watermelon of Diyarbakır, Boran houses, koğa manure and Boran pigeons that are important heritages and values for Diyarbakır, them to be implemented into the ecological and socio-cultural structure again.

These values being faded into oblivion reduces the richness of traditions, cultural wealth and the wealth of the social life, not only food, agricultural production and animal breeding and therefore transfer of this heritage to the next generations is becoming impossible.

Among the reasons of watermelon cultivation with traditional methods in watermelon pits using koğa manure fading into oblivion, there are urban, economic, social, environmental and fundamentally the humane factors that affect the Hevsel Gardens and the cultural heritage. Among the factors effecting on the loss of these values are; the dams built on river Tigris hold water and the riverbed of river Tigris changes and narrows, sand pits in the region draw sand from Hevsel Gardens and Tigris basin and economic distress caused by the lack of agricultural incentives.

On the other hand, the only elements that complete the Hevsel Gardens aren't the products produced in the gardens and the production methods, but the mills, keleks used on river Tigris for transportation, "Hülles" built near the Tigris river shores to keep the agricultural products and to cool down, arches used in traditional agricultural watering, water traps used to change the watercourse, plows, scythes, donkeys being used in transportation, agricultural structures, watercourses and animals used in agricultural production are also specific parts and values of the region in time.

Reviewing the elements that are the parts of agricultural production in Hevsel Gardens;

**Mills:** Watermills that operated in earlier times in Hevsel Gardens are now ruined and destroyed. Mostly, mills on the "Mardin kapi" and "Hevsel" connection are built on the strong water source coming from Anzele and used to produce wheat from the grains coming from the near villages. Decrease in the water coming from Anzele and establishment of modern mills running on electricity by urbanization, the mills in Hevsel region lost their importance and abandoned. There is still a mill structure standing up strong in Hevsel gardens and others are ruined. Mills being brought in to the region with their specific structures again and re-operation through restoration is deemed to be important.

**Keleks:** Keleks have assumed an important role in wood transportation on Tigris River and established an important part of transportation performed on Tigris river from Diyarbakır to Mosul. With keleks made of inflated animal skin, the transportation is made according to the direction of the water flow and after the goods are delivered, the kelek's air is deflated and taken back to Diyarbakır using the land route. Today, seeing keleks that are not being used anymore in transportation is impossible. According to this, Keleks being evaluated as a piece of the intangible heritage and its revival is deemed to be important.



Keleks used for the transportation of wood, traditional, local products to outer markets were the prior and most important transportation method used along the river Tigris allowing transportation into a wide geography.

**Source:** Keleks on River Tigris,

[http://www.amedproduction.com/tr.php?s=de\\_galeri&id=46](http://www.amedproduction.com/tr.php?s=de_galeri&id=46)

**Hülles**, are temporary structures built on Tigris river, made of reeds. Purpose of building them is to protect the field workers and the agricultural products from the effects of the warmth of summer. In Hülles that are built as temporary sheds in summer, people rested and cooled down in daytime and entertainments were organized at nights. In his travelogue, Evliya Çelebi described these entertainments so:

*“Diyarbakır people have entertainments with instruments and singing in sheds near Tigris, especially at nights. Every night they equip the Tigris shores with lanterns, lampions, torches. They leave the skillfully ornamented oil lamps and torches prepared with beeswax on the water and watch their flow from one side to other. Meanwhile the public storytellers, comedians and performers perform shows and musicians perform music from Fasl-i Baykara accompanied with the goblet drum. This entertainment takes place until the morning azan (Prayer call)”*

(Told by: <http://www.bilinmeyendiyarbakir.com/yaz.html>; Mehmet Mercan. Ballad of Diyarbakır.Diyarbakır.2003.p.113).



Hülles were temporary sheds built of reeds on the water near Tigris and took an important place in Diyarbakır culture, tradition. In the Hülles that protected people from the warmth in daytime, entertainments were organized at the night time and meals were eaten together.

**Source:** Ahmet Benli, Hülles in History; <http://www.bilinmeyendiyarbakir.com/yaz.html>

Just like the other elements, hülles are also went down against the modern life of today and vanished. Revival and transfer of Hülles to the next generation with Hevsel Gardens as a piece of intangible cultural heritage, is deemed to be important.

It is seen that a change in a part of nature, in all the creatures existing connected to each other as in a chain, effect all the system, even the culture, cosial living and traditions, eating & drinking culture. Protection of the place of Hevsel Gardens in this cultural, traditional eating-drinking culture in Diyarbakır, its importance about sustaining this chain and existences that became distinctive values of the heritage area is deemed to be important and prior.

Hevsel Gardens, is a place that should be kept alive with the specific values emerging, kept alive and transferred through generations in Hevsel Gardens as well as its cultural, social and economic values. Hevsel Gardens contain the heritage elements inside Diyarbakır's multicultural, multilayered specific culture such as watermelon of Diyarbakır, Boranis, Keleks, Mills, Sand Peaches, Hülles, traditional agricultural tools. These elements should not be considered as just simple agricultural activities or products, but pieces that affect or establish the culture.

#### **Usage of Hevsel Gardens and Relationships with The Urban**

Hevsel Gardens, bear the qualification of an urban agricultural area today. Landlords of Hevsel gardens live in the urban area, although the agricultural activity is performed by the people living in the rural area, with rural origins. In settlement areas near Hevsel such as Ben u Sen, Hasırlı, Ali Paşa, Dicle, Feritköşk district, agricultural activities are performed by sharecropper – partnership or agricultural labor. Under this scope, Hevsel Gardens continue being a part of the urban life. Along with this, Hevsel Gardens have a qualification of being an important source that meets the urban population's daily needs by enabling poor people that live in settlements or districts near Suriçi, Ben u Sen and Hevsel.

When the Hevsel Gardens' effect on daily life and the city in various sources, it is emphasized that "aşefçiler", the women laborers establish the most important workforce for these gardens. Mehmet Mercan transfers the information compiled from various sources regarding these female workers as:

*"Also near the irrigation canals outside the Gardens, herbs suitable for cooking and nice scented were growing such as **Delibardağan**, Naneçuçe, **Kazayağı**, Dill, Ağbandır, **Acice**, Mallow, **Purslane**. Herbs sold in those female workers' bazaars are used in various meals, salads. Some of them are also eaten raw...*

*Plants and herbs are collected by **Aşefçiler** the female workers that work in the gardens with a little salary. Those **aşefçiler** took the bags of vegetables before the sunset and climbed the Mardinkapı steep, there they delivered these to the sellers and/or the commissioners on behalf of the landlord and then they sold the damaged, junky plants and vegetables to people with low income and they earned their allowances. In old times, 50-60 years ago aşefçiler were gathering in the "**Old Hay Bazaar**" interpenetrated into the coppersmiths' bazaar, between the Wheat Bazaar and Melikahmet Street. As these places became passages, they moved to the street where Maliki Ejder Mosque and the Tomb are"<sup>4</sup>.*

<sup>4</sup> See: Mehmet Mercan (2011), Ballad of Diyarbakır, DİTAV publishings and also; <http://xa.yimg.com/kq/groups/18647608/371734950/name/39-+Hev>

In historical records, it is seen that under the scope of agricultural activities in Diyarbakır, especially products produced in Hevsel have a huge importance for Diyarbakır people since the oldest times and still maintains its importance as well as the contemporary researches. As an example to this, the section where the Diyarbakır agriculture is explained in the Tahrir notebooks is like this:

*“In the writing dated 1869, it is mentioned that in Diyarbakır there were 26 mills, 6 rice storages, 24 bulghur storages, 36 stoves, 9 böceklik, 149 fields, 22 groves. According to the information received from Şemseddin Sami, many fruits and products such as wheat, barley, beans, lentils, rice, sesame, linen, cotton, licorice, mazu, onion etc. and the watermelon cultivated near Tigris is unequaled”<sup>5</sup>.*

Today, the borders of the Hevsel Gardens that covers an area of 103.5 decares lay from Diyarbakır City Walls to Tigris River. As Hevsel Gardens have a 1st class agricultural soil, farming activities are continuing without stopping. Approximately 30 decares of land is used as poplar wood area, 83 hectares are used for vegetable and fruit gardens. On the Tigris front of this area, which is used heavily to cultivate fruits and vegetables, commercial poplar tree cultivation is being done.

Hevsel Gardens are still being irrigated with two main water sources. Anzele waters and Prophet Suleiman waters are two clean water sources that reach the area. Since the irrigation in the region is done with traditional flooding technique, the current water sources become insufficient for the area. Due to the insufficiency of the water sources, it is known that a small section is irrigated with waste waters. Having channels and small streams of soil structures increase the loss of water and adversely affect the water's dispersion within the area. Furthermore, using traditional irrigation techniques prevent productive usage of water and causes loss of fertile soil as well. The primary market for the products harvested in the Hevsel Gardens is the Suriçi region. The existence of Hevsel Gardens' agricultural production has an important role in providing cheap nutrition to the Suriçi population, as it was revealed in the field studies and focus group interviews.

In vehicle access to Hevsel Gardens, the Mardin Gate connection is the most important entrance. In pedestrian access, Yeni Gate and Mardin Gate connections are being used. It is observed that the travel connection between the area and the city is very weak. Current travel axes make vehicle and pedestrian access difficult. This situation makes provision of services to the area difficult and increases the risks in the area, as well as making provision of security services more difficult.

Two of the three windmills that are registered as cultural property within Hevsel Gardens require heavy repairs due to neglect, and one is still in sound condition. The windmills that work with Anzele waters were used to make flour of the grains harvested in nearby villages, but with the changing economic conditions and establishment of modern factories, their operations ceased. Following their restorations, the windmills should be functionalized in harmony with the area's functions.

<sup>5</sup> Şeyhmus Diken: Diyarbakır in the diaries of Travellers. Diyarbakır 1. International Suriçi symposium.20-22 April.2006.p.121



Map 7: Hevsel Gardens and Hevsel Gardens's Transportation and Irrigation Systems



Source: Site management Plan Works, 2013

Tourism and urban transformation pressures, albeit of different qualities, are expected to be formed on all areas and elements that is covered within the Management Plan. It was determined that the most intense pressure will be the structuring pressures for Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area. It is observed that the effects of the urban landscaping application requests that have been in the agenda for a long time, are not evaluated, and that activities that strengthen urban landscaping should be adopted as the agricultural usage of the area should be the main operation, and making regulations that will open Tigris River shore to public use are required.

A large portion of the residents of Diyarbakır Suriçi area are impoverished people. Suriçi neighborhoods, hosting the impoverished and bereft population that settled in the city due to the forced immigration, mirror the economic and social structure of the Hevsel Gardens. Hevsel Gardens have a crucial role in providing employment and cheap food for the population of Suriçi. Therefore, it is foreseen that moving the impoverished population from Suriçi to outside the area within the scope of the urban transformation activities within the agenda may cause adverse effects on the agricultural activities in Hevsel Gardens.

Using the area for non-agriculture purposes should only be done on a very limited way by ensuring agriculture-tourism-recreation balance and by leaving agriculture as the dominant aspect of the area was adopted as one of the main decisions. Similarly, the property ownership of the Hevsel Gardens are not clearly known and number of farmers, their products and the quantity of their harvests are not recorded. Therefore, registering the farmers, introducing an organized structure to production and emphasizing food safety are required.

This example of urban agriculture, which is not commonly observed in historic cities, is being evaluated as a historic and cultural heritage. From this perspective, Hevsel Gardens are defined as authentic example such as the Diyarbakır City Walls. Giving emphasis to applications to strengthen the agricultural memory is seen as a requirement, considering agriculture lives on via a common memory, such as the cities themselves. Hevsel Gardens are an important heritage area for local botanic production. Therefore, the need to continue local botanic production in this area should be emphasized. The connection of this production with agricultural memory should be established and its contributions to cultural heritage should be acknowledged. The products that define local botanic production include peppermint, lettuce,

'Lice' (a district of Diyarbakır) tomatoes, peppers, mulberries, sand peaches (an endemic species for Diyarbakır), 'Bismil' (a district of Diyarbakır) eggplants, melons and watermelons.

Within this framework, the local production structure of the agricultural production carried on 3000 – 5000 decares of land can be taken under legal protection and possibly be transformed into good agriculture applications. In the workshops, it was mutually agreed that organic farming is not possible due to Hevsel Gardens' proximity to the city, but good farming applications can be undertaken.

The most urgent problems regarding Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area are shown to be unclean water irrigation in certain parts and incomplete soil analysis of the area. Furthermore, since the area has been farmed non-stop for many centuries, soil exhaustion analysis should be done and due precautions should be defined, insufficiency problem for climate data should be eliminated, and the determination of the existence of a micro climate characteristics should be defined. The parts still irrigated with clean waters are eligible to carry out food farming applications by local seeds. On the other hand, improvement of the currently applied traditional agricultural techniques and transition to modern agricultural applications should be ensured. Farming of Diyarbakır Watermelon cultivated by using Borani pigeons' fertilizer, cultivation of sand peaches etc. and other products endemic to the region lead agricultural production in which the authentic traditional agricultural techniques of Hevsel Gardens has been used. Vitalizing the usage of these traditional techniques and their promotion should be ensured. Besides these, transition to modern agricultural in parallel with traditional production in order to develop productive and sustainable farming in Hevsel Gardens should be ensured. In this process, farmer education, production techniques and marketing should be taken and managed as a whole.

Within this scope;

- Supporting the production of local botanic types in Hevsel Gardens' farming areas,
- Recording the farmers producing in Hevsel Gardens and in Buffer 2 areas, researching the ownership situation, conducting periodical soil quality analysis,
- Supporting good agriculture applications in the Hevsel Gardens,
- Promoting and vitalizing the traditional production techniques that are authentic to the region such as Diyarbakır Watermelon and sand peaches
- Establishing attraction centers for tourists in Hevsel Gardens,
- Ensuring clean water irrigation in the Hevsel Gardens farming areas,
- Teaching the farmers and producers the ecological production techniques,
- Establishing and supporting of Hevsel producers and irrigation unions,
- Registering the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Hevsel Gardens,
- Researching the rural landscaping elements of Diyarbakır and its region and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area,
- Precisely defining the borders of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and defining the protection and utilization policies,
- Conducting impact analysis for the usage of urban landscaping elements in the Border 2 area in a controlled and limited way,
- Preserving the Tigris River natural landscape

are required.

### 2.1.5. NP5 AREA “Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone”

Although an important part of the NP5 area is used in agricultural operations similar to Hevsel Gardens, they lost their special integrity due to irregular residential areas in the near proximity and highways that separate the areas from each other. But their proximity to Hevsel Gardens make these areas important and necessitates improvement of current agricultural opportunities and considering them a buffer area to decrease potential pressures on the Hevsel Gardens.

The determined planning approaches for the NP5 Area suggest the following:

- Handling the T10 and NP5 areas as natural extensions of the Hevsel Gardens and its buffer elements,
- Considering the irrigation systems of T-10 and NP5 areas and Hevsel Gardens together, setting up the travel opportunities to connect the areas with one another and although they have a spatially scattered structure, they should be evaluated as parts of a planning that partners up the spaces,
- Handling the T-10 and NP5 areas as parts of the reconstruction, inventorying, marketing, training, organizing programs that will be carried out in the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area.

### 2.1.6. NP6 “Tigris River Public Shoreline Utilization”

The NP6 Area covers the space between the Hevsel Gardens areas on the shore of the Tigris River and the areas on the Ten Eyed Bridge that are subjected to recreational activities. Increasing the usage of these areas that covers both sides of the Tigris River for public purposes gains importance. As the flow regime of the river changed due to the dam built on it, former river beds on both sides of the river gained agricultural soil characteristics and these areas owned by the treasury have been used by individuals for farming operations. Eliminating the illegal grasp of private property on these areas that are seen as poplar wood groves of Hevsel Gardens on the shore of the Tigris River and getting these back to the public are required. Eliminating almost 70 hectares of illegal grasping will enable the usage of the areas as public shores.

Furthermore, the Hydroelectric Power Plants (HEPP) regulators limiting the fish and turtle passages, its significant adverse effects on biodiversity, reserving and life-water practice's adverse effects on the natural landscape formed over the valley, its adverse effects on the nesting areas of migrating birds, and its effects to increase pressure on endangered species was defined as the most important issues. Within this scope, the necessity of carrying Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River to the future and developing a public and civic conscious for the idea that negative interventions done on the Tigris River will hurt the activities in the Hevsel Gardens should be aptly regarded.

The Tigris Valley Landscape Planning Urban Design and Architecture Project's application which is considered as one of the decisions that may affect the Heritage Site and Buffer (Suriçi) area and includes the creation of a large lagoon area and water parks, recreational areas and botanic gardens is perceived as a threat to the area. The urban landscaping applications that are considered to be implemented in a location close to the Hevsel Gardens, the plan decisions that use the area extremely intensely and the regulators that prohibit the passage of water are observed to be in contradiction with the decisions aimed

at the protection of the area. The process of revizing the applications that are clearly threatening the area in accordance with the protection approaches to be put forth by the Management Plan have begun and Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Council decided to revize the `Tigris Valley Landscaping Planning Urban Design and Agricultural Project` in line with the Site Management Plan.

As a main planning approach to NP6 areas, the following are considered necessary;

- Protection of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River flora and fauna via ecological policies and adopting decreasing human pressure on these regions as one of the fundamental priorities,
- Preventing the damaging effects of the planning works aiming at meeting the Diyarbakir City and Tigris River on the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River flora and fauna,
- Preparing a holistic basin plan for the Tigris River,
- Preparing the basin plan for the part of the Tigris River included in the Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and Buffer (Suriçi) area.



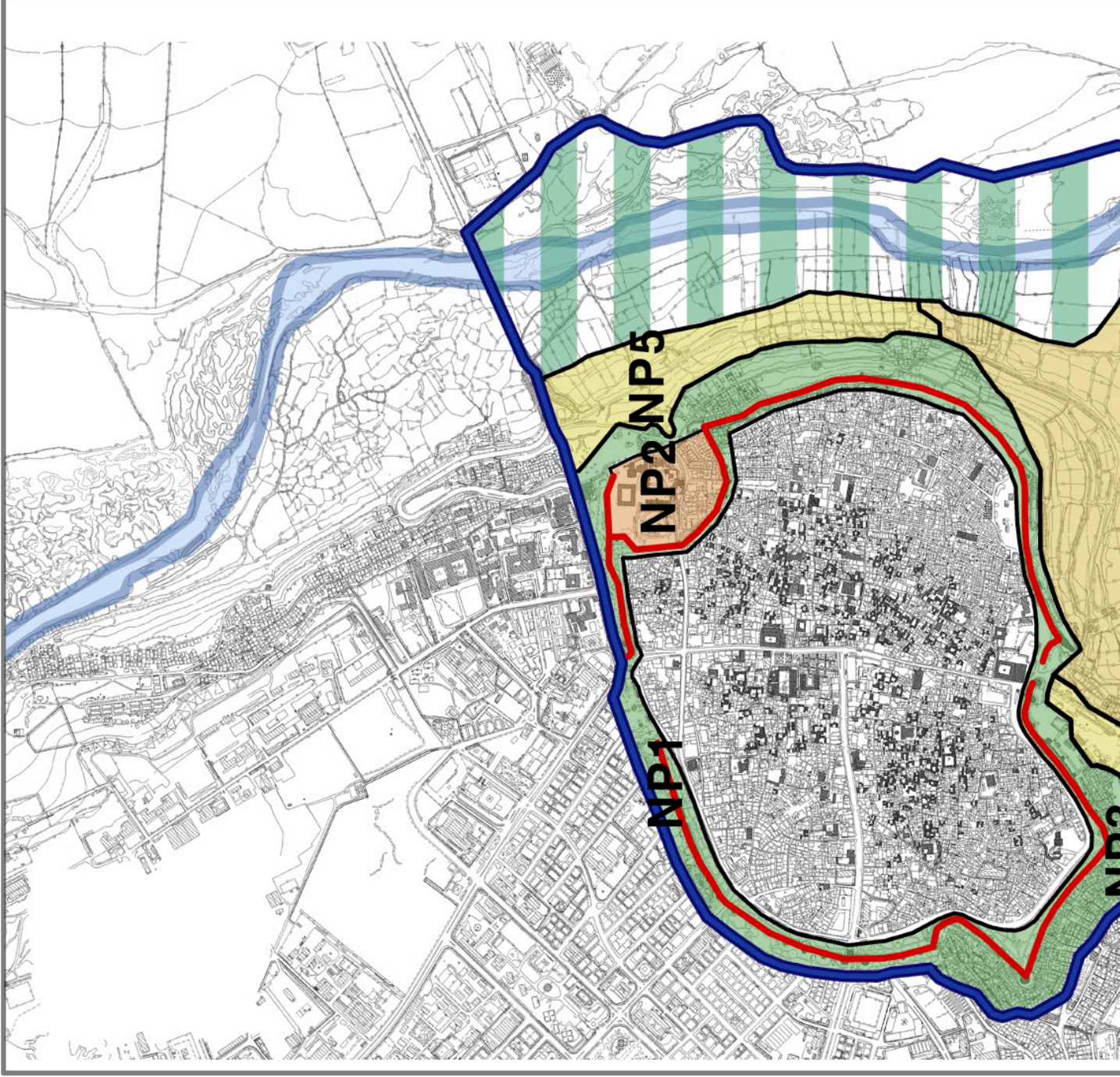


DIYARBAKIR BÜYÜKŞEHİR  
BELEDİYESİ

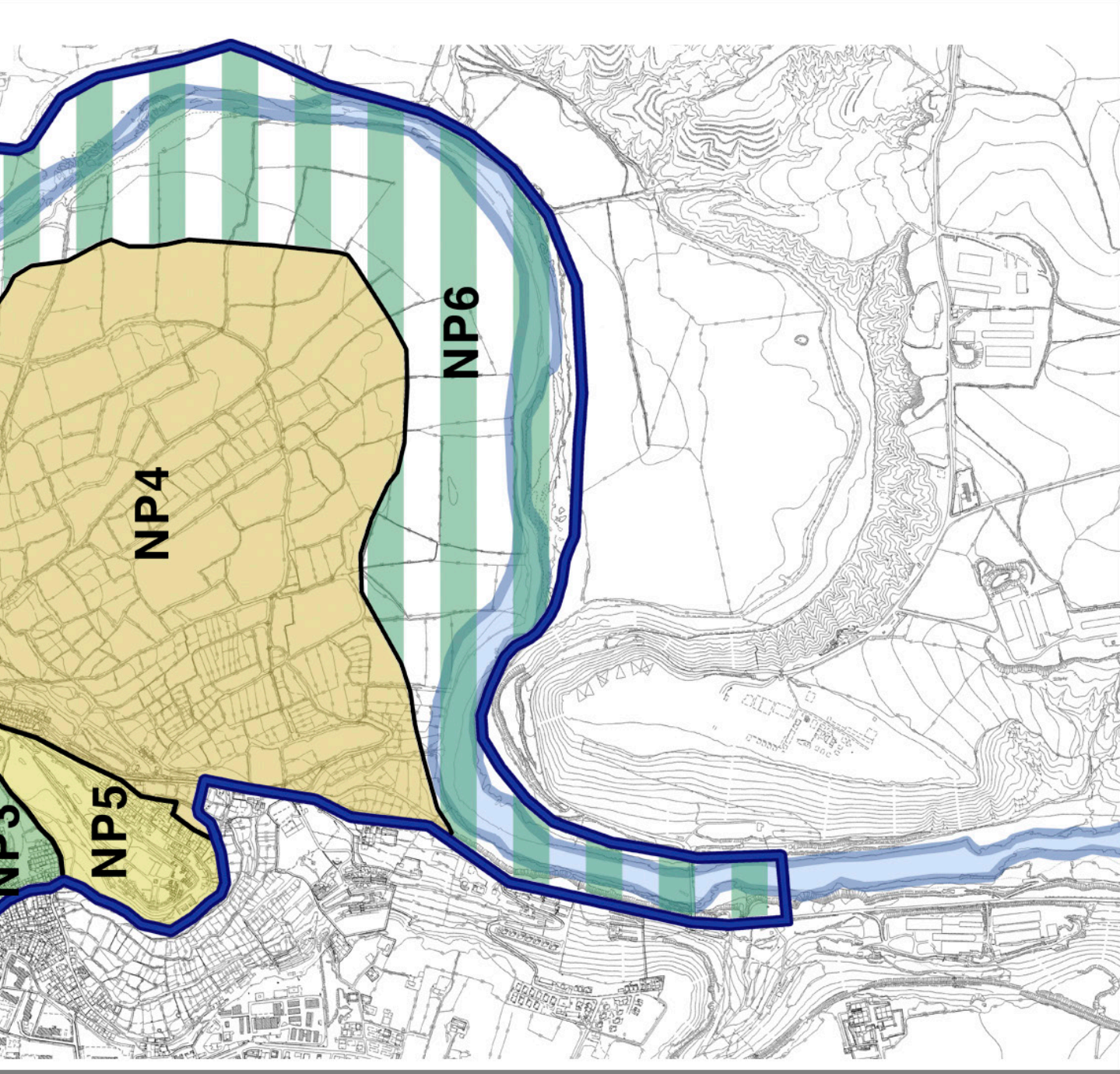
FIELD MANAGEMENT PLAN  
SUB-REGIONAL MAP

**LEGEND**

- NP1** Diyarbakir Castle and Walls  
**NP2** içkale  
**NP3** Diyarbakir Walls Protection  
Band  
**NP4** Hevsel Gardens  
**NP5** Hevsel Gardens Impact Area  
**NP6** Tigris River Public Shore Usage







**İKARYA DANIŞMANLIK**  
İKARYA CONSULTING

### 3. BUFFER (SURIÇI) ZONE

#### 3.1. Suriçi Region

Diyarbakır Suriçi area continued its existence as an important settlement area of its region throughout history. The demographic and ethnical structure of Suriçi was affected by the epidemics, wars, exiles and government changes. After Diyarbakır was conquered by the Ottomans, it was divided into four neighborhoods and each neighborhood was named after the entrance gate to the city that was nearby (Mardin Gate, Dağ Gate, Urfa Gate, Yeni Gate). A population survey done during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent revealed that the Muslim population was intense on the Yeni Gate – Urfa Gate axis while the south section of Suriçi was allocated to Christians and the north section to Muslims. In 1518, Suriçi Area comprised 4 neighborhoods, but with the increasing population, new neighborhoods were established in 1540. As a result of the population and urbanization researches done, Suriçi grew in the first half of XVIII. Century and completed its urbanization. Between XVIII and XIX centuries (the Ottoman Period), Suriçi district had 65 Muslim, 13 non-Muslim and 42 mixed neighborhoods, adding to a total of 120.

Since the old times, the southeastern section of Suriçi was named as the ‘Infidel Neighborhood-Hançepek’ due to the high number of churches. During the disintegration period of the Ottoman Empire, the wars in the eastern and southeastern regions, exiles and lack of governance resulted in the leaving of the non-Muslim population from the Suriçi region. This resulted in the change of properties in the southeastern Suriçi where non-Muslims were more intensely resided and in derelict religious buildings. A significant portion of the religious buildings belonging to different faiths such as churches and synagogues fell to ruin as the number of non-Muslims in Suriçi district declined drastically. While Diyarbakır had very cosmopolitan characteristics since 11th century with Syriac, Armenian, Turkish, Arabian and Kurdish being spoken, it lost its multi-identity structure over this course of time.

Table 2: Religious Groups in Diyarbakır Suriçi District in the Ottoman Period and Their Populations

	Number of Families	Number of Households	Population	Number of Households
<b>Muslims</b>	1327	1274	9262	1337
<b>Non-Muslims</b>	1223	1073	10741	2049
<b>Total</b>	2550	2347	20003	3386

**Source:** According to the count in 1518, according to the count in 1540 [Beysanoğlu, 2003]

When the structure of the population in 1518-1540 was observed, it was seen that 20003 people resided in the Suriçi district, with 53% of this composed of non-Muslims. Diyarbakır, standing on one of the most important corners of the East-West and North-South trade routes played an important role in the exchange of culture in these aforementioned directions. Syrians, Chaldeans, Turks, Arabs and Kurds lived together in Suriçi. They added a cultural richness to Diyarbakır.

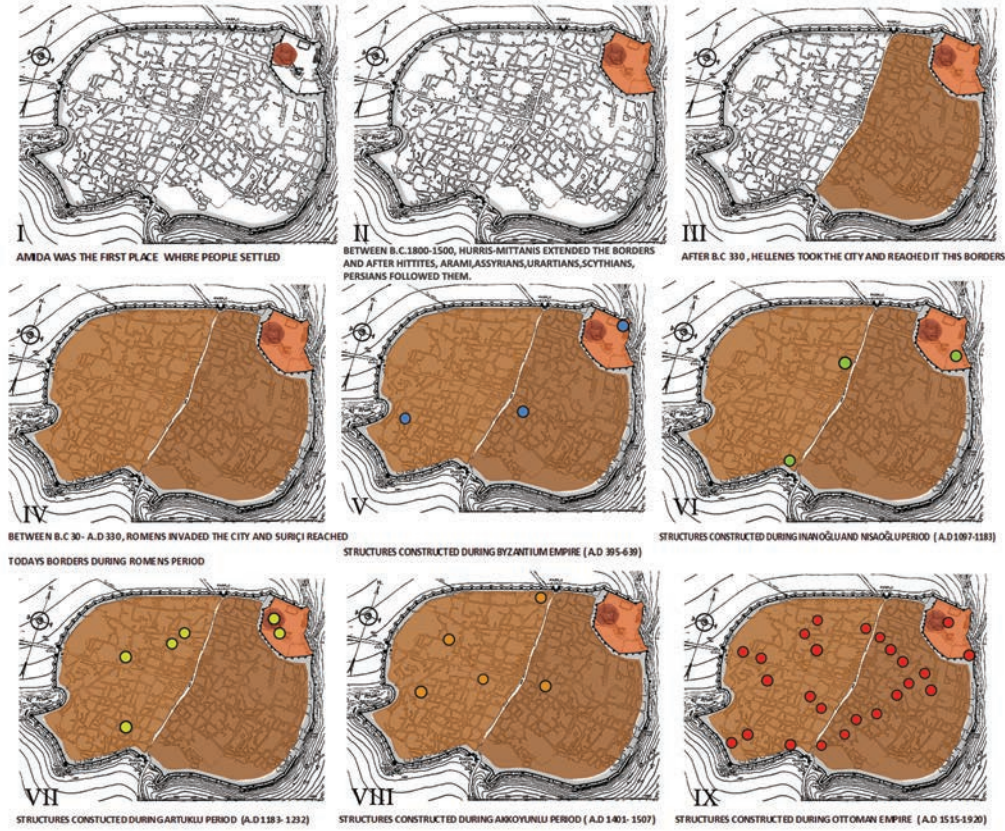
As the population of Suriçi reached 63.377 in 1945, the current residential stock became insufficient and new residential areas in Surdışı began to be established in 1950's. The violence that began in the second half of 1980's and intensified over the course of time caused a migration from the rural areas into the city. The population of Suriçi, which was one of the most affected place from these migration waves, reached 106.545 in 1990. The need for residential property of the population intensifying in Suriçi resulted in the deterioration in the historic fabric as a result of multi-storey buildings, new and incoherent additions to residences with traditional characteristics and storey additions.

The first plan prepared for the Suriçi area was put into action in 1932. This plan was followed by the 1/5000 scaled Master plan prepared in 1959, followed by 1/1000 master plans prepared in 1962 and 1965. The Master Plan of 1/5000 scale prepared in 1984 and the 1/1000 Master Plan prepared in 1985 are the planning works conducted in later times. In 1988, as per the Conservation Board decision number 38, Diyarbakır Suriçi Area was declared as an



'Urban Site'. The Master Plan for Protection, with 1/1000 scale was put into effect as per the Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 609 dating to 09.11.1990.

Map 8: The Stage-by-Stage Development of Diyarbakır Suriçi Region and the Structures that Survived to This Day and Their Periods



The Amida Mound which was the first area of settlement in Diyarbakır was located on the crossroads of trade routes arriving from Anatolia, Iran and Mesopotamia. The city that was under the Hurri-Mitanni rule for 300 years between B.C. 1800-1500, and later was ruled by the Mittanians, the Assyrians, the Meds and the Persians. The city came under the Hellenians rule in B.C. 330 and reached the borders show in Map 2-III. Diyarbakır Suriçi Region that came under the rule of Romans between the years B.C. 30-A.C. 330 reached its current borders during this period.

The structures in the Diyarbakır Suriçi can be reviewed in five periods: The oldest structures in the Suriçi area belong to the Byzantine period and are shown in Map 5 (A.C. 395-639). The structures from this period are Mother Mary Church, Mar-Petyum Church and Saind George Church.

The Byzantium period was followed by İnanoglu and Nisanoglu periods (A.C. 1097-1183). The map that shows the positions of the İnanoglu period is shown in Map 2-IV. The Omar Sedda Mosque, the Grand Mosque, the Castle Mosque symbolize the structured dating to this period. This period is followed by the Artuqid period (A.C. 1183-1232). The structures belonging to the Artuqid period are shown in Map 2-VII. The structures within the Suriçi area that belongs to the Artuqid period are the Hacı Ahmet Mosque, The Black Mosque, the Zinciriye Madrasah, the Mesudiye Madrasah, the Artuqid Palace and the Artuqid Arc. The Akkoyunlu structures are shown in Map 2-VIII (1401-1507). The structures from this period are: the Lale Bey Mosque, Sheik Safa Mosque, Taceddin Mosque, the Şeyh Matar Mosque and the Nebi Mosque. The latest period structures in the Suriçi Region belong to the Ottoman era (A.C. 1515-1920). The structures dating back to the Ottoman period are shown in Map 2-IX. Names of some of the structures from this period are; the Government Building, Murtaza Pasha Mosque, the Vahap Ağa Bathhouse, the Fatih Pasha Mosque, the Little Bathhouse, the Ali Pasha Mosque, the Sinanoğlu Mosque and the Behram Pasha Mosque.



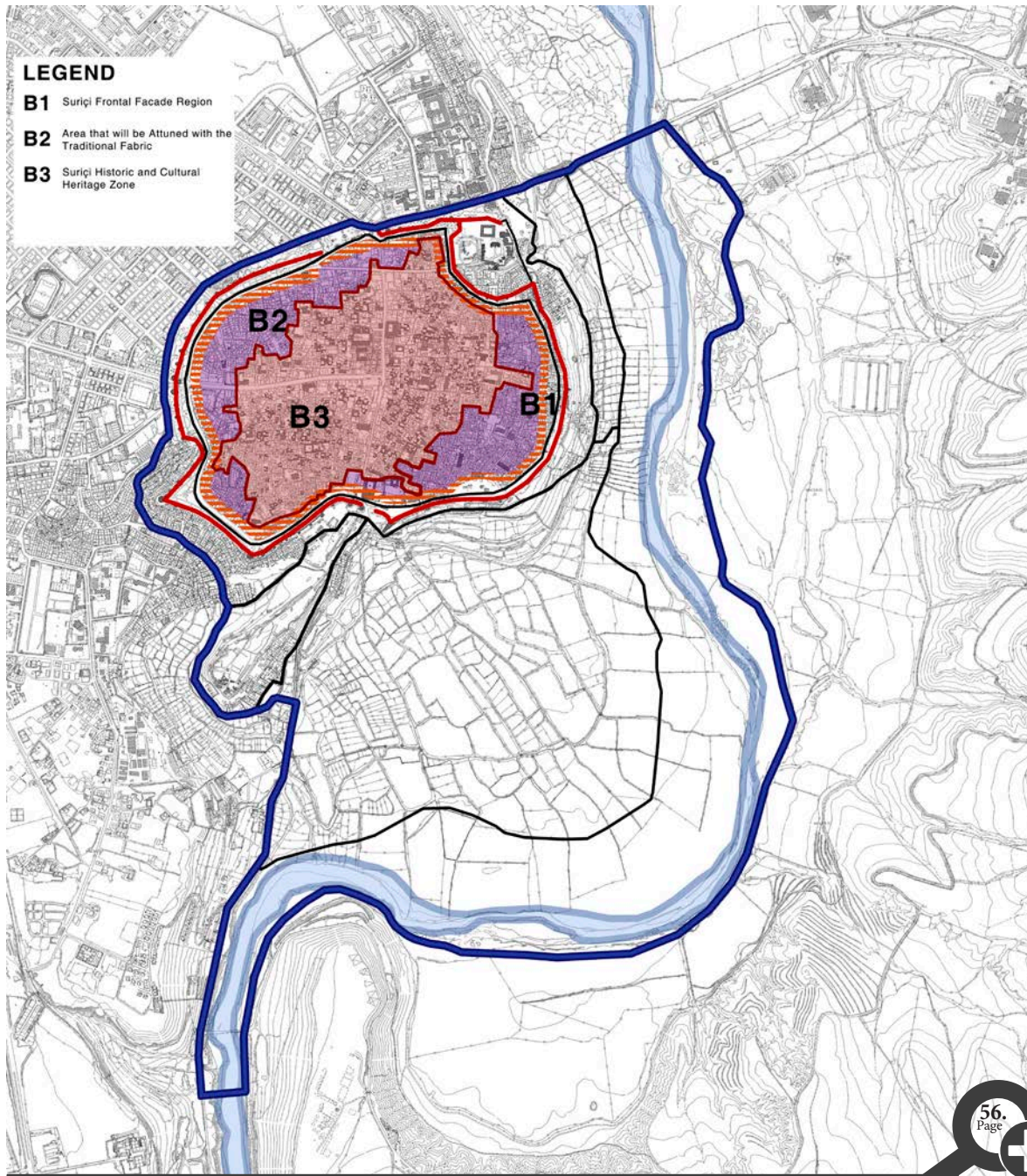
Monumental cultural property in Diyarbakır Suriçi region and civil architecture examples have been registered and put under conservation as per decision A-2082 in 19.01.1980 of Historic Immovable Property and Council of Monuments. The Master Plan for Protection for the Suriçi region was prepared by Yıldız Technical University and was approved by the Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 609 dating to 09.11.1990 and was put into effect. The `protection band` that was defined by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 2549 in 13.04.2001 and decision number 38 in 29.09.1988 was rearranged and this decision taken was put into the 1/5000 scaled maps. The borders of the city wall protection areas defined by Diyarbakır Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board decision number 2549 in 13.04.2001 were redefined. The number of registered monumental cultural property in Diyarbakır Suriçi region was determined to be 141.

Table 3: Types of the Registered Monumental Cultural Properties

Type of Structure	Number of Registrations
Diyarbakır City Walls and İçkale	2
Palace	1
Military Structures, Prison and Official Institutions and Schools	10
Bath	11
Inn	5
Visits	1
Mosque and Small Mosques	40 (32 Structure)
Visit/Shrine/Burial Areas in Mosques	19
Church	11 (10 Structure)
Madrasah	4
Fountain	36
Unidentified Ruins	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>

Source: Suriçi Reconstruction Plan for Protection Report

### 3.2. BUFFER -Suriçi- ZONE



**Source:** Site Management Plan Works

Buffer (Suriçi) region was handled in 3 implementation regions.

#### 3.2.1. B1 ZONE “Suriçi Frontal Façade Region”

The area is composed of the layouts and/or blocks that is faced by the Diyarbakir City Walls. Applications done on these blocks that are on the frontal sight area of the city walls would physically affect the City Walls and furthermore may affect how the City Walls will be perceived, so they are considered to be separate application areas.

While intense multi-storey structuralization is observed on the parts of the area that are closer to the Dağ Gate, lower buildings are observed on the parts closer to the Mardin Gate and Saray Gate. This structuralization that has different façade orders and floor heights makes perceiving the city walls difficult and has a disruptive effect on the integrity of the field. In the Suriçi district that will be structured with respect to the new layout and block order defined by the Protective Master Plan, the layouts and/or blocks that are facing the wall should be incentivized to be subject to applications as per the defined planning principles. Similarly, the need to define the streets opening to the City Walls in the Suriçi area in a common approach is observed.

Within this scope, the following are considered to be necessary in the B1 area;

- Having a common approach in the structures located in layouts facing the Diyarbakır City Walls and incentivizing using traditional materials in new structures, developing block studies that will reflect the regional architectural language (yard, street, garden) to the space itself,
- Differentiating the flooring of the streets that lead to the City Wall from Suriçi and arranging the streets that open to the City Wall as a whole.

### **3.2.2. B2 AREA “Area that will be Attuned with the Traditional Fabric”**

B1-2 area comprises the most deteriorated layouts and/or blocks in the Suriçi region. Some of these areas host a high intensity structural inventory, whereas some portion are being subjected to transformation via certain projects. As the intervention method of the applications to be implemented in the B1-2 area may affect the current Suriçi population as well as the economic sectors’ structures within Suriçi, thus these are important areas that should be monitored carefully.

Suriçi area was ruined especially in the last 30 years and the traditional building stock declined to unrecognizable levels. There are approximately 5000 new structure stocks in Suriçi. 44% of these new structures that are mostly brick masonry style have more than 3 floors, while some reach as high as 9 floors. The physical disintegration and deterioration, storey additions, tearing down low buildings to build higher ones in the Suriçi residential buildings resulted in the deterioration of the streets’ fabric and loss of the visibility of houses with courtyards.

The following are embraced as principles in the B2 area;

- While the principle is the usage of the functions and structure order defined in the Protective Master Plan, the position of the structure to be built in these blocks within the layout, its relation with the street should be determined and when determining the occupancy rate of a layout is being defined, the block as a whole should be studied,
- Ensuring that the garden arrangements and the cultural landscaping elements to be used in these blocks should be done in accordance with the application guideline to be determined by the Site Management Directorate.



### 3.2.3. B3 AREA “Suriçi Historic Cultural Heritage Zone”

Both monumental heritage structures and civil architecture examples within `Suriçi Historic Cultural Heritage Zone` have a fabric that should be especially cared for. The current neighborhood scale, traditional street fabric, structure scales, street-yard relations and other spatial characters that pose a regional quality should be preserved.

T3 area with intense Historic Cultural Heritage shows that the environmental quality, access and infrastructure services, public services towards health, education and culture are insufficient in the Suriçi area.

The area is in a structural breakdown period. Unemployment, illegal structures, unrecorded employment and employment in marginal sectors, extreme population pile-up comprise the main characteristics of the area. These changes in the public and physical environment cause an intensifying pressure on the Suriçi area and brought the destruction of the historic environment.

Most of the traditional Diyarbakır houses that are closed to the street and are composed of a yard with rooms around it and an iwan have been suffering even more intense physical deterioration in the recent years. First, the non-Muslims (Assyrians, Armenians) leaving the city left the houses unattended. The senseless use of the houses by their new owners and the wealthy Diyarbakır families leaving their traditional residences that are bereft of comfort to renters and moving to new houses outside the city wall to cope with modernity, coupled with the increasing internal immigration problem since the 1980's caused a rapid change of hands of the residences, resulting in severe physical deterioration.

As of 2003, there are 160 registered houses in the Suriçi area. Of these, 108 have been preserved in accordance with their original despite some structural interventions, and are still being used. 30 houses are in ruins or have deteriorated extremely, while 22 have been completely torn down and replaced by new structures.

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is still continuing the master plan production activities and identification work for `Law on Transformation of Areas with Catastrophic Risks`. The work carried on by the Ministry covers all the areas in B1, B2 and B3. The fact that especially the high storey buildings in Suriçi area's building stock is under the risk of catastrophes was one of the first identification of the master plan. As the risky building inventory comprises multi-level buildings, but the Protective Master Plan provides development rights to less intense residences with yards, it becomes impossible to accommodate the population living in these buildings inside the area. Within this scope, transformation processes for the area comes into the agenda. The workshops, field researches, focus group interviews done within the scope of the Management Plan identified that the population within Suriçi does not know how the process will work out, that there are as many people who support the transformation as those who does not support the transformation, and that the opposing people are generally the most impoverished population groups living in the area.

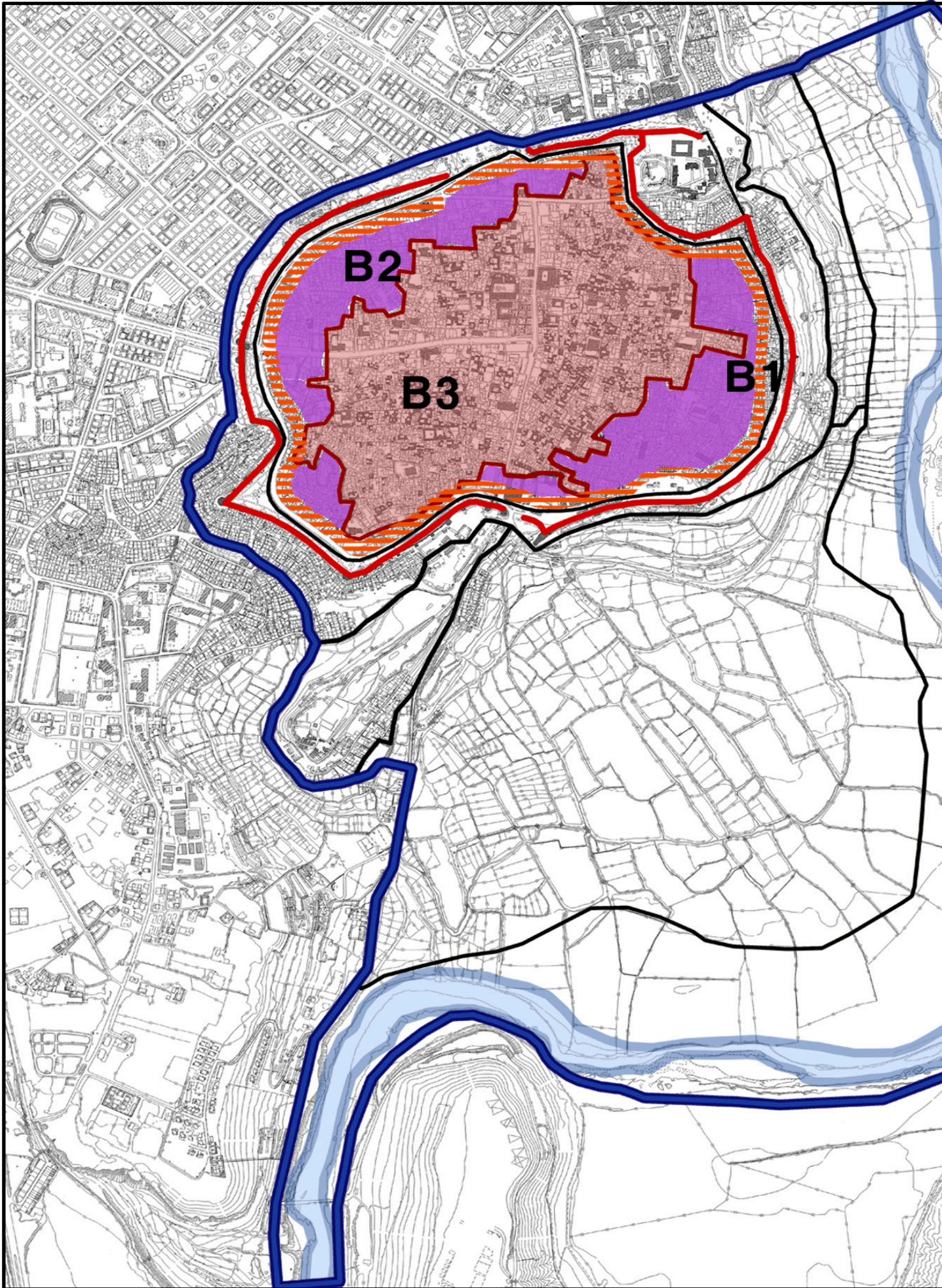


Within this scope, in the B3 area, the following were adopted as primary approaches;

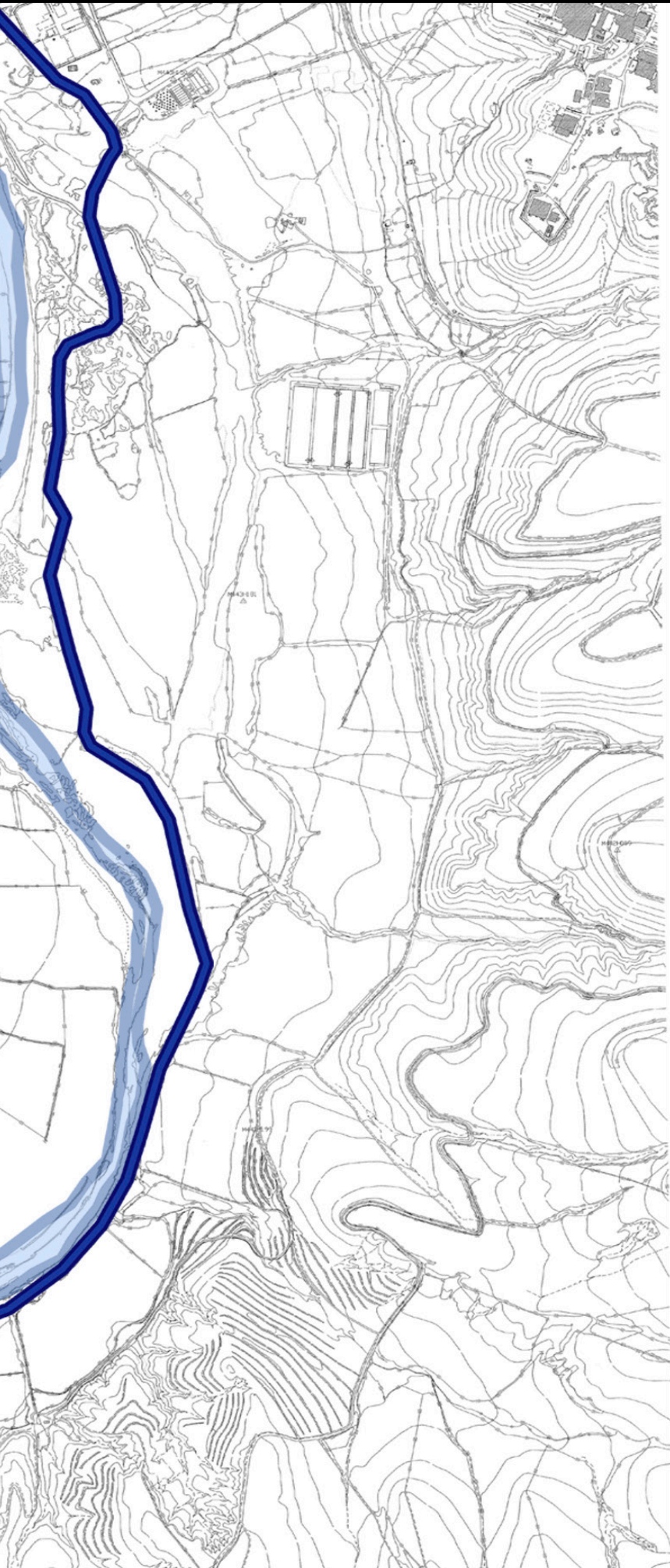
- Preserving the authenticity of cultural and historic heritage and transfer them to the next generations,
- Ensuring the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage elements together as a whole,
- Preventing the negative effects of economic, social, spatial usages on the cultural and historic heritage,
- Moving the risk creating elements from within the area to outside,
- Eliminating the risky structure stock within the area without hurting the right owners,
- While introducing the area for commercial, service, culture and tourism sectors, giving the first priority to preserving the traditional street fabric of Suriçi and residential usage,
- Continuing works to make the area safe for everyone in every manner,
- Embracing policies that are respectful to people's housing, life and proprietary rights,
- Working towards awareness raising for the existence and importance of cultural and historic heritage especially for the population living in Suriçi and developing preservation mindset in the whole city,
- Incentivizing utilization of traditional materials in new structures to be constructed in the area, developing block studies that will ensure the architectural language (yard, garden, street) will be reflected in the space,
- Preparation of Catastrophe Action Plans by analyzing catastrophe risks in Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens,
- Ensuring coordination and collaboration between the representatives of the institutions that have authority and responsibility over Suriçi and the Hevsel Gardens,
- Planning and managing the area in a manner that includes negotiation processes and develops inter-institutional collaboration,
- Conducting the tourism impact analysis for Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens to determine their load capacity,
- Ensuring compliance of work with national and international regulations regarding the registering and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage,
- Taking Suriçi, City Walls, Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River spatially as one and developing a total and holistic preservation policy,
- Limiting vehicle traffic within the Management Field and incentivizing pedestrian and bicycle transportation.











DİYARBAKIR BÜYÜKŞEHİR  
BELEDİYESİ

## SURIÇİ BUFFER ZONE

### LEGEND

- B1** Suriçi Frontal Facade Region
- B2** Area that will be Attuned with the Traditional Fabric
- B3** Suriçi Historic and Cultural Heritage Zone

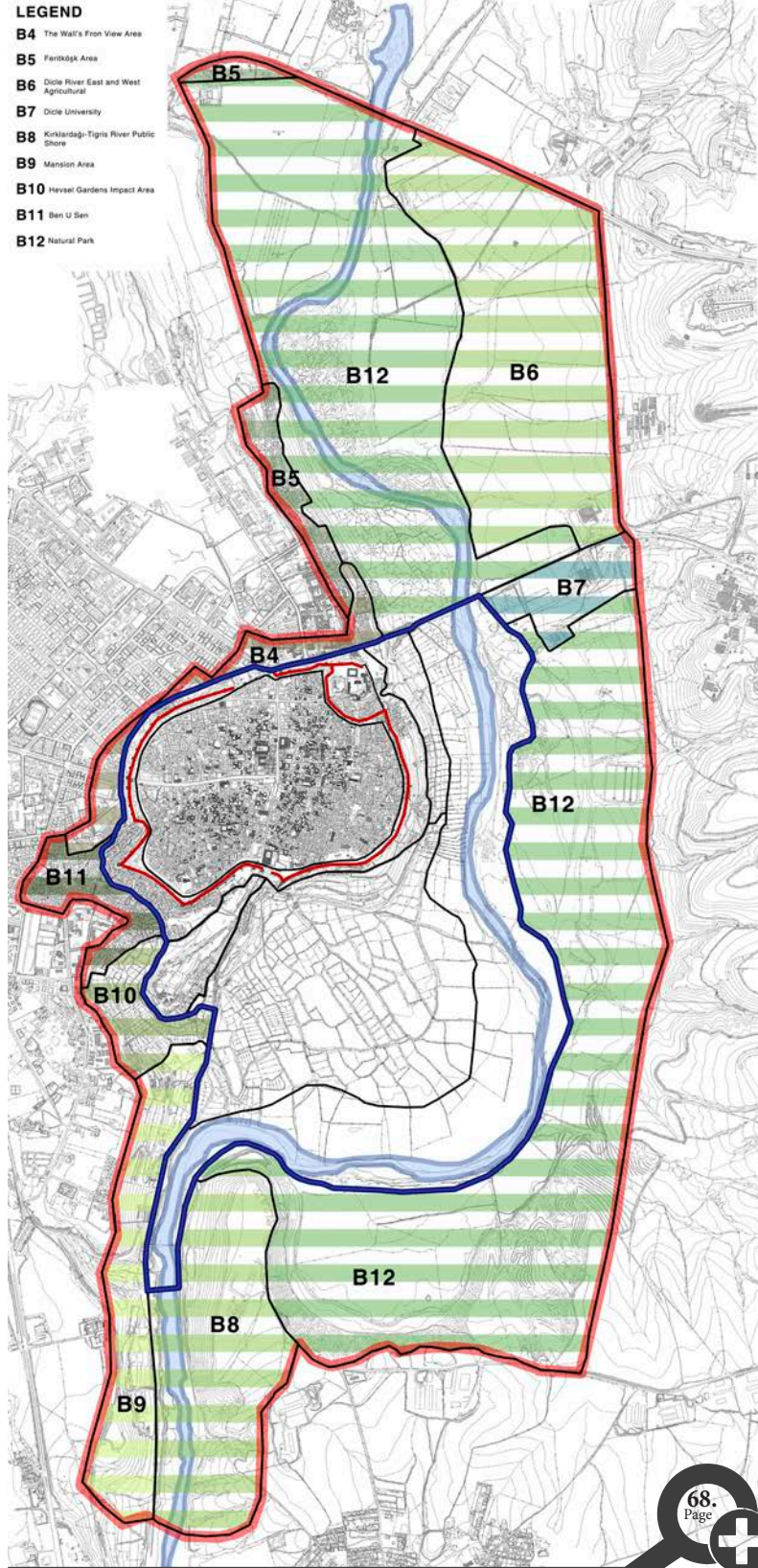


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## 4. BUFFER (Surdışı) AREA



Source: Site Management Plan Works

Buffer (Surdışı) area is separated into 9 implementation areas.

#### 4.1. B4 AREA “The City Wall’s Front View Area”

The part defined as the ‘The City Wall’s Front View Area’ comprise the most intensely urbanized sections of the Buffer (Surdışı) area. Also including the first planned settlements established following the outflow of the city from the walls, it is in a position that is visually interacting with the Diyarbakır City Walls and in an affecting position.

City of Diyarbakır that was settled inside Suriçi in the historic periods began to extend towards the Yenişehir (New City) Area in a planned manner after 1930. With the railroad opening in 1935, the station became an attractive element and the city tended to grow on the Station Street, on Elazığ road. The new development areas created by the expansion process of the city offered better environment and life conditions that drew the wealthy families living in Suriçi to live in the new residential areas outside the City Wall.

The city that began its development in 2-3 floor houses in gardens in the Yenişehir section during the 1930’s experienced an intense structuralization with increasing land prices and the changes made on plans. The current structure-intense fabric in the T4 area was created within this period. On the section within the Yenişehir Municipality borders, on the length of Dağ Kapı Tower with a view of the city walls, it is observed that the entrance levels are used as commercial offices, that there are education and health facilities belonging to public institutions and enterprises, and besides private healthcare facilities preferred this place. The back portion of the area with no view of the city walls was generally used as residential buildings.

Officer’s Club building in the area strikes the viewer as one of the buildings higher than the wall. As seen in this example, it is required to be recorded as one of the main decisions that the structures to be built on the B4 area cannot surpass the wall’s height. On the other side, the façade arrangement of the buildings that face the City Wall, sign systems, urban furniture, lightning elements and cultural landscaping elements differing in each layout hurts the integrity of the area and makes the perception of the city walls more difficult.

Furthermore, it is required to rearrange the center of the Dağ Gate square that is the entrance to the Suriçi area and adjust it with respect to the historic urban landscaping elements and urban design applications in a manner that will be informative of the visitors coming to the square by carrying the marks of multiple civilizations that dominated this city.

The following are suggested in the B4 area;

- Defining the facades that face the city walls in the relevant layouts and blocks,
- Monitoring the quality and environmental accord of the buildings to be constructed within the management field and evaluating projects that might disrupt the silhouette of the city walls and Hevsel Gardens,
- Monitoring applications that disrupt the visual integrity of the Management Field and are not in compliance with the area’s historic character and strengthening its position within the whole of the city,

- Identification and removal of structures and additions, advertisement boards, urban landscaping, urban furniture and lightning elements that negatively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and city walls within the Management Field,
- Identification, designing and application of advertisement boards, cultural landscaping arrangements, urban furniture, lightning and flooring elements that positively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and city walls within the management field,
- Rearrangement of the Dağ Gate square as Heritage Site Entrance gate.

#### 4.2. B5 AREA “Feritköşk Area”

Areas defined as B5 are composed of irregular residential sites located within Buffer (Surdışı) area. The area defined as Feritköşk compose the slum neighborhoods on the high altitude outskirts of the Tigris Valley. As the area is frequently included in transformation projects as well, it seemed necessary to handle it as a separate application area. Although Feritköşk area seems spatially separated from the Suriçi region, the general character of its inhabitants is similar to that of the Suriçi population. The settlement area, chosen by the impoverished population, is composed of unhealthy and risky residential sites. It is important to sanitize the area, eliminate the risks and restructure it. But, considering that the area is included in the Management Plan borders, during this reconstruction process, current right holders are expected to comply with the transformation applications.

In case the area is used again as a residential site, intense structuring and high buildings should be avoided, and solution suggestions without exceeding the current structure intensity and without having buildings higher than 2-3 floors. The works that will plan the area need to be handled in a manner that does not exceed the current settled fabric marks, with cultural landscaping projects and based on urban design.

The B5 Feritköşk area includes the residential building development areas on the Silvan road as well as the irregular residential areas. The usages that will be suggested on these areas that follow a planned development are envisaged to be in a type and function that will not create pressure on the nature park.

In the Feritköşk area, the following are required;

- Handling the reconstruction processes in a manner that does not gentrify the area,
- Giving right holders priority in choosing locations in the area in in-situ transformations,
- Protection of the area's low intensity and low-rise character and handling it in a manner that emphasizes urban design and regional architectural characters, along with the cultural landscaping projects,
- The utilization purposes to be suggested for the residential development areas located on the Silvan road should be handled in types and functions that will not create pressure on the nature park.



#### **4.3. B6 AREA “Tigris River East Agricultural Areas”**

B6 areas comprise the farming areas on the east side of the Tigris River. The areas left on the east section are used as farming areas under the ownership of Dicle (Tigris) University, but lack of a holistic policy regarding all farming areas are considered to be a threat. It is becoming even more important that the university develops policies to ensure sustainability in production in the farming areas and developing ensuring planning works. Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture is expected to present application samples on its own farming areas that can be examples for the region and Hevsel Gardens.

In the B6 area, the following are suggested;

- Protection of the farming zones under the University’s ownership, doing leading and exemplary applications,
- Developing planning decisions to lessen the pressure on agricultural zones regarding non-agricultural usage and conducting a common program for all agricultural zones within the management plan borders.

#### **4.4. B7 AREA “Dicle University Area”**

B7 area is owned by Dicle University, and University’s campus buildings and University hospital are located on this area. Planning decisions that can increase the structural, vehicle and human intensity in this area should be waived. The area’s proximity to the Tigris River and agricultural zones should be considered a pressure element.

The following is expected in the area;

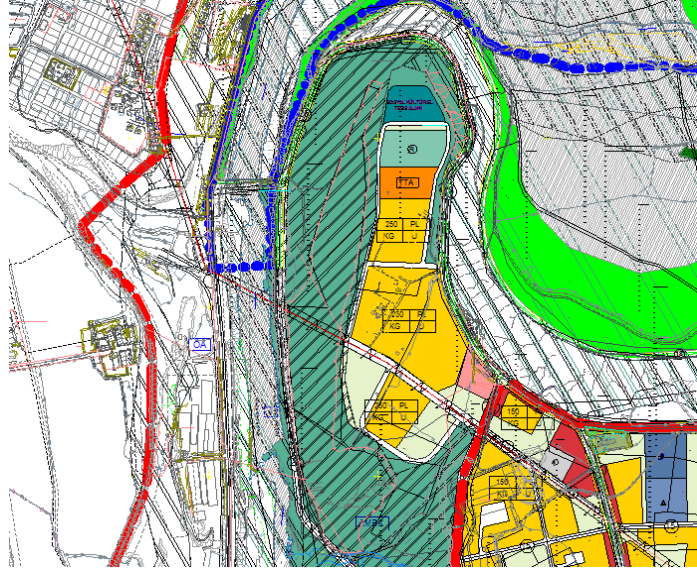
- Alanda Incentivizing recreational utilizations in the area and being attentive in choosing locations for usages with limited number of users.

#### **4.5. B8 AREA “Tigris River Public Shore Use Area”**

B8 area defines the Tigris River bed and the valley beds, outskirts, lagoons, reed beds and swaps that create a physical and spatial integrity with it. The area is defined as Tigris River public shore use area, and the approach to refine it from negatively affecting factors and making it a tool for policies that care for the public use of the shore was adopted. Physically, the area is composed of two pieces. Tigris River is separating the area into two pieces and creating two spatial structures on the east and west of the river. While the eastern shores of the Tigris River, facing Dicle University, is comparatively calm due to limited accessibility, the lack of a holistic plan endangers all parts of the area.

Since the Tigris does not have definitive flooding lines/borders makes shore arrangements difficult to handle. Furthermore, the multistoried construction on the Kırklar Mountain that is one of the intangible cultural heritages adversely affected the general silhouette of the area and attracted criticism from trade bodies and civil society. With the residential zone developments defined as Kırklar Mountain Konaks (mansions/residences) and tourism facility constructions are planned developments, they seem like the fruits of a plan that failed to be prepared in a participant process. While it is still ambiguous that the area will be public property again, expropriation applications to remove the adverse effects of this structuring on the Kırklar Mountain and to make the area a part of the public space are required.

Map 9: Master Planning Decisions on the Kırklar Mountain



Source: Diyarbakır Master Zoning Plan Works

Development plan discussions that came up with the structuring on the Kırklar Mountain is observed to contribute to develop the mindset that it is not just about preserving Diyarbakır City Walls. The multi story and intense residential construction that is being continued in Kırklar Mountain that is within the Buffer Zone of the Management Area has negatively affected the silhouette of the Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens. It is important in the aspect that preservation approach to Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site also requires effective planning, monitoring, evaluation processes regarding the buffer zones that enclose these areas.

On the other hand, it is known that SHW (State Hydraulic Works) plans to build 3 Hydro Electrical Power Plants (HEPPs) on the Tigris. One of these HEPPs will be affecting the Buffer (Surduşı) and the Heritage Sites. The regulator planned to be built near the Ten Eyed Bridge will raise the water surface and the river surface is considered to be widened on the part by the University bridge. It is seen that this project will affect the sand dune areas of the Tigris and flood the small islands and reedy swamp areas formed on the river. It is seen that this situation will adversely affect the wild life integrated with the Tigris River and will damage the breeding grounds of local and migrating bird species, destroy the sand dunes that are the breeding ground for turtles and will make it impossible for the fish and turtles to pass beyond the regulators. Narrowing the breeding grounds for endangered turtles, fish species and water dwelling animals and isolating their populations will clearly accelerate their extinction process.

The discussions between the Site Management Directorate, SHW Diyarbakır Regional Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality brought the cancellation of the HEPP project to be built on the management field into the agenda.

The becalming of the reed lands and swamped areas located in the Tigris River public utilization areas and to emphasize the preservation of the current wild life are considered to be important. In these areas, it is required to repair the damages done by the sand quarries operated here and to prepare the recovery

projects for the retrieval of the areas. Developing approaches that watch over the load capacity of the area during the public utilization of the areas, identifying the functions that will not disrupt the wild life, which has been emphasized for support, and that may be integrated with it in the nature park in a manner that watches over the utilization-protection balance and emphasizing policies that prioritize the protection of the areas are expected.

Considering the problematic areas, the following are required;

- Planning the Tigris Valley and its basin as a whole,
- Prohibiting activities such as prospecting, opening/operating a sand quarry, cancelling the permits for the operating ones, conducting the recovery projects for the areas affected by activities such as disposal of wastes, digging of sands with scientific techniques,
- Recovering the Kırklar Mountain as a recreational area and arranging it as a festival location, limiting building heights, preparing, conducting and monitoring the forestation work planned to be done on the skirts of the mountain by emphasizing the local and authentic tree species,
- Arranging the areas near the Ten Eyed Bridge and nearby environment as tracking paths, fair grounds and handling the area with an approach that integrates the area with Mansion area and Hevsel Gardens,
- Handling the Tigris on the north of the University Bridge as nature park approach, decreasing the user number of the area and calming it down, preventing the establishment of utilization types around the area,
- Limiting motor vehicle entrance to the B8 area, limiting vehicle entrance except for service and security services, not carrying out parking lot arrangements in the site, and carrying out arrangements to be made in the site in a manner that will not damage the silhouette of Hevsel Gardens, Walls and Tigris River, Ten Eyed Bridge.
- Emphasizing research, application, documentation and promotion activities that strengthen the natural life in the Tigris River.

#### **4.6. B9 AREA “The Mansion Area”**

B9 area refers to the region within the buffer zone in which recreative utilizations are still widespread. Mansions which are generally located on the slopes on the west of the Tigris are on a commanding position. Mansions that are built by the wealthy people of that period offer a structure that integrates with the nature, on the contrary with the yarded residences in the crowded urban fabric of Suriçi. Most mansions were built in the 19th century and have signs from the AqQuoyunlu (AkKoyunlu) and Ottoman era. Spring waters coming from the slopes the mansions were built on are used on the mansions for cooling the interior and exterior of the structures. In the mansions that were used in the summer periods, and the connection with iwan directed at the north and the garden on the front was established by the element of water. Water was used in various cooling methods in the mansions. Channels, public fountains, pools, gutters were used to take water about and to collect it. There are authenticities in the architectural structure of the mansions, which were planned to be in accordance with the climate and nature.

The mansions are also significant with respect to both their garden arrangements and as being a gathering place for poetry and literature enthusiasts. Using high trees for shading in the gardens, usage of roses, daffodils, lilies and basil, the irrigation technique of the gardens, separating the layout borders with trees give it an authentic quality. Furthermore, the mansions are known to be used in bringing the leading people of the city together for a night of dance and eating.

Besides the summer mansions, there are vineyard mansions as well. Only some of the known mansion buildings survived to this day. The Cihannüma Mansion on the outskirts of the Kırklar Mountain, in which the Ottoman Sultan Murat the IV was known to stay is in ruins. Within the area, there is the Gazi Mansion, Kuşdili Mansion, Erdebil Mansion, Aguludere Mansion. Besides these, Pamuk, Haji Aga, Bekir Pasha and Hami mansions are other elements of the mansion tradition in Diyarbakır.

B9 Area does not only host mansions, but also the Ten Eyed Bridge that the City of Diyarbakır uses to cross the Tigris and is one of the leading monumental properties. Today, the area is generally used in leisure and relaxation activities. Limited parking capacity poses safety threats on the highway that separates the area with the Tigris. There is significant loss of identity on the rest of the area not inhabited by mansions. Preserving the historic identity of the area, incentivizing the utilization of water in the area, emphasizing garden arrangements, resolving the parking issues, supporting the mansions in being the center of arts-literature and music, as they once were, are required.

Within this scope;

- Conducting the impact analysis for the functions to be in the area,
- Planning work for having recreational activities as the primary function of the area,
- Regulating the area to ensure pedestrian safety and decreasing the speed limit on the section of the highway that passes through the area,
- Establishing main pedestrian axes and bicycle roads that will connect the Mansions Area to Mardin Gate, to Ten Eyed Bridge, to Tigris River and Hevsel Gardens.
- Introducing the necessity to businesses that operate/will operate in the region to present the relation between the historic spatial arrangements and the structure and the garden, the garden and water, the structure and water via urban design projects,
- Identifying the location of lost cultural properties such as the Cihannüma Mansion and restoring and promoting them,
- Revealing the spatial characteristics, building techniques, garden arrangement arts and traditions and other similar tangible and intangible heritage specifications about the Diyarbakır summer mansions and vineyard mansions, creating a due inventory and ensuring their promotion

are required.



## **B10 AREA “Hevsel Gardens Impact Zone”**

Although B10 area remains a natural extension of the Hevsel Gardens, having Diyarbakır-Mardin highway connection as a strong separator of these two areas spatially ripped this area from Hevsel. Though there is still farming activity in the area, the irregular residence construction around the area increases the pressure. Continuing the agricultural activities in the field is considered important. A portion of the water sources that reach Hevsel passes through this area, and increasing pressure on the area requires the production of plan decisions. The section of the area thought to be an integrated part remains in the heritage, and is notified as NP5. Making similar planning and following common policies in both areas (Buffer (Surdışı) area B10 and Heritage area NP5) that are defined as the impact zone of Hevsel Gardens should be considered important:

The approach determined for the B10 Area comprise the following issues;

- B10 and NP5 areas should be handled as Hevsel Gardens’ natural extensions and its buffer elements,
- The irrigation system of B10 and NP5 areas and Hevsel Gardens should be considered together, the transportation opportunities should be set up to connect the areas with each other and although the areas show a spatially scattered structure, they should be considered as a part of a planning that makes the spaces common.
- B10 and NP5 areas should be handled as a part of the reconstruction, stocking, marketing, education, organization programs that will be commenced under Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area.

### **4.7. B11 AREA “Ben U Sen”**

The Ben U Sen area comprises approximately 24.1 hectares of land. Being among the areas out of the Suriçi Region that were chosen for settlement by the population that moved to the city of Diyarbakır due to forced migration, a part of Ben U Sen is included in the management plan area, and the rest is included in the scope of the Buffer area. With the zoning plan prepared by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, the section of the Ben U Sen district that is close by the city walls is included in the Diyarbakır City Walls protection band, and the rest of the district is planned to be residential areas. The Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality envisages the renewal of these areas within the scope of the urban transformation projects.

The neighborhood that hosts the population which arrived via forced migration is located on a high hill. The residential areas on the lower altitudes of the neighborhood was created due to the transformation of the planted areas that are the extensions of he Hevsel Gardens. Results of local and international works regarding on-site transformation of the site is yet to provide any results. During the sanitization process of the site, not increasing the structural intensity and floor height of the area is vital. Limiting the structures in the neighborhoods that are on the front façade of the city walls to 2-3 stories is deemed necessary.

As a main planning approach to NP6 areas, the following are considered necessary;

- The necessity to handle the reconstruction processes in a manner that does not gentrify the area,
- Prioritizing the choosing of land by the right owners during the reconstruction processes,
- Preserving the low intensity and low-rise structuring characteristics of the area and handling the processes in a manner that emphasizes the urban design and regional architectural properties along with cultural landscaping projects.

#### 4.8. B12 AREA “The Nature Park”

620.4 hectares of land within the Management Area borders was defined as the Nature Park. The ownership of a part of this area belongs to individuals, and a significant part is owned by the public. A large portion of the publicly owned portion of this area was allocated for the use of Dicle University. The natural structure of the nature park area that is located on the both sides of the Tigris River, which sustained various damages up until this day began to deteriorate. The illegal excavation dumping activities conducted in the portion of this area close by the Silvan Bridge and the operations of the sand quarry are exposed as the chief factors contributing to the damaging of the area. On the other hand, illegal hunting activities are among the most important threats in the area. The bird populations that exist in the area due to it being a transitional region for migrating birds are being threatened by illegal hunting activities.

On this part of the Tigris River that is defined as the natural park, sand dune areas, small islands and reed areas in swampy regions are still observed to be preserved to this day. Although the Tigris River bed was significantly deteriorated, it is still known that there are varieties of migrating birds that use this area for breeding, resting and feeding purposes as well as for the endangered Rafetus Turtle (**Rafetus Euphraticus**). Enforcing the wild life that has been an integral part of the Tigris River via a nature park approach and preservation of the plant types, reed areas and aquatic systems that are endemic to the area are envisioned.

Within this scope, it is important to pacify the areas within the T12 area, starting from the Tigris River University bridge to the reeds and marsh areas located to the North and South directions and to give importance to the protection of the current wild life. The licences of the sand quarries in these regions should be cancelled for the recovery of these areas with new projects. The public use of the area should also be limited and focus should be on policies that give importance to the development and protection of wild life.

When the area is evaluated with its currently existing problems, the following points were identified to be necessary;

- Planning of the Tigris valley and basin as a whole,
- Not permitting ore prospecting, sand quarry, fish farm establishment/management activities, to revoke the licenses of the such existing facilities, to create the reclaiming projects towards the areas disrupted by the activities conducted via scientific techniques,
- Handling the areas on the north and south of the University bridge on the Tigris River as a nature park, to decrease the people using this area and soothing of the region, preventing utilization types that may affect the natural life in close proximity to this area,
- Recording the flora and fauna that is inside the Management Site, determining the species that are endemic to the region and developing effective protection policies, determining and protecting the habitats of pallid scops owl, rafetus turtle and other endangered species that are known to exist in the site, determining their population sizes, determining and protecting their breeding, nesting and feeding areas, driving away the elements that threaten these species and wild life itself,
- Emphasizing research, implementation, documentation and promotion activities that strengthen the Tigris River natural life.



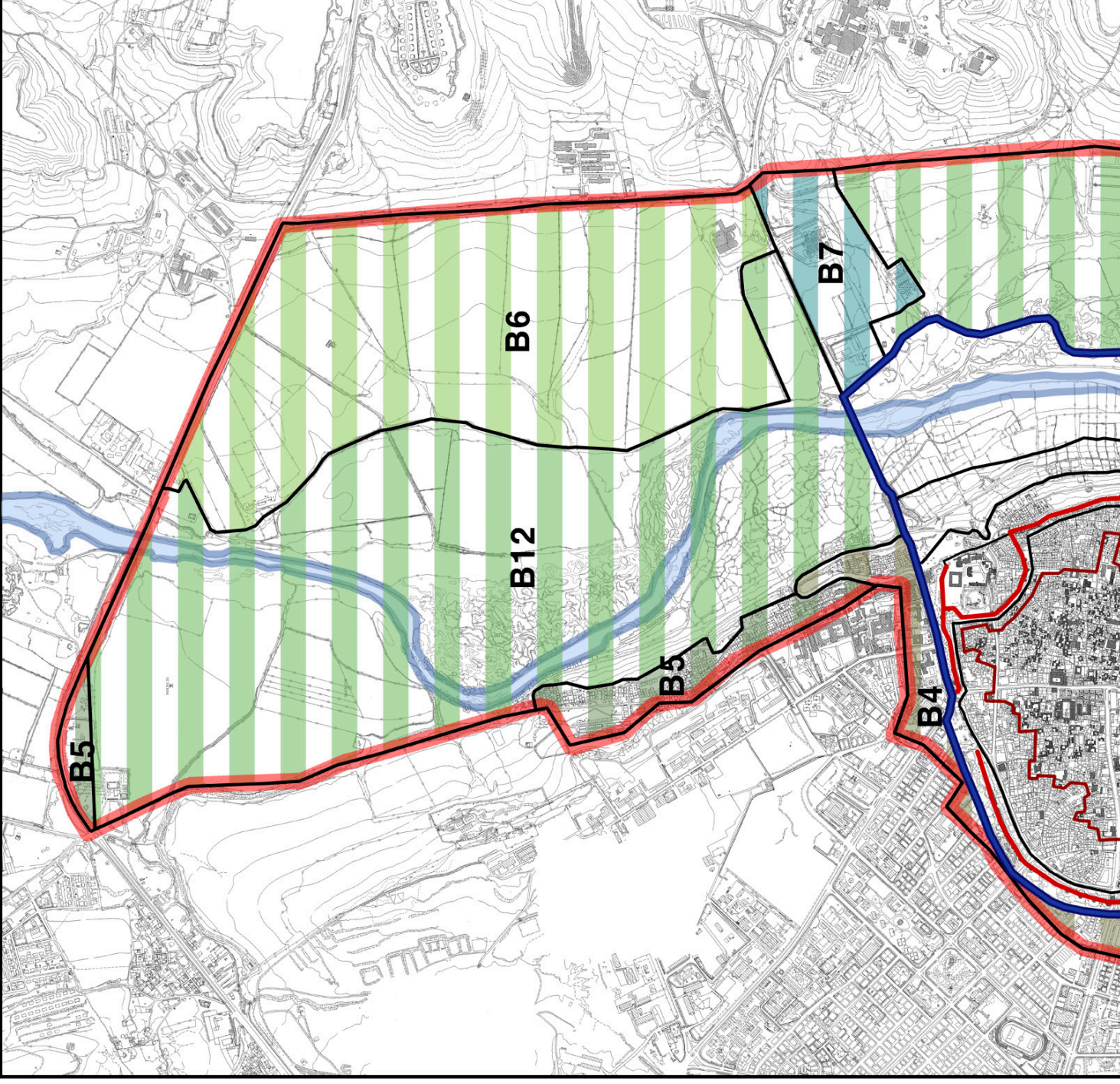


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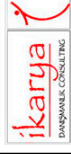
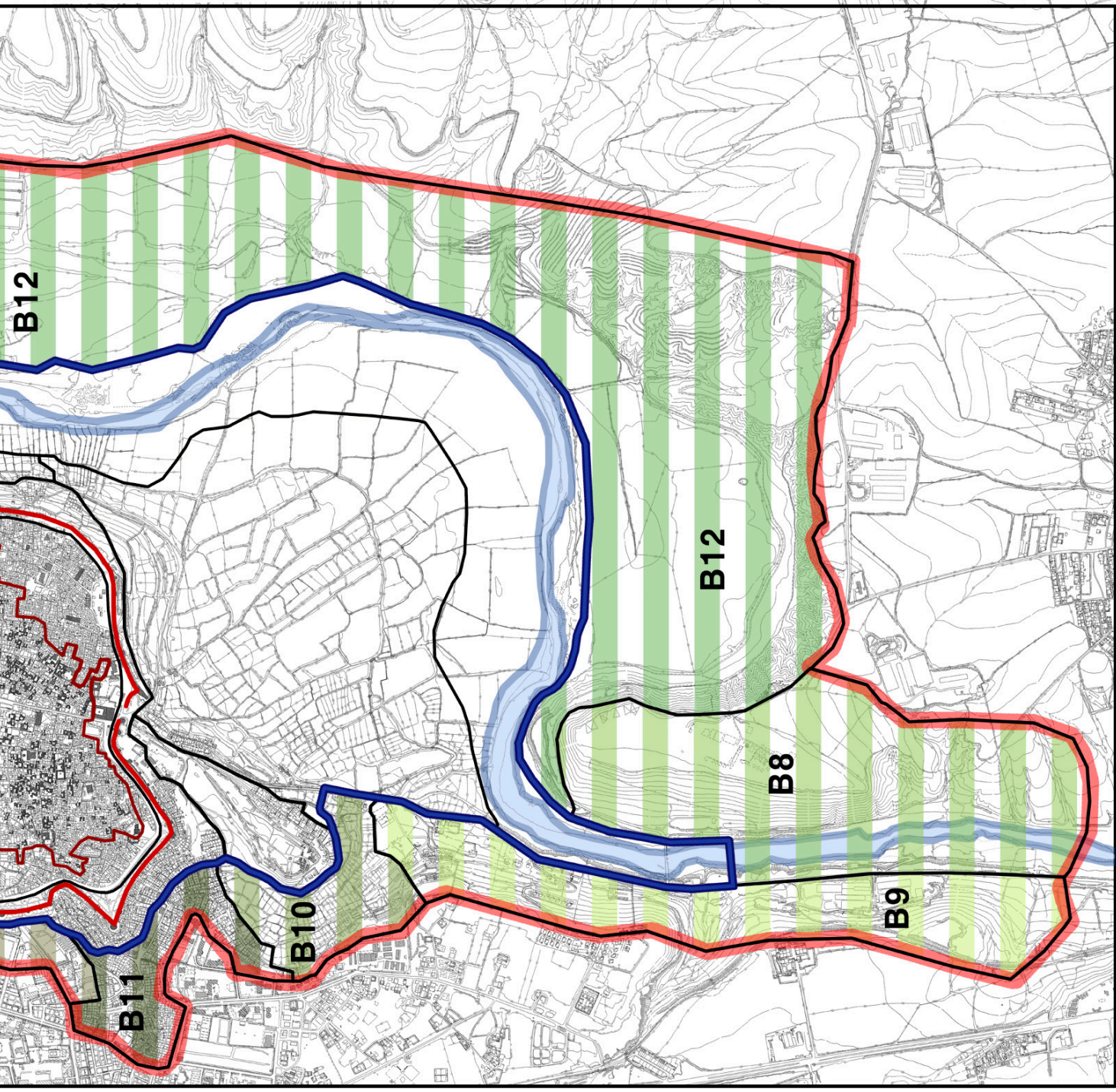
## FIELD MANAGEMENT PLAN SUB-REGIONAL MAP

### LEGEND

- B4** The Wall's Fron View Area
- B5** Feritköşk Area
- B6** Dicle River East and West Agricultural
- B7** Dicle University
- B8** Kırklardagi-Tigris River Public Shore
- B9** Mansion Area
- B10** Heysel Gardens Impact Area
- B11** Ben U Sen
- B12** Natural Park







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## 5. PLANNING APPROACH AND POLICIES THAT COMPRISE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan was created by 6 planning themes.

The themes are composed of the titles of reconstruction the economic sectors sustained by the users in the process of protecting the tangible and intangible heritage, identification and directing of the functions and planning efficiencies in the space that have significant effect on the tangible and intangible heritage, eliminating and/or mitigating the risk that exist in the area and may arise due to the functionalizing and planning processes, increasing the sufficiency of the corporate organizations' governance that use authorizations and managing the requests of the areas users.

The fictional chart of the Management Plan was handled in a framework that involves the definition of the planning theme, putting forth the plan targets of the defined theme, defining the strategic axis for the plan target and conceptualization of the strategic target and defining in which application area will this target be put into action.

Figure 1: Planning Approach



In this scope, 6 planning themes were defined..

**PT1** – Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

**PT2** – Structuring and Management of Economic Sectors

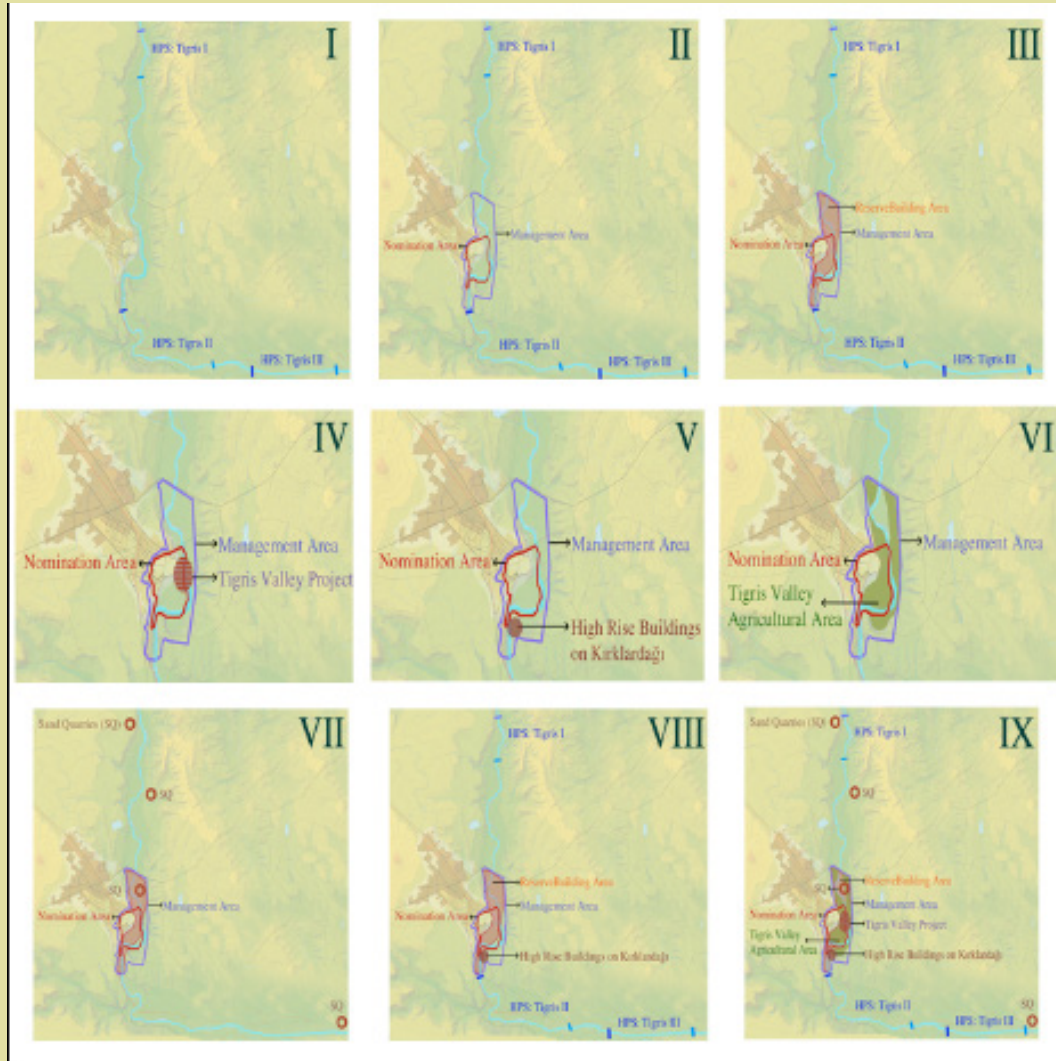
**PT3** –Coordination and Management of the Management Area Spatial Planning Process towards Effective Protection of the Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

**PT4** – Risk Management

**PT5** – Corporate Organization and Governance Sufficiency

**PT6** – User Request Management

Map 10: Diyarbakır Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and the Threats Towards the Tigris Valley



There are various factors that threaten the natural life and ecologic balance of the Diyarbakır Management Site. The Hydro-electric plants (HES) that are planned to be built on the site area, the site being declared as a 'Reserve Structure Site', the possible damage that the Tigris Valley Urban Design project will cause, the fact that Kırklardağı is opened to structuring, the pressure on the agricultural areas of the Tigris Valley and the sand quarries in the region are the most important factors that threaten the site. There are three Hydroelectric Plant projects that are planned to be built on the Tigris Valley. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report of Dicle I HES project has been approved, whereas the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports for the Dicle II and Dicle III HES projects are being prepared. The areas designated as Management Site and Heritage Site have been shown in Figure II and the Sites will be directly and negatively affected from the Dicle I and Dicle III HES projects. The physical interventions such as the regulator that is planned to be built as part of the Dicle II HES project and the lake area that will be formed will have negative effects on the Management Heritage Site and the buffer (Surdışı) region. Another decision that is risky for the Heritage Site is that almost all of the site has been designated as a "Reserve structure site" as shown in Figure III. A section of the Tigris Valley Urban Design Project that is planned to be applied on the site covers the Heritage Site whereas another section is in the buffer region. The regulators that are planned to be built as part of the project as well as spatial interventions such as amphitheater, car park, lake etc. will have negative impact on the natural life in the site. Another decision that causes pressure on the site is the highly populated and high rise residential buildings that have started to be built on Kırklardağı region. Kırklardağı housing zones, the fact that the Site has been designated as structure reserve site and spatial arrangement such as Tigris Valley Urban Design project increase the structuring pressure on the site. They heavy structuring on Kırklardağı destroys the visual integrity of the Heritage Site and thus the loss of the positive image of the Diyarbakır City Walls that have become integrated with the rural landscape. Another threat to the agricultural areas is that the site cannot be completely irrigated with clean water, that waste waters are used for irrigation purposes and that there are urban pollutants (exhaust gases, urban wastes etc.) within the site. The withdrawal of sand from the coastal areas of the Tigris Valley for use at construction sites and the fact that rubble discharge areas are close to the basin in addition to the fact that sand quarries are located inside the Management Site cause impairment of the natural landscape as well as damages in the fauna and flora of the region in addition to disrupting the balance of ecological life. Other threats to the region in the Management Site are fruit growing and culture fishing. The project that is currently being applied damages the natural landscape of the project site and poses a risk to the ecological balance of the site.

The theoretical scheme of the Management Plan has been handled as defining the planning theme, putting forth of the planning goals of this defined theme, determination of the strategy axis for his planning goal and the conceptualization of the strategic aim to define in which site this aim will be implemented.

Figure 2: Planning Approach



In this scope, 6 planning themes were defined.

- PT1 – Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage
- PT2 – Structuring and Management of Economic Sectors
- PT3 – Spatial Functions and Planning
- PT4 – Risk Management
- PT5 – Corporate Organization and Governance Sufficiency
- PT6 – User Request Management

### 5.1. PT1 - PRESERVATION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

There are three legal regulations that have direct effect on the content of the Site Management Plans. One is 'UNESCO World Heritage Agreement Application Instructions' that was published in 2005, which has Turkey as a party. The second one is the 'management field' and 'management plan' concepts obtain legal applicability within the scope of Law No: 2863 'Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property'. The third is the Instruction on the Establishment and Duties of the Council of Monuments' and Procedures and Principles regarding Site management' No: 9637 which defines the preparation principles of management plans. When the relevant reference documents are reviewed, the main purpose of all regulations is understood to be the execution of a holistic and effective preservation process. The Site Management Plan is expected to develop actions that will make the preservation processes in the relevant regions effective under the guidance of other plans and projects and ensuring its sustainability. In this

direction, the upper scale protection approach that will be pursued has to be defined.

When the approach and application of preservation approaches are reviewed, four main periods are observed. First, preservation policies' approach and applications emerged for single structures that are worn down and/or face being obsolete. In this aspect, the approach and application of preservation policies set up its priority and focus on single structure scale. But in time, the insufficiency of preservation approaches on a single structure scale was noticed and a holistic planning of historic and cultural areas emerged. Protective Master Plans applied to urban, archeological and natural sites are accepted as the fruit of this period. In the third period, cultural heritage approach and applications that aims at protecting not only the environment but also the cultural elements such as paintings, sculptures, inscriptions and so forth. At the latest period, cultural heritage approach extended to a wider frame that conceptualize urban sites as 'tangible cultural heritage' and tradition, customs, music and other non-material cultural elements as 'intangible cultural heritage'. In line with the evolution of preservation policies; approaches and applications, the first theme of Site Management Plan is being defined as the 'Strategic Management of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage'.

### **Revelation of Management Plan Area Universal Values and Authenticity**

Authenticity conditions and universal value criteria; have importance for a more accurate definition of approach regarding the protection and sustaining of cultural heritage, revealing the authenticity, historical function, value of the culture heritage. Expression of the values that the cultural heritage has with all aspects, requires that

Resources and methods for the understanding of the value of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, for it to be protected as heritage and transferred in generations and revelation of the culture heritage's universal value and authenticity are defined as following in the document named, Practical Principles Regarding the Application of The World Heritage Convention;

To understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the acceptance that the information about this value is accepted as true. The cultural heritage's original and successive properties and acknowledgement and acceptance of these information sources as correct connected to the meanings of those is a pre-requisition for an evaluation of the authenticity with all aspects.

Judgments about the value attributed to the cultural heritage and accountability of the related information sources may show variance from culture to culture, or even in the same culture. The respect that all cultures deserve, requires that the cultural heritage should initially be accepted and judged in the cultural context that it belongs to.

If the cultural values are expressed totally and in a confidential way with various attributes such as;

- Form and design
- Material and component
- Use and function
- Traditions, technics and management systems
- Place and location
- Language and other shapes of intangible heritage
- Spirit and feeling
- Other internal and external factors

then it can be accepted that the entities meet the authenticity requirements according to the type and cultural context of the cultural heritage

Attributes such as spirit and feeling are not very suitable for practical applications of authenticity, but still it is an important indication of the feeling of place and character in societies displaying cultural continuity and traditions.

Use of all these resources enable detailing of the reviewed cultural heritage's defined artistic, historic, social and scientific dimensions. "Information resources" are defined as all the physical, written, verbal and symbolic resources enabling the knowledge of the cultural heritage's nature, attributes, meaning and history. During the preparation of an entity's candidanship when the authenticity conditions are considered, the Country that is a party of this process has to define all the applicable attributes of authenticity primarily. Declaration of authenticity should assess that up to what level it is original or that it is describing authenticity for these important attributes.

Related to authenticity, reconstruction of archeological ruins and historical buildings or regions might be excused only under specific circumstances. If the reconstruction depends on a complete and detailed documentation without any assumptions then the



the attributes and universal values that give the heritage its authenticity to be defined through the scientific approach.

Authenticity criteria for the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of UNESCO World Heritage Committee, have been defined under the *Practical Principles Regarding the Application of The World Heritage Convention*. The source file, has also emphasized on the importance of expression of the universal value and authenticity of the culture heritage with all its aspects scientifically in the process of protecting cultural heritage, keeping it alive and presenting it into the world heritage and transferring it to the next generations.

Under this scope; it is necessary to record the tangible and intangible cultural heritage existing under the Management Plan Area, expression of authentic value and supporting the scientific studies that will define the heritage's value and importance, improvement of traceability of the performed studies by the local, regional, national and international public and scientific communities.

The scientific researches that are necessary to be performed primarily and necessarily should cover the topics below and should be planned and realized in a way to include the tangible and intangible types of cultural heritage;

- Inventory building and tracking of historic cultural beings,
- Inventory building of the natural biological variety and its tracking with updating,
- In which periods and how the cultural and historic heritage maintained existence,
- What is added to its attributes in each era,
- How its universal values have emerged,
- Which materials were chosen in the buildings for what reason; what are the architectural attributes of the distinctive cultural heritage,
- Architectural properties, building methods and differences related to the era of the city walls and bastions,
- Determining all the aspects that establish the distinctive value of the Hevsel Gardens and the functions they had through the history
- Definition of Hevsel gardens agricultural production tools, production techniques and architectural definition and documentation of the seasonal differentiation,
- Seasonal differentiation of the garden plants of Hevsel Gardens,
- The place of Hevsel Gardens in the intangible heritage, its place in Diyarbakır Cuisine,
- Determination of the variety of the flora and fauna, population of plant and animal species and their spreading and breeding areas, definition of the migration routes of the visitant species, recording of endangered and/or extinct species, expression of the biologic abundance,
- Determination of the risks that negatively affect the flora and fauna and development of the precautions to be applied,
- Compilation of verbal, written resources regarding the intangible cultural heritage, definition of transformation processes inside the intangible cultural heritage and the historic periods,
- Revelation of the archaeological values in the area and bringing them in,
- Ensuring the excavation of the Archaeological sites, mapping and inventory building and then displaying.

As much as the content and width of the scientific research performed for the discovery of the distinct value of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, how it is done and also how it is shared with the scientific surroundings also carries importance. With this reason, the scientific researches, data collection, analysis works should be conducted with **interdisciplinary studies** from the beginning to the end, this is important and necessary. To express, evaluate the area's whole originality and universal values in a holistic way and to make the area's protection approach sustainable according to these original holistic values, a **common database** where all the scientific researches are collected and a **research and documentation center** are deemed important to be found. "**Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Research and Documentation Center** should be considered as an institution to establish communication and co-operation between the Site Management Presidency, Municipality and other shareholder institutions along with the determination of the needed scientific researches and playing an active role in them. It also should be ensured that the center to be established should have a function of organizing national and international congress-conference events, and ensuring that universities, public institutions, private entrepreneurs, NGOs participate in supporting the scientific research and activities.

Operation of the center that is suggested to be found under the scope of Management Plan, should be performed in a way to include the activities predicted to be performed, with the purpose of meeting the resource needs of the activities defined under the management plan scope, establishment of **The Project Support Unit** is also considered within the Municipality body. The Project Support Unit is projected to undertake the duties of finding national and international fund sources for the realization of the activities defined under the Management Plan and preparation of project application documents, performing and observing the projects. Under this scope, research of international supports and funding sources for scientific researches and activities is also defined under the scope of duties of this unit.

According to the notifications received during the studies performed in the Site Management Plan process, three topics emerge that shape the planning targets and intervention strategies;

- I. On the Tangible and intangible cultural heritage topic, one of the commonly met problems is defined as the lack of knowledge regarding the cultural heritage. Building up the inventory of the tangible cultural heritage belonging to the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site and recording of that has been completed significantly and supplement of the deficiencies is still going on. But building up a holistic and comprehensive inventory regarding the intangible inventory can not be performed and therefore the intangible cultural heritage can not be kept under record. In the lack of comprehensive research approach, information regarding the cultural heritage is produced in accordance with the real and legal entities' partitive studies. Reviewing the data production process regarding the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, it is seen that the work is not coordinated between the real and legal entities running the process and the need of multidisciplinary approach is ignored and it's settled with general observations and assessments and information can be produced over sources with questionable reliability. According to the knowledge produced as defined above there may be incomplete and/or false information from time to time and information pollution problem may be faced. Along with this, by the lack of a holistic research approach, the knowledge production process may remain

limited with the expertise of the real and legal entities performing the researches. But according to the mentioned tendency, the produced knowledge may cover only a defined era, identity, layer. In this direction, revelation, recording and transferring of the multi-layered and multi-identity structure of the city which is one of the most important authenticities of it is blocked.

- II. Problems and threats emerging according to the developments to be defined structurally regarding the protection of the city's tangible and intangible cultural heritage gain importance. Problems regarding the tangible and intangible cultural heritage created by the structural developments in the city's history are frequently mentioned. For example, loss of intangible cultural heritage after the Armenian relocation or the indispensable wear on the urban structure after the forced migration are defined as examples for the mentioned developments. The forementioned risk environment is faced also today. Problems thought to be emerged according to the spread of the tendency of effective use of urban space in the city, problems thought to be created by the middle and large scaled urban projects emerging more and more, are entering the city's agenda. Especially the urban projects being designed and applied regarding the Buffer (Surduşı) district, effect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage under the context of Hevsel Gardens and Kırklar Mountain. With this reason, the effects of middle and large scaled urban projects to be performed in planning area on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage should be resolved and necessary precautions should be taken and the intervention strategies should be defined.
- III. In third, insufficiency of efficiency of the coordination between the institutions on effective protection of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage come forth. The forementioned insufficiency can be experienced in all of the approach, planning, application and observing/assessment phases. On the one hand, main approach differences between public institutions and organizations, on the other hand a common application program might not be developed to increase resource efficiency. On the other hand, the number of authorized and responsible institutions and organizations depending on the social, spatial and economic functions are increasing. Integration of the efficiencies of the public institutions of organizations that are subject to different legislations is gaining importance. Ensuring inter-agency approach, planning, application and monitoring – assessment coordination, is being defined as one of the working topics gaining importance in the planning theme that is determined as 'strategic management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage'.

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area protection approach, is defined in the light of the international agreements participated as a party the protection legislation in force on national level. During the creation of the Management Plan protection approach under this scope, it is based on the UNESCO's Document of National and International Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Venice Charter, principles in the Protection of Intangible Heritage Agreement and the Protection of Tangible Heritage Agreement and the protection approach.

Protection approach developed for the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area should be adopted as the basic corporate approach in the studies, cooperations, observation-assessments made on the site by the shareholder institutions on the Management Plan Area.

The protection approach regarding the Management Plan Area takes place below:

- 1) **Making up, tracking and updating the Inventory:** First step for the sustainability of the actions and the protection plan regarding the protection of tangible and intangible heritage, the first step is to determine “what” will be protected. With this reason, ensuring the currency and continuity of the protection approach depends on removing the lack of information about the existences and heritage elements on the site and especially to making up, recording and updating the inventory of intangible cultural heritage. Agreement of Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, signed in Paris on 2003, requires that *the parties of the agreement (countries) prepare one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage on their lands to with the purpose of detection, in a way that will suit their conditions*. Along with this, it is also emphasized that each party country should update their inventories regularly.

Starting from the importance and necessities presented above, the protection process; is handled, updated, observed and sustained as a process to be based on making up the inventory of the cultural heritage that will be protected and the scientific researches that will compensate the lack of knowledge in that area.

- 2) The protection process to operate open to national and international audit, cooperation has great importance. In the second article of the Cultural and Natural Geritage’s National and International Protection Agreement (The mentioned agreement has been found appropriate with law nr. 2658 in 14.04.1982 and approved with the decision of the council of ministers numbered 8/4788 in 23.05.1982 and came into force after being published in Gazette Nr. 17959 in 14.02.1983) the following expression takes place; “*All the sciences and techniques should be benefited from that may help protection and repairing of the cultural asset and examination and protection of the architectural heritage....(party countries) primarily accept that the duty of detection, protection, keeping, display and transferring to the future generations of the cultural and natural heritage in their lands is their duty. For this, they will use all the resources they have until the end and when appropriate, especially in fiscal, artistic, scientific and technical areas all kinds of international help and coordination will be ensured and will do anything they can*”. The requirement of being open to international co-operations and audit, monitoring, assessment, adopted as the protection approach of the Management Plan, has been accepted with the national legislation mentioned above and got committed.

Along with being open to national and international audit, benefiting technical and scientific supports in the studies of resolution of problems in the area, prevention of risks, conducting the scientific researches, protection of cultural heritage and transferring it to the future generations, will ensure the cultural heritage’s efficient and sustainable protection.

- 3) One of the most important points in the protection process is that, the protection should be realized in a holistic approach; in the environment that it is a part of, not by being abstracted from the environment. The protected cultural heritage should be assessed with the environment that it is a part of, and should be perpetuated as a part of this environment and its value should be expressed with a holistic point of view and transferred to the next generations, this has huge importance about the protection to be sustainable and effective.



In the Venice Charter (May 1964) where Turkey is also a party, the importance of this approach taking place in the protection process is explained clearly. 1st Article of the Charter includes the expression; *“Historic Cultural Asset concept doesn’t only include an architectural work, it also covers the urban or rural settlement that witnesses a civilization, an important development, a historical event along with it. This concept doesn’t only cover the great works of art, but also simple works that gain a cultural meaning in time”*. As specified in this expression, the cultural heritage is a part of the historic process, the geographic, urban, rural and natural environment that it’s in an the protection process should be planned within this holism and updating the protection method and revision when necessary, determining the targets and actions regarding the protection should be formed on the basis of this approach. The Management Plan based on this approach; In the processes of protection, management and planning of the heritage; targets, strategies, organizational structures and actions are developed for the protection and development process for the buffer zone that integrates with the heritage zone, not only protecting the cultural heritage on its own.

- 4) In the protection of cultural heritage in a holistic approach, bringing in the cultural entity to the structure, environment, social structure that it’s in and to perpetuate it with a function of cultural and social benefit, is an important step. With this reason, the approach of protection of assets that are within the cultural heritage in a way including actions suitable for their authenticity and that will not let their asset values to deteriorate, is adopted as an approach improving awareness about the authentic values and enabling the cultural assets perpetuate and reflected on the Management Plan. In this context, in the 5th Article of The Agreement of National and International Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage it is said that; *“Protection of the cultural asset, always can be facilitated by using them for a useful social purpose. For this, such kind of usage is desired, but the structure plan or decoration should not be changed for this. Only within these limits, changes required by the new function may be designed and allowed”*. As mentioned in the international agreement which entered into the national legislation, functioning of cultural assets is defined as one of the main elements of the protection approach regarding the approach of – keeping the cultural asset’s authentic structure as it is, functioning in a way suitable with its environment and elements. Also, the management plan has adopted the expression *“Protection of Cultural Asset should include environment care under the condition of “not exceeding the scale. If the traditional environment exists, it should remain as it is. No accessories, destruction or alteration that will change the mass and color relationships should be allowed.”* specified in the 6th article of the agreement, as one of the main elements of protection approach.
- 5) No doubt that the most important purpose of the protection is to ensure that the process of protection of the cultural asset is permanent and sustainable. With this reason, the process defined with the Management Plan; through the targets and actions determined by the stakeholders agreeing on them, ensuring the permanency and sustainability of the protection with an approach that includes development of corporate cooperation, improvement of national-international interaction, including monitoring, assessment, updating steps. 4th Article of the Agreement of National and International Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage aims to *“Keep the fundamental behavior to be permanent in protection of the cultural asset, ensuring continuity.”*. The agreement defined the role on ensuring the permanence and continuity for the

party countries that they should undertake as the following:

- a. *“Adopting a general policy that aims to give the Cultural and natural heritage a function in the society’s life and to include this heritage’s protection in the comprehensive planning programs;*
- b. *To establish one or more service institutes on its lands if still not present to protect, keep and display of the Cultural and natural heritage, with the employees and equipment necessary for it to perform its functions;*
- c. *To develop scientific and technic studies and researches and to perfect the intervention methods that will allow the State to counteract against dangers threatening the country’s cultural and natural heritage;*
- d. *To take all the necessary legal, scientific, technical, administrative and fiscal precautions for the detection, protection, keeping, display, renovation of this heritage;*
- e. *Supporting establishment or development of national or regional centers that educate in the protection, keeping an display of cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this context”.*

Starting from the protecting approach introduced by the agreement, the Management Plan is prepared with an approach to contribute in; establishment of corporate cooperations in the protection area, expansion of the application areas of the development plan with protection purpose, improvement of corporate capacities, establishment of units that will ensure the protection to work effectively, benefiting all opportunities scientifically and technically, generation of a contributing decision process. At the end of the process of applying the management plan, it is expected that the protection approach held on the plan to be adopted by all the stakeholders and turn into a common protection policy and therefore the protection of heritage elements to be permanent and sustainable.

#### **5.1.1. Preservation Measures**

During the preservation process for natural and cultural heritages, which are public actions, public interest should be considered. The approaches towards considering natural and cultural heritages as areas with investment potentials or prioritizing obtaining economic utilities from these areas corrode the ‘heritage’ values of natural and cultural heritages and makes it difficult to preserve them. Therefore, when the conceptual approaches towards the preservation of natural and cultural heritage are being brought forward, approaches that emphasize the preservation of heritage values of heritage areas should be adopted and approaches that define them to be solely resource values should be dismissed due to public interest.

It is required to constantly watch the preservation status of the City Walls, Towers, Castle entrance gates, civil architectural examples, archeological heritage, monumental works, fountains, wells, courtyards, traditional street fabric, authentic pavement stones, wall structures, registered structures and the trees which are the cultural heritage for which the preservation policies were developed in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection that was prepared for the Diyarbakır City Walls, Towers, the İçkale Region and the Buffer (Suriçi) areas and to carry out the repair, maintenance, restoration works that were envisaged both

in the reconstruction plan for protection as well as the Management Plan and to remove the elements that create pressure over these assets and to prevent of further damage to these.

The main policy towards the preservation of the natural and cultural heritages is;

- Adopting policies towards preserving the `heritage` values of natural and cultural assets,
- Abandoning approaches that consider natural and cultural heritages as `resources` towards obtaining economic utilities,
- Ensuring the preservation of the cultural heritage with all its shapes and all historic periods
- Ensuring the preservation of the authenticity values of the cultural heritage that are believable and are identified by accurate sources in every scientific work, preservation and restoration interventions,
- Recognizing the history and meaning of the cultural heritage, ensuring material preservation and if need be, restoring for utilization,
- Recording all of the sources such as monumental, written, oral and symbolic, that facilitate the recognition of the nature, properties, meaning and history of the cultural heritage,
- Contributing to the universal scale recognition of the cultural heritage and emphasizing the development of national and international collaborations during the preservation process of the cultural heritage,
- Evaluating the authenticity of the cultural heritage by ensuring interdisciplinary cooperation, to benefit from accessible information and expertise, to assist the preservation of the cultures represented by the authentic values, documenting the authentic status of the heritages and to update the authenticity status of the heritage under the light of changing values and conditions,
- To ensure the perusal of all science and technics that may assist the analysis and preservation of the architectural heritage in order to protect and repair the cultural heritage and to ensure that the preservation is permanent and continuous,
- Ensuring the preservation of the artistic features and the historic document properties of the heritage in the preservation and repair of cultural heritage,
- Ensuring the preservation of the cultural heritage along with the traditional fabric it is located within and permitting the functionalization of the structure in beneficial public goals that may assist the preservation of the heritage without changing the structure's authentic values plan, adornments and motives,
- Moving from the fact that cultural heritages are inseparable parts of the historic periods they originate in and the environment they are located within, not permitting transporting the entirety or a part of the cultural heritage to another place, except for situations where the preservation of the cultural heritage requires this transportation or very important national or international benefits are at stake,
- Preservation of the aesthetic and historic value of the cultural heritage during the repair period and to carry out the repairs by using authentic materials based on reliable documents,
- To ensure that the archeological excavations to be carried out in the management area borders will be done so in accordance with the decisions defined with the international principles desired to be applied to archeological excavations accepted by UNESCO in 1956 and in line with scientific standards,

- Adopting participative methods towards preserving the heritages in the area, to ensure inter-institutional coordination, to develop cooperation and to develop the conservation awareness in the public,
- Preserving the ecologic balance and the bio-diversity and ensuring their continuity, registering and preservation of the flora and fauna,
- Supervision and prevention of activities that may create pressure on or damage the cultural heritage,
- Ensuring the efficient supervision of human related solid and liquid wastes within the management area and to prevent the environmental (air, soil and water) pollution,
- Prevention of damaging, burning and cutting down of the bushes, reed areas and the vegetation within the borders of the natural park.

### **5.1.2. Conservation Policies for the Diyarbakır Fortress Walls,**

#### **Towers and the İçkale Region Heritage Area Diyarbakır Fortress Walls, Towers;**

The Diyarbakır Suriçi Reconstruction Plan for Protection is composed of policies and decisions regarding the protection of Diyarbakır Fortress Walls and Towers, other monumental cultural heritage and civil architectural example structures that were registered and taken under protection. Furthermore, decisions to develop the decisions that will ensure restoration of the authentic structuring in the historic cultural area, which was deteriorated due to the plan decisions and/or illegal structuring, on a parcel scale were reached.

Furthermore, decisions towards repairing the damaged sections of the Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers in accordance with their original selves, and preserving the areas where remains of the fully torn down and removed City Walls and Towers were found as open areas in the plan was ensured. With the Reconstruction Plan for Protection provisions, cleansing the city walls and towers from interventions, facilitating the perception of the city walls from inside and outside the city walls, facilitating visits and tours to all towers and city walls, and ensuring their perception and photographic availability were aimed. In order to make decisions towards rebuilding the fully removed sections of the city walls in a partial way that will define the mark or towards fully rebuilding these, implementing the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program following the approval of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection was suggested.

Regarding the functionalizing of the towers that are among the important elements of the Diyarbakır City Walls; supporting social and cultural purposed usages rather than continuous usage options are being suggested and preventing deterioration due to intense usage is being emphasized. Furthermore, it was suggested that the decisions towards the functionalizing the towers should be discussed and finalized within the framework of the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program.

Within this scope, the following points are being targeted;



- Repair and restoration and if needed the reconstruction of the missing/torn down sections of the Diyarbakır City Walls should be carried out in line with the comprehensive restoration projects that are to be approved by the Regional Planning Board,
- Within the scope of city wall and tower repair projects, cleansing the city walls from interventions that contradict the authentic structure of the city walls, to increase the recognition of all of the city walls and towers and to carry out environmental arrangements towards increasing the visits to them,
- Preparation and implementation of the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program under the execution of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate that evaluates the comprehensive restoration projects that involve and evaluate the repair, maintenance works to be done on all of the city walls and towers and the options towards rebuilding the torn down and removed parts of the city walls in a partial way that follow the mark or suggest complete rebuilding,
- After the repair and maintenance work in towers with sufficient internal size for utilization are completed; ensuring that the evaluation allocating these towers for the social and cultural public usage natured functionalization that primarily fulfills the needs of the population living in Suriçi as well as the needs of the visitors of these areas, that do not require intense and continuous usage, that are reported not to damage the value of the heritage in line with the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program process based on 'Function Determination Study for Diyarbakır Historic City Wall Towers' Along with their Proximity' and ensuring the implementations are done by the decision of the Regional Planning Board and monitoring the effects of the functions given to the towers on the value of the heritage,
- Ensuring the building of all of the standing, embedded or wall-type lighting equipment, trash cans, seating benches, guidance panels, floor beds, barriers and all other similar street furniture in suitable materials and style in a manner that is suitable with the historic urban landscaping in the entire heritage area.

### **The İçkale Area;**

For revealing the multi-identity and multi-layered structure of the Suriçi settlement, surfacing the archeological findings of the area and the findings from the settlement period and their documentation should be emphasized. The Reconstruction Plan for Protection stated the need to “make regulations to establish the mindset that the entire area has an archeological site quality when dealing with new structuring to be done in the area”. Within this scope, the Reconstruction Plan for Protection suggests that for all kinds of construction and infrastructure excavation to be done in the Suriçi area, decisions that are in harmony with the regulations regarding 3rd degree archeological sites as per the resolution number 658 with the title Preservation and Usage Conditions about Archeological Sites, and before the structuring, excavations should be carried out under the supervision of Diyarbakır Directorate of Museums to document the remains from the antique period and contribute to the development of the archeological map of the city. Furthermore, decisions towards the restoration of the public structures in

İçkale which is inside the heritage area and towards supporting cultural usage of these. It was stated that the mosques and masjids in the İçkale area will be restored in accordance with their functions, and the authentic additions, periodical additions, hazire areas, fountains, pools, courtyard walls and other similar elements in the courtyards and gardens of these structures should be preserved alongside with them.

Within this scope, the following are being attempted;

- Opening the Amida Mound and the areas defined as special project zones in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection within the İçkale area for scientific archeological excavations and preserving these areas as open and green areas through excluding these areas from structuring activities and developing projects that are suitable with the historic cultural landscape to preserve it as archeo-park, open air museum and green areas
- Restoring the existing public structures in İçkale and ensuring their cultural purpose utilizations and to support current functionalizations and to arrange cultural activities that will make İçkale the cultural center of the area,
- Restoring the mosques and masjids in the İçkale area in line with their functions, and ensuring that the authentic additions, periodical additions, hazire areas, fountains, pools, courtyard walls and other similar elements in the courtyards and gardens of these structures are preserved alongside with them,
- Revealing the archeological values of the heritage area and the mapping of the archeological history and the multi-layered structure of the city of Diyarbakır.

### **Monumental Cultural Heritage and Civil Architectural Examples in the Buffer (Suriçi) Area;**

The Reconstruction Plan for Protection envisages that alien additions are removed, map surveys, restorations and restitutions works are conducted and the structures are restored in line with their authentic functions in all of the monumental structure parcels. Decisions were developed to preserve and restore the street fountains, which are among the monumental cultural heritage, in their authentic positions, along with the wall they are attached to. Decisions were developed towards ensuring the usage of monumental cultural heritage structures, and providing new functions to the ones that no longer have any viable functions. Plan decisions were developed that were based on restoring the churches and synagogues that are among the existing temples in accordance with their authentic functions and not giving them a different function, but to prevent the re-damaging of the temples that lost all of their flock, giving these structures a new cultural purpose without changing the structure itself was suggested.

The inn, the bathhouse, the marketplace and other commercial purpose structures are aimed to be functionalized primarily in line with their authentic functions as well. In all work and applications towards preservation, having the restoration to be done in line with the authentic functions is mandated by the plan provisions. In efforts towards marketplaces that lost their traditional function and were changed, providing them with touristic purposes without losing their touch with their past functions was supported. Plan provisions towards the parcels of structures registered and taken under protection as civil architectural

examples within the Suriçi area aim generally at removing alien additions, ensuring preservation along with the periodical additions as well. Within this scope, decisions towards preparing the map surveys, restorations and restitutions projects for these structures and preserving the courtyards, courtyard walls, floor covers, staircases, doors, pools and wells as well. Preserving the house with courtyard order that is in the core of the traditional Diyarbakır homes was adopted as a principal; reuniting the parcels that were separated in time and ensuring the removal of additions made to inside of the courtyards are among the provisions brought by the plan as well.

With the provisions of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection, changing the functions of commercial purposed structures among the civil architectural examples was prevented, and these structures preserving their commercial usage was targeted. Preserving the authentic usage of the residential structures with courtyards, that are the primary element of the traditional fabric, was determined as a principle provision. With the planning provisions, the primary target is to ensure the residential purposed usage of these structures, and regarding function change requests for these structures, assuming accommodative tourism function (such as a boutique hotel or a motel) by preserving the yard arrangements was supported, and assuming touristic restaurant, café etc. usages without changing the structure itself was facilitated as well. While developing the plan provisions, changes to the display cases etc. that will ultimately result in a change and deterioration in the structure were not permitted.

The Reconstruction Plan for Protection aims at applying the provisions towards the structure order directly over the plan itself in areas where the structuring order was deteriorated, the parcel order was changed, the attached building style was envisaged, where marks of the historic fabric was entirely erased and changed.

For structuring order decisions regarding areas that comprise the traditional fabric and where the parcel order was preserved, an arrangement was made based on the aerial photographs from the 1939 and 1950's, the cadastral works carried out between the years 1951-1954. The prepared plan states that the properties of the traditional Diyarbakır homes have structural properties such as having the courtyard as the most important part of the home, that is composed of structural units facilitating lesser exposure to the climate elements due to their positions and directions within the courtyard, where the entrance from the street is made via the courtyard. A street and neighboring parcel relation that may differ in every parcel that is in line with the authentic qualities of the Diyarbakır homes defined above was identified instead of a standard structuring.

Within this scope, preserving the occupancy rates obtained via the traditional fabric was emphasized and preserving the intensity values of the traditional fabric in the structure blocks and preventing structural intensification on the ground was targeted. The trees, pools and wells placed within the courtyards were preserved. The existing street widths were not changed as they are a part of the traditional fabric. Furthermore, decisions towards the areas with authentic courtyard walls and authentic street pavements which are parts of the Suriçi urban fabric and emphasize the cultural value of the streets were developed as well.

Within this scope, the following are being targeted;

- Preserving the courtyard, corridor and structure sections which are the structural properties of the Diyarbakır homes and the structure-street-courtyard and street-structure and courtyard wall relations, the occupancy rate of the structure block and the wells, trees in the parcel,
- Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the monumental structures (mosque, church, synagogue, burial grounds, inns, bathhouses, fountains etc.),
- Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the civil architectural example structures (residential buildings, singular commercial structures etc.),
- Registering the monumental works, civil architectural examples, fountains, windmills, walls, wells, cisterns, monumental trees and similar heritages that are outside the Diyarbakır City Walls but inside the Management Plan borders, ensuring obtaining provisions from the Site Management Directorate, KUDEB and Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards them.

#### **Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area and the Border (Surdışı) Area;**

Continuing and strengthening the agricultural activities in the Hevsel gardens is one of the main policies of the Management Plan. But moving from the fact that Hevsel Gardens is a part of the Tigris River, it is necessary to spread and implement the protection policies to all of the areas located within the Management Plan borders. Within this scope, even if their existence is not fully recorded yet, producing the inventory of the wildlife that is known to exist, recording them, supporting these and developing preservation precautions should be emphasized. As all of the elements that pollute and pressurize the Tigris Valley and disrupt the underground and above ground water system will negatively affect the Hevsel Gardens as well, a holistic utilization is required.

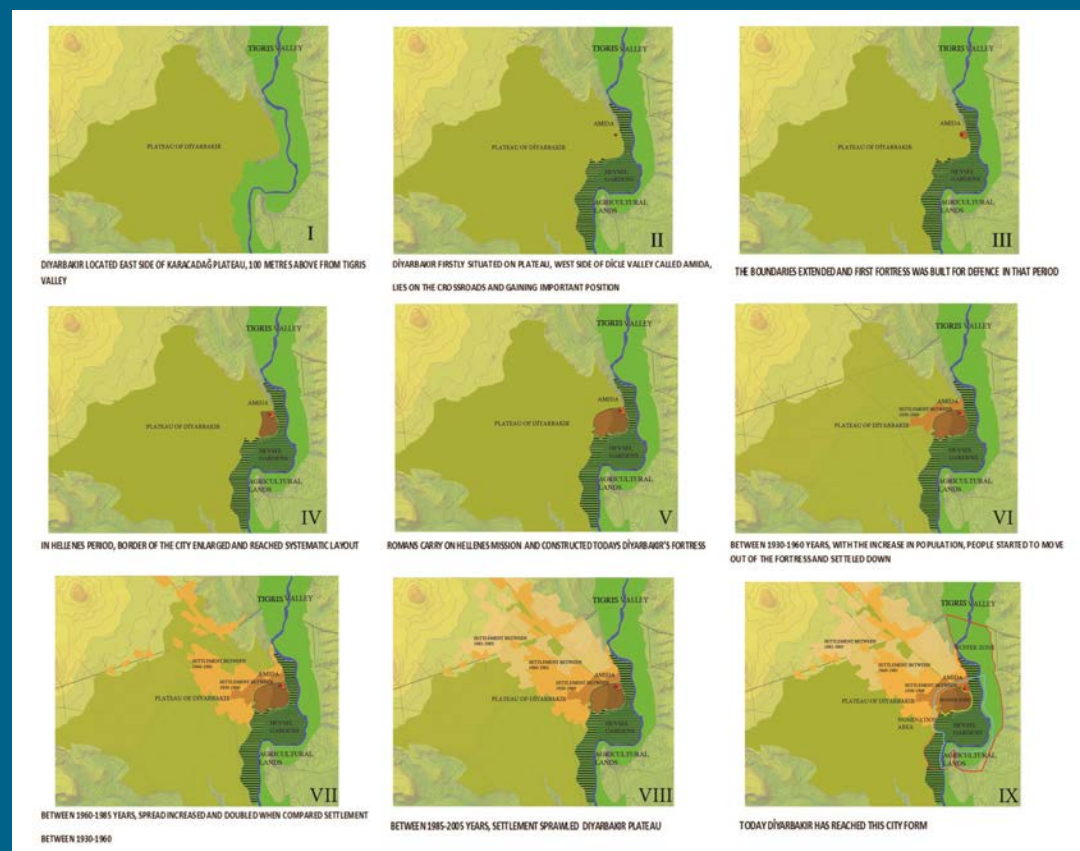
Within this scope, the following are being targeted;

- Creating the inventory list for the naturally existing trees and vegetation and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons,
- Registering the monumental trees and preventing the cut down and unsupervised pruning of the naturally existing trees and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons,
- Preventing all sorts of illegal hunting activities within the area,



- Determination of the properties, numbers, feeding, hosting and breeding grounds of the water plants and aquatic systems, the mammals, the local and migrating birds, reptiles and amphibian creatures, monitoring the wildlife and driving off threatening elements within the Management Plan borders,
- Prohibiting all sorts of shoreline arrangements that disrupt the natural structure and landscape, the excavation disposals, sand intakes or fillings and commercial activities that are involved in these that disrupt the existing topographical property of the area within the Management Plan borders,
- Mandating good farming practices in the agricultural lands that are within the zones defined as natural park within the Management Plan borders,
- Prohibiting the collection of floral examples and capturing, hunting the fauna or their eggs existing within the Management Plan borders, and obtaining permits from the Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate as well for scientific works,
- Ensuring connection of the structures to be built within the Management Plan borders to the sewage systems and mandating building no-leak proof cesspit collection systems in structures that cannot be connected with the sewage systems,
- Prohibiting all sorts of activities that will disrupt the quality of water, will decrease the quantity of water, change the river bed and/or pollute the water within the sections of the Tigris River basin located inside the Management Plan,
- Prohibiting the usage of all sorts of explosive, flammable and combustible materials within the Hevsel Gardens cultural landscaping area, the Nature Park, the public usage areas of the Tigris River shore and in the agricultural areas, taking effective fire precautions and opening up new roads as per the fire intervention plan,
- Facilitating line fishing in the Tigris River basin except for the spawning period of the fish and prohibiting the release of foreign kinds of fish into the river.

Diyarbakır was founded on the east coast of the Karacadağ valley, 100 meters above the Tigris valley, on a plain located on top of the river arch. The first point of settlement for Diyarbakır was the Amida Mound. The mound that is located in İçkale and is known as the Viran Mound by the public is referred to as the Amida Mound in archeological literature. As life was continuous in Diyarbakır, the city changed hands via trading and wars, and different cultures dominated the city. As far as the known history goes, Diyarbakır was first dominated by Subarrus during B.C. 3000-1800 and the first core of the city that is the first fortified area was constructed during this period. The city which developed from a settlement core first gained the properties of a larger city during the Hellenistic period. The city formation that reached a certain order during the Hellenistic period expanded to a larger area during the Roman Period. The expansion of the city beyond the castle borders began in the XVIII. Century. The city preserved the properties of a closed up middle age city until it began to overflow the walls during the second half of the XIX. Century and became a center for international trade for the region and the country. This situation resulted in a pressure to transform that also comprise the increase in population and the traditional residential areas in the historic city center. It is observed that the spatial expansion of the city can be separated into four main periods. The duration between the first establishment until 1930, where the city remained within the borders of the Castle can be defined as the first period, the planned expansion beyond the borders of the walls between 1930-1965 can be defined as the second period, the comparatively planless duration where the city grew via inflow of immigrants from the rural areas, during which the city expanded on the Diyarbakır plateau between 1960-1985 can be defined as the third period and the period starting from 1985 up to our day, during which the historic city center was chosen as a place to reside by the mandatory immigration victims and when the planned residential areas of the city were opened for accommodation can be defined as the fourth period. Despite being pressurized intensely for structuring during all these periods, the Tigris Valley and the Hevsel Gardens survived to this day and preserved their spatial integrity. Source: KEJANLI, T., 2011



## **PT1 Strategic Management for Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage**

**PT1-Target 1: Revealing, protecting and transferring tangible and intangible cultural heritage through a holistic, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach**

**PT1-Strategy 1.1: Developing a holistic preservation language and approach by re-handling the independently prepared plans and projects on the entire area's basis**

**Action 1.1.1:** Defining the Principles and Standards in Preservation and Restoration Applications

**Action 1.1.2:** Conducting impact assessment of the master plans that were approved piece by piece in various dates within the Management Area regarding the Heritage Area, revising the plans that have a negative impact

**Action 1.1.3:** Developing the laboring human capital capacity in preservation and restoration applications, training of the workforce who will be working on restoration applications

**Action 1.1.4:** Prevention of difficulties in procuring the stone and brick and other materials to be used in the repair

**PT1-Strategy 1.2: Identification, recording of the tangible and intangible heritage within the Management Area**

**Action 1.2.1:** Creating the tangible and intangible cultural heritage inventory in the Diyarbakir City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscaping Area via scientific methods

**Action 1.2.2:** Updating Surici's tangible cultural heritage inventory and creating the intangible cultural heritage inventory via scientific methods

**Action 1.2.3:** Creating the rural landscape fabric inventory of Tigris Basin and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area

**Action 1.2.4:** Ensuring the compliance of efforts towards recording of the tangible and intangible heritage according to national and international regulations

**Action 1.1.5:** Strengthening the restoration and protection laboratory

**PT1-Strategy 1.3: Protection of the Site's multi-layered structure composed of 'identity', 'culture' and 'belief' elements and increasing its visibility**

**Action 1.3.1:** Conducting oral and written history works with belief congregations

**Action 1.3.2:** Conducting oral and written history works with minority groups

**Action 1.3.3:** Accessing cultural groups that migrated from Diyarbakir to make periodical information and documents to public access

**Action 1.3.4:** Instead of fragmental, generalist observations and dubiously reliable source based works that attempt to make a certain identity, belief and historic period over others and incentivizing and supporting holistic, multi-identity works based on reliable sources



## Strategic Management of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Assets

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PTI</b> <b>Strategy 1.1</b> Developing a holistic preservation language and approach by re-handling the independently prepared plans and projects on the entire areas basis										
	Defining the Principles and Standards in Preservation and Restoration Applications	Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Foundations Regional Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Dicle University Faculty of Architecture, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Acquisition of the document including Protection and Restoration Applications Principles and Standards	<b>200.000 TL</b>					
	Conducting impact assessment of the master plans that were approved piece by piece in various dates within the Management Area regarding the Heritage Area, revising the plans that have a negative impact	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council	“Diyarbakir City Walls and Heysel Gardens Management Area Protection Plan “Diyarbakir City Walls and Heysel Gardens Management Area Protection Plan explanation report Effect evaluation reports for plans approved in parts	<b>200.000</b>					
	Developing the laboring human capital capacity in preservation and restoration applications, training of the workforce who will be working on restoration applications	Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Toplum Merkezleri, DİTAV, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Culture Tourism Directorate, Association of Stone Masons, İŞKUR, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of training given to staff working at the restoration applications Number of participants to the Restoration application training	<b>600.000 TL</b>					
	Prevention of difficulties in procuring the stone and brick and other materials to be used in the repair	Diyarbakir Commerce and Industry Chamber, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Urban Design and Transformation Branch Directorate	Number of repairs made by acquiring materials such as rock and brick	<b>Activity</b>					

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Creating the tangible and intangible cultural heritage inventory in the Diyarbakir City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscaping Area via scientific methods</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Dicle University</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities</p>	<p>Number of printed and visual material in which tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements recorded in Hevsel Gardens are presented</p>						
<p>Updating Surici's tangible cultural heritage inventory and creating the intangible cultural heritage inventory via scientific methods</p>	<p>Dicle University, DMM KUDEB, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board</p>	<p>Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture, Introduction Foundation, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB</p>	<p>Number of printed and visual material in which tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements recorded in Surici are presented. Number of scientific studies carried out and articles published by the experts who work in the preparation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage inventory</p>	<p>800.000 TL</p>					
<p>Creating the rural landscape fabric inventory of Tigris Basin and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area</p>	<p>Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Protection of Natural Properties Branch Directorate Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board</p>	<p>TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakir Representative, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, DMM Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate</p>	<p>Number of printed and visual material in which the urban landscape texture inventory of the Tigris Basin and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area are presented</p>						
<p>Ensuring the compliance of efforts towards recording of the tangible and intangible heritage according to national and international regulations</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>New laws and regulations that are in accordance with international legislations</p>						
<p>Strengthening the restoration and protection laboratory</p>	<p>Restoration, Conservation Laboratory Regional Directorate, Surveying and Monuments Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Dicle University, Mardin Artuklu University, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Diyarbakir Governance, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch</p>	<p>New technology and equipment purchased for the strengthening of the Restoration and preservation laboratory Number of training sessions carried out for the strengthening of the Restoration and preservation laboratory and the number of national and international seminars, conferences participated Number of visits made to the national and international good examples</p>	<p>Human resources training budget: 177.000</p>					

PT1  
Strategy 1.2  
Identification, recording of the tangible and intangible heritage within the Management Area

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>PT1 Strategy 1.1 Protection of the Site's multi-layered structure composed of 'identity', 'culture' and 'belief' elements and increasing its visibility</p>	<p>Conducting oral and written history works with belief congregations</p>	<p>Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate.</p>	<p>Regional Directorate of Foundations, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Mosque congregations, Church congregations, Dengbejler, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of interviewed people Number of interviewed institutions Work reports</p>					
<p>Conducting oral and written history works with minority groups</p>	<p>Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Mosque congregations, Church congregations, Dengbejler, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of interviewed people Number of interviewed institutions Work reports</p>						
<p>Accessing cultural groups that migrated from Diyarbakir to make periodical information and documents to public access</p>	<p>Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Culture and Introduction Foundation, Göç-Der, Migration Foundation, Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Dicle Governance City Social Services Directorate, Mosque congregations, Church congregations, Dengbejler, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of accessed cultural groups Number of documents opened to public access</p>	<p>1.119.000 TL</p>					
<p>Instead of fragmental, generalist observations and dubiously reliable source based works that attempt to make a certain identity, belief and historic period over others and incentivizing and supporting holistic, multi-identity works based on reliable sources</p>	<p>Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, DITAV, DTSO, Diyarbakir Museum Mng.</p>	<p>Number of carried out and supported studies that are integrated, multicultural, scientific and based on reliable sources</p>						

## 5.2. PT2 – ECONOMIC SECTOR STRUCTURING AND MANAGEMENT

The planning area is the center in an important regional and urban economic position. This quality which is shaped by different conditions such as being a regional and urban center or geographical location directly and indirectly affects the societal and spatial fabric in the planning area. From this aspect, to access the plan vision and to implement the targets with the defined purpose, the need to develop a general planning and application approach towards economic sectors is encountered. The main approach to be developed towards economic industries within the scope of the plan is being defined and shaped by three phenomenon:

In the World and in Turkey, Site Management Plans are being executed towards preservation areas that are defined as World Cultural Heritage and/or archeological sites. Within the scope of these works, economic planning and application approach is being shaped by the economic functions in the planning area. Since the dominant economic function in urban and archeological sites is tourism and linked daily commercial and entertainment/leisure usages, `tourism` becomes a priority as being the dominant economic sector. But when the economic structure in Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area is reviewed, this mentioned trend becomes different. It is not possible to mention a dominant economic function in the planning area; several sectors are interacting with each other in the planning area. While agricultural sector is the dominant industry on the eastern side of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River; tourism and artisan works are piled in the Surici area, especially in the historic core. At the same time, these businesses interact with each other in varying intensities. Besides these, sectoral developments and spatial utilization requests based on these show a certain development/change. For example, there is a decline in the agricultural business due to certain competitiveness issues while tourism and daily trade and entertainment/leisure sectors' activity content show that they want to extend their scopes. In line with the relations between tangible and intangible cultural heritage and economic sectors, the referenced development/change requests directly affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and/or has the potential to do so. In line with the defined conditions, holistic policies and application approach are being developed for economic sectors that pursue their activities in the planning area. With the mentioned approach, increasing the economic effectiveness of the sectors and managing the development/change requests in line with the plan's vision is aimed.

It is observed that holistic management of economic sectors yield important opportunities in the preservation area. Despite the loss and breakdown in the building scale, one of the strongest aspects of Diyarbakır cities in the `protection` topic is the ability to preserve the authentic urban special structure shaped by spatial functions and utilization ways. It is observed that a large portion of the spatial functions in the planning area were changed and/or developed and transferred in time. In line with this, primarily the agricultural production process on the eastern side of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris river gains importance. Agricultural production processes in Hevsel Gardens must be defined as one of the *raison d'être* of the city, along with the Tigris River. The agricultural production process that has been continued for centuries is a significant part of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage with its developed and transferred economics and its spatial practices. It is known that this applies to a large portion of the cities history. Excursion trade and entertainment/leisure activities comprise one of the significant parts of the cities tangible and intangible cultural heritage. When the small-middle scaled manufacturing activities



are observed, despite significant losses, it was seen that arts and crafts characteristics can be preserved up to a limit in the manufacturing process. Besides this, some part of the manufacturing units continue their pre-Fordist manufacturing styles. Diyarbakır is geographically located on the Silk Road route. In this aspect, accommodation is revealed as a historic function in the city; Hasanpaşa Inn, Sülüklü Inn, Çifte Inn, Deliller Inn and other inns should be evaluated in this scope.

In this nutshell, preserving the spatial functions and regulating their usage methods in an authentic approach makes economic businesses gain importance in preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Preserving these mentioned functions and to regulate their utilization methods, the businesses need to restructure their competitive strengths and review their management approaches. It is aimed to complete the mentioned reconstruction and review process in the scope of works that are defined under the planning theme defined as 'economic sector structuring'.

In the planning area, certain socio – economic issues are encountered. Primarily, participation in the work force is very low and unemployment rates are known to be very high in the planning field. There are problems encountered in the employment processes of the population participating efficiently in the workforce. A significant portion of the effective workforce cannot regularly access work opportunities; they can generally participate in the production processes as daily and/or seasonal workers. Due to these, access to income becomes irregular as well. The workforce who have access to regular working opportunities experience problems such as working hours, sufficiency of the working environment, flexible working style, negotiation power which all can be aggregated under the working conditions topic, which develops important risk factors relevant with the other planning themes. In this aspect, one of the risks that has been intensely observed lately is the leaving of households that are permanently impoverished from the planning area through speculative real estate income. In this direction, in case of increasing economic development and having the city using its current economic potential in a more efficient manner, eliminating the defined problems and the risks that shape in accordance and/or lightening them can be arranged through certain openings. But the economic development to emerge following the planning work does not seem likely to eliminate these issues and risks directly. Making business effectiveness more comprehensive and increasing the product produced in this direction does not mean the involuntary sharing of the said increase among the current users. In case the current users do not partake in the process as employer and/or employee, the current issues and risks will continue to persist. In this manner, it is of great importance to define how the participation of current users in the planning area in the sharing of the economic output to be produced. Within the scope of the planning theme 'Economic sector reconstruction', the works to be done aim at not just increasing the economic output through economic development but also at designing fair sharing of this output in line with societal fairness principle.

Within the scope of the works conducted in the Site Management Plan, the works done towards the sectors and the received feedback can be evaluated under three topics in an upper scale. Firstly, there is no holistic planning and implementation approach that was developed via public hand towards the economic sectors in the area. Accordingly, economic enterprises cannot receive sufficient public support and guidance against fundamental sectoral problems and experience competition problems. In line with this;

- Problems for the competition power of production institutions can be grouped under two main headings. First the low percentage of organization has negative effects on the competitive powers of producers during pre-cultivation, cultivation and marketing processes. Due to lack of organization, purchasing process for inputs like seed, pesticides and fertilizers cannot be carried out in bulk, and individual purchases increase costs per unit, thus causing income loss. Besides, inability to develop an infrastructure for storage for the process during after sale, forces producers to sell their products with the current marketing values, and this has a negative effect on the ability of bargaining. Secondly, producers who continue production in fields of Hevsel, cannot be included in the Farmer Registration system due to various reasons. As a result of this, they cannot use state support for agriculture. Besides this lack of support, those producers who cannot be registered in the Farmer Registration System, also cannot use agricultural loans, which are more advantageous when compared to other loans.
- Possible problems in agricultural production due to inability to restructure the agricultural sector, do not affect producer only. First of all, agricultural production in the field has an important function of providing increased physical and economical access of the poor of the urban population for food. Along this line, both cheapness of food that is produced in relation to many factors, and inhabitants who do agricultural production near their houses for a living, gain importance in the protection of agricultural land and of the process of agricultural production.
- Tourism has an impact on other sectors due to its high rate of multiplier effect, and also it increases employment rates with the amount of work force it requires. These properties may be an important source of revenue for the economy of the city. However, lack of plans for integrated policies appears as one of the leading effects behind both current and possible problems. Policies for local tourism are not managed enough in higher scale plans, thus this gap needs to be filled with plans in urban scale. The identified requirement cannot be fulfilled because of the inadequacy in carrying out the planning policies for integrated policies. In the lack of an approach for a planning and implementation which has to be established by the state, visiting and accommodation periods in Diyarbakır cannot be extended. This lack of planning in question also means that the cultural heritage, which is the most important factor of competency in the Tourism sector, cannot be included effectively in the process. This void in guidance causes the private sector to show tendency of using elements which have no relation to the cultural heritage of the city and /or some wrong interpretations of the authenticity of cultural heritage in the process of accumulation of capital. This tendency is developed in terms of urban and natural values. Within this context, there is a risk of becoming ordinary, and an emergence of a culture of fake marketing. This risk causes more complex risks which would eventually cause a regress in the sector, in middle and long terms.
- As for Workmanship, it faces two main problems. Firstly, some of the handcraft designs and techniques face extinction. Secondly, due to changing daily usage habits, there is

a decrease in traditional handcraft products. In case of an inadequacy in developing an approach for an integrated planning and its implementation addressed to defined fields of problem, there will be an increase in the possibility of a regress in the competitiveness of these sectors, and financial sustainability of companies may be endangered.

- Tourism has an impact on other sectors due to its high rate of multiplier effect, and also it increases employment rates with the amount of work force it requires. These properties may be an important source of revenue for the economy of the city. However, lack of plans for integrated policies appears as one of the leading effects behind both current and possible problems. Policies for local tourism are not managed enough in higher scale plans, thus this gap needs to be filled with plans in urban scale. The identified requirement cannot be fulfilled because of the inadequacy in carrying out the planning policies for integrated policies. In the lack of an approach for a planning and implementation which has to be established by the state, visiting and accommodation periods in Diyarbakır cannot be extended. This lack of planning in question also means that the cultural heritage, which is the most important factor of competency in the Tourism sector, cannot be included effectively in the process. This void in guidance causes the private sector to show tendency of using elements which have no relation to the cultural heritage of the city and /or some wrong interpretations of the authenticity of cultural heritage in the process of accumulation of capital. This tendency is developed in terms of urban and natural values. Within this context, there is a risk of becoming ordinary, and an emergence of a culture of fake marketing. This risk causes more complex risks which would eventually cause a regress in the sector, in middle and long terms.
- As for craftsmanship, it faces two main problems. Firstly, some of the handcraft designs and techniques face extinction. Secondly, due to changing daily usage habits, there is a decrease in traditional handcraft products. In case of an inadequacy in developing an approach for an integrated planning and its implementation addressed to defined fields of problem, there will be an increase in the possibility of a regress in the competitiveness of these sectors, and financial sustainability of companies may be endangered.

Inability to develop an integrated planning and implementation approach, besides a possibility of decrease in revenue, causes some inconveniences towards the thresholds of the city and its cultural heritage

- Firstly agricultural plants are not oriented towards alternative ways of production and marketing, and this produces threats towards the environmental thresholds of the city. In cases where the state has no function of orienting the agricultural plants, agricultural plants are forced to choose a strategy for increasing their revenue through increasing their productivity. For this, the first thing to change is the properties and amount of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals that are used. Natural seed, fertilizer and pesticides are replaced by chemicals, usage of which is increased by the producer. This situation causes environmental risks, and because some products special for this region like sand peach and sand water melon cease to be cultivated, and are on the verge of extinction. On the other hand, watering techniques which are indispensable during the process of watering,

and some of the water sources cause environmental risks. In all of the agricultural land, the “salma” system which is also called “wild watering”, is used, also as a result of inability to access alternative funds. This system causes more water used in the field than is required. Secondly, Prophet İbrahim and Anzele water resources are inadequate for watering one section of the field, and the section in question is being watered by waste water. If this is evaluated in an integrated way, on one hand the chemical seed, fertilizer and pesticides, and on the other hand wild watering system and use of waste water in watering, threatens resources of water and earth.

- In cases where Tourism cannot be directed with an approach of integrated planning and implementation, tourism companies tend to expand in space in a peace mall approach. Besides the inconveniences directed towards their competitiveness which have been put forward before, this arises risks for the spatial thresholds of the city and towards the preservation of authentic setout. First choice of space of the tourism sector is in the citadel. Touristic and daily entertainment/recreation facilities which are accumulated along Gazi Avenue, tend to spread through sections where traditional pattern is still preserved, like Dabanoglu, Fatih and Savaş. Secondly, Touristic and daily entertainment/recreation facilities choose spaces along the Bay of Dicle River. When Current tendencies are evaluated on the basis of citadel sample, the dominance of touristic function means the loss of balance between spatial functions in accordance to usage density. The uncontrolled expansion along the bay of Dicle River damages the practice of public usage of waterfronts, and brings about the possibility of a change in user profile. As a result, starting from the Tourism sector, there is a requirement for the development of an approach for a planning and implementation, where economical and spatial thresholds are evaluated in an integrated fashion.
- In case where an integrated approach for workmanship, this sector would be left in the hands of the market, and this would cause important problems in the process of preservation of tangible and intangible heritage. Craftsmen may be forced to stop production when they face problems of income. Those who continue production change from handcraft to industrialized production and start producing standard products. In both cases, the traditional designs and craftsmanship techniques which already face extinction, may actually become extinct. In case the said possibility becomes a reality, it is clear that there will be some important loss in the tangible and intangible heritage of the city.

In this manner, the work to be done within the planning theme that is defined as `economic sector structuring` aims at producing the sustainability schemes in which the cities spatial, public, environmental and economic load thresholds as well as tangible and intangible cultural heritage are being protected.

The evaluations conducted towards industries and the received feedback within the scope of plan works focus on the need to strengthen the connections between work branches. The received feedback and the conducted planning works show that there is insufficient evaluation regarding opportunities to develop effective and comprehensive collaboration between the economic enterprises that are active in the planning area.



For example, the main tourist routes are being limited largely in Suriçi and İçkale, yet Hevsel Gardens, as one of the most significant elements of the cultural heritage is not being included in this route due to certain limitations. This situation creates problems in two levels. Preserving economic functions has a great role in preserving and transferring Diyarbakır's authentic urban spatial structure to this day. In this direction, increasing the interaction between economic functions will also mean the strengthening of connections and relations between the sub regions. Strengthening of these connections and relations will yield great gains regarding the preservation and transferring of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The second problem arises in the management and decrease of sustainability risks topic. In economic management, a popular defense against sectoral risks is the diversification of the business revenues. In this approach, the resource trade between sectors increase, and the aim is to harvest an even larger economic output due to the multiplier effect. This defined approach can be applied in the planning area as well. In this direction, the work to be carried out in the scope of the planning theme known as 'economic sector structuring', aims at more effective preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increasing the revenue diversity of the businesses through effectively developing connections and relations between economic sectors.

Collaboration culture between institutions is defined as the third discussion topic in line with the work done towards sectors and the received feedback. In line with the fact that several economic sectors operate simultaneously in the planning area, there is an increasing number of public institutions and enterprises that are authorized and responsible. Besides, the civil society and academy can support the production of the planning-applying-monitoring-evaluating schemes for the operating economic sectors. But effective working environment between public institutions and enterprises, civil society and academy cannot be created sufficiently and as needed. In this aspect, there are three main problems. First, since there is no coordination between institutions, no collaboration and application approach can be developed. In this direction, on the one hand, approach contradictions can be observed between different corporate applications, and on the other hand, kind and cash resources cannot be used more efficiently. Secondly not being able to establish coordination between institutions prohibits them from more effectively dealing with the works in their own authority and responsibility. Data transfer between institutions, specialties and experience sharing, informative meetings provide important openings for the single applications of institutions as well. Third, there is a significant authorization chaos between the institutions as per the regulations. Despite the institutions' tendency to surpass this chaos and execute an effective coordination process, the need for comprehensive and holistic directions arises. In this direction, the work to be carried out in the scope of the planning theme known as 'economic sector structuring' aims at increasing the collaboration between the private sector, public institutions and enterprises, academy and civil society to deal and interfere with these issues in an effective manner.

### **Economic Sector Structuring and Management Targets;**

The targets below were considered and handled under sectoral themes for Agriculture, Tourism and Artisans.

PH1: To strengthen the connections between economic sectors through public and academia collaboration in order to increase enterprise effectiveness and diversity by considering economic, societal, environmental load thresholds.

### **PT2– Economic Sector Structuring and Management -AGRICULTURE**

**PT2-Target 1:** To strengthen the connections between economic sectors through public and academia collaboration in order to increase agricultural enterprise effectiveness and diversity by considering economic, societal, environmental load thresholds

#### **PT2-Strategy 1.1: Reconstruction the competitive power of agricultural enterprises to secure agricultural production process and to increase producer income**

**Action 1.1.1:** Creating and updating the Hevsel Gardens production inputs and production database on the basis of Hevsel Gardens, agricultural enterprise and farm field

**Action 1.1.2:** Devising the intra-city food supply chain to conduct researches and studies towards increasing the marketing opportunities for Hevsel products

**Action 1.1.3:** Devising the legal solutions to overcome the legal barriers which prevent the producers in Hevsel Gardens from being included in the subsidy network and carrying out the necessary legal interventions

**Action 1.1.4:** Extending the main tourism route which is generally limited within Suriçi in a manner that will facilitate access to the Hevsel Gardens to increase the recognition of the Hevsel Gardens and subsidizing agri-tourism applications as a way of revenue diversification that does not threaten the agricultural production process

**Action 1.1.5:** Completion of the corporate structuring (cooperatives, associations, foundations etc.) towards the organization of Hevsel producers and agricultural workers

**Action 1.1.6:** Conducting the informing for new agricultural loans put into effect by financial institutions and to carry out the legal efforts to facilitate utilization of said loan sources by the producers and/or corporate structuring

**Action 1.1.7:** Conducting the R&D work towards re-production of authentic products like sand peach, sand watermelon which face extinction

**PT2-Strategy 1.2: Increasing the easy access of the poor and the needy in the city to cheap food**

**Action 1.2.1:** Reviewing the Suriçi market structure to conduct neighborhood based food demand forecasts and creating sales areas

**Action 1.2.2:** To develop the corporate organization that can monitoring the food prices in an effective and dynamic manner and carrying out intervention purchases and disposals when necessary

**PT2-Strategy 1.3: Spreading environment-friendly agricultural practices**

**Action 1.3.1:** Conducting soil analysis to determine the optimal input usage amount and type, and informing the producers

**Action 1.3.2:** Having drop and sprinkling irrigation systems to become widespread

**Action 1.3.3:** Establishing public application areas for the producers to accept and adopt environment friendly agricultural applications on a widespread scale

**Action 1.3.4:** Carrying out written and visual promotion work for all stages and content – input amount and cost, labor cost, production stages, sales unit price and amount, sales channels etc. – of the agricultural production process in the public application areas

## Financial Sector Structuring and Management - Agriculture

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Creating and updating the Hevsel Gardens production inputs and production database on the basis of Hevsel Gardens, agricultural enterprise and farm field</p> <p>Devising the intra-city food supply chain to conduct researches and studies towards increasing the marketing opportunities for Hevsel products</p> <p>Devising the legal solutions to overcome the legal barriers which prevent the producers in Hevsel Gardens from being included in the subsidy network and carrying out the necessary legal interventions</p> <p>Extending the main tourism route which is generally limited within Suriçi in a manner that will facilitate access to the Hevsel Gardens to increase the recognition of the Hevsel Gardens and subsidizing agri-tourism applications as a way of revenue diversification that does not threaten the agricultural production process</p> <p>Completion of the corporate structuring (cooperatives, associations, foundations etc.) towards the organization of Hevsel producers and agricultural workers</p> <p>Conducting the informing for new agricultural loans put into effect by financial institutions and to carry out the legal efforts to facilitate utilization of said loan sources by the producers and/or corporate structuring</p> <p>Conducting the R&amp;D work towards re-production of authentic products like sand peach, sand watermelon which face extinction</p>	<p>Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Information Technologies Branch Directorate</p> <p>TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Bar Association, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate/Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Tarım Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Karacadağ Development Agency</p> <p>Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, KOSGEB, Chamber of Agriculture Diyarbakir Branch</p> <p>Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, GAP BKİ</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Geliştirme Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Resource Development and Affiliates Branch Directorate, DTİSO</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Hukuk Müşavirliği, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center</p> <p>Dicle University, DTİSO, Karacadağ Development Agency, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities</p> <p>Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Hukuk Müşavirliği, Diyarbakir Bar Association</p> <p>GAP BKİ, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, Diyarbakir Bar Association</p> <p>GAP BKİ, Karacadağ Development Agency, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB</p>	<p>Preparation of the Hevsel Gardes database in GIS environment</p> <p>The number of agricultural input headings recorded by the database (area size, ownership, fertilizer, pesticide, seed, irrigation, fallowing etc.) Reports prepared according to the database</p> <p>Number of institutions that can Access the database prepared by the determined data</p> <p>The number of research reports that analyze the marketing options of Hevsel products</p> <p>The number of food marketing units that Hevsel products reach inside the city</p> <p>Number of producers to which legal support is provided</p> <p>The number of producers who benefit from agriculture supports by registering to ÇKS</p> <p>Number of visitors who make use of the transportation axes that connect the inter city tourism route to the Hevsel gardens and who make use of agro-tourism activities</p> <p>Number of cooperatives, associations, unions etc. that Hevsel producers and agriculture workers unite under</p> <p>The number of members of the cooperatives, unions, associations etc.</p> <p>The number of activities carried out by these organizations</p> <p>The number of meetings carried out for information purposes</p> <p>The number of people and organizations that attend the meetings carried out for information purposes</p> <p>Number of producers who have gained Access to alternative financing resources</p> <p>Number of producers who give legal support</p> <p>Amount of Hevsel Gardens product</p>	<p>250.000 TL</p> <p>300.000 TL</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>350.000</p>					
<p>PT2</p> <p>Strategy 1.1</p> <p>Reconstruction the competitive power of agricultural enterprises to secure agricultural production process and to increase producer income</p>									



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>PT2</b> <b>Strategy 1.2</b> Increasing the easy access of the poor and the needy in the city to cheap food</p>	<p>Reviewing the Suriçi market structure to conduct neighborhood based food demand forecasts and creating sales areas</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Kaynak Development Directorate, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Information Technologies Branch Directorate, Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, GAP BKİ, DTSO, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture</p>	<p>Analysis reports showing food demand predictions Number of sales points established according to these reports</p>	<p>580.000</p>					
	<p>To develop the corporate organization that can monitor the food prices in an effective and dynamic manner and carrying out intervention purchases and disposals when necessary</p>	<p>Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>DTSO, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Resource Development and Affiliates Branch Directorate</p>	<p>Establishment of the corporate structuring that can make the required intervention The number of experts who monitor the food prices as part of this structuring</p>	<p>Activity</p>					

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Conducting soil analysis to determine the optimal input usage amount and type, and informing the producers</p> <p>Having drop and sprinkling irrigation systems to become widespread</p> <p>Establishing public application areas for the producers to accept and adopt environment friendly agricultural applications on a widespread scale</p> <p>Carrying out written and visual promotion work for all stages and content – input amount and cost, labor cost, production stages, sales unit price and amount, sales channels etc. – of the agricultural production process in the public application areas</p>	Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers, NGOs, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture	Soil analysis reports Number of producers to whom the reports have reached	Activity					
	State Hydrolic Works General Directorate 10. District Directorate, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Irrigation Cooperatives, Irrigation Unions, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Area on which drip and sprinkling irrigation system equipment are used Number of producers who have started using the drip and sprinkling irrigation systems	1.950.000 TL					
	Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Dicle University Faculty of Agricultural, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, State Hydrolic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate	Size of the demonstrative agriculture area set up publicly Number of producers who have received environmental friendly agriculture training	474.000 TL					
	Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality Park Parks and Green Areas Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate, TMMOB Agricultural Engineers Chamber Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Dicle University, State Hydrolic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate	Number of producers who have received environmental friendly agriculture training Number of information, documents and brochures prepared for environmental friendly agriculture applications						

PT2  
Strategy 1.3  
Spreading environment-friendly agricultural practices

## **PT2– Economic Sector Structuring and Management -Tourism**

**PT2-Target 2: To strengthen the connections between economic sectors through public and academia collaboration in order to increase tourism enterprise effectiveness and diversity by considering economic, societal, environmental load thresholds**

### **PT2-Strategy 2.1: Devising policy and application approach towards effective utilization of the area's tourism potential**

**Action 2.1.1:** Setting up Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook

**Action 2.1.2:** Setting up Eco-Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook

**Action 2.1.3:** Setting up Agro-Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook

### **PT2-Strategy 2.2: Preservation of authentic values and preventing fake tourism marketing cultures from emerging**

**Action 2.2.1:** Regular monitoring of positive and negative effects of tourism activities on defined authentic values by conducting scientific research towards identifying authentic values for heritage area and Surici and development of authentic values in line with economic, societal and spatial changes

**Action 2.2.2:** Giving prizes that incentivize tourism businesses that authentically exhibit and convey the city's tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements during the tourism marketing process

**Action 2.2.3:** Setting up visitor touring paths in spatial presentation areas way which conveys the area's authentic qualities (urban area setup, public spatial quality, multi-layered and multi-identity structure, hybrid utilizations etc.)

**Action 2.2.4:** Creating boards and presentation materials that promote the area's authentic qualities

### **PT2-Strategy 2.3: Having the current area users benefit from tourism development at the maximum level**

**Action 2.3.1:** Conducting workforce tendency and experience analysis towards different tourism themes to develop required application plans towards workforce

**Action 2.3.2:** Developing local organizations towards tourism businesses aiming for daily utilization and accommodation

**Action 2.3.3:** Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the processes of allocating to and/or reutilization by local organizations (tourism organizations, NGOs etc.)

**Action 2.3.4:** Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to alternative finance resources by local organizations (led by restoration, spatial applications and capacity development applications)

**Action 2.3.5:** Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to promotion environments (fairs, festivals, celebrations, national and international organizations etc.) by local organizations



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT2</b> <b>Strategy 2.1</b></p> <p>To strengthen the connections between economic sectors through public and academia collaboration in order to increase tourism enterprise effectiveness and diversity by considering economic, societal, environmental load thresholds</p>	Setting up Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook	Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, GAP BKİ, DTSO, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Heritage Tourism Thematic Areas Application Guide	200.000 TL					
	Setting up Eco-Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook	Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Dicle University Biology Department, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, GAP BKİ, DTSO	Eco-Tourism Thematic Areas Application Guide	200.000 TL					
	Setting up Agro-Tourism Thematic Area(s) and developing the Application Handbook	Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Ministry of Food, Health and Rearing/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, GAP BKİ, DTSO	Agro-Tourism Thematic Areas Application Guide	200.000 TL					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
PT2 Strategy 2.2 Preservation of authentic values and preventing fake tourism marketing cultures from emerging	Regular monitoring of positive and negative effects of tourism activities on defined authentic values by conducting scientific research towards identifying authentic values for heritage area and Surici and development of authentic values in line with economic, societal and spatial changes	Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK	Tracking and evaluation report defining the specific assets of the Heritage area and Surici buffer region	Activity					
	Giving prizes that incentivize tourism businesses that authentically exhibit and convey the city's tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements during the tourism marketing process	Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance	Karacadağ Development Agency, DTSO	Number of tourism managers who transfer information regarding the tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements	1.500.000 TL					
	Setting up visitor touring paths in spatial presentation areas way which conveys the area's authentic qualities (urban area setup, public spatial quality, multi-layered and multi-identity structure, hybrid utilizations etc.)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakir Representative, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakir Representative	Number of visitor paths determined in accordance with the specific features of the area (urban area use, quality of public space, multi-layered and multi-identity karma use)	Activity					
	Creating boards and presentation materials that promote the area's authentic qualities	Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance		Number of boards and presentation material that introduce the heritage area to its visitors	300.000 TL					

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN					
					1	2	3	4	5	
<p>Having the current area users benefit from tourism development at the maximum level</p> <p><b>PT2</b> <b>Strategy 2.3</b></p>	Conducting workforce tendency and experience analysis towards different tourism themes to develop required application plans towards workforce	IŞKUR, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Directorate	Number of studies analyzing the labor force in the tourism sector Training need analysis report	770.000 TL					
	Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the processes of allocating to and/or reutilization by local organizations (tourism organizations, NGOs etc.)	Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce, Craftsman' Association	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Neighborhood Mukhtar	Number of local tourism associations Number of tourism managers who are members of local tourism associations	200000 TL					
	Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to alternative Şance resources by local organizations (led by restoration, spatial applications and capacity development applications)	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Governance	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Legal Consultancy, Diyarbakır Bar Association	Number of local tourism associations benefiting from legal consultancy services	Activity					
	Establishment of mechanisms that will give legal support to the Access of alternative Şance sources for local organizations (restoration, spatial development applications)	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Governance	GAP BKİ, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Number of local tourism associations benefiting from legal consultancy services	Activity					
	Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to promotion environments (fairs, festivals, celebrations, national and international organizations etc.) by local organizations	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, GAP BKİ	Number of local tourism associations benefiting from legal consultancy services	Activity					

## PT2 Economic Sector Structuring and Management – Arts and Crafts

**PT2-Target 3: To strengthen the connections between economic sectors through public and academia collaboration in order to increase arts and crafts enterprise effectiveness and diversity by considering economic, societal, environmental load thresholds**

### **PT2-Strategy 3.1: Strengthening the arts-crafts structure and increasing its recognition level**

**Action 3.1.1:** Identifying artists that live in Diyarbakır or those living in other places in Turkey or in Europe that are originally from Diyarbakır and conducting the necessary attempts to record them in UNESCO Living Human Treasures List

**Action 3.1.2:** Identifying and recording lost or about to be lost art motives and types and identifying, recording and documentation of historic designs, motives, arts and crafts technics and tools-equipment

**Action 3.1.3:** Creating and executing Artist Cultivation Programs and promoting it among young artisans

**Action 3.1.4:** Facilitating regular participation of Diyarbakır arts-crafts products in regional, national and international promotion activities

### **PT2 – Strategy 3.2; Enabling the Arts presentation and sales structure**

**Action 3.2.1:** Establishing the sales cooperatives for arts-crafts products

**Action 3.2.2:** Defining access types to alternative finance resources towards increasing the presentation and sales qualities

**Action 3.1.3:** Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to alternative finance resources by the artisans and artisan organizations

**Action 3.1.4:** Creating areas to sell arts-crafts products in the entertainment/leisure and accommodation facilities and on the main tourism routes



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
PT2 Strategy 3.1 Strengthening the arts-crafts structure and increasing its recognition level	Identifying artists that live in Diyarbakir or those living in other places in Turkey or in Europe that are originally from Diyarbakir and conducting the necessary attempts to record them in UNESCO Living Human Treasures List	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of Living Human Assets of Diyarbakir Tespit edilen UNESCO Living Human Assets application folder	612.000					
	Identifying and recording lost or about to be lost art motives and types and identifying, recording and documentation of historic designs, motives, arts and crafts techniques and tools-equipment	Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, DTSO Union	Number of scientific publications documenting craft production and production						
	Creating and executing Artist Cultivation Programs and promoting it among young artisans	Diyarbakir Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, DTSO, Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Occupational Education Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate	SODES, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, İŞ-KUR	Number of craftsmen trained with the Craftsmen Training Program Program work report						
	Facilitating regular participation of Diyarbakir arts-crafts products in regional, national and international promotion activities	Diyarbakir Governance (SODES), Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, DTSO	Number of regional, national and international activities participated						

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN						
					1	2	3	4	5		
<p>PT2 Strategy 3.2 Enabling the Arts presentation and sales structure</p>	Establishing the sales cooperatives for arts-crafts products	Diyarbakır Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, DTSO	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency,	Number of crafts for which sales cooperative have been established Number of craftsmen who are part of sales cooperatives	350.000						
	Defining access types to alternative finance resources towards increasing the presentation and sales qualities	DTSO, Diyarbakır Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Governance (SODES)	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Dicle University	Number of craftsmen who have gained Access to alternative financing sources	FAALİYET						
	Creating legal and guiding support mechanisms towards the access to alternative finance resources by the artisans and artisan organizations	Diyarbakır Bar Association, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Hukuk Müşavirliği, Diyarbakır Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, DTSO, Karacadağ Development Agency,	Number of craftsmen associations that have made use of legal and guiding consultancy services Annual consultancy services Activity reports	Activity						
	Creating areas to sell arts-crafts products in the entertainment/leisure and accommodation facilities and on the main tourism routes	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Şb. Md, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen, DTSO, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of rest areas where craft sales units are established	500.000 TL						

### 5.3. PT3– RISK MANAGEMENT

It is known that there are important risk factors that affect heritage areas. Fires, earthquakes, floods can be considered as natural disasters while wars and man-caused damages can be seen to threaten the heritage areas. Therefore, in addition to regular maintenance services and improvements to be done on the heritage areas, it is also important to devise precaution based preservation strategies. Many examples in the world show that the natural disasters and unmitigated risks have a much worse negative affect on the heritage areas than the daily activities that wear and tear them. Therefore, the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan did not define the preservation of the heritage area as solely mitigating the wear and tear effects of the daily activities and adopted the development of a preservation approach that assess the natural and public risks together.

Within this scope, in order to determine the risks in the management areas and to mitigate them, it was deemed appropriate to adopt the approach determined by the Inter-Agency Task Force (IAFT) of UNESCO towards cultural heritage under risk. According to the framework created by IAFT, give action areas are being defined in mitigating the risk. These areas are: budgeting, emergency intervention, documentation, training-main principles and awareness activities. While dealing with each of these activities, the preparation process before the risk materializes, the intervention process during the risk and the recovery period after the disaster are being considered.

Moving forth from this approach; as the management of the cultural heritage area and the risk fall into the authority and responsibility of multiple institutions and agencies, the collaboration and coordination between these bodies should be developed.

Within this scope;

- The definition of risk should be considered as a whole for the movable and immovable heritage.
- For the cultural heritage areas and the establishment of disaster prepared infrastructure, a holistic approach is required. It is required to protect the cultural heritage both via emergency situation planning approach as well as via long term precautions.
- Inclusive and holistic conservation and protection strategies should be developed for heritage areas.
- Conservation and protection precautions against the most common disasters that affect the cultural heritage (fire, floods, earthquake etc.) should be developed separately for each disaster but also in a manner that is integrated with all of them.

The “Risk Management” title deals with the risk areas determined in the Management Plan Area, the target, strategy and actions which were developed in relation with these risk areas and the corporate organizations that were defined to be responsible of these processes.

The findings regarding the risk areas in the Management Plan Area were done so based on the workshop results carried out by the relevant institutions and agencies in the area, the relevant reports and observation results. Following the determination of risk areas, targets to remove the problems in these areas, strategies to realize the targets and the required actions were defined.

First degree responsibilities and obligations were allocated to the institutions and agencies that will realize the actions, and second degree responsibilities and obligations were allocated to the institutions and agencies that will assume a supportive role.

The problems under the Risk Management title are defined and listed under the following main titles;

- Social risks,
- Sectoral risks,
- Natural and unnatural disaster risks,
- Environmental risks,
- Managerial risks,
- Risks due to public space safety.

The explanation regarding risk areas that are grouped under these main titles, the targets, strategies and actions devised towards these areas and the institutions and agencies which are planned to realize these actions are explained in detail in the below section.

When studies in Turkey carried out on urban planning and risk management are examined, it is observed that the planning priority is given to the prevention of losses due to spatial risks that occur depending on disaster probabilities. This is also seen in the field of planning. When studies of Diyarbakır Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate are examined, it is understood that the action plan process is designed for a portion of the disasters in accordance with the ‘Diyarbakır Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan’ study. Whereas the Master Plan and Application Guideline for the city of Diyarbakır Sur District Suriçi Region carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning studies aim to transform the buildings that have risks of being destroyed or collapse and limit their studies with spatial risks. However, more than one risk factor is seen when the planning region is evaluated holistically. In addition, risk factors also interact highly with one another and make the risk environment larger cumulatively. Thus, the multi-dimensional evaluation of risks in the planning region and their holistic management is defined as one of the main objectives of the planning theme defined as “Risk Management”. Secondly, planning studies are shaped by both tendencies observed in the field of risk management. Planning studies that are executed primarily for spatial risks face two problems. The effective and proper execution of studies carried out to determine spatial risks create various costs and take time. More de facto methods can be used to define spatial risks due to these reasons. However, risk determinations carried out based on the aforementioned evaluations prevent the variation of intervention strategies. This in turn makes evacuation and demolition decisions the only options and prevent the application of choices such as reinforcement and/or repair. Another problem observed in the area of risk management is the conceptualization of the risk and occurs based on its presentation. When various opinions in the public regarding risks are examined, it is observed that especially spatial and social risks cannot be intervened. Even though some of these judgments are partially correct, it is also observed that sometimes the aim is to increase the acceptance to reach various different goals by way of the impossibility of intervention in the risk area. To this end, the creation of significant social costs by the ‘risk’ discourse and the use of it as a way of legitimizing the various different financial and spatial goals should be prevented. It is observed under the headings of both the intervention strategies developed for the risk and the use of the discourse in the legitimization process



that intervention can be made to existing problems by way of the design of a comprehensive and holistic conservation planning process. To this end, the design of the conservation planning process anticipated to be continued as a continuation of the management plan and the development of approaches that will form the foundation during this process is required as part of the studies that will be carried out under the planning subject defined as “Risk Management”. Accordingly, the objective is to provide the effective execution of the conservation planning process; thus variation of the risk intervention strategies and the prevention of the use of the risk discourse to legitimize other causes.

In the direction of studies carried out in the planning phase along with the statements obtained, the necessity for the determination of the current and possible risks in planning area is observed. Six risk headings are defined within this scope.

It is evaluated that some of the current and probable risks in the planning area can be collected under the ‘spatial risks’ heading. The most dominant spatial risks under this heading are high rise buildings that did not receive engineering services along with registered and nonregistered traditional structures which do not undergo regular repair and maintenance procedures. The aforementioned structures face the risk of collapsing or being demolished. Secondly, spatial risks such as the falling of loose rocks are faced in line with the wearing out of the Diyarbakır City Walls. The part of the Tigris River that is inside the planning area is not subject to legislation concerning border. The flood border and the protection band should be determined by the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works for the parts of the Tigris River that are not subject to the legislation concerning border. However, this study has not yet been completed. Therefore, Tigris faces risks of flood in the public border region. On the other hand, the traditional organic and interweaving street structure of Suriçi prohibits the access to security and health services thereby making the area more risky.

Another risk heading under the planning area can be defined as sectoral risks. All sectors have risks of sustainability when evaluated holistically. Various risk factors are observed when further evaluations are carried out in the agriculture and tourism sectors. The tourism sector is directly affected from developments in the Middle East and also faces problems of seasonality since it is located on a culture tourism path, whereas price variations and high prices of inputs increase management risks in the agriculture sector.

Thirdly, some of the risks in the area are classified under the ‘environmental risks’ heading. Accordingly, the first encountered risk area is defined as environmental risks due to water pollution. Water is polluted primarily by agriculture and industry and especially non-agricultural uses. However, the real important point is regarding the ‘international water’ quality of Tigris. The Tigris River is born in the Maden district of the city of Elazığ and then flows out from the Iraq borders. Therefore, the water pollution observed in the planning area of the Tigris River is not only due to the planning area. Hence, intervention to the water pollution problem at a basin wide scale gains on importance. Another problem that occurs due to water is about its usage. Agricultural lands in the planning area are irrigated using basin flooding which is defined as wild irrigation. The aforementioned method does not enable the sustainable use of water resources by preventing their efficient use. Secondly, soil pollution and soil depletion is seen in the planning area. The problem that is especially seen in Hevsel Gardens is shaped according to the agricultural production

processes. Fertilizers and agricultural spraying pollute the soil. Since no fallow area is left at Hevsel Gardens, pollution combines with soil depletion thus presenting a much more comprehensive risk area.

Social risks are defined as the fourth heading under the risk classifications of the planning area. It is observed that social risks are immensely affected by economic developments and spatial development tendencies. Thus, social risks are examined under the sub-titles of socio – economic and socio – spatial risks. Problems that develop due to employment processes is ranked high among the socio-economic risks. Vast majority of the work force that participated in the planning area cannot have regular access to job opportunities. The work force residing on the planning area can access employment processes only seasonally and/or daily. This in turn leads to an irregularity in income access which causes poverty in the city to become more permanent every day. Physical and economic access to food becomes irregular in cases when this permanency becomes too steep whereas socio-spatial risks are shaped in accordance with the spatial development tendencies in the area. A comprehensive reconstruction process is designed and applied in conjunction with the public and government sectors for the planning area and primarily Suriçi. The primary socio-spatial risk that appears subject to the aforementioned process is defined as ‘dispossession’. Dispossession risk can develop depending upon middle and large scale urban transformation projects carried out by the government – and sometimes with the cooperation of the private sector. These projects are carried out over the real estate value appraised for the residence of the beneficiary. Reconciliation in many applications is carried out by moving the beneficiary to the new residence built by the government and giving long term credit to the beneficiary for the remaining amount. The first problem in this aspect develops since most of the time the new residential areas are built on cheap lands on the outskirts of the city. A vast majority of the household can participate in the employment process via job opportunities in the city center. In cases when beneficiaries move to residences at the outskirts of the city, the household faces increased transportation costs. In addition, households also face adjustment problems and additional costs such as monthly residence fees. Increase in difficulties to employment opportunities along with additional costs in time cause difficulties in the payment of the credit. Faced with these difficulties, vast majority of the households sell their new residences along with the credit debt and look for ways to return to the city center. However, the ongoing construction at the application area coupled with the fact that the high sales prices of residences at non-intervened areas of the city cause the beneficiaries to return to the city center only as leaseholders. This process is also faced in Diyarbakır. In order to minimize social costs that might occur due to socio-spatial risks, the reserve areas of the spatial reconstruction process should be determined and should be designed to comprehensively include structuring types, cheap residence production, revision of transportation system etc.

Another heading under which the risks observed in the planning area are classified is defined as protection risks. Three risk areas are determined for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritages. First is shaped according to the difficulties that households residing in traditional residential areas face during the repair and maintenance process. While majority of the households that reside in the planning area experience difficulties in accessing regular income, they cannot cover the additional expenses that occur in the relatively expensive process of the maintenance and repair of traditional structures. In addition, the protection regulation creates additional costs during the application process while the complex bureaucratic processes make it difficult for the household to follow the procedure. Secondly, government

bodies cannot lead households about protection and in addition, the briefing process for the households regarding information about the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritages cannot be affectively carried out. And thirdly, the lack of information and data regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritages bring with it the risk of the loss of currently unrecorded cultural heritages.

It is possible to evaluate a portion of the risks observed in the planning area as ‘food reliability’ risks. In this context, we face three main risk areas. First is shaped according to the agricultural production process carried out Hevsel Gardens. A portion of the Hevsel Gardens is irrigated using Anzele Water and another portion is irrigated using Prophet Suleiman Water. Areas where these two aforementioned natural and clean springs are not sufficient are irrigated via the waste water system. To this end, a new risk arises in which harmful organisms in the waste water stick to the leaves of the product thereby causing negative effects on the individual health. Whereas the second risk area is shaped in accordance with animal slaughtering processes. It is observed that slaughtering process cannot be recorded and is not inspected. This lack of records and inspections puts forth a new risk heading towards the health of individuals. Lastly, it is met by making inspection processes for the goods produced and/or marketed at the planning area more efficient.

Risk Management Planning Targets:

**PT1** – Defining risk headings and areas to effectively manage risks by a multi-dimensional and holistic approach

**PT2** – Design of conservation planning process

**PT3** – Expansion of the scope and content of studies especially for the removal of spatial risks due to disaster possibilities; variation of intervention strategies; prevention of the legitimized usage of the risk discourse to reach other goals

**PT4** – Foundation of effective cooperation and follow-up platforms among government, academy, non-profit organizations and users to expand the scope and content of risk management

**PT5** – Increasing the variation of intervention strategies and elimination of the lack of data which is the main challenge to make it multifunctional

**SE1** – Socio [spatial] [economic] risk (social, socio-spatial, socio-economic risks)

**SE2** – Sectoral risk

**SE3** – Disaster risk

**SE4** – Environmental risk

**SE5** – Food safety and health risks

**SE6** – Public space security risk

### 5.3.1. Social Risks

Social risks can also be considered as risks arising from the socio-economic status of the population residing in the buffer zone inside the Management Plan borders. The socio-economic conditions of the population residing in the buffer zone are directly or indirectly affecting the cultural heritage areas. Therefore, while the risks that are affecting the heritage area are being defined, it was deemed necessary to include the social risks in the scope as well and the strategic framework of the Management Plan was extended in a manner to include the social risks as well to mitigate the risks defined under the social risks title.

Human-related spatial risks are another risk area dealt with under the social risks title. Human-related risks are deemed to be an important problem area in the Management Area. Human-related spatial risks that should be dealt with under the societal risks are led by damaging of the historic structures and vandalism.

**Poverty:** Poverty in Suriçi that is defined as the buffer zone in the Management Area Plan area is a marginal poverty that comprise inability to access education, healthcare, habitable residence opportunities besides inadequate income as well as security problems, scarce resources and inability to obtain an equal share from the urban opportunities. The sections of Suriçi except for the main streets where the traditional residence fabric is less frequently seen and the perimeter areas that were torn down for urban transformation purposes show the properties of collapsing zones. The difficulties to access job opportunities, social services and urban rights in the areas of Suriçi region that are transformed into collapsing zones lead to an increased crime rate in these areas. As these socio-economic conditions are primary vital issues, they weaken the awareness of the inhabitants of these areas regarding preserving the cultural heritage, keeping it alive and transferring it to future generations, their preservation tendencies as well as their sensitivity and sense of responsibility towards tangible cultural heritage.

Having these residents acquire stronger social and personal skills, obtaining opportunities of equal participation in the socio-economic life will also affect their awareness regarding cultural heritage, their sensitivity and preservation tendencies possibility as well. The Management Plan aims at developing this approach for the population residing in the area.

**PT3 –Target 1: Efforts to diminish poverty was defined to increase the participation of the residents of the area in social and economic life, in a manner that will increase their access to scarce resources and socio-economic opportunities rather than to give out economic help.**

**PT3-Strategy 1.1: Starting with the impoverished and under the risk of being impoverished population in the area, transforming active work age groups to qualified labor forces**

**Action 1.1.1:** Following active workforce policies and certified- work guaranteed professional skill obtaining projects for transforming active work age groups to qualified labor forces starting with the impoverished and under the risk of being impoverished population in the area

**Action 1.1.2:** Conducting work-force demand researches in order to determine the human capital needed by enterprises in the arts-crafts, tourism and service sectors (tour guide, tour operator, hotel services, arts-crafts branches such as copper master, carpentry, crafts, cooking etc.) in the Management Plan Area.

**Action 1.1.3:** Increasing precautions and incentives in the Management Plan Area towards preventing illegal workers and increasing the employment of qualified workforce.

**Women not being able to participate in the social and economic life:** In the Management Area Plan area, women not being able to participate in the social and economic life is one of the barriers against development. Women not being able to participate in the social life also prevents the efforts towards



diminishing poverty and increasing the education level. Along with this, the invisibility of women in the social and economic life transforms the urban area to a male-dominated structure and transforms the public space organization in the disadvantage of women.

**PT3-Target 2: The defined target, pointing of women get involved into the economic and social life; is to increase the participation of women into the social life and increase the level of education.**

**PT3-Strategy 2.1: Increasing participation of women in the societal life and improving their level of education**

**Action 2.1.1:** Support projects in the Area that increase the awareness and conscience towards the economic, social and cultural importance of women residing in the area participating in the social and public life

**Action 2.1.2:** Carrying out campaigns and works to increase awareness regarding the importance and necessity of including women residing in the Management Area Plan area in the social and economic life with regards to development, the society, the city and the future generations

**Action 2.1.3:** Conducting the works to increase awareness about the importance and necessity of women participating in the social and economic life in the districts and side-streets in the Management Area Plan area besides the city center in order to establish direct access to the target audience

**Action 2.1.4:** Carrying out widespread efforts that support the participation of impoverished women residing in the Management Area Plan area in the social and economic life and ensuring a wider participation

**Action 2.1.5:** Setting up areas where women can produce traditional-cultural handmade products and sell them to facilitate their participation in the economic life

**Children working on the streets:** Children failing to regularly participate in education, leaving school causes them to grow up in the streets, exposed to dangers. Children of crowded, families with many kids, who spend their days out on the streets are leaning or being directed towards selling things on the streets or to illegal activities that became common in Suriçi, such as selling drugs or thievery. Child labor is a commonly faced phenomenon in the Management Area Plan area. Failing to plan urban site management and public spaces in a non-child friendly manner results in a public space structure that excludes children as well as women. Along with the cultural heritage that will be preserved and transferred to future generations, increasing the education, awareness and conscience of the generations that will preserve this heritage in the future comprise risk areas that require immediate attention.

**PT3-Target 3: This is determined as prioritizing creating social support mechanisms that will respond to the child population's health, education, development needs and creation of urban public spaces that kids can benefit from as well and prevention of child labor.**

**PT3-Strategy 3.1: Establishing social support mechanisms to respond to the health, education, development needs of the Children population in the Management Plan Area, to establish**

### **urban public areas for children and to prevent child labor**

**Action 3.1.1:** Establishment of district teams of specialists that can monitor the psychological, family and social problems the children face and who can contribute to the solution

**Action 3.1.2:** Carrying out works to increase the effect and control of the families on the children to prevent child labor and child abuse, support the works and activities that will increase the resident children's urban, social and cultural developments, heighten their awareness towards the importance of education and support their education

**Action 3.1.3:** Providing education to the mothers and fathers in the families regarding the dangers, risks and developments the children face when they are working on the streets or spending time on the streets away from their families and providing awareness education

**Action 3.1.4:** Carrying out the arrangement of efforts and monitoring towards sending the children to schools and increasing their education attendance durations within the scope of increasing education time and levels

**Action 3.1.5:** Carrying out the arrangement of efforts and monitoring towards sending the children to schools and increasing their education attendance durations within the scope of increasing education time and levels

**Action 3.1.6:** Support the works and activities that will increase the resident children's urban, social and cultural developments, heighten their awareness towards the importance of education and support their education

## Risk Management

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p>Starting with the impoverished and under the risk of being impoverished population in the area,</p> <p><b>Strategy 1.1</b></p> <p><b>PT3</b></p>	<p>Following active workforce policies and certified- work guaranteed professional skill obtaining projects for transforming active work age groups to qualified labor forces starting with the impoverished and under the risk of being impoverished population in the area</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Occupational Education Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Governance (SODES), İŞKUR, KOSGEB</p>	<p>Public Employment Office, Diyarbakır Commerce and Industry Chamber, Karacadağ Development Agency, KOSGEB</p>	<p>Number of people who have participated in occupational skill training Number of people who have participated in occupational skill training and are employed in service, tourism and agriculture sectors</p>	1.462.000 TL					
	<p>Conducting work-force demand researches in order to determine the human capital needed by enterprises in the arts-crafts, tourism and service sectors (tour guide, tour operator, hotel services, arts-crafts branches such as copper master, carpentry, crafts, cooking etc.) in the Management Plan Area.</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Education Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate</p>	<p>Public Employment Office, Diyarbakır Commerce and Industry Chamber</p>	<p>Number of surveys and interviews carried out for the tourism, service and crafts sectors in the area Sectoral distribution of the researches carried out</p>						
	<p>Increasing precautions and incentives in the Management Plan Area towards preventing illegal workers and increasing the employment of qualified workforce.</p>	<p>Industry Commerce Provincial Directorate, Relevant Divisions of the Ministry of Finance, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Constabulary Directorate, İŞKUR</p>	<p>Karacadağ Development Agency, KOSGEB, Diyarbakır Commerce and Industry Chamber, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, Youth and Women Associations</p>	<p>Number of institutions and employers who meet the safe employment conditions in the area Number of institutions and employers who give priority to the employment of labor force with qualifications Percentage of the decrease of unregistered employees in the area Increase of the population residing in the area who are working safely at the establishments in the area</p>						

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN					
					1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PT3</b>										
<b>Strategy 2.1</b>										
Increasing participation of women in the social life and improving their level of education										
Support projects in the Area that increase the awareness and conscience towards the economic, social and cultural importance of women residing in the area participating in the social and public life	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate	Women related NGOs, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Occupational Training Branch Directorate	Number of activities and training sessions to increase the awareness of the people living in the area regarding the participation of women in the social life Number of women who participated in the training							
Carrying out campaigns and works to increase awareness regarding the importance and necessity of including women residing in the Management Area Plan area in the social and economic life with regards to development, the society, the city and the future generations	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate	Women related NGOs, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of neighborhoods where awareness increase work is ongoing Number of women who participated in awareness increasing campaigns and work The percentage of the increase in the participation of women and disabled in the social life after participating in awareness increasing work							
Conducting the works to increase awareness about the importance and necessity of women participating in the social and economic life in the districts and side-streets in the Management Area Plan area besides the city center in order to establish direct access to the target audience	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate	Women related NGOs, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of neighborhoods and streets where work is ongoing Number of women reached via activities	989.500 TL						
Carrying out widespread efforts that support the participation of impoverished women residing in the Management Area Plan area in the social and economic life and ensuring a wider participation	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	Women related NGOs, Public Employment Ofİşce, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of neighborhoods and streets where work is ongoing Number of women who participated in economic activities							
Setting up areas where women can produce traditional-cultural handmade products and sell them to facilitate their participation in the economic life	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association	Women related NGOs, Public Employment Ofİşce, Karacadağ Development Agency,	Number of locations where women can produce and sell traditional-cultural handicrafts Number of women working at production and sales areas Ratio of increase of the locations that contribute to the participation of women in economic life							



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT3</b> <b>Strategy 3.1</b> Establishing social support mechanisms to respond to the health, education, development needs of the Children population in the Management Plan Area, to establish urban public areas for children and to prevent child labor										
	Establishment of district teams of specialists that can monitor the psychological, family and social problems the children face and who can contribute to the solution	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance Social Aid and Solidarity Provincial Directorate	NGOs working on women, education and children, Vocational Chambers and Vocational Associations, Dicle University	Number of accessed-worked neighborhoods 6 month work reports						
	Carrying out works to increase the effect and control of the families on the children to prevent child labor and child abuse, support the works and activities that will increase the resident children's urban, social and cultural developments, heighten their awareness towards the importance of education and support their education	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance Social Aid and Solidarity Provincial Directorate	Dicle University, NGOs working on women, education and children	Number of families reached Number of accessed-worked neighborhoods Yearly work report	590.000 TL					
	Providing education to the mothers and fathers in the families regarding the dangers, risks and developments the children face when they are working on the streets or spending time on the streets away from their families and providing awareness education	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Provincial Directorate for National Education	NGOs that work on women, education and children, Diyarbakir Governance Social Aid and Solidarity Directorate	Number of families/guardians who have participated in activities to prevent child labor and abuse Decrease ratio in child labor in the area Decrease ratio in the number of children working in the streets						
	Carrying out the arrangement of efforts and monitoring towards sending the children to schools and increasing their education attendance durations within the scope of increasing education time and levels	Karacadağ Development Agency, Provincial Directorate for National Education	Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services and Aid Branch Directorate, NGOs, Youth and Women Organizations	Number of activities carried out for parents Increase ratio of the education level of the population in the area and the time they participated in the training sessions Ratios of the increase in education time						
	Carrying out the arrangement of efforts and monitoring towards sending the children to schools and increasing their education attendance durations within the scope of increasing education time and levels	Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate for National Education, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate	Diyarbakir Governance City Civil Registration and Nationality Directorate, Relevant neighborhood headmen, Karacadağ Development Agency, NGOs	Increase in the ratio of schooling in the area Increase in the number of girls continuing education Number of boys and girls continuing their education Number of boys and girls who have returned to education	1.000.000 TL					
	Support the works and activities that will increase the resident children's urban, social and cultural developments, heighten their awareness towards the importance of education and support their education	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance Social Aid and Solidarity Directorate	NGOs working on female, children and education, Vocational Unions and Occupational Associations, Dicle University	Awareness and education related with the increase of the urban, social and cultural developments of children Number of activities Number of children who participated in the activity						

### 5.3.2. Environmental Risks

In the Management Plan, environmental risks are at an important scale. Garbage is collected irregularly, environmentally hazardous liquid wastes are not connected to main collectors and they are left exposed, solid wastes are stored haphazardly in the area; are all handled as environmental and water pollution problems which are common in the area. It is important to investigate how these problems have occurred in the area and due to which reasons they pose risk, in more detail.

The fact that liquid and solid wastes cannot be safely stored away from the area causes pollution and damage especially in the heritage sites, namely Citadel, Towers, inner citadel and Hevsel Gardens, and in buffer zones around the citadel. These environmental problems that are known to exist within the Management Area boundary, besides damaging heritage, it makes the development of the area socially and economically, and reconstruction of tourism sector difficult.

What's more, the water and earth pollution in the Hevsel Gardens, and the very fact that the earth is used extensively for cultivation and that waste water is used for irrigation is another risk factor in the heritage site. Use of waste (sewage) water for irrigation in some part of the Hevsel Gardens, on one hand causes earth pollution, and on the other hand poses health risks connected to the danger of wastes polluting food, as in Hevsel Gardens, vegetable cultivation is predominant.

On the other hand, use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers in agricultural activities carried out in sections of the Hevsel Gardens which are closer to Dicle River, causes pollution of agricultural fields, surface and underground water resources with chemical wastes. These wastes are also carried to the Dicle River. This causes the Dicle River, which is regarded as a life source for Diyarbakır to be polluted, and species living in this river face extinction. However, when it is considered that Dicle River is sourced from Maden, after passing through Ergani and Silvan, it reaches Diyarbakır and Hevsel Gardens, it is clear that protection of Dicle River and the life which is an integral part of this river is not possible with only taking precautions within the Management Area. Therefore it is important that settlements, factories, production plants and agricultural fields which cause pollution in the Dicle Basin should be watched, sources of pollution should be identified, and pollutants should be safely carried away from the basin.

Another risk zone which the Hevsel Gardens face is the agricultural activities which are carried out through wild irrigation system. This wild irrigation system, which causes inefficient use of already inadequate water resources of the Hevsel Gardens, causes exhaustion of water resources, erosion and salination of fertile land due to extensive irrigation. This threatens the sustainability of the agricultural activities in Hevsel Gardens, which have been carried out for thousands of years

In the buffer zones of the citadel, irregular collection of garbage creates environmental pollution, and has negative impact on hygienic and health conditions of the area. Because of the traditional pattern of the citadel, which is composed of narrow and cul-de-sacs, collection of the garbage is difficult, and this causes accumulation of the garbage in the streets. This threatens the health of children who spend most of their time playing in these streets. As a result, regular storage of solid wastes, and carrying away from the Management site safely should be regarded as important for both dwellers, and the visitors.

Kırklar Mountain, which is within the boundaries of the management area, and which should be regarded as a part of the intangible heritage, has been opened for dense settlement. This situation is

important in terms of indicating the effects of buffer zones on heritage sites. This is an example which points out that the effects of planning decisions in buffer zones on heritage sites should be evaluated. As it is seen that planning and investment decisions in buffer zones within management site boundaries may have negative impact on cultural heritage, and that they may cause destruction physically and in terms of content integrity, and even destroy it, in these sites any planning or investment decision are regarded within the risk zones.

Other problems that come forward within environmental risks are; regulation projects which are planned to be constructed onto Dicle River in Dicle Valley Urban Planning Project and in hydro-electricity power plant projects. These regulation projects will interrupt the natural flow of Dicle River. These approaches that plan to create ponds within Dicle River, however they are being suggested concerning different aims, the problems that they create are common. Regulators which interrupt the main flow of the river, threaten the biological diversity of the living things in the river, it narrows down their habitat, isolates their population, and poses immediate threat for the future of Rafetus Turtle (*rafetus euphraticus*), which faces extinction.

Risk factors which have been briefly summarized above, are at a level to threaten the preservation approach which is holistically tried to be established within the Management Site. Therefore, it is important to remove the threats which affect the Site Management Plan, and also to preserve and reinforce the natural life in the buffer zones.

Within this context, aims and strategies defined to reduce risk factors within the Management site have been listed below:

#### **PT3-Target 4: Mitigating and eliminating environmental risk factors**

##### **PT3-Strategy 4.1. Fighting environmental risks caused by wastes**

**Action 4.1.1:** Starting work on informing, educating and implementation of waste management, intended for institutions, companies, work places and touristic facilities within the Management Plan

**Action 4.1.2:** Taking precautions to prevent garbage disposal at uninhabited buildings and green area within the heritage area

**Action 4.1.3:** Acquiring small sized garbage cars in order to provide ease of Access to narrow streets of the site

##### **PT3-Strategy 4.2: Fighting environmental risks caused by agricultural effects**

**Action 4.2.1:** Measuring all water used for irrigating Hevsel for microbiological quality standards

**Action 4.2.2:** Measuring and testing food grown in Hevsel and the earth of Hevsel regularly, for detection of chemical which threaten human health

**Action 4.2.3:** Evaluating result gathered from water-earth-food together, preparing a water-earth-food risk report and setting precautions

**Action 4.2.4:** Preventing the usage of irrigation sources which threaten environment, on the basis of the measurement taken from Hevsel Gardens, in case they are above standard limits

**Action 4.2.5:** Taking the planning for support and aid in order to provide transformation from wild irrigation to sprinklers into agenda

**Action 4.2.6:** Planning training programmes for farmers and producers against soil exhaustion in Hevsel Gardens, due to excessive cultivation for long years, without letting it lie fallow

**Action 4.2.7:** Carrying out work to preserve seeds of all cultivated products in Hevsel

**Action 4.2.8:** Monitoring all agricultural activity, which pollutes Dicle Valley and Basin, and enforce sanctions which carries out activities that pollutes the area

#### **PT3-Strategy 4.3: Fighting environmental risks caused by Motor Vehicles**

**Action 4.3.1:** Carrying out activities in th management Site in order to encourage use of alternative transformation types like bicycling, in order to reduce density of motor vehicles. Carrying out activities to increase awareness, focused on state institutions, schools and society

**Action 4.3.2:** Regulating access and exit hours of vehicles in the Management Site, and enforcing traffic regulations which would decrease vehicular density (e.g. One Way Traffic)

#### **PT3-Strategy 4.4: Increasing awareness for the social problems caused by environmental risks**

**Action 4.4.1.** Preparing informative and educative materials and brochures for awareness concerning environmental consciousness, problem of waste products, decomposition of solid wastes every year, and distributing these to the students in 2 primaries, 1 secondary school, and their parents

**Action 4.4.2.** Preparing informative and educative materials and brochures for awareness concerning environmental consciousness, problem of waste products, decomposition of solid wastes every year, and distributing these to the students in 2 primaries, 1 secondary school, and their parents

**Action 4.4.3.** Preparing Educative trips concerning introduction of Natural and cultural Heritage and Hevsel Landscape Area, and the importance of their preservation



Çevresel risk faktörlerinin azaltılması ve ortadan kaldırılması

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Starting work on informing, educating and implementation of waste management, intended for institutions, companies, work places and touristic facilities within the Management Plan.</p>	<p>Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Sur Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, NGOs working in environment, Environment Volunteers Association, Organic Agriculture Association</p>	<p>Training and education on the Re-Separation of the solid wastes of institutions and establishments Number of activities, Education and informing about the separation of solid waste, the increase in the ratio of solid waste separation after education Training on the Separation of solid wastes, the increase in the ratio of solid waste separation after education</p>	<p>220.500 + 120.000 dolar</p>					
<p>Taking precautions to prevent garbage disposal at uninhabited buildings and green area within the heritage area.</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Sur Municipality Cleaning Services Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Cleaning Services Directorate</p>	<p>Relevant neighborhood mukhtar, NGOs working on environment</p>	<p>Number of inspections carried out during the day to prevent the placement of wastes Number of staff for inspection and the number of areas for which the waste problem is solved</p>						
<p>Acquiring small sized garbage cars in order to provide ease of Access to narrow streets of the site</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Sur Municipality Cleaning Services Directorate</p>	<p>Relevant neighborhood mukhtar, NGOs working on environment</p>	<p>The number of small size waste collection vehicles purchased Number of neighborhoods-streets with waste collection problem Number of neighborhoods-streets where waste collectors have started working Number of neighborhoods where wastes are collected regularly Ratio of the streets for which the waste problem has been solved.</p>						
<p>PT3 Strategy 4.1 Fighting environmental risks caused by wastes</p>									

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT3</b> <b>Strategy 4.2</b> Fighting environmental risks caused by agricultural effects	Measuring all water used for irrigating Hevsel for microbiological quality standards	Ministry of Food, Health and RearingDiyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Health, DİSKİ	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Dicle University, Provincial Health Council, Dicle University Public Health Department	Number of quality Standard measurements carried out during the year Number of sources determined to be risky Number of irrigation sources from where samples can be taken	1.055.000 TL					
	Measuring and testing food grown in Hevsel and the earth of Hevsel regularly, for detection of chemical which threaten human health	Ministry of Food, Health and RearingDiyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Health	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Health Council, DİSKİ, Dicle University Public Health Department	The surface area of the ground where heavy metaks have been detected at Hevsel The number of times relevant heavy metal and chemical analyses results are issued						
	Evaluating result gathered from water-earth-food together, preparing a water-earth-food risk report and setting precautions	Ministry of Food, Health and RearingDiyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Dicle University Department of Public Health	Provincial Directorate of Health, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Health Council, DİSKİ, Provincial Directorate of Health	Surface area of the agricultural area with risky agricultural production Surface area of the fields where production has been stopped due to high risk						
	Preventing the usage of irrigation sources which threaten environment, on the basis of the measurement taken from Hevsel Gardens, in case they are above standard limits	State Hydraulic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate, Ministry of Food, Health and Rearing Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, DİSKİ	Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Provincial Health Council, Provincial Directorate of Health, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of water sources that include heavy metals and threaten human health. Number of springs which have been locked down. Area to which clean irrigation is provided						
	Taking the planning for support and aid in order to provide transformation from wild irrigation to sprinklers into agenda	State Hydraulic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate, Ministry of Food, Health and RearingDiyarbakır Provincial Directorate, DİSKİ	Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Provincial Health Council, Provincial Directorate of Health, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of training sessions on the risks of the use of flooding irrigation method Number of farmers and producers who participated in the awareness creation and informing sessions Ratio of farmers and producers who use alternative irrigation methods instead of flooding						
	Planning training programmes for farmers and producers against soil exhaustion in Hevsel Gardens, due to excessive cultivation for long years, without letting it lie fallow	Karacadağ Development Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rearing Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate	Dicle University, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Protection Branch Directorate, State Hydraulic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate	Number of producers and farmers who participated in the training sessions on Fallow, soil exhaustion, good agricultural practices Number of farmers and producers who switched to good agriculture applications as a result of the training sessions						
	Carrying out work to preserve seeds of all cultivated products in Hevsel	Dicle University, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rearing Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate	Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Women Associations, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Number of studies carried out for the preservation of the Hevsel Gardens local seeds Number of seed species under protection						
	Monitoring all agricultural activity, which pollutes Dicle Valley and Basin, and enforce sanctions which carries out activities that pollutes the area	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rearing Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Women Associations, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK	Number of agricultural establishments that pollute the Tigris River and Basin The fines issued to agricultural establishments that pollute the Tigris River and Basin	Activity					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p align="center"><b>PT3</b> <b>Strategy 4.3</b> Fighting environmental risks caused by Motor Vehicles</p>	<p>Carrying out activities in th management Site in order to encourage use of alternative transformation types like bicycling, in order to reduce density of motor vehicles. Carrying out activities to increase awareness, focused on state institutions, schools and society.</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate, Sur Municipality</p>	<p>Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK</p>	<p>Number of bicycle rental areas in the Management Plan Area Number of awareness activity and scope Length of pedestrian paths with no obstacles in the area Number of people who use bikes</p>	<p align="center"><b>1.500.000 TL</b></p>					
	<p>Regulating access and exit hours of vehicles in the Management Site, and enforcing trafŞc regulations which would decrease vehicular density (e.g. One Way TrafŞc)</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate</p>	<p>Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK</p>	<p>Number of pedestrianized streets in the Management Plan Area, Number of streets with decreased trafŞc load</p>						

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTIYEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT3</b> <b>Strategy 4.4</b> Increasing awareness for the social problems caused by environmental risks</p>	<p>Preparing informative and educative materials and brochures for awareness concerning environmental consciousness, problem of waste products, decomposition of solid wastes every year, and distributing these to the students in 2 primaries, 1 secondary school, and their parents</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate for National Education, Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate</p>	<p>NGOs working on the environment, Karacadag Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of training sessions given at schools Number of custodians to whom training is given Number of students Number of brochures prepared and distributed Prepared education material</p>	<p><b>251.200 TL</b></p>					
	<p>Preparing informative and educative materials and brochures for awareness concerning environmental consciousness, problem of waste products, decomposition of solid wastes every year, and distributing these to the students in 2 primaries, 1 secondary school, and their parents</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate for National Education, Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate</p>	<p>Environment Volunteers Association, NGOs working on the environment, Karacadag Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of training sessions given at school Number of custodians to whom training is given Number of students Number of brochures prepared and distributed Prepared education material</p>						
	<p>Preparing Educative trips concerning introduction of Natural and cultural Heritage and Hevsel Landscape Area, and the importance of their preservation</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate for National Education, Diyarbakir Province Culture Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Directorate</p>	<p>Environment Volunteers Association, NGOs working on the environment</p>	<p>Number of organized training travels Number of students who were taken to Education program</p>						



### 5.3.3. Administrative Risks

Risks arising from managerial problems usually arise because local or central administration institutions cannot take the decisions in their responsibility or in their co-responsibility, their inability to apply them and turning a blind eye to faulty applications-not inspecting them.

The leading managerial problems and risks in the Management Area are the insufficient inspections, illegal usage or inability to prevent illegal activities, not inspecting the preservation and restoration applications in the Management Area result in halting or ineffective implementing to prevent and eliminate risks.

In the Management Area, not inspecting illegal commercial activities, not executing the repair-maintain and restoration of the historic cultural heritage in a timely manner that is in line with the plan, not applying traffic regulations or taking traffic precautions that will eliminate the intensity of the traffic and insufficient food inspections are handled as risks borne of management problems.

Under managerial risks, not maintaining historic structures in a timely manner should be handled as another important problem that will cause destruction and further damaging to them. Material usage focusing on decreasing costs is another important problematic area. Using measures that lower the costs but are not in harmony with the historic original self destroy the value and authentic fabric of the structure and this comprises one of the risk areas that cause it to slide to a completely different area than its purpose.

#### **PT3-Target 5: Prevention and elimination of problems due to administrative risks and improving inter-institutional collaborations**

##### **PT3-Strategy 5.1: Eliminating administrative risks that may arise during the protection works**

**Action 5.1.1:** Identification and prevention of existing illegal activities in the cultural heritage structures and heritage areas, stopping illegal activities and identification, repair and maintenance of damages that took place on the cultural heritage properties

**Action 5.1.2:** Conducting precautionary and control purposed inspections on the heritage area and cultural heritage structures, detection and cancellation of illegal activities

**Action 5.1.3:** To conduct the inspections and controls that will prevent wrong material usage in restoration works, conducting unfaithful repair and maintenance works in regular intervals

**Action 5.1.4:** Regularly conducting the inspection and control of the restoration projects that are currently being applied or are planned to be applied at every stage of the project

**Action 5.1.5:** Identification of the human capital required by the institutions and agencies for restoration etc. areas for continuing inspection, application and planning work in the managerial field and prioritizing their hiring

**Action 5.1.6:** Arrangement of on-the-job training work and increasing the participation of experts that are employed by institutions and agencies that use authorization in the Management Area and top level executives to national and international scientific activities that increase their expertise level in restoration, tourism, development, project development, governance and preservation areas

**Provision of unqualified and unsupervised product and services:** Besides the commercial intensifying in the area, it is known that out of the record commerce and employ unrecorded workers is very widespread. This situation also points out to the lack of inspection in the commercial businesses in the area. This problem emerges the provision of unsupervised product and service provision that is a risk area preventing the development of tourism in the area, making informal business market more common in the area and growin the unrecorded economy.

**PT3-Strategy 5.2: Taking precautions to ensure food safety and eliminating the risks in accessing secure food**

**Action 5.2.1:** Conducting regular inspections and monitoring to ensure food safety, determination of the compliance of procurement, preparation and presentation of food products with hygiene conditions and to regulate activities that will incentivize the businesses that act in accordance with the regulations

**Prevention and elimination of problems due to administrative risks and improving inter-institutional collaborations**

PT3 Strategy 5.1 Eliminating administrative risks that may arise during the protection works	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
	Identification and prevention of existing illegal activities in the cultural heritage structures and heritage areas, stopping illegal activities and identification, repair and maintenance of damages that took place on the cultural heritage properties	Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board for Cultural Assets, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Yapı Kontrol Branch Directorate ve KUDEB Branch Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of heritage structures where illegal activity has been prevented	Activity					
	Conducting precautionary and control purposes inspections on the heritage area and cultural heritage structures, detection and cancellation of illegal activities	Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board for Cultural Assets, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Building Control Branch Directorate and KUDEB Branch Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of inspection and reports carried out for control purposes. Number of activities and such	Activity					
	To conduct the inspections and controls that will prevent wrong material usage in restoration works, conducting unfaithful repair and maintenance works in regular intervals	Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	The inspection of material used in restoration work and the number of controls of restorations that are not in accordance with the originals Inspection and control reports	Activity					
	Regularly conducting the inspection and control of the restoration projects that are currently being applied or are planned to be applied at every stage of the project	Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Diyarbakir Cultural Assets Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate,	Number of inspections carried out during each stage of restoration projects that are applied and that are planned to be applied Periodical inspection reports	Activity					
	Identification of the human capital required by the institutions and agencies for restoration etc. areas for continuing inspection, application and planning work in the managerial field and prioritizing their hiring	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Dicle University	Number of people employed from the pre-determined human resources for protection, restoration etc. Areas						
	Arrangement of on-the-job training work and increasing the participation of experts that are employed by institutions and agencies that use authorization in the Management Area and top level executives to national and international scientific activities that increase their expertise level in restoration, tourism, development, project development, governance and preservation areas	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation KV Regional Protection Board	Number of activities and ongoing vocational trainings on tourism-development, Project development, governance and protection topics Number of experts who have participated in the activities and studies	600.000 TL					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p>PT3 Strategy 5.2 Taking precautions to ensure food safety and eliminating the risks in accessing secure food</p>	<p>Conducting regular inspections and monitoring to ensure food safety, determination of the compliance of procurement, preparation and presentation of food products with hygiene conditions and to regulate activities that will incentivize the businesses that act in accordance with the regulations</p>	<p>Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Constabulary Branch Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Health, Sur Municipality Constabulary Directorate, Yemişçir Municipality Constabulary Directorate</p>	<p>Number of periodic controls carried out for food safety and inspection reports Number of establishments that operate in accordance with the regulations and which have been encouraged-awarded</p>	<p>750.000 TL</p>					



#### 5.3.4. Safety of Public Spaces

Risks borne of public space safety point out to problematic areas in the Management Area that prevents the development of tourism, safety of visitors, holistic perception of the Management Area and its development.

The reasons that make public space insecure include the risks due to the structures' physical conditions, high crime rates and relevant spatial risks due to insufficient inspection and safety precautions, the risk of male dominated public spaces emerging due to the lack of participation of the women in the social and economic life.

Under the public spatial safety title, the strategies and actions aiming to establish public space safety were discussed.

#### **PT3-Target 6: Decreasing and eliminating risks due to public space safety**

##### **Risks regarding public space safety**

##### **Strategy 6.1: Eliminating risks arising from the physical conditions of the spaces that have a public space function in the Management Area**

**Action 6.1.1:** Ensuring that health and physical conditions and disaster risk precautions are taken in areas and structures with public spaces that are frequently visited and used by the visitors and users in the Area; prevention of any repairs that may pose a threat on the security of life and property in the cultural heritage structures or using functionalization and materials that increase the risk

**Action 6.1.2:** Lighting the routes and centers and public spaces that the visitors and users heavily use or will use in the Area and the transportation routes that are used to access these areas and taking inspection and security precautions against possible crimes

**Action 6.1.3:** Conducting spatial arrangements to make public spaces handicap-friendly and transforming public spaces to areas that can be easily used by women and conducting awareness creating activities, all in order to facilitate equal usage of the public spaces in the Area by disadvantaged groups, handicapped people and especially by women

## Decreasing and eliminating risks due to public space safety

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
PT3 Strategy 6.1 Eliminating risks arising from the physical conditions of the spaces that have a public space function in the Management Area	Ensuring that health and physical conditions and disaster risk precautions are taken in areas and structures with public spaces that are frequently visited and used by the visitors and users in the Area; prevention of any repairs that may pose a threat on the security of life and property in the cultural heritage structures or using functionalization and materials that increase the risk	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Fire Department Provincial Directorate, AFAD Provincial Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Health	Number of public spaces where disaster precautions have been taken Number of public spaces where sanitary physical conditions are arranged Cultural heritage structures where arrangements have been made that pose risks to life and property Number of cultural heritage structures where risky use and functioning have been prevented	Activity					
	Lighting the routes and centers and public spaces that the visitors and users heavily use or will use in the Area and the transportation routes that are used to access these areas and taking inspection and security precautions against possible crimes	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Constabulary Directorate	Number of illuminated public spaces Crime ratio inside the management area borders	Activity					
	Conducting spatial arrangements to make public spaces handicap-friendly and transforming public spaces to areas that can be easily used by women and conducting awareness creating activities, all in order to facilitate equal usage of the public spaces in the Area by disadvantaged groups, handicapped people and especially by women	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Relevant NGOs, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of public spaces that have become disabled friendly Length of the pedestrian walkway on which tracking bricks are laid Number of traffic lights with sound warning system Number of disadvantaged groups that use public spaces	4.000.000 Euros					

#### 5.4. PT4 – USER SERVICE PROVISION

Depending on the many social, economic and spatial function; the planning area is used by a variety of users. In addition, individuals continue to use different identities in ways that differ significantly from one another. Dependent on this, it is necessary to define the spatial demands of users in the area and to carry out the activities in line with these demands. Within the planning theme of “User Service Provision and Management”, the users of the area are also evaluated within the concept of visitors of the area. Therefore, within the concept of User Service Provision and Management, learning the various demands of different users in the area, determination of the balance between the required activities among users and the delivery of these to the relevant corporations and the design of their follow up process is aimed.

In accordance with the defined objective, first the users in the planning area are defined. One of the primary spatial functions in the area is residential areas. A total of 91,178 people reside with 6,350 people in 991 structures in the Heritage Area, 61,115 people in 6,267 structures in Buffer Zone (Suriçi) and 23,733 people in 2,493 structures in Buffer (Surdışı). Accordingly, a portion of the primary users within the planning theme are defined as ‘residential users’. Residential users are also the visitors of the cultural heritage elements, public spaces and Management Plan Area. Therefore, these users are included in the target audience of the works to be carried out within the visitor service provision theme.

As explained above, this population uses the public space with a different social identity during daily life. In this direction, women, children and young groups that use the streets extensively during daily life along with disabled people that experience difficulties to access city center and to effectively use urban space and Muslim, Armenian, Chaldean and Assyrian communities that use places of worship as public space gain importance. Dependent on this importance, it is aimed to define ‘public space users’ in a comprehensive manner and to manage their spatial demands.

In addition to the aforementioned usages, public spaces are also used extensively for daily commerce and leisure/recreation purposes. In this regard, it is aimed to manage the demands for the public and semi-public spaces that are classified according to daily commerce leisure/recreation use. There is a total of 5,680 workplaces in the planning area 74 of which are located in the Heritage Area, 4,887 in the Buffer 1 Zone and 719 in the Buffer 2 zone. In addition, vast majority of the households that reside in the planning area contribute to the employment processes via economic units. Accordingly, effective management of the workplace users is aimed via studies that will be carried out within the scope of the planning theme. In other words, besides the residential users, the other target audience that was evaluated within the visitor scope is the users that comprise the workplace owners and workers in the service, agriculture, tourism sector enterprises in the area.

Agriculture is one of the dominant economic functions in the planning area. Studies that will be carried out in this direction aim to define the spatial problems that agriculture producers face during the production process and manage their spatial demands.

In addition, ‘Accommodation’ is defined as one of the important historical spatial functions of the planning area. Accordingly, tourism comes to the forefront as one of the important economic and spatial functions just as it is today. Depending on the aforementioned function, the planning area is extensively used by local and foreign visitors. Taking into account the development of the tourism sector, it is important to

define the demands of the area visitors and to effectively manage the application strategy.

User Service Provision and Management Goals;

**PH1** – Effective management of the spatial, social and economic demands of the planning area users

**PH2** – Establishing the balance between different user groups in carrying out the user demands

**PH3** – Classification and prioritization of the users according to the intensity of use

**PH4** – Carrying out regular follow up studies regarding user demands and monitoring its actuality

**SA1** – Residence users

**SA2** – Social groups as public area and space users

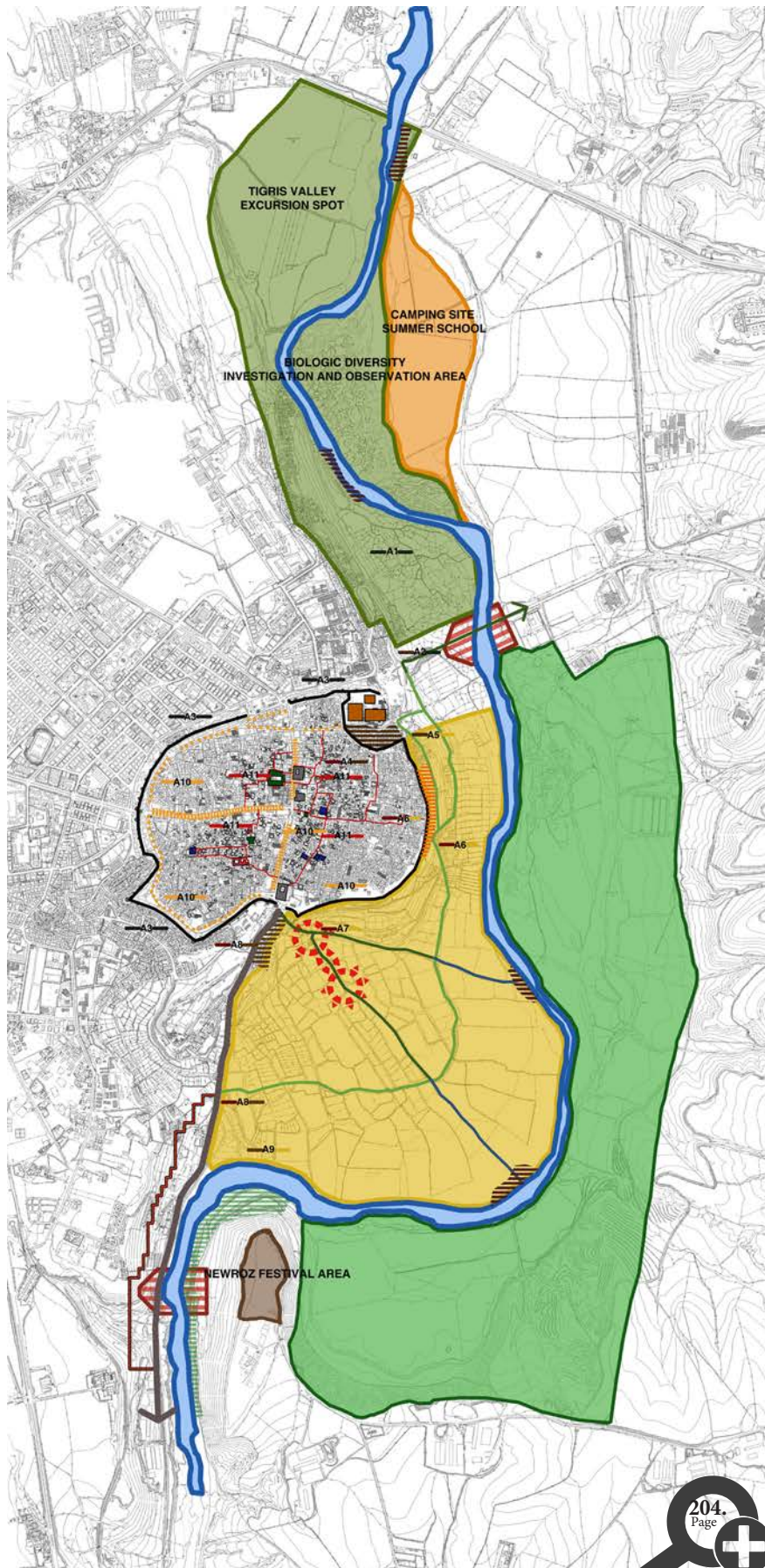
**SA3** – Daily users (commerce and leisure/recreation)

**SA4** – Workplace owners and employees

**SA5** – Agricultural producers

**SA6** – Visitors





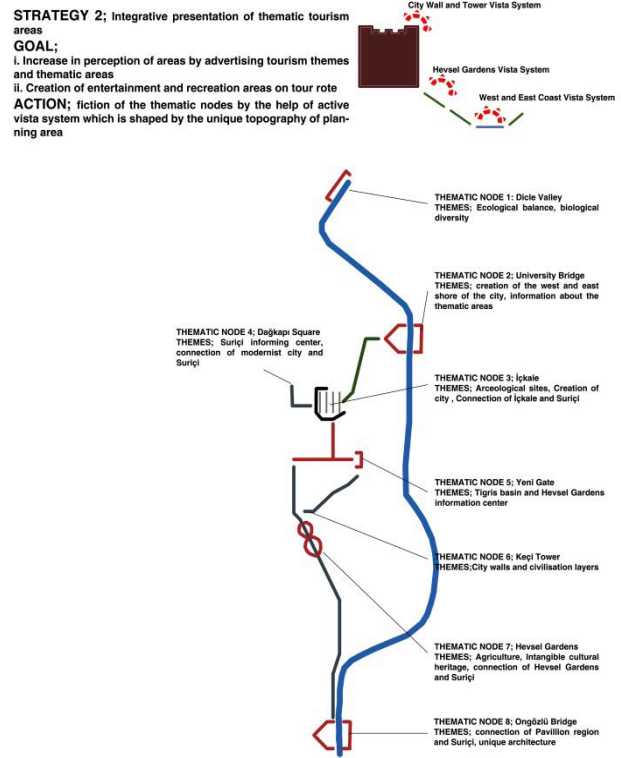




## USER SERVICE PRESENTATION CHART

Service provision chart towards the visitors aims at fictionalizing the visit process in line with the main tourism policy approaches that were developed within the scope of the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan.

- i. In this context, the goal is to extend the duration of the visit and accommodation. As of now, the main focus points of the visitors are being largely limited to Suriçi, besides this, Diyarbakır is usually not preferred as an accommodation place in regional visits. This situation prevents Diyarbakır from increasing its share in the regional tourism revenues. In this line, setting up new thematic tourism areas to diversify tourism activities and visitor profile is being aimed at; in line with this, extending the visitation and accommodation durations and thus increasing tourism revenues is being targeted.



- ii. Within the scope of the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan, structuring of tourism competitive power over authentic values of the areas is being targeted. In line with this goal, the authentic value analysis that was conducted on an urban area scale towards the Management Area is also shaping the thematic tourism area setup as well. When the planning area is observed, it is presenting the historic creation process of the city in a very rare way. The water basin and fertile agricultural soils show the reason of creation for life, and living areas are expanding from İçkale towards the current borders of the Diyarbakır City Walls as societal activities are diversifying due to different factors in different periods. And later, the living areas first spread to the Köşkler Area through individual attempts, and towards Yenişehir via public initiatives. On the other hand, the ecological balance that was shaped up in line with the water and soil sources along the Tigris River is creating biodiversity areas. In the mentioned analysis' context, a very authentic presentation of the 'water-soil-nature-life' quartet is being observed

iii. The defined authentic presentation structure is also shaping the thematic tourism area setup as well. In this context, the main emphasis which is the preservation of the authentic urban area and function setup; is being developed in the manner of removing the current threats and overcoming the limitations and thematic tourism areas are being created in connection with authentic presentation themes.

**STRATEGY 3; Strengthen of the connections between thematic tourism areas**  
**GOAL; Increase in recognition of the areas and extending visiting time by strengthening the connection between thematic areas**  
**ACTION; Fiction of the connections and advertisements by the help of existing street pattern**

- A1** Tigris Valley-University Bridge connection axis
- A2** University Bridge-İçkale connection axis
- A3** City Wall tourism information axis
- A4** İçkale-Suriçi connection axis
- A5** İçkale-Hevsel Gardens connection axis
- A6** Suriçi-Hevsel Gardens (I) connection axis
- A7** Suriçi-Hevsel Gardens (II) connection axis
- A8** Suriçi-Pavillion Region connection axis
- A9** Hevsel Gardens-Pavillion Region connection axis
- A10** Suriçi major circulation route
- A11** Historical core circulation route

The first of the thematic tourism areas is the section between the Silvan Bridge and the University Bridge within the Management Area. The described area is aimed to host 'eco-tourism' themed activities through the sub-themes of 'ecologic balance', 'biodiversity', 'protection of the soil and water resources', 'urban landscaping applications' and 'nature park'. The first thematic tourism area developed in this direction is being defined as 'TIGRIS VALLEY ECO-TOURISM AREA'.

The second thematic tourism area is composed of the İçkale and Suriçi borders. The 'heritage tourism' themed activities are attempted to be hosted here via sub-themes of 'archeology', 'belief layers', 'identity layers', 'civilization layers', 'culture', 'architecture'. The second thematic tourism area developed in this direction is being defined as 'IÇKALE – SURIÇİ HERITAGE TOURISM AREA'.

The third thematic tourism area is composed of the Hevsel Gardens. The 'agro-tourism' themed activities are attempted to be hosted here via sub-themes of 'environment friendly agriculture practices', 'agricultural production', 'protection of the water and soil resources'. The third thematic tourism area developed in this direction is being defined as 'HEVSEL GARDENS AGRO – TOURISM AREA'.

iv. The built thematic tourism areas reach 2.000 hectares today. Besides these, executing different thematic activities and the rarely observed quality of urban area setup requires conducting pre-informing activities towards the visitors. In this direction, creation of 'presentation tangles' and 'presentation themes' are required in the thematic tourism areas. The tangle themes are being shaped both via the authentic urban area setup and both thematic area activities. Thus, the authentic urban area setup and functions' recognition and the perception of the thematic areas are targeted to increase.

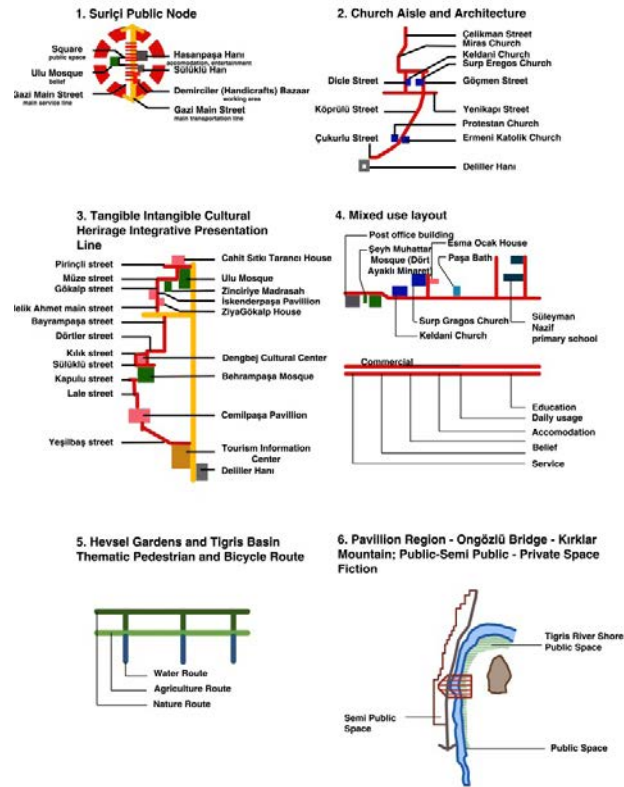
v. The connection between thematic areas should be strengthened to spread tourism activities and extending visit and stay durations. In this direction, it becomes ever so important to define the connections between the Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Area – İçkale



– Suriçi – Hevsel Gardens – Köşkler Area. In developing these connecting axis, it is possible to use the existing road system, and only guidance and informing spatial arrangements are required.

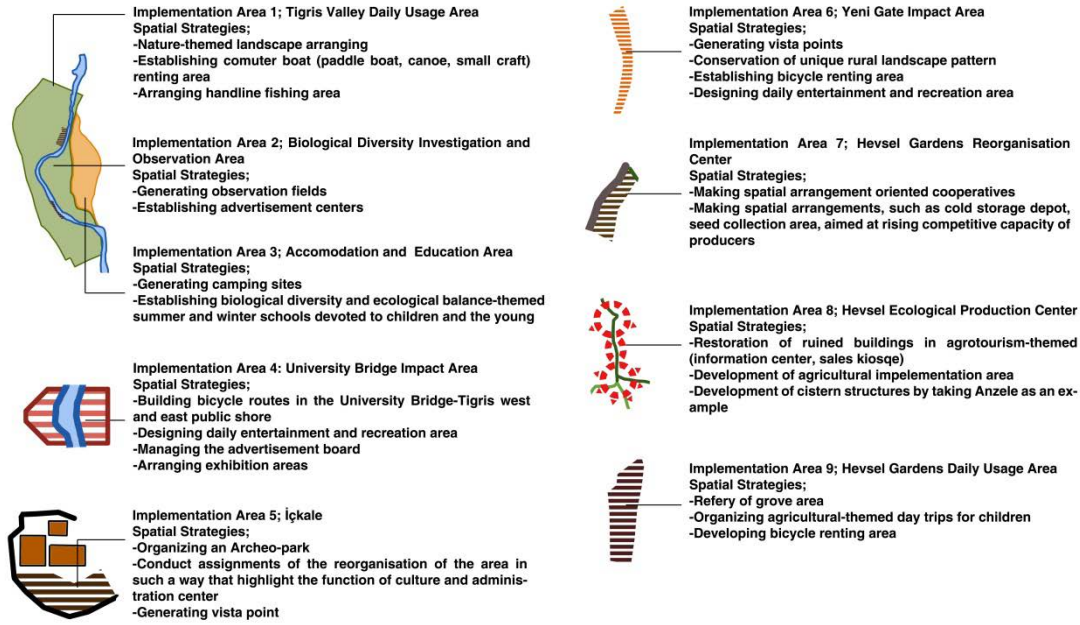
vi. One of the most important drawbacks of the tourism activities carried out in the historic city centers and thematic tourism areas is emerging as ‘the creation of fake tourism marketing cultures’. When the society cannot guide and supervise the tourism development process as well as they should, the private sector, through its inner rationale, may develop new marketing tools and applications to speed up the capital accumulation process. But usually the defined tools and applications do not show the authentic values as best as they should; and in time fake cultures may become dominant against the authentic culture. Therefore creating spatial presentation areas that emphasize the authentic values of the thematic areas becomes a necessity. In these mentioned spatial presentation areas, another aspect that is as important as the authentic values and the usage types is the shaping usage types in accordance with the threats towards them.

**STRATEGY 4; Featuring tangible and intangible unique values of cultural heritage**  
**GOAL; Turizm Provide presentation of the unique value in the process of tourism development, contribute to conservation process and prevent the developing of imitation culture**  
**ACTION; Fiction of thematic spatial presentation**

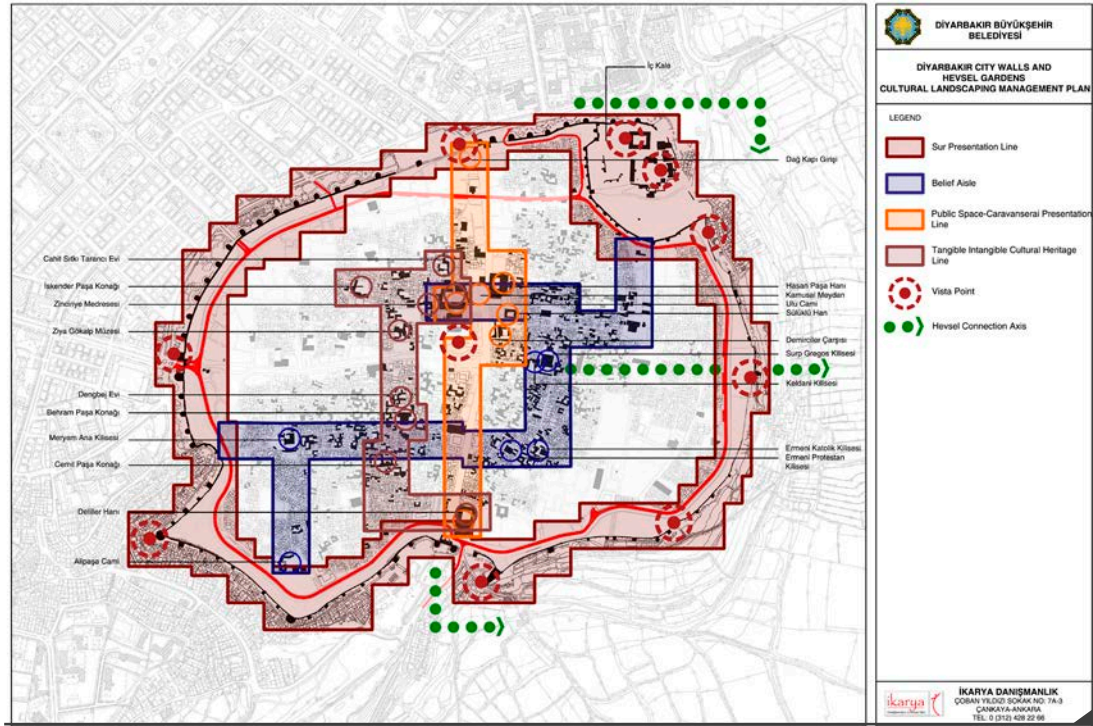


- In this direction, the spatial presentation area created towards the Hevsel Gardens is being shaped by the ‘agricultural area’, ‘rural landscaping fabric’ and ‘shore’ qualities of the Hevsel Gardens.
- The thematic presentation area towards the Köşkler Area – Ten Eyed Bridge– Kırklar Mountain are being built in association with the spatial usage requests towards the Kırklar Mountain and Tigris shore. Special usage requests towards the Kırklar Mountain and Tigris shore are becoming more dominant each day; important drawbacks that makes preserving the public space quality of the areas more difficult. In this direction, the authentic public space – semi-public space – private space setup in the region is being defined as the main presentation theme.

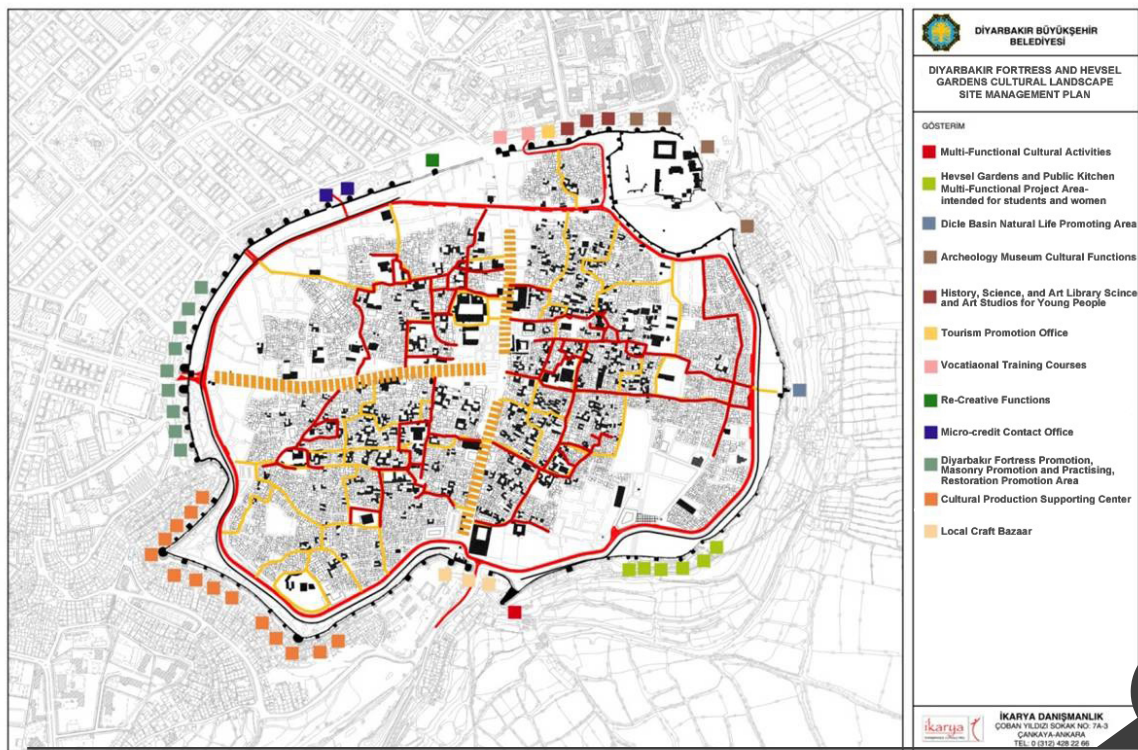
## 5. SPATIAL IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SPATIAL STRATEGIES



- In Suriçi, the setup of the spatial presentation areas is being shaped by four facts. First, the public area and spaces shaped in line with the Suriçi's function of being the city center are aimed to be emphasized. In this direction, the main trade and transportation axis, the faith center, the square, the daily usage areas and working areas are used to setup a public tangle. The second spatial presentation area is being shaped by the city's multi-identity structure and authentic architectural language. In this direction, with the purpose of making references to the city's multi-identity structure, the corridor of churches is being setup, and this corridor's touring route is being defined in a way that can exhibit the urban spatial fabric that can be intensely preserved. Thirdly, a holistic presentation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage is creating the spatial presentation theme. Accordingly, structures with different functions that can holistically exhibit and convey the tangible and intangible cultural heritage is being connected with each other via walking paths. In the fourth one, the balance between the hybrid utilization type and spatial functions in the Suriçi is being emphasized. In this direction, an exposition composing of administrative – faith – shelter – daily usage – education functions is being built.



In line with the main approaches devised above, the spatial application areas defined for thematic areas and the main spatial strategies are being detailed below.





## **PT4-Target 1: Structuring Visitor Service Provision**

### **PT4-Strategy 1.1: Devising policy and application approach towards more effective utilization of the area's tourism potential**

**Action 1.1.1:** Examining national and international best practices in Eco-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.2:** Examining national and international best practices in Agro-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.3:** Examining national and international best practices in camp tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.4:** Examining national and international best practices in Heritage-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.5:** Examining national and international best practices in Culture-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.6:** Examining national and international best practices in gastronomy-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

**Action 1.1.7:** Examining national and international best practices in Belief-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Management Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identification of load capacity

### **PT4-Strategy 1.2: Defining the Connection Axes between Visit Areas**

**Action 1.2.1:** Defining the 'Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Area' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.2:** Defining the 'University Bridge - İçkale Impact Area' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed



**Action 1.2.3:** Defining the 'İçkale – Suriçi Historic Fabric' Connection Axis, obtaining transportation, cultural cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed`

**Action 1.2.4:** Defining the 'İçkale – Hevsel Gardens' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.5:** Defining the 'Suriçi – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.6:** Defining the 'Suriçi – Köşkler Area Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.7:** Defining the 'Hevsel Garden – Köşkler Area Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.8:** Defining the 'İckale, Diyarbakir City Walls and Towers Hetirage Area Main Touring Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**Action 1.2.9:** Defining the 'Surici Historic Core Area', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed

**PT4-Strategy 1.3: Creating spatial presentation areas and visitor axis that exhibit the authentic values and utilization types to contribute to the preservation of the authentic values and to prevent emerging of fake tourism marketing cultures**

**Action 1.3.1:** Defining the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) public node presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**Action 1.3.2:** Defining the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) belief layer presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**Action 1.3.3:** Defining the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) tangible and intangible cultural heritage presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**Action 1.3.4:** Defining the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) hybrid use presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**Action 1.3.5:** Defining the theme elements of natural, agricultural and water basin presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**Action 1.3.6:** Defining the theme elements of Köşkler Area – Ten Eyed Bridge – Kırklar Mountain, Semi-Public, Private Space setting presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects

**PT4-Strategy 1.4: Identifying the main strategies of visitor service provision to increase the guidance of the plan**

**Action 1.4.1:** Identifying the Daily Usage Area in the Tigris Valley (Application Area 1) and conducting rural landscaping applications in line with the species that are authentic to the Tigris Basin and building nature park areas, establishing the receiving and returning points for water vehicles (canoes, sandals etc.), arranging line fishing areas, creating nature, bicycle and pedestrian roads

**Action 1.4.2:** Identifying the Tigris Valley Biodiversity Research and Observation Area (Application Area 2) and to establish species introduction points

**Action 1.4.3:** Identifying the Tigris Valley Camping and Education Area (Application Area 3) to create camping areas and to organize summer-winter schools towards kids and teenagers with ecological balance and biodiversity themes

**Action 1.4.4:** Identifying the University Bridge Impact Area (Application Area 4) and opening bicycle and pedestrian access roads on the east and west public shore areas in the Tigris River, establishing daily entertainment/leisure facilities, placing introduction boards, arranging exhibition areas

**Action 1.4.5:** Carrying out the archeo-park applications in the İckale Application Area (Application Area 5), arranging the entrance doors, carrying out the re-functionalization and reallocations to emphasize the culture and administrative center qualities, creation of the sightseeing areas

**Action 1.4.6:** Identifying the Yeni Gate Application Area (Application Area 6) to carry out rural landscaping applications, establishing sightseeing terraces, establishing points to pick up and drop off bicycles, creation of daily entertainment/leisure facilities, creating City Wall information and promotion units

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT4</b> Strategy 1.1: Devising policy and application approach towards more effective utilization of the areas' tourism potential</p>	Examining national and international best practices in Eco-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Rearing Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Size of the Eco – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the eco-tourism sites	2.289.000 TL					
	Examining national and international best practices in Agro-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Ministry of Food, Health and RearingDiyarbakir Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the Agro – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the agro-tourism sites						
	Examining national and international best practices in camp tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Youth NGOs	Size of the camp – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the camp-tourism sites						
	Examining national and international best practices in Heritage-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the heritage – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the heritage-tourism sites						
	Examining national and international best practices in Culture-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the culture – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the culture-tourism sites						
	Examining national and international best practices in gastronomy-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the gastro – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the gastro-tourism sites						
	Examining national and international best practices in Belief-Tourism theme, putting forth the eco-tourism potential of Diyarbakir Managmeent Plan area, structuring the competitive power, developing projects that define rules and principles regarding the identifitication of load capacity	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Faith Community Representatives, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the Belief – tourism area that has started activity Number of visitors who have visited the belief-tourism sites						

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
PT4 Strategy 1.2 Defining the Connection Axes between Visit Areas	Defining the 'Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Area' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Tigris Valley with Completed Application – Size of the connection ax of the University Bridge	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'University Bridge - İçkale Impact Area' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Effect Area of the University Bridge with Completed Application – İçkale Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'İçkale – Suriçi Historic Fabric' Connection Axis, obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Effect Area of the University Bridge with Completed Application – İçkale Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'İçkale – Heysel Gardens' Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Effect Area of the University Bridge with Completed Application – İçkale Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'Suriçi – Heysel Gardens Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Effect Area of the Suriçi Heysel Gardens Completed Application – İçkale Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'Suriçi – Köşkler Area Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Completed Application- Suriçi – Köşkler Region Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'Heysel Garden – Köşkler Area Connection Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Completed Application- Heysel Gardens – Köşkler Region Connection Axis size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'İçkale, Diyarbakir City Walls and Towers Heritage Area Main Touring Axis', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Completed Application- Suriçi Main Circulation Size	500.000 TL					
	Defining the 'Suriçi Historic Core Area', obtaining transportation, cultural landscaping projects and implementation projects in which equipping elements have been designed	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Completed Application – Suriçi Historic Core Main Circulation length	500.000 TL					



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
DeŖning the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) public node presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Presentation axis size of the prepared public space	650.000 TL					
DeŖning the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) belief layer presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Presentation axis size of the prepared public space	650.000 TL					
DeŖning the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) tangible and intangible cultural heritage presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Presentation axis size of the created tangible and intangible cultural heritage	650.000 TL					
DeŖning the theme elements of Surici (Buffer Zone) hybrid use presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Presentation axis size of the created mixed use layout	650.000 TL					
DeŖning the theme elements of natural, agricultural and water basin presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Presentation axis size of the created nature, agriculture and water basin	650.000 TL					
DeŖning the theme elements of KöŖkler Area – Ten Eyed Bridge – Kırklar Mountain, Semi-Public, Private Space setting presentation axis, determining the border and route, preparation of urban design and architectural implementation projects	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Size of the created presentation axis	650.000 TL					

**PT4**  
**Strategy 1.3**

Creating spatial presentation areas and visitor axis that exhibit the authentic values and utilization types to contribute to the preservation of the authentic values and to prevent emerging of fake tourism marketing cultures

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT4</b> <b>Strategy 1.4</b> Identifying the main strategies of visitor service provision to increase the guidance of the plan	Identifying the Daily Usage Area in the Tigris Valley (Application Area 1) and conducting rural landscaping applications in line with the species that are authentic to the Tigris Basin and building nature park areas, establishing the receiving and returning points for water vehicles (canoes, sandals etc.), arranging line fishing areas, creating nature, bicycle and pedestrian roads	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakır Representative, Dicle University Agriculture and Biology Departments	Size of the actualized rural landscape (hectare) Projected natural park area (hectare) Number of visitors benefiting from water vehicle points Length of the nature road (km) Length of the bicycle road (km) Length of the pedestrian road (km)	1.210.000 TL					
	Identifying the Tigris Valley Biodiversity Research and Observation Area (Application Area 2) and to establish species introduction points	Dicle University Agriculture and Biology Departments, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK	Number of organized nature observation areas Number of people benefiting from nature observation areas Number of billboards introducing the flora and fauna						
	Identifying the Tigris Valley Camping and Education Area (Application Area 3) to create camping areas and to organize summer-winter schools towards kids and teenagers with ecological balance and biodiversity themes	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate	Dicle University Agriculture and Biology Departments, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK	Number of summer schools organized Number of students participated Number of winter activities organized Number of students participated						
	Identifying the University Bridge Impact Area (Application Area 4) and opening bicycle and pedestrian access roads on the east and west public shore areas in the Tigris River, establishing daily entertainment/leisure facilities, placing introduction boards, arranging exhibition areas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate	Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	Length of the bicycle road that reaches the eastern and western Tigris public shores Currently active pedestrian Access length Number of billboard introduction Exhibition areas where nature theme exhibits are displayed						
	Carrying out the archeo-park applications in the İçkale Application Area (Application Area 5), arranging the entrance doors, carrying out the re-functionalization and relocations to emphasize the culture and administrative center qualities, creation of the sightseeing areas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Dicle University	Size of the area arranged as archeo-park Archeo-park number of visitors						
	Identifying the Yeni Gate Application Area (Application Area 6) to carry out rural landscaping applications, establishing sightseeing terraces, establishing points to pick up and drop off bicycles, creation of daily entertainment/leisure facilities, creating City Wall information and promotion units	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Area where rural landscape applications are made (in hectare) Number of observation terraces The bicycle pick-up and drop-off point Number of people who benefit from the bicycle points. Number of Sur information and marketing tools Number of visitors who make use of Sur information center and introduction units						

## 5.5. PT5 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA SPATIAL PLANNING PROCESS TOWARDS PROTECTING TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

In the planning area, there are spatial functions that shape up with respect to various and different themes. In the planning area, residential, office, agricultural areas, public and excursion activities. On the other hand, they are being managed as per different regulations regarding spatial production. In this direction, spatial production is being proceeded with by different legal and administrative application tools. The applications in line with the Protective Master Plan which are subject to different laws and/or regulations, the applications within the scope of 1/25,000 scaled Master Plan and 1/1,000 scaled Application Development Plan, restoration projects, street rehabilitation projects, urban design projects and urban transformation projects are being executed simultaneously.

Despite preservation issues experienced on the structure scale and loss of cultural heritage, Diyarbakır's urban spatial structure that was shaped by general spatial functions and utilization methods survived to this day. In this scope, the effective protection of the urban spatial structure that is composed of the Tigris Basin, Hevsel Gardens, Suriçi with its historic centrum characteristics and Yenişehir area that was built with a modernist approach from the second half of the 1930's became important. The defined urban structure is being directly affected by the production process that was shortly described above. Because of this, development of a framework from which the legal and administrative tools that have different application priorities and approaches and are subject to different regulations can be holistically managed. The work to be conducted in the '**Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage**' that was defined as one of the planning themes in the Site Management Plan aims at efficient and holistic management of different production tools with the target of protecting the authentic urban structure.

In line with the work conducted and the feedback received in the participation process during the Site Management Plan, two titles that shape the planning targets and intervention strategies emerge:

- I. Because of the Alipaşa – Lalabey Urban Transformation Project executed by the protocol signed between the Housing Development Administration and Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and the Diyarbakır City Sur District Suriçi Region's Master Plan and Application Guideline work executed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization as per the Council of Ministers' decision regarding risky area, the urban transformation discussions in the area increase their weight in the agenda. But it is not possible to define public sourced large scale applications as the sole source of change for urban space. First, in order to attain the planning targets defined in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection, it is envisioned that a comprehensive spatial reproduction process will be undertaken. But the actors of this process, their weight in the process and the allocation of authority and responsibility have not been definitely defined yet. Despite this, it can be observed that on a single scale, there is an intense trading of property in the field. Besides this, the tendency to effectively use the urban space in the capital accumulation process increases its weight on the south section of the city day by day. In this direction, the urban project approach

towards the planning area becomes stronger and the number of urban projects designed towards the planning area increase. In this direction, especially the street rehabilitation applications applied in Yenikapı (Yeni Gate) Street and extending the tourism route or the desire to host important events by the Tigris Valley Urban Design Project road are targets that are shaped by the tendencies mentioned above. With respect to the defined reasons, the need to carry the discussions on the area to a larger working title than urban transformation is encountered. Work in the theme of '**Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage**' aim at comprehensive and holistic management of this process in the context of spatial reconstruction approach. The priorities in this scope can be defined as providing maximum benefits to the current users during this process.

- II. The second working title that shapes the planning works is about the spatial reconstruction process. It is observed that the urban spatial structure of Diyarbakır was shaped by mixed spatial utilization from back in history up until today. In the planning area, societal, economic and public space utilization is being run with a certain balance. But economic development tendencies and the change in spatial utilization demands that are shaped with respect to this are being witnessed. Especially demands towards reconstruction the spatial functions of tourism and excursion trade and entertainment/leisure sections are being observed. In this direction, repairing worn down registered houses and turning them into tourism facilities, reconstruction of structures / towers towards daily usage in the planning area, tendencies to use the Tigris public shore band increase their weight in the daily agenda of the city. In case these tendencies cannot be monitored and guided, there is the possibility to encounter three main problem areas. Possible issues emerge due to the risk of disrupting the balance between the mixed utilization in the planning area. If the balance of the spatial functions in the area tips towards tourism and excursion entertainment/leisure usages, there will be significant changes in the urban space structure that is an important part of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This mentioned change means the decrease in efficiency of the function the urban space has in protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tipping the balance of the spatial functions in the area towards tourism and excursion entertainment/leisure usages, means an unfair balance change for residential areas and public areas. The possible problem in this scope emerges as the decrease of residential usage in the planning area. Decreasing residential usage in the planning area means it may get desolated quickly and may get gentrified in the middle and long run. The third problem emerges as the possible loss of public area and public space loss in case the balance is disrupted. In this aspect, the possibility of the tourism sector's spatial tendency of horizontal structuring, and intense usage of the Tigris public shore area by commercial units are defined as the two of the main dynamics. The works in the '**Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage**' theme aims at preservation of the current balanced mixed utilization methods between spatial functions in the spatial reconstruction period.



### **Determining the Management Area Load Capacity:**

Load thresholds can be defined as the process of utilization without having any negative effect on the resources, without sacrificing visitor satisfaction and without causing an undesired effect on the economic wins and cultural values of the population living on the area through also considering the preservation and utilization balance of the area as well. The load threshold of an area can be determined based on how the sections that have an effect on the area and how they will be affected by this process. Therefore, while calculating the load threshold of the area, the following titles should be considered and a due evaluation should be done:

- **Social and Cultural Load Threshold of the Area:** Measuring the reaction the area may give against the new functions suggested for social and cultural structure and the created visitor structure
- **Spatial and Economic Load Threshold:** Analysis of the effect of the new functions that will be placed on the area during the process on the current spatial utilizations and economic activities in the area
- **Ecological Load Threshold:** Impact analysis of the new suggested activities in the area on the ecologic values and on bio-diversity
- **Corporate Management and Governance Capacity:** Analysis of the capacity of the current corporate structure to manage and govern the new process via cultivated personnel, inter-institutional collaboration traditions and budget sufficiency

These are considered as requirements to establish a management framework. Below are the detailed explanations of the above titles:

**Social and Cultural Load Threshold of the Area:** Whether the residents of the area are disturbed by the visitors to the area or not creates a threshold. Increasing number of visitors and having visitors that are foreign to the traditions, customs and rituals of the area may create a conflicting situation between the accustomed behavioral patterns the visitors may do in their daily lives and the value judgment of the residents of the area, or may create something totally on the contrary. Therefore, it is important that the visitors and the residents who are at the area simultaneously should know each other to the extent possible and a tolerance web should be established between them.

**Spatial and Economic Load Threshold;** refers to the level that should be determined so that the economy created by the functions that are in the area or aim to be in the area are in balance and the authentic structure, identity values are not affected negatively. It seems that this threshold is not exceeded yet in the Management Area. But determining the current status of this threshold and analyzing the effect of the activities that will be newly introduced to the area on both the space and the economic structure and limiting them when necessary will be required.

**Ecological Load Threshold;** refers to a measure of the degree of renewal of the ecological structure as a result of the pressure created on the ecological values of the area by visitors, structured environment, the population that lives in and utilizes the area. Disrupting the ecological structure in the area and a decrease

in the bio-diversity are indicators that this threshold is exceeded. Therefore policies towards analyzing, recording and strengthening the current status of the existing flora and fauna of the area are required.

**Corporate Management and Governance Capacity:** the process of managing the activities in the heritage area and Management Area borders requires the collaboration and coordination of multiple institutions. The management sufficiency of the current institutions towards the activities in the newly created period will create a threshold. It should be considered that this situation is a process where behaving in line with the participant governance processes and openness to the NGOs, profession chambers and the residents of the area in addition to the corporate stakeholders will be tested. Within this scope, the Corporate Management and Governance Capacity should be monitored, evaluated and attempted to be improved. In line with the conducted evaluation, one of the targets of the plan was defined to be as *avoiding applications that may result in exceeding the load thresholds*.

**Target: Preventing Exceeding the Load Thresholds**

The active users of the area comprise the resident population, the owners of the businesses operating in the area and their employees, the individuals and groups that wish to visit the natural and cultural heritage in the area or benefit from the services provided in the area. During the application duration of the Management Plan, the current status of the area is expected to change and the utilization intensity of the areas and spaces are expected to increase, and the spatial functions are expected to change. But realizing this process in an uncontrolled manner is one of the negative outcomes that are expected to damage the natural and cultural heritage. But this is not an inevitable outcome. Because a good planning and controlled monitoring of the process and carrying out impact measures may prevent this. Therefore, it is required to monitor the area regularly and preventing the exceeding of the socio-cultural load threshold, the spatial load threshold, economical load threshold and ecological load threshold.

**PT5 Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage**

**PT5-Target 1: Protection, strengthening and revealing of multi-layered and multi-identity structure that is among the most significant authentic values of the city during Works towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage**

**PT5-Strategy 1.1: Designing the Spatial Implementation Process for Efficient Protection of Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers**

**Action 1.1.1:** Repair and restoration and *if needed* the reconstruction of the missing/ torn down sections of the Diyarbakır City Walls should be carried out in line with the comprehensive restoration projects that are to be approved by the Regional Planning Board and establishing the science board for healthy conduction of the implementation process

**Action 1.1.2:** Within the scope of city wall and tower repair projects, cleansing the city walls from interventions that contradict the authentic structure of the city walls, to increase the recognition of all of the city walls and towers and to carry out environmental arrangements towards increasing the visits to them, ensuring regular maintenance and cleaning of the City Wall Protection Band

**Action 1.1.3:** Preparation and implementation of the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program under the execution of Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Site Management Directorate, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments and other similar responsible stakeholder institutions that evaluates the comprehensive restoration projects that involve and evaluate the repair, maintenance works to be done on all of the city walls and towers and the options towards rebuilding the torn down and removed parts of the city walls in a partial way that follow the mark or suggest complete rebuilding,

**Action 1.1.4:** After the repair and maintenance work in towers with sufficient internal size for utilization are completed; ensuring that the evaluation allocating these towers for the social and cultural public usage natured functionalization that primarily fulfills the needs of the population living in Suriçi as well as the needs of the visitors of these areas, that do not require intense and continuous usage, that are reported not to damage the value of the heritage in line with the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program process based on the 'Function Determination Study of Diyarbakir Historic City Walls Towers along with their Proximity' and ensuring the implementations are done by the decision of the Regional Planning Board and monitoring the effects of the functions given to the towers on the value of the heritage,

**Action 1.1.5:** Ensuring the building of all of the standing, embedded or wall-type lighting equipment, trash cans, seating benches, guidance panels, floor beds, barriers, urban furnitures, vegetation, shaders and all other similar street furniture in suitable materials and style in a manner that is suitable with the historic urban landscaping in the entire heritage area, in City Wall Protection Band, in the squares and avoiding any arrangements that will prevent holistic perception of the city walls

#### **PT5-Strategy 1.2: Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process towards Effective Protection of İçkale**

**Action 1.2.1:** Opening the Amida Mound area and the areas defined as special project zones that are thought to have remains from Roman and other periods in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection within the İçkale area for scientific archeological excavations and arranging these areas as archeo-parks through excluding these areas from structuring activities and developing, implementing and monitoring projects that are suitable with the historic cultural landscape

**Action 1.2.2:** Restoring the existing public structures in İçkale and ensuring their cultural purpose utilizations and to arrange the functions and activities that will make İçkale the cultural center of the area

**Action 1.2.3:** Restoring the mosques and masjids in the İçkale area in line with their functions, and ensuring that the authentic additions, periodical additions, hazire areas, fountains, pools, courtyard walls and other similar elements in the courtyards and gardens of these structures are preserved alongside with them

**Action 1.2.4:** Revealing the archeological values of the heritage area and the mapping of the archeological history and the multi-layered structure of the city of Diyarbakır

**PT5-Strategy 1.3: Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process towards Effective Protection of Surici Area Monumental Cultural Properties and Civil Architectural Examples**

**Action 1.3.1:** Preserving the courtyard, corridor and structure sections which are the structural properties of the Diyarbakır homes and the structure-street-courtyard and street-structure and courtyard wall relations, the occupancy rate of the structure block and the wells, trees in the parcel

**Action 1.3.2:** Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the monumental structures (mosque, church, synagogue, burial grounds, inns, bathhouses, fountains etc.)

**Action 1.3.3:** Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the civil architectural example structures (residential buildings, singular commercial structures etc.)

**Action 1.3.4:** Registering the monumental works, civil architectural examples, fountains, windmills, city walls, wells, cisterns, monumental trees and similar heritages that are outside the Diyarbakır City Walls but inside the Management Plan borders, ensuring obtaining provisions from the Site Management Directorate, KUDEB and Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards them

**PT5-Strategy 1.4: Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process Towards Effective Protection of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area**

**Action 1.4.1:** Ensuring the continuity of the ecologic balance and bio-diversity via preservation

**Action 1.4.2:** Preservation of the flora and the fauna in the Management Area

**Action 1.4.3:** Supporting eco-tourism activities that will integrate with the area's natural values

**Action 1.4.4:** Regular supervising the daily usages planned to be developed in the nature park and conducting periodical analyses in order to stop activities that are scientifically proven to have negative affects on the natural life

**Action 1.4.5:** Identifying, the social, spatial, economic and environmental elements that may create pressure on the natural and cultural heritages, conducting impact analyses, recording, monitoring, supervision of negative activities and stopping the activities that have a negative effect

**Action 1.4.6:** Ensuring the effective supervision of human-related solid and liquid wastes inside the Management Plan and preventing environmental (air, soil, water) pollution



**Action 1.4.7:** Prevention of burning of the wild weeds inside the agricultural lands within the Management Plan borders

**Action 1.4.8:** Prevention of damaging, burning and cutting down of the vegetation of bushes and reed areas in the zones within the nature park

**Action 1.4.9:** Creating the inventory list for the naturally existing trees and vegetation and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons

**Action 1.4.10:** Registering the monumental trees and preventing the cut down and unsupervised pruning of the naturally existing trees and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons

**Action 1.4.11:** Preventing all sorts of illegal hunting activities within the area

**Action 1.4.12:** Determination of the properties, numbers, feeding, hosting and breeding grounds of the water plants and aquatic systems, the mammals, the local and migrating birds, reptiles and amphibian creatures, monitoring the wildlife and driving off threatening elements within the Management Plan borders

**Action 1.4.13:** Prohibiting all sorts of shoreline arrangements that disrupt the natural structure and landscape, the excavation disposals, sand intakes or fillings and commercial activities that are involved in these that disrupt the existing topographical property of the area within the Management Plan borders

**Action 1.4.14:** Mandating good farming practices in the agricultural lands that are within the zones defined as natural park within the Management Plan borders

**Action 1.4.15:** Prohibiting the collection of floral examples and capturing, hunting the fauna or their eggs existing within the Management Plan borders, and obtaining permits from the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate for scientific works

**Action 1.4.16:** Ensuring connection of the structures to be built within the Management Plan borders to the sewage systems and mandating building no-leak proof cesspit collection systems in structures that cannot be connected with the sewage systems

**Action 1.4.17:** Prohibiting all sorts of activities that will disrupt the quality of water, will decrease the quantity of water, change the river bed and/or pollute the water within the sections of the Tigris River basin located inside the Management Plan

**Action 1.4.18:** Prohibiting the usage of all sorts of explosive, flammable and combustible materials within the Hevsel Gardens cultural landscaping area, the Nature Park, the public usage areas of the Tigris River shore and in the agricultural areas, taking effective fire precautions and opening up new roads as per the fire intervention plan

**Action 1.4.19:** Facilitating line fishing in the Tigris River basin except for the spawning period of the fish and prohibiting the release of foreign kinds of fish into the river

**PT5-Strategy 1.5: Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the heritage areas at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale and improving the historic urban landscaping quality of the area**

**Action 1.5.1:** Identification, designing and application of advertisement boards, cultural landscaping arrangements, urban furniture, lightning and flooring elements that positively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and city walls within the management field

**Action 1.5.2:** Having a common approach in the structures located in layouts facing the Diyarbakır City Walls and incentivizing using traditional materials in new structures, developing block studies that will reflect the regional architectural language (yard, street, garden) to the space itself

**Action 1.5.3:** Ensuring that the garden and yard arrangements and the cultural landscaping elements to be used in new structures to be built on the Diyarbakır Suriçi area should be done in accordance with the application guideline to be determined by the Site Management Directorate

**Action 1.5.4:** During the application of the functions and structure layouts determined via the Reconstruction Plan for Protection is being applied to the building blocks, ensuring that the block as a whole is to be studied when the position of the structures to be built in these blocks within the layout and their relations with the street should be determined and when the occupancy rate of a layout is being defined

**Action 1.5.5:** Differentiating the flooring of the streets that lead to the City Walls from Suriçi and arranging the streets that open to the City Wall as a whole

**Action 1.5.6:** While the Suriçi Region is being opened for commercial, service, culture and tourism sector usages, prioritizing the residential usage and preservation of the region's traditional street fabric

**Action 1.5.7:** Identification and removing structures and additions, advertisement boards, cultural landscaping arrangements, urban furniture and lightning elements that negatively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and City Walls within the Management Field

**Action 1.5.8:** Identifying the façade in parcels and blocks on the frontal view section of the City Walls and harmonizing the architectural language

**Protection, strengthening and revealing of multi-layered and multi-identity structure that is among the most significant authentic values of the city during Works towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage**

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT5</b> Strategy 1.1 Design of the Spatial Application Process for the Effective Preservation of Diyarbakir City Walls and Bastions</p>	<p>Repair and restoration and if needed the reconstruction of the missing/torn down sections of the Diyarbakir City Walls should be carried out in line with the comprehensive restoration projects that are to be approved by the Regional Planning Board and establishing the science board for healthy conduction of the implementation process</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Governance</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Governance Culture and Tourism Project Division, Diyarbakir Restoration-Conservation Regional Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Number and area of wall-division for which repair is necessary Number of lacking-damaged sections Number of restorations approved by the KBK Number of actualized proper restorations</p>	Activity					
	<p>Within the scope of City Wall and tower repair projects, cleansing the City Walls from interventions that contradict the authentic structure of the City Walls, to increase the recognition of all of the City Walls and towers and to carry out environmental arrangements towards increasing the visits to them, ensuring regular maintenance and cleaning of the City Wall Protection Band</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Governance Culture and Tourism Project Division, Diyarbakir Restoration-Conservation Regional Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Number of interventions that damage the original structure of the City Walls. Periodical cleaning made on the City Wall Protection Band and maintenance reports. Number of people and experts responsible from the cleaning of the City Wall Protection Band</p>	Activity					
	<p>Preparation and implementation of the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program under the execution of Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Site Management Directorate, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments and other similar responsible stakeholder institutions that evaluates the comprehensive restoration projects that involve and evaluate the repair, maintenance works to be done on all of the City Walls and towers and the options towards rebuilding the torn down and removed parts of the walls in a partial way that follow the mark or suggest complete rebuilding.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Governance Culture and Tourism Project Division, Diyarbakir Restoration-Conservation Regional Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Integrated City Wall Restoration Program Integrated City Wall Restoration Program application report</p>	Activity					
	<p>After the repair and maintenance work in towers with sufficient internal size for utilization are completed; ensuring that the evaluation allocating these towers for the social and cultural public usage natured functionalizations that primarily fulfills the needs of the population living in Suriçi as well as the needs of the visitors of these areas, that do not require intense and continuous usage, that are reported not to damage the value of the heritage in line with the Integrated City Wall Restoration Program process based on the Function Determination Study of Diyarbakir Historic City Walls Towers along with their Proximity and ensuring the implementations are done by the decision of the Regional Planning Board and monitoring the effects of the functions given to the towers on the value of the heritage.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Governance Culture and Tourism Project Division, Diyarbakir Restoration-Conservation Regional Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, DIKASUM, Megam-Der, City Council, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Report that determines the number of functions inside the bastions that have large spaces that inside can be used as interior spaces and the report that determines the quality of the functions Effect analysis report in bastion functioning</p>	Activity					
	<p>Ensuring the building of all of the standing, embedded or wall-type lighting equipment, trash cans, seating benches, guidance panels, soor beds, barriers, urban furnitures, vegetation, shaders and all other similar street furniture in suitable materials and style in a manner that is suitable with the historic urban landscaping in the entire heritage area, in City Wall Protection Band, in the squares and avoiding any arrangements that will prevent holistic perception of the walls</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate., Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, DIKASUM, Megam-Der, City Council</p>	<p>Report to monitor the accordance of the urban furniture elements with the cultural landscape at the City Wall Protection Band and squares Number of urban furnitures that are detected as preventing the perception of the walls and bastions as a whole unit</p>	Activity					

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
Opening the Amida Mound area and the areas defined as special project zones that are thought to have remains from Roman and other periods in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection within the İçkale area for scientific archeological excavations and arranging these areas as archeo-parks through excluding these areas from structuring activities and developing, implementing and monitoring projects that are suitable with the historic cultural landscape	Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Locations, sizes and number of the areas excavated for scientific archeological excavations The size and number of areas arranged in accordance with archeo-park The number of prepared protection projects Number of monitored projects	Activity					
Restoring the existing public structures in İçkale and ensuring their cultural purpose utilizations and to arrange the functions and activities that will make İçkale the cultural center of the area	Cultural Assets and Museums General Directorate, Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Museum Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	The number of structures at İçkale that have been functionalized for cultural purposes Number of cultural activities organized at the areas functionalized in İçkale Number of people who participated in the cultural activities in the İçkale region	Activity					
Action 1.2.3: masjids in the İçkale area in line with their functions, and ensuring that the authentic additions, periodical courtyard walls and other similar elements in the courtyards and gardens of these structures are preserved alongside with them of the city of Diyarbakir	Regional Directorate of Foundations, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Museum Directorate	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Restoration Project and monitoring report regarding the fact that the prayer areas at İçkale are fully restored with its authentic extensions	Activity					
Revealing the archeological values of the heritage area and the mapping of the archeological history and the multi-layered structure	Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Archeological value determination report Diyarbakir archeology map	Activity					

PT5  
Strategy 1.2 esigning of the Spatial Implementation Process towards Effective Protection of İçkale



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Preserving the courtyard, corridor and structure sections which are the structural properties of the Diyarbakir homes and the structure-street-courtyard and street-structure and courtyard wall relations, the occupancy rate of the structure block and the wells, trees in the parcel</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, TMMOB IKK, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Number and location of preserved wells Location and number of protected trees Preserved structural properties: number of preserved hallways, number of streets-structures and streets-hallways of the protected feature</p>	<p><b>Activity</b></p>					
<p>Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the monumental structures (mosque, church, synagogue, burial grounds, inns, bathhouses, fountains etc.)</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB IKK, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Number of decisions received from the Regional Protection Board for the monuments that require function change. Number and locations of the monumental structures and places</p>	<p><b>Activity</b></p>					
<p>Ensuring the need for provisions of the Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards the civil architectural example structures (residential buildings, singular commercial structures etc.)</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB IKK, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Number of decisions received from the Regional Protection Board for the monuments that require function change. Number and locations of the monumental structures and places</p>	<p><b>Activity</b></p>					
<p>Registering the monumental works, civil architectural examples, fountains, windmills, City Walls, wells, cisterns, monumental trees and similar heritages that are outside the Diyarbakir City Walls but inside the Management Plan borders, ensuring obtaining provisions from the Site Management Directorate, KUDEB and Regional Planning Board and having due applications for all sorts of physical intervention, repair, maintenance, project development and change of function issues towards them</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>wTMMOB IKK, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Number of registered monumental pieces, civil architecture examples, fountains, mills, City Walls, wells, cisterns, trees and similar entities Number of intervened monumental pieces, civil architecture examples, fountains, mills, city walls, wells, cisterns, trees and similar entities</p>	<p><b>Activity</b></p>					

PT5  
 Strategy 1.3  
 Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process towards Effective Protection of Surici Area Monumental Cultural Properties and Civil Architectural Examples

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;">PTS Strategy 1.4; Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process Towards Effective Protection of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area</p>	Ensuring the continuity of the ecologic balance and bio-diversity via preservation	Dicle University Biology Department, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Forests and Water Works Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate	Number of activities carried out for the preservation of ecologic balance and bio-diversity Number of people who have participated in the activities carried out for the preservation of ecologic balance and bio-diversity The work carried out for the preservation of ecological balance and bio-diversity, number of activities, result reports	Activity					
	Preservation of the şora and the fauna in the Management Area	Dicle University Biology Department, Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Forests and Water Works Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate	Number of activities carried out for the preservation of şora and fauna Number of people who have participated in the activities carried out for the preservation of the şora and fauna The number of activities completed for the protection of the şora and fauna	Activity					
	Supporting eco-tourism activities that will integrate with the area's natural values	Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency, Dicle University	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Dandarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality and Regions Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate	Number of experts who will plan eco-tourism activities Number of eco-tourism activities carried out Eco-tourism guest number	Activity					
	Regular supervising the daily usages planned to be developed in the nature park and conducting periodical analyses in order to stop activities that are scientiŞçly proven to have negative affects on the natural life	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry	Annual inspection reports that are published every 6 months	Activity					
	Identifying, the social, spatial, economic and environmental elements that may create pressure on the natural and cultural heritages, conducting impact analyses, recording, monitoring, supervision of negative activities and stopping the activities that have a negative effect	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry	Number of people and experts working at the committee of nature and culturale heritage inspection Inspection reports that are carried out every 6 months	Activity					
	Ensuring the effective supervision of human-related solid and liquid wastes inside the Management Plan and preventing environmental (air, soil, water) pollution	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate	Number of experts working at the management area environmental pollution committee Periodic inspection reports						
	Prevention of burning of the wild weeds inside the agricultural lands within the Management Plan borders	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate Dicle University, Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and RearingDiyarbakır Provincial Directorate	Number of experts working at the agricultural area environmental pollution committee Periodic inspection reports	Activity					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PTS</b> Strategy 1.4; Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process Towards Effective Protection of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area	Prevention of damaging, burning and cutting down of the vegetation of bushes and reed areas in the zones within the nature park	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Relevant Units of Ministry of Forestry	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, TMMOB Diyarbakır Branch, TZOB Diyarbakır Branch, Dicle University	Number of experts working at the natural park şora environmental pollution committee Periodic inspection reports	Activity					
	Creating the inventory list for the naturally existing trees and vegetation and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate Dicle University, Diyarbakır Chamber of Agriculture Engineers, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate	Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate,	Number of experts who can examine the natural texture of the management area, the number of trees which have been mapped and the surveying has been made	Activity					
	Registering the monumental trees and preventing the cut down and unsupervised pruning of the naturally existing trees and creating the tree map surveys for the areas included in the Management Plan borders, excluding those planted for commercial reasons	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Diyarbakır Chamber of Agriculture Engineers	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of Ministry of Forestry, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Number of experts who inspect the natural tree texture of the management area Cutting and pruning control report for the trees in the area The number of registered monumental trees in the area	Activity					
	Preventing all sorts of illegal hunting activities within the area	Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University	Number of illegal hunting activities in the area. Number of awareness educations given to the participants	Activity					
	Determination of the properties, numbers, feeding, hosting and breeding grounds of the water plants and aquatic systems, the mammals, the local and migrating birds, reptiles and amphibian creatures, monitoring the wildlife and driving off threatening elements within the Management Plan borders	Dicle University	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of management area ecosystem inspection committee Management area ecosystem inspection and inventory reports	Activity					
	Prohibiting all sorts of shoreline arrangements that disrupt the natural structure and landscape, the excavation disposals, sand intakes or Şlings and commercial activities that are involved in these that disrupt the existing topographical property of the area within the Management Plan borders	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate,	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of Diyarbakır Governance	The size of the area inside the management area borders with defected natural landscape Illegal excavation drop detection reports Report of activities that are not allowed as part of shoeline arrangements	Activity					
	Mandating good farming practices in the agricultural lands that are within the zones deŞned as natural park within the Management Plan borders	Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Forests and Water Works Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate,	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University	Ratio of good agriculture application areas inside the management area natural park	Activity					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT5</b> <b>Strategy 1.4:</b> Designing of the Spatial Implementation Process Towards Effective Protection of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area	Prohibiting the collection of şoral examples and capturing, hunting the fauna or their eggs existing within the Management Plan borders, and obtaining permits from the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Site Management Directorate for scientiŞc works	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of Ministry of Forestry	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of experts responsible from the inspection of the şora and fauna inside the area borders. The spreading areas of the şora and fauna in the area borders and population size reports	Activity					
	Ensuring connection of the structures to be built within the Management Plan borders to the sewage systems and mandating building no-leak proof cesspit collection systems in structures that cannot be connected with the sewage systems	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, DISKİ	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University, Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry	Number and ratio of structures and establishments connected to the wastewater collector	Activity					
	Prohibiting all sorts of activities that will disrupt the quality of water, will decrease the quantity of water, change the river bed and/or pollute the water within the sections of the Tigris River basin located inside the Management Plan	Diyarbakır Provincial Agriculture Directorate, Forestry and Water Affairs Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, DSİ, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, DISKİ	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Dicle University, Environment Volunteers Association, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Quality reports for the water inside the Tigris river basin management plan The size of the Tigris river nature bed which has been defected	Activity					
	Prohibiting the usage of all sorts of explosive, şammable and combustible materials within the Hevsel Gardens cultural landscaping area, the Nature Park, the public usage areas of the Tigris River shore and in the agricultural areas, taking effective Şre precautions and opening up new roads as per the Şre intervention plan	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Figthing Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate,	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Relevant Units of the Ministry of Forestry	The size of the area that is affected from the annual Şres in the cultural heritage region and the buffer region. Hevsel gardens landscape area, Nature park, Tigris vallye public shore use areas and the report for the precautions against Şre on public areas	Activity					
	Facilitating line Şshing in the Tigris River basin except for the spawning period of the Şsh and prohibiting the release of foreign kinds of Şsh into the river	Dicle University Environmental Issues Implementation and Research Center, Diyarbakır Provincial Agriculture Directorate, Forests and Water Works Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Directorate, Yenişehir and Sur Municipality Park and Regions Directorate, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Tigris river Şsh population and inspection report for aquatic symptoms	Activity					



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>PT5</b></p> <p><b>Strategy 1.5</b> Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the heritage areas at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale and improving the historic urban landscaping quality of the area</p>	<p>Identification, designing and application of advertisement boards, cultural landscaping arrangements, urban furniture, lightning and flooring elements that positively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and city walls within the management field</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate</p>	<p>Number and place of billboards Size of the area in which historical and urban landscape has been applied Size of the area and number of urban furniture designed specifically for the area Size of the area to where the specially designed furniture is applied The number of streets and areas which are lit up</p>	<p>8.500.000</p>					
	<p>Having a common approach in the structures located in layouts facing the Diyarbakır City Walls and incentivizing using traditional materials in new structures, developing block studies that will reflect the regional architectural language (yard, street, garden) to the space itself</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Area size that is in compliance with regional architecture and the number of structures. The number of plots studies to reflect the regional architectural language Amount of traditional items acquired</p>	<p>350.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Ensuring that the garden and yard arrangements and the cultural landscaping elements to be used in new structures to be built on the Diyarbakır Suriçi area should be done in accordance with the application guideline to be determined by the Site Management Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>Garden, hall arrangement etc. Number of structures carried out in accordance with AYB application</p>	<p>250.000 TL</p>					
	<p>During the application of the functions and structure layouts determined via the Reconstruction Plan for Protection is being applied to the building blocks, ensuring that the block as a whole is to be studied when the position of the structures to be built in these blocks within the layout and their relations with the street should be determined and when the occupancy rate of a layout is being defined</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate</p>	<p>Area size that is in compliance with regional architecture and the number of structures. The number of plots studies to reflect the regional architectural language Amount of traditional items acquired</p>	<p>350.000 TL</p>					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT5</b> <b>Strategy 1.5</b> Increasing of the perceptibility and traceability of the heritage areas at urban area, neighborhood, street and structure scale and improving the historic urban landscaping quality of the area	Differentiating the flooring of the streets that lead to the City walls from Suriçi and arranging the streets that open to the City wall as a whole	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate.	Number of streets for which ground flooring has been changed on the road from Suriçi to the City Walls	Activity					
	While the Suriçi Region is being opened for commercial, service, culture and tourism sector usages, prioritizing the residential usage and preservation of the region's traditional street fabric	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Area amount and number of the protected traditional street texture at the Suriçi Region Percentage of the general residence area in the Suriçi Region	Activity					
	Identification and removing structures and additions, advertisement boards, cultural landscaping arrangements, urban furniture and lightning elements that negatively affect the perception of the cultural heritage and city walls within the Management Field	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate	Number of employees working to detect the negative effects on the perception of cultural assets in the area Tespit study report	Activity					
	Identifying the façade in parcels and blocks on the frontal view section of the City walls and harmonizing the architectural language	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakır IKK, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Surveying and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Dicle University	Number of structures in Sur facade region the architectural language of which has been fitted to the city walls.	Activity					

**PT5-Target 2: Developing spatial planning approach towards effective protection of ecologic structure**

**PT5-Strategy 2.1: Preparation and approval of the upper-scale and sub-scale plans of the holistic preservation plan that comprise the Management Area in a manner that will handle the area in the basin as a whole via following participant methods in a multi-disciplinary approach**

**Action 2.1.1:** Preparation and approval of the “Tigris River and Basin Preservation Plan”, the top-scale plan that handle the Tigris Valley as a whole

**Action 2.1.2:** Ensuring the preparation of the “Cultural Landscape Impact Assessment” reports for the heritage area for macro projects such as the Tigris Valley HEPP Projects, Structure Reserve Area Provisions of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Kırklar Mountain Project, Tigris Valley Recreation Area Project, Suriçi Area Disaster Master Plan etc. and realization of the revision processes for the projects

**Action 2.1.3:** Conducting impact assessment of the master plans that were approved piece by piece in various dates within the Management Area regarding the Heritage

Area, revising the plans that have a negative impact and preparation and approval of the upper and sub-scale “Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Management Area Preservation Plans” that handle the area as a whole

**PT5-Strategy 2.2: Recording, monitoring, preservation and development of the wildlife existing in the Tigris River and basin**

**Action 2.2.1:** Prohibiting activities such as prospecting, opening/operating a sand quarry, cancelling the permits for the operating ones, conducting the recovery projects for the affected areas with scientific techniques

**Action 2.2.2:** Identifying, recording, strengthening and preservation of the Tigris River natural landscape

**Action 2.2.3:** Monitoring the activities done or planned to be done within the Management Area by different institutions and preventing them from damaging the heritage area and buffer areas and the Tigris River flora and fauna

**Action 2.2.4:** Conducting impact analysis during the process of using the urban landscaping elements in the Buffer (Surdışı) area in a controlled and limited rate

**Action 2.2.5:** Recording, documenting and researching the wildlife that exist in the Tigris River and valley

**Action 2.2.6:** Handling the areas on the east of the Tigris River in a natural park approach, to decrease the number of users of the area and becalming it, preventing usage types that may affect the natural life in the near proximity of the area

**Action 2.2.7:** Emphasizing the national and international promotion of the Tigris River and valley wildlife areas

**PT5-Strategy 2.3: Prevention of the negative effects of the structured-environment on the natural environment, soil, air and water**

**Action 2.3.1:** Preparation of the ecological city guide for the Management Area and ensuring all activities to be executed in the area are done so based on the guide

**Action 2.3.2:** Defining the business activities that can take place within the Management Area and stopping the activities of the sand and stone quarries, polluting industrial activities etc. that are currently operating and are damaging the environment and to conduct repair works to remedy the damage caused by these activities

**Action 2.3.3:** Identifying all kinds of structured environment based negative effects and pollutants on the Tigris River and basin such as debris and excavation dumping sites, garbage disposal fields, sewers etc. and continuing the repair works to remedy the damage caused by these activities

Development of spatial planning approach towards the preservation of the ecologic structure

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Preparation and approval of the "Tigris River and Basin Preservation Plan", the top-scale plan that handle the Tigris Valley as a whole</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Firat – Dicle 2nd Lower Basin Management Board, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement</p>	<p>Tigris River and Basin Preservation Plan", Tigris River and Basin Preservation Plan announcement report</p>	200.000					
<p>Ensuring the preparation of the "Cultural Landscape Impact Assessment" reports for the heritage area for macro projects such as the Tigris Valley HEPP Projects, Structure Reserve Area Provisions of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Kırklar Mountain Project, Tigris Valley Recreation Area Project, Suriçi Area Disaster Master Plan etc. and realization of the revision processes for the projects</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Belediye Meclisi, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Cultural Landscape Effect Evaluation Reports prepared for all macro plans that might affect the area Number of revisions made according to the evaluation of the cultural landscape effect reports</p>	Activity					
<p>Conducting impact assessment of the master plans that were approved piece by piece in various dates within the Management Area regarding the Heritage Area, revising the plans that have a negative impact and preparation and approval of the upper and sub-scale "Diyarbakir City Walls and Heysel Gardens Management Area Preservation Plans" that handle the area as a whole</p>									

PT 5  
Strategy 2.1  
Preparation and approval of the upper-scale and sub-scale plans of the holistic preservation plan that comprise the Management Area in a manner that will handle the area in the basin as a whole via following participant methods in a multi-disciplinary approach



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<b>PTS</b> <b>Strategy 2.2</b> Recording, monitoring, preservation and development of the wildlife existing in the Tigris River and basin									
Prohibiting activities such as prospecting, opening/operating a sand quarry, cancelling the permits for the operating ones, conducting the recovery projects for the affected areas with scientific techniques	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	DSİ, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Sur Municipality-Yenişehir Municipality, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	Number of establishments that are detected to have negative effects on the Tigris valley Number of establishments with cancelled permits	Activity					
Identifying, recording, strengthening and preservation of the Tigris River natural landscape	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Sur Municipality-Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	Tigris Valley natural landscape elements determination and preservation report	200.000					
Monitoring the activities done or planned to be done within the Management Area by different institutions and preventing them from damaging the heritage area and buffer areas and the Tigris River şora and fauna	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, City Council, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK	Decisions and policies for the preservation of the şora and Fauna. Precautions that need to be taken at the protected areas to decrease human pressure	Activity					
Conducting impact analysis during the process of using the urban landscaping elements in the Buffer (Surdış) area in a controlled and limited rate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	Impact analysis report for the urban landscape elements to be used as a buffer region	Activity					
Recording, documenting and researching the wildlife that exist in the Tigris River and valley	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Dicle University	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, KUDEB Branch Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council	Number of experts carrying out studies on the natural life of the Tigris River Study reports	200.000 TL					
Handling the areas on the east of the Tigris River in a natural park approach, to decrease the number of users of the area and becalming it, preventing usage types that may affect the natural life in the near proximity of the area	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Dicle University, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	KUDEB Branch Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council	Number of nature park users Annual natural monitoring reports	Activity					
Emphasizing the national and international promotion of the Tigris River and valley wildlife areas	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Culture Tourism Provincial Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	KUDEB Branch Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	The number of users reached by the tools used in the promotion of Tigris river and valley (internet site, brochure etc.)	450.000 TL					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT5</b> <b>Strategy 2.3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prevention of the negative effects of the structured-environment on the natural environment, soil, air and water</p>	Preparation of the ecological city guide for the Management Area and ensuring all activities to be executed in the area are done so based on the guide	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency	Ecologic city guide report Activity ratio carried out in accordance with the ecologic city guide report	<b>250.000</b>					
	Deşning the business activities that can take place within the Management Area and stopping the activities of the sand and stone quarries, polluting industrial activities etc. that are currently operating and are damaging the environment and to conduct repair works to remedy the damage caused by these activities	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, KUDEB Branch Directorate	Yenişehir Municipality, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Protection Daire Başkanlığı, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	Number of establishments threatening ecologic structure Number of establishments the activity of which have been stopped due to the threats to the management area ecologic life The number of repair studies carried out in the management area to remove the damages caused	<b>Activity</b>					
	Identifying all kinds of structured environment based negative effects and pollutants on the Tigris River and basin such as debris and excavation dumping sites, garbage disposal Şelds, sewers etc. and continuing the repair works to remedy the damage caused by these activities	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, City Council, Dicle University	The determination report for the most pollutant activities in the Tigris river basin The number of precautions taken and the number of prevented activities according to the determinations made	<b>Activity</b>					

**PT5–Target 3: Developing spatial planning approach towards economic sector structuring**

**PT5-Strategy 3.1: Defining the spatial planning approach for the agricultural sector**

**Action 3.1.1:** Establishment of the Hevsel Gardens Ecologic Farm where good farming practices are carried out, irrigation system elements are activated taking into account the heritage elements

**Action 3.1.2:** Establishment of the Hevsel Reproduction Center with cold storage area, input warehouse and sales units for the reconstruction of the agricultural structure administration center and the competitive power of producers

**PT5-Strategy 3.2: Defining the spatial planning approach for the tourism sector Turizm sektörüne yönelik mekânsal planlama yaklaşımının tanımlanması**

**Action 3.2.1:** Preparation of the Tigris River Eco-Tourism Area Spatial Plan in which daily use camp areas, ecological balance and biological diversity themed summer houses are carried out

**Action 3.2.2:** Preparation of the İçkale, Suriçi and Köşkler Regions Heritage Tourism Spatial Plan which takes handles the new bastion and registered structure restorations and reconstruction as well as the completion of the spatial application process

**Action 3.2.3:** Preparation of the Hevsel Gardens Agro – Tourism Spatial Plan and the completion of the spatial application process in which damaged mills and hülle, boranhane etc. Various cultural heritage elements are restructured

**PT5-Strategy 3.3: Defining the spatial planning approach for the strengthening of the craftsmanship structure**

**Action 3.3.1:** Establishing crafts sales units at main visitor Access lines and carrying out work for the planning and design of these units, development of the spatial application guide and completion of the spatial applications

**Action 3.3.2:** Carrying out the spatial arrangements for the market, street, inn etc. Common areas where traditional craftsmanship such as throne building, ironworking, copper working, silk weaving etc. Are carried out. The establishment of areas where craftsmen can show their craftsmanship to visitors, completion of the arrangements including the craftsmanship areas in the cultural heritage structures at the Suriçi traditional center area and the reconstruction of these areas.

**Action 3.3.3:** Preparation of the Urban Design Project in which traditional markets are cleansed of unnecessary annexes where the signboard system is restructured, façade arrangements are made and the spatial application process is completed.

Development of the spatial planning approach for the structuring of the financial sector

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTIYEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PT5</b> <b>Strategy 3.1</b> Designing of the Spatial Planning Approach for the Agricultural Sector</p>	<p>Establishment of the Hevsel Gardens Ecologic Farm where good farming practices are carried out, irrigation system elements are activated taking into account the heritage elements</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakir Representative, TMMOB Ziraat Mühendisleri Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, State Hydrolic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate</p>	<p>Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farm Activity report Number of experts working</p>	<p><b>1.000.000 Euros</b></p>					
	<p>Establishment of the Hevsel Reproduction Center where cold storage room, input warehouse and sales units are located for the reconstruction of the competitive power of the producers as well as the administrative center of the projected agricultural organizational structure.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakir Representative, TMMOB Ziraat Mühendisleri Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, State Hydrolic works General Directorate 10. District Directorate</p>	<p>Hevsel Reproduction Center Activity report Number of experts working at the Hevsel Reproduction Center</p>	<p><b>500.000 Euros</b></p>					



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
PT5 Defining of the Spatial Planning Approach for the Agricultural Sector Strategy 3.2	Preparation of the Tigris River Eco-Tourism Area Spatial Plan in which daily use camp areas, ecological balance and biological diversity themed summer houses are carried out	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate,	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakir Branch, Karacadağ Development Agency	The size of the spatial application completed at the Tigris Valley Eco-Tourism Area The civities that start in accordance with the prepared plan and the number of users	2.000.000 TL					
	The preparation of İçkale, Suriçi and Köşkler Region Heritage Tourism Spatial Planning and the completion of the spatial application process in which new bastions and registered structure restorations are handled in a comprehensive manner for the development of culture, religion, architecture and gastronomy tourism	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate,	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakir Branch, Karacadağ Development Agency, Sur Municipality	The size of the spatial application completed at the Suriçi and Köşkler Area The civities that start in accordance with the prepared plan and the number of users	3.000.000 TL					
	Preparation of the Hevsel Gardens Agro – Tourism Spatial Plan and the completion of the spatial application process in which damaged mills and hülle, boranhane etc. Various cultural heritage elements are restructured	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Ministry of Food, Health and Rearing/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate,	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakir Branch, Karacadağ Development Agency, Dicle University	The size of the spatial application completed at the Hevsel Gardens Agro-Tourism Area The civities that start in accordance with the prepared plan and the number of users	2.000.000					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p>PT5 Strategy 3: Defining of the Spatial Planning Approach for the Strengthening of the Craftsmanship Structure</p>	<p>Establishing crafts sales units at main visitor Access lines and carrying out work for the planning and design of these units, development of the spatial application guide and completion of the spatial applications</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakır Branch, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, DTSO, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Craftsmanship product presentation and sales units spatial application guide The activities that start in accordance with the prepared plan, the number of sales units for which these activities have been completed</p>	<p>250.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Carrying out the spatial arrangements for the market, street, inn etc. Common areas where traditional craftsmanship such as throne building, ironworking, copper working, silk weaving etc. Are carried out. The establishment of areas where craftsmen can show their craftsmanship to visitors, completion of the arrangements including the craftsmanship areas in the cultural heritage structures at the Suriçi traditional center area and the reconstruction of these areas.</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, KUDEB, Regional Directorate of Foundations</p>	<p>TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakır Representative, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Craftsmen Association, DTSO</p>	<p>Number of cultural heritages arranged to include craftsmanship branches</p>	<p>3.000.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Preparation of the Urban Design Project in which traditional markets are cleaned of unnecessary annexes where the signboard system is restructured, façade arrangements are made and the spatial application process is completed</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of City Planners Diyarbakır Branch, Karacadağ Development Agency</p>	<p>Number of traditional market, inns and caravanserai cleared of façades with renovated signpost systems</p>	<p>5.000.000 TL</p>					

### **Spatial Planning Approach for Risk Management**

Disasters damage the cultural heritage properties more than daily usage and wear and tear throughout time. In this manner, a “Disaster Risk Management Plan” should be prepared within the Cultural Heritage Site Management Plan, the entire area that comprise the heritage area and the buffer zone as well.

In order to mitigate the risk of disasters, a holistic disaster avoidance plan that comprise the pre-disaster preparation, intervention during the disaster and post-disaster rescue process should be prepared by the participation and advisory of the institutions and agencies in the area and the relevant experts (architects, city planners, archeologists, historians, engineers, experts, historic building experts, cultural landscaping experts etc.).

Within the Disaster Risk Management Plan’s scope, **intervention plan, emergency plan, fire, earthquake, flood and flashflood intervention plans** should be prepared as well and the disaster risk management of the area should be realized within a plan that is clear in distribution of responsibilities of institutions, applicable and sustainable.

While devising the intervention plan, it is necessary to focus on which precautions are more suitable with the heritage area’s properties

“Fire Intervention Plan” should be prepared in accordance with “Municipality Fire Regulation” number 26326 dating 21.10.2006 towards the historic and cultural elements in the area, the Suriçi buffer zone, the city walls, İçkale and the Hevsel Gardens that is defined as a cultural landscaping element.

Unlike fires, earthquakes cannot be prevented; the incident itself is short in duration and cannot be controlled. Therefore preparation of an earthquake intervention plan is important. Earthquake preparation strategies should include strategies towards minimizing the potential damage to the cultural heritage and also clearly should put forth the emergency intervention methods. The teams responsible for earthquake preparations and the team responsible for the cultural heritage should participate together to strengthen the preservation of human lives, properties and the heritage.

As a result of the inspections done in Diyarbakır in 2009 in a manner that comprise the Management Plan Area as well, it was identified that 76% of the structures in the city center did not receive any engineering services. The data for the same year show that concrete samples taken from various locations around the city are substandard in quality.

Floods and Torrents disasters can take place in different ways; in a secondary way, they can cause soil erosion around the settlement, may cause damages to the structures and infrastructure systems and water pollution. Unlike earthquakes, flood and torrent threat can generally be foreseen; their consequences can be avoided via planning methods. Therefore, it is important to develop flash flood intervention plans for the Hevsel Gardens that is a cultural landscaping element inside the heritage area. For cultural heritage areas, no matter how well the institutions and the people living in the area are prepared against flood and torrent risks, protection responsibilities for certain areas should be allocated to individuals or teams, should be regularly developed and controlled. Flood and torrent avoidance plans should focus on the control of the situations that may cause Floods and Torrents. Flood and torrent intervention plan actions comprise decreasing the risks, increasing the resistance towards Floods and Torrents, identifying and monitoring flood and torrent risks and developing the intervention plan.

**The main target in disaster risks is prevention of risks borne of disasters in the Management Area and minimizing or eliminating losses, destructions and damages due to disasters.**

The variety of disasters and the difference in their qualities introduce the need for different interventions, precautions and methods. Therefore, defining sub-targets and planning strategies and actions towards the main target would be more functional.

**The primary target regarding disaster risks is preparation of the “Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan” to prevent and decrease human sourced disasters.**

Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan should be prepared as processes that follow each other such as preparation against the risk, identification of risk factors and potential risk analysis to prepare disaster scenarios, planning to mitigate and prevent risks. The role of this stage and the stages that should be included in are defined below.

Preparation against risk is the first stage of the Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan. Defining of the institutions and agencies that will prepare the Disaster Management Plan, identification of the main stakeholders on a national and international scale should be completed as the first step. While determining the institutions and agencies and stakeholders, the expertise areas to prepare the main plan (meteorology experts, climatologists, seismologist, hydrologist, public health experts, epidemiologists, sociologists) as well as the expert criteria should be put forth. After this stage, the technical requirements, tools and equipment (hydrants, water sources, smoke detectors etc.) to assess and prevent disaster risk in the area should be defined. Following the determination of the human resource and the required equipment, the next step is the financial resources and budgeting. While budgeting and finance resources are being created, national-international fund raiser resources that will contribute to the needs during the planning process should be defined as well. During the preparation stage, following the process of researching and identifying human resources, equipment and budget comes the definition of risks in the area. It is important to identify and analyze the geographical, hydrologic and meteorological properties of the area and to analyze the current status of the existing management and risk preparation equipment and facilities (shelters, evacuation vehicles, storage areas etc.).

Following the research and analysis regarding the current status, analyzing the potential risks in the area and identification of risk factors as a result of a holistic assessment of these conditions to prepare the disaster scenarios is the next step. Benefiting from the analysis of potential risks and risk factors and creating disaster scenarios and to put forth the management and planning process towards mitigating the risks concludes the disaster risk management plan.

Furthermore, the Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan should also include a preparation plan for emergency interventions. Emergency intervention preparation plan should explain the the description of the duties and responsibilities of the emergency team in the area and distribution of such, identification of the risks that may arise in the first 72 hours after the disaster and the post-disaster rescue process and should put them forth with the distribution of corporate responsibilities.

Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan should also include risk prevention and avoidance. Within this scope, local risk avoidance systems should be integrated with the risk avoidance and prevention strategies.



Heritage Area Disaster Management Plan should be updated in certain intervals (once a year) or after a disaster through identifying and assessing the new risks that may arise in the area and through evaluating the rescue process in order to ensure the sustainability of the preservation and rescue works in the long run.

**PT5-Target 4: Development of the spatial planning approach for risk management**

**PT5-Strategy 4.1: Taking of effective precautions for spatial risks that threaten social safety**

**Action 4.1.1:** Transfer of the earthquake, fire and flood maps to the database by preparing based on Geography Information System and opening to the Access of relevant institutions

**Action 4.1.2:** Preparation of Strategic Action Plans where relevant infrastructure and technical element shortcomings are resolved, where corporate division of labor is defined and where intervention methods and their priorities are predefined

**Action 4.1.3:** Preparation of the Urgent Action Plans in which emergency evacuation corridor, gathering positions, food supply areas, temporary/ambulatory treatment centers and temporary sheltering areas are defined

**Action 4.1.4:** Carrying out the damage detection studies after possible natural and unnatural disasters and completing the repair and maintenance activities; taking the necessary precautions for the losses that might occur due to disasters at the workplace and farm areas

**PT5-Strategy 4.2: Taking the effective precautions against the spatial risks that threaten cultural heritage elements**

**Action 4.2.1:** Defining the cultural heritage elements that are under risk based on the risk maps that are created, carrying out risk decreasing activities for the cultural heritage assets which are determined to be under threat and completion of the repair, maintenance and restoration work using scientific methods

**Action 4.2.2:** Preparing the Strategic Action Plan in which the relevant responsibilities and procedures are listed for the maintenance and carrying of important objects in emergency situations and where primary intervention areas are determined

**Action 4.2.3:** Preparation of the Strategic Action Plan for the cultural heritage elements which can be saved by carrying after natural and unnatural disasters for redisplay and the repair of those that cannot be carried

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p>PTS</p> <p>Strategy 4.1</p> <p>Taking of effective precautions for spatial risks that threaten social safety</p>	<p>Transfer of the earthquake, Şre and şood maps to the database by preparing based on Geography Information System and opening to the Access of relevant institutions</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Branch, AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Fighting Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Information Management Directorate, City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK</p>	<p>Risk map prepared based on Geographical Information System Number of institutions that have Access to disaster risk maps</p>	<p>100.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Preparation of Strategic Action Plans where relevant infrastructure and technical element shortcomings are resolved, where corporate division of labor is deŞned and where intervention methods and their priorities are predeŞned</p>	<p>AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Fighting Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate,</p>	<p>“Management Area Disaster Risk Decrease Strategic Action Plan” report</p>	<p>75.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Preparation of the Urgent Action Plans in which emergency evacuation corridor, gathering positions, food supply areas, temporary/ambulatory treatment centers and temporary sheltering areas are deŞned</p>	<p>AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Fighting Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate</p>	<p>“Management Area Disaster Risk Decrease Strategic Action Plan” report</p>	<p>25.000 TL</p>					
	<p>Carrying out the damage detection studies after possible natural and unnatural disasters and completing the repair and maintenance activities; taking the necessary precautions for the losses that might occur due to disasters at the workplace and farm areas</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Food Agriculture and Rearing Directorate, City Environment and City Planning Directorate, AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Fighting Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate</p>	<p>Damage detection work carried out after disasters Number of activities carried out for the repair and maintenance at places where damage has been detected</p>	<p>Activity</p>					

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTIYEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
DeŖning the cultural heritage elements that are under risk based on the risk maps that are created, carrying out risk decreasing activities for the cultural heritage assets which are determined to be under threat and completion of the repair, maintenance and restoration work using scientiŖ methods	Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate	City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK	Cultural heritage elements risk detection study report Number of cultural heritage elements that are determined to be under risk	Activity					
Preparing the Strategic Action Plan in which the relevant responsibilities and procedures are listed for the maintenance and carrying of important objects in emergency situations and where primary intervention areas are determined	AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Branch	City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, DSI 10. District Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Figthing Directorate	“Cultural Asset Emergency Intervention Strategic Action Plan “ report	250.000 TL					
Preparation of the Strategic Action Plan for the cultural heritage elements which can be saved by carrying after natural and unnatural disasters for redisplay and the repair of those that cannot be carried	Museum Directorate, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Diyarbakır KV Regional Protection Board, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	City Environment and City Planning Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Figthing Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate	“Cultural Asset Pre-Disaster and Post-Disaster Preparation Strategic Action Plan “ report	250.000 TL					

PT 5  
Strategy 4.2  
Taking the effective precautions against the spatial risks that threaten cultural heritage elements

## PT5-Target 5: Spatial planning approach towards visitor service provision

### PT5-Strategy 5.1: Building presentation tangles towards certain activities and qualities of the areas in the thematic tourism areas to increase the recognition and perception of the areas

**Action 5.1.1:** Creation of the theme elements towards ecologic balance and biodiversity presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Tigris Valley Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.2:** Creation of the theme elements towards city's east and west sides' creation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of University Bridge Impact Area Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.3:** Creation of the theme elements towards city's archeological layers and Ickale's administrative and cultural center feature presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Dağkapı Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.4:** Creation of the theme elements towards Surici and city's expansion to outside the City wall presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Dagkapi Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.5:** Creation of the theme elements towards Dicle Basin and Hevsel Gardens presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of New City (city balcony) Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.6:** Creation of the theme elements towards Diyarbakır City Walls and civilization layers and Surici presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Keçi Tower Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.7:** Creation of the theme elements towards agricultural activities, ecologic production practices and intangible cultural heritage presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Hevsek Gardens Presentation Tangle

**Action 5.1.8:** Creation of the theme elements towards the city's expansion to outside Sur via individual attempts, the Mansions region – private structure typology and intangible cultural heritage presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Ten Eyed Bridge Presentation Tangle



### PT5-Strategy 5.2: Defining the transitions between thematic regionals

**Action 5.2.1:** Completing the spatial applications of the Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Areas Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.2:** Completing the spatial applications of the University Bridge Impact Areas – İçkale Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.3:** Completing the spatial applications of the İçkale – Suriçi Historic Fabric Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.4:** Completing the spatial applications of the İçkale – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.5:** Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.6:** Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi – Köşkler Area Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.7:** Completing the spatial applications of the Hevsel Gardens – Köşkler Area Connection Axis

**Action 5.2.8:** Completing the spatial applications of İçkale, Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers

**Action 5.2.9:** Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi Historic Core Main Tour Route

### PT5-Strategy 5.3: Creating spatial presentation areas and axis that exhibit the authentic values and utilization types to contribute to the preservation of the authentic values and to prevent emerging of fake tourism marketing cultures

**Action 5.3.1:** Creating the Corridor of Churches and Architecture Exhibition Presentation Axis (Çelikmen 1 Street – Miras Street – Bıyıklı Mehmet Paşa Street - Dicle Street – Keldani Church – Yenikapı Street – Göçmen Street - Surp Gregos Church – Köprülü Street – Protestant Church – Armenian Catholic Church – Cumhuriyet İ.Ö.O. – Çukurlu Street – Deliller Inn Axis)

**Action 5.3.2:** Creating the Tangible and Intangible cultural heritage Presentation Axis (Deliller Inn – Tourism Promotion Bureau and Miniaturk – Yeşilbaş Street – Binici Street – Cemilpaşa Mansion – Köylü Street – Main Street – Church of Mother Mary– Hanbeli 1. Street – Pusucu Street – Lale Street – Kapulu Street – Behrampaşa Mosque – Kılıcı Street – Dengbêj Residence – Kılıcı Street – Dörtler Street – Bayrampaşa Street – Melik Ahmet Avenue – Gökalp Street Ziya Gökalp Residence – Museum Street – Zinciriye Madrasha – Great Mosque – Pirinçler Street – Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Residence Axis)

**Action 5.3.3:** Creating the Hybrid Usage Exposition Presentation Axis (Yenikapı Street – PTT Building – Şeyh Muhattar Mosque (Dört Ayaklı Minaret) – Keldani Church – Surp Gregos Church – Esmâ Ocak Residence – Paşa Bathhouse– Süleyman Nazif İ.Ö.O. (structure that is envisaged to be re-functionalized for tourism promotion) Axis)

**Action 5.3.4:** Creating the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Basin Thematic Nature, Agriculture and Water Bicycle and Pedestrian Roads Presentation Route

**Action 5.3.5:** Creating the Köşkler Region – Ten Eyed Bridge– Kırklar Mountain Public, Semi Public, Private Space Setting Presentation Area

**PT5-Strategy 5.4: Identifying the Visitor Service Provision Spatial Application Areas and defining main spatial strategies to increase the guidance of the plan**

**Action 5.4.1:** Defining spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Daily Usage Areas (Implementation Area 1)

**Action 5.4.2:** Defining spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Biodiversity Research and Observation Area (Implementation Area 2)

**Action 5.4.3:** Defining spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Cano and Education Area (Implementation Area 3)

**Action 5.4.4:** Defining spatial implementations in University Bridge Impact Area (Implementation Area 1)

**Action 5.4.5:** Defining spatial implementations in Ickale Implementation Area (Implementation Area 5)

**Action 5.4.6:** Defining spatial implementations in Yeni Gate Areas (Implementation Area 6)

**Action 5.4.7:** Defining spatial implementations in Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farming Areas (Implementation Area 7)

## Spatial planning approach towards visitor service provision

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PTS</b> <b>Strategy 5.1</b> Building presentation tangles towards certain activities and qualities of the areas in the thematic tourism areas to increase the recognition and perception of the areas	Creation of the theme elements towards ecologic balance and biodiversity presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Tigris Valley Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Size of the spatial application completed at the Tigris Valley Presentation Tangle	2.500.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards city's east and west sides' creation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of University Bridge Impact Area Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Size of the spatial application completed at the University Bridge Impact Area Presentation Tangle	4.000.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards city's archeological layers and İckale's administrative and cultural center feature presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of İckale Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Culture Tourism Provincial Directorate	Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, Vocational Chambers, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University	Size of the spatial application completed at the İckale Presentation Tangle	6.000.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards Surici and city's expansion to outside the City wall presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Dağkapi Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University	Size of the spatial application completed at the Dağkapi Presentation Tangle	3.000.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards Dicle Basin and Hevsel Gardens presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of New City (city balcony) Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University	Size of the spatial application completed at the New City (city balcony) Presentation Tangle	5.000.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards Diyarbakir City Walls and civilization layers and Surici presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Keçi Tower Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University	Size of the spatial application completed at the Keçi Tower Presentation Tangle	6.000.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards agricultural activities, ecologic production practices and intangible cultural heritage presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Hevsel Gardens Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University, Ministry of Food, Health and Rearing/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	Size of the spatial application completed at the Hevsel Gardens Presentation Tangle	3.500.000 TL					
	Creation of the theme elements towards the city's expansion to outside Sur via individual attempts, the Mansions region – private structure typology, and intangible cultural heritage presentation themes, determining border and route, preparation of urban design and architecture implementation projects to complete the spatial implementation of Ten Eyed Bridge Presentation Tangle	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality, Craftsmen Association, Diyarbakir Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Relevant NGOs, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Dicle University	Size of the spatial application completed at the Ten Eyed Bridge Presentation Tangle	2.000.000 TL					

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI-YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT5</b> <b>Strategy 5.2</b> Defining the transitions between thematic regions										
	Completing the spatial applications of the Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Areas Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the Tigris Valley – University Bridge Impact Areas Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the University Bridge Impact Areas – İçkale Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the University Bridge Impact Areas – İçkale Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the İçkale – Suriçi Historic Fabric Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the İçkale – Suriçi Historic Fabric Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the İçkale – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the İçkale – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the Suriçi – Hevsel Gardens Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi – Köşkler Area Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the Suriçi – Köşkler Area Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the Hevsel Gardens – Köşkler Area Connection Axis	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the Hevsel Gardens – Köşkler Area Connection Axis	1.500.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of İçkale, Diyarbakir City Walls and Towers	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the İçkale, Diyarbakir City Walls and Towers	2.000.000 TL					
	Completing the spatial applications of the Suriçi Historic Core Main Tour Route	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	The spatial application size completed at the Suriçi Historic Core Main Tour Route	2.000.000 TL					



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p>Suriçi Public Tangle Presentation Area (Gazi street – main commerce and main transportation axis -, Great Mosque – religious center-, square – public space-, Hasampaşa Inn and Sütlüklü Inn – historical accommodation, daily accommodation center -, Demirciler Market – study area- tangle) carrying out of spatial applications</p> <p>Creating the Corridor of Churches and Architecture Exhibition Presentation Axis (Çelikmen I Street – Miras Street – Biyikli Mehmet Paşa Street - Diçele Street – Keldani Church – Yenikapı Street – Göçmen Street - Surp Gregos Church – Köprülü Street – Protestant Church – Armenian Catholic Church – Cumhuriyet İ.Ö.O. – Çukurlu Street – Değirler Inn Axis)</p> <p>Creating the Tangible and Intangible cultural heritage Presentation Axis (Değirler Inn – Tourism Promotion Bureau and Miniaturk – Yeşilbaş Street – Binici Street - Cemilpaşa Mansion – Köylü Street – Main Street – Church of Mother Mary- Hanbeli I. Street – Pusucu Street – Lale Street – Kapulu Street – Behrampaşa Mosque – Kılıç, Street – Dengbej Residence – Kılıç Street – Dörtler Street – Bayrampaşa Street – Melik Ahmet Avenue – Gökalp Street Ziya Gökalp Residence – Museum Street – Zincirliye Madraşa – Great Mosque – Pirinçler Street – Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Residence Axis)</p> <p>Creating the Hybrid Usage Exposition Presentation Axis (Yenikapı Street – PTT Building – Şeyh Muhattar Mosque (Dört Ayaklı Minare) – Keldani Church – Surp Gregos Church – Esma Ocak Residence – Paşa Bathhouse – Süleyman Nazif İ.Ö.O. (structure that is envisaged to be re-functionalized for tourism promotion) Axis)</p> <p>Creating the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Basin Thematic Nature, Agriculture and Water Bicycle and Pedestrian Roads Presentation Route</p> <p>Creating the Köşkler Region – Ten Eyed Bridge– Kırklar Mountain Public, Semi Public, Private Space Setting Presentation Area</p>	<p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p> <p>TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p> <p>TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p> <p>TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p> <p>Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p> <p>TMMOB Diyarbakir İKK, Diyarbakir Regional Protection Board</p>	<p>The spatial application area size completed at the Suriçi Public Tangle Presentation Area</p> <p>The spatial application area size completed at the Corridor of Churches and Architecture Exhibition Presentation Axis</p> <p>The spatial application area size completed at the Tangible and Intangible cultural heritage Presentation Axis</p> <p>The spatial application area size completed at the Hybrid Usage Exposition Presentation Axis</p> <p>The spatial application area size completed at the Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Basin Thematic Nature, Agriculture and Water Bicycle and Pedestrian Roads Presentation Route</p> <p>The spatial application area size completed at the Köşkler Region – Ten Eyed Bridge– Kırklar Mountain Public, Semi Public, Private Space Setting Presentation Area</p>	<p>6.500.000 TL</p> <p>5.000.000 TL</p> <p>6.500.000 TL</p> <p>5.000.000 TL</p> <p>2.000.000 TL</p> <p>2.000.000 TL</p>					

PT5  
Strategy 5.3  
Creating spatial presentation areas and axes that exhibit the authentic values and utilization types to contribute to the preservation of the authentic values and to prevent the emerging of fake tourism marketing cultures

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PTS</b>            Strategy 5.4 Identifying the Visitor Service Provision Spatial Application Areas and defining main spatial strategies to increase the guidance of the plan</p>	DeŖning spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Daily Usage Areas (Implementation Area 1)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Regional Protection Board, Sur Municipality, YengŖehir Municipality, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	The rural landscape applications and the size of the landscape area at the region Length of nature, bicycle and pedestrian pathways Size of the completed spatial application areas	2.500.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Biodiversity Research and Observation Area (Implementation Area 2)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Dicle University	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Sur Municipality, YengŖehir Municipality	Size of the completed spatial application areas Observation area number of users Number of points for species introduction	2.000.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in Tigris Valley Cano and Education Area (Implementation Area 3)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Dicle University	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, City Council, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Size of the completed spatial application areas Number of children using the camp area Number of summer-winter schools for children and the youth	2.500.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in University Bridge Impact Area (Implementation Area 1)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	Size of the completed spatial application areas The number of bicycle and pedestrian access paths at the determined area Number of daily fun/recreation facilities Size of exhibit areas	2.000.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in Lkale Implementation Area (Implementation Area 5)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	Size of the completed spatial application areas Number of Archeo-park visitors Number and size of the created observation terraces	3.000.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in Yeni Gate Areas (Implementation Area 6)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	Size of the completed spatial application areas Size of the applied rural landscape area Number of observation terraces Number of bicycle pick up / drop off points Number of Sur information and promotion units	2.000.000 TL					
	DeŖning spatial implementations in Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farming Areas (Implementation Area 7)	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, State Hydraulic works General Directorate 10, District Directorate, Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	Size of the completed spatial application areas Number of welcoming area visitors Number of restructured buildings Size of the ecological production areas Size of area at which cistern system has been used for irrigation purposes	4.000.000 TL					

### **Management Area Transportation Decisions:**

The Management Area comprises one of the most important areas of the city with respect to the included functions and the resident population. The Diyarbakır City Walls and İçkale area which are parts of the heritage area encircle the historic traditional town center and the transportation demand of the population within this area as well as the urban functions affect the heritage areas as well. Roads that were defined through considering the transportation decisions of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection prepared for the area comprising the Suriçi area were evaluated as constant vehicle roads, roads that will be used by vehicles when required, time-controlled vehicle roads, pedestrian roads, dead ends, squares/ small squares.

Constant vehicle roads were handled as roads that enable constant vehicle access inside the planning area, and considering that these roads will be used by mass transportation vehicles as well, appropriate arrangements will be done along the roads. The road that encircles the whole area inside Diyarbakır City Walls' inner section and creates a ring was suggested to serve as a constant vehicle road. The east section of the road between Dağ Gate - Mardin Gate that is parallel to the city walls was suggested to open for traffic and this road was also suggested for mass transportation and trip tours.

Roads that will be used by vehicles when required; these are composed of most of the streets inside the traditional fabric that were envisaged to be used for service purposes that were primarily designed as pedestrian roads will mainly be used by pedestrians but will also be used by vehicles when required.

Time-controlled vehicle roads are roads that are located especially in the sections with commercial utilization, and are primarily to be used by pedestrian. These roads will provide access to vehicles in certain time frames to provide services. Gazi Avenue was suggested to be completely pedestrianized in this manner, and to be open to service related vehicle traffic only in certain hours of the day.

Pedestrian roads are dedicated to pedestrian usage unless it is necessary to use it otherwise, and they will be arranged as such.

Dead ends are small streets that provide access into the houses within the traditional fabric with no continuity, and they are envisaged to be preserved.

General parking lots; the parking lot requirement of the area is increased in a significant part of the planning area due to the narrowness of the streets and intense commercial usage. The Reconstruction Plan for Protection developed parking lot arrangements at points that will minimize the travel of motorized vehicles inside the area.

As the general transportation structure of the inner sections of the Suriçi region except the main transportation axis is composed of narrow roads, courtyard walls and dead ends introduce certain risks as well. The difficulty to access the area creates difficulty in intervening with disasters in the area (fire-truck, work vehicles etc.) as well as a structure that limits the provision of daily services (sickness-ambulance, mortuary cart, garbage collection). For this purpose, the Reconstruction Plan for Protection preserved the traditional main road fabric of the area and devised solution suggestions that may partially relieve the transportation system and service provision. The created spaces are aimed to increase the access and maneuver abilities of service vehicles such as fire trucks, ambulances and mortuary vehicles in the traffic.

In addition to the transportation chart of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection, the Management Plan suggests the encouraging of pedestrian and bicycle usage in the Suriçi area and to create bicycle routes and bike rental areas. Furthermore, it is imperative to make Suriçi non-handicapped. In this manner, the businesses should be encouraged to remove obstructions and arrangements to facilitate handicapped access to the City Walls and towers that are among the heritage element areas should be implemented and the İçkale area should be designed as handicapped friendly. On the other hand, transportation axes that will facilitate visitor access to the City walls, Towers and İçkale were defined by the Management Plan, and thematic visitor tour axis were defined that will ensure the holistic perception of the Suriçi traditional residence fabric and the monumental works in the Suriçi area.

Transportation to the Hevsel Gardens which is within the scope of the Management Area heritage area is separated as pedestrian, bicycle and motor vehicle traffic. 2 main pedestrian arteries are planned to facilitate pedestrian access to the area from the Suriçi region. One of these axis is the axis known as the Su Gate and visitors that will join the area via this axis are ensured to have the impression that may enable them to perceive the Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens as a whole. The pedestrian axis that will continue in parallel with the Saint Suleiman water was ensured to reach the Ecological farm area and old Windmills region defined inside the Hevsel Gardens and the Tigris River shore. The same axis was enabled to reach the Fiskaya waterfalls and the activity center that is suggested in the area near the Dicle University Bridge. The second axis suggested for pedestrian access to the Hevsel Gardens is the axis that will reach the old windmills area via the Mardin Gate. This axis will provide access to the old windmills that will be arranged as Hevsel Visitors Center and on the other hand will also introduce pedestrian access to the Köşkler area. The axis which continues throughout the Anzele water will be arranged to facilitate visitor access to the shores of the Tigris River. The arrangement of the pedestrian roads the visitors will use to access the area, their appropriate lighting, enrichment via information boards and arrangement of sitting and resting facilities and ensuring their safety are required.

Another access type suggested for the area is the bicycle. A great percentage of the Hevsel Gardens has a suitable inclination and topography for bike riding. Biking that is considered to be a part of nature tourism should be encouraged, and creation of bike routes and bike rental centers are required. It is expected that the bike roads will start from the Hevsel Visitor Center and continue horizontally along the Tigris River.

One of the connection points to provide vehicle access to the area is the traffic road to be created along with the pedestrian road that enters the area via the Mardin Gate. This entrance is suggested to be used by visitors who arrive at the area via vehicles as well. The other road that will provide vehicle access to the area is the connection that will be established from over the Mardin road. Preservation and improvement of the currently existing road fabric in the area is imperative. The current road fabric is envisaged to be used by agricultural vehicles the most, and the visitors to the area are encouraged to walk or use bikes. Therefore, the projects that handle the Hevsel Gardens should be considered in a manner that does not encourage vehicle usage in the area and does not disrupt the current road fabric and solves the parking needs of the area in appropriately sized and placed areas.



**PT5-Target 6: The effective protection and management of the urban spatial structure (Suriçi, Tigris, Hevsel) in spatial planning procedures via holistic management understanding**

**PT5-Strategy 6.1: Developing the Management Area transportation system and ensuring the common use of non-polluting public transportation types**

**Action 6.1.1:** Preparation of the Management Area Master Plan

**Action 6.1.2:** Determining the stop points for the mass transportation vehicles in the Management Area, removing the minibus stops and storage areas to Surdışı, determining the taxi cab stop and storage areas

**Action 6.1.3:** Carrying out the arrangements to ensure that the primary transportaiton method in the Suriçi area and in Hevsel Gardens is pedestrian access, supporting mass transport and bicycle transportation that will facilitate access to the Heritage areas (designed especially for the area)

**Action 6.1.4:** Limiting the vehicle traffic in the Management Area, encouraging pedestrian and bicycle transportation

**Action 6.1.5:** Expanding the central parking lot opportunities near the Management Area

**Action 6.1.6:** Creating a safe and accessible structured environment for the elderly, the handicapped and the children

**Action 6.1.7:** Having the Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens visitor routes defined for the users to visit the Management Area and developing parking areas for tour buses

**Action 6.1.8:** Evaluation of the Transportation Investments that may affect the Management Area by the Site Management Directorate

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<b>PT3</b> <b>Strategy 6.1</b> Developing the Management Area transportation system and ensuring the common use of non-polluting public transportation types									
Preparation of the Management Area Master Plan	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Executive Plan Master Plan and Plan explanation report	250.000 TL					
Determining the stop points for the mass transportation vehicles in the Management Area, removing the minibus stops and storage areas to Sürdici, determining the taxi cab stop and storage areas	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of public transportation stops and storage areas arranged near the management area Taxi stops prepared at the management area	Activity					
Carrying out the arrangements to ensure that the primary transportation method in the Suriçi area and in Hevsel Gardens is pedestrian access, supporting mass transport and bicycle transportation that will facilitate access to the Heritage areas (designed especially for the area)	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Number of streets where precautions to limit the vehicle trafİc have been taken Number of roads where pedestrian and bicycle road safety has been increased inside the management area Number of public transportation vehicles at the heritage area	3.000.000 TL					
Limiting the vehicle trafİc in the Management Area, encouraging pedestrian and bicycle transportation	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Length of the bicycle roads Number of streets with bicycle roads Number of streets with newly build pedestrian walkways Length of the new pedestrian walkways	250.000 TL					
Expanding the central parking lot opportunities near the Management Area	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Size of the carpark arranged around the management area The size and number of the carpark area arranged around the management area for four buses	Activity					
Creating a safe and accessible structured environment for the elderly, the handicapped and the children	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	The number of applications for the elderly, disabled and children on bus roads, stops, ramps, trafİc lights and pedestrian walkways	Activity					
Having the Suriçi and Hevsel Gardens visitor routes deİned for the users to visit the Management Area and developing parking areas for four buses	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	MApping of the visitor routes at the Suriçi and Hevsel gardens Enlarging the park area for four buses	Activity					
Evaluation of the Transportation Investments that may affect the Management Area by the Site Management Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate	Reports of the investments evaluated by the Site Management Directorate	Activity					

**PT5-Target 7: Urban Transformation, Urban Renovation and the Integrated Execution of the Improvement Projects**

**PT5-Strategy 7.1: Executing Policies that will not make the beneficiaries suffer during the transformation of the risky building stock in Suriçi**

**Action 7.1.1:** Giving priority to the structure strengthening applications as part of the risk decreasing work for the buildings at the Suriçi Region

**Action 7.1.2:** Carrying out the transformation work at the Suriçi Region as onsite transformation and giving priority to the beneficiaries to select a location on the area

**Action 7.1.3:** Executing of policies that will not make the beneficiaries suffer during the transformation of the risky building stock in the region, evaluation of the solutions that will strengthen the buildings first, giving priority to applications to leave with consent and to ensure that policies that respect the rights of people to accommodate and live as well as property rights.

**PT5-Strategy 7.2: Carrying Out On Site Transformation Planning Work at Regions Such as Feritköşk and Ben – û Sen**

**Action 7.2.1:** Not forcing the population to leave the area if they do not consent to it during the renewal/transformation/improvement projects carried out at the irregular residential areas in the region, development of suggestions for solving the problem without harming the beneficiaries and taking the lead role in the execution of negotiation work while ensuring that the reconstruction processes are carried out without the gentrification of the area.

**Action 7.2.2:** Completing the Master Plan study in which the renovation areas outside of Sur are evaluated together with the areas that will probably be transformed inside Suriçi

**Action 7.2.3:** Revising the transportation system that changes within the scope of the Suriçi Master Plan study, evaluation of the warehouse residence applications, examining the feedback regarding customer satisfaction and monitoring how international brands have done this.

**Action 7.2.4:** Evaluation of the renovation/transformation/improvement applications together with the public and/or private property areas near the planning area and the execution of proper finance models to carry out work so that beneficiaries can get non-recourse residence.

**Action 7.2.5:** Development of a financial model for the distribution of rights in the renovation/transformation/improvement areas, researching models that make beneficiaries become profit partners in income-generating applications and carrying out of the project

**Action 7.2.6:** Encouraging the establishment of local cooperative housing societies and local solidarity associations at the neighborhood, district and city scale

	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTIYEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>PT 5</b> <b>Strategy 7.1</b> Executing Policies that will not make the beneŞciaries suffer during the transformation of the risky building stock in Suriçi</p>	<p>Giving priority to the structure strengthening applications as part of the risk decreasing work for the buildings at the Suriçi Region</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council</p>	<p>Number of structures strengthened at the Suriçi Region</p>	Activity					
	<p>Carrying out the transformation work at the Suriçi Region as onsite transformation and giving priority to the beneŞciaries to select a location on the area</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate</p>	<p>Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council</p>	<p>Number of beneŞciaries who stayed in place at the transformation application areas</p>	Activity					
	<p>Executing of policies that will not make the beneŞciaries suffer during the transformation of the risky building stock in the region, evaluation of the solutions that will strengthen the buildings Şrst, giving priority to applications to leave with consent and to ensure that policies that respect the rights of people to accommodate and live as well as property rights.</p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Chamber of Civil Engineers Diyarbakır Branch</p>	<p>Dicle University, Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council</p>	<p>Number of risky structures transformed with consent</p>	Activity					



	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>PTS</b> <b>Strategy 7.2</b> Carrying Out On Site Transformation Planning Work at Regions Such as Feriköşk and Ben – İl Sen										
	Not forcing the population to leave the area if they do not consent to it during the renewal/transformation/improvement projects carried out at the irregular residential areas in the region, development of suggestions for solving the problem without harming the beneficiaries and taking the lead role in the execution of negotiation work while ensuring that the reconstruction processes are carried out without the gentrification of the area.	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of meetings, surveys etc. Carried out with the households during the negotiation period	Activity					
	Completing the Master Plan study in which the renovation areas outside of Sur are evaluated together with the areas that will probably be transformed inside Suriçi	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Plan research report	Activity					
	Revising the transportation system that changes within the scope of the Suriçi Master Plan study, evaluation of the warehouse residence applications, examining the feedback regarding customer satisfaction and monitoring how international brands have done this.	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Directorate	Research report	Activity					
	Evaluation of the renovation/transformation/improvement applications together with the public and/or private property areas near the planning area and the execution of proper finance models to carry out work so that beneficiaries can get non-recourse residence.	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of residences acquired without any payment at the renewed areas	Activity					
	Development of a financial model for the distribution of rights in the renovation/transformation/improvement areas, researching models that make beneficiaries become proŞt partners in income-generating applications and carrying out of the project	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of beneficiaries that are proŞt partners	Activity					
	Encouraging the establishment of local cooperative housing societies and local solidarity associations at the neighborhood, district and city scale	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	Sur Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of cooperatives and local solidarity associations established at the local scale	Activity					

## 5.6. PT6 – DEVELOPING CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUFFICIENCY

The monitoring-evaluation frameworks that are defined by spatial application strategies that come up within the planning work developed as part of the Site Management Plan are mostly related with corporate bodies. To this end, state institutions and organizations along with academia and non-governmental organizations are among the primary shareholders of the plan application period. Accordingly, we are faced with the requirement to develop a comprehensive approach for the official and responsible corporate structure in order to effectively manage the plan themes and to reach the pre-defined goals. One branch of this approach is the increase of the coordination between institutions, whereas the other branch is the increase of the thematic planning effectiveness.

In line with the fact that several economic sectors operate simultaneously in the planning area, there is an increasing number of public institutions and enterprises that are authorized and responsible. Besides, the civil society and academy can support the production of the planning-applying-monitoring-evaluating schemes for the operating economic sectors. But effective working environment between public institutions and enterprises, civil society and academy cannot be created sufficiently and as needed. In this aspect, there are three main problems. First, since there is no coordination between institutions, no collaboration and application approach can be developed. In this direction, on the one hand, approach contradictions can be observed between different corporate applications, and on the other hand, kind and cash resources cannot be used more efficiently. Secondly not being able to establish coordination between institutions prohibits them from more effectively dealing with the works in their own authority and responsibility. Data transfer between institutions, specialties and experience sharing, informative meetings provide important openings for the single applications of institutions as well. Third, there is a significant authorization chaos between the institutions as per the regulations. Despite the institutions' tendency to surpass this chaos and execute an effective coordination process, the need for comprehensive and holistic directions arises. In this direction, the work to be carried out in the scope of the planning theme known as 'economic sector structuring' aims at increasing the collaboration between the private sector, public institutions and enterprises, academy and civil society to deal and interfere with these issues in an effective manner.

The working areas for which state institutions and organizations based on the qualifications of the planning area are linked to vary as well. In line with this diversity, the reconstruction of planning efficiency by way of increasing coordination should be defined under the projected thematic headings. To this end, five thematic study headings emerge as part of planning studies. The priority intervention area of the first is the effective protection and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Whereas the second heading under which planning efficiency is aimed to be increased in accordance with the relationship between tangible and intangible cultural heritage and urban area is defined in line with the increase of the effectiveness of the spatial policy planning effectiveness. Planning area is located at an important financial center. Financial functions in the area are faced with sectoral sustainability problems while also causing difficulties to arise in the transport limits of the city. Hence, the increase of the sectoral planning efficiency is defined as a thematic heading to which planning work is directed. The users of planning area vary greatly. Whereas one of the usage types in the area is determined as social groups such as females,

children, minorities etc. To this end, making social service presentation effective gains importance as a thematic heading within the scope of corporate structuring and managerial competence. Lastly, the objective is to activate the planning structure intended for risk management since the risks in the area are multi-dimensional and interact with each other.

Diyarbakır Site Management Plan is composed two different sections. The first one is defined as World Heritage Site and is composed of Diyarbakır City Walls and Towers, İçkale and Hevsel Gardens while the other one is composed of the Suriçi and Surdışı buffer zones. The total surface area of the Management Area is calculated to be 1942.66 hectares. Of these hectares, Heritage Area (HA) spreads over 520.76 hectares of land, with Buffer (Suriçi) area covering 132,20 hectares and Buffer (Surdışı) area covers 1289,69 hectares.

Besides the authorized and responsible public institutions and agencies, there are also Municipalities, Universities, NGOs, Professional Chambers, Unions, Public-Private partnership corporate structures, international institutions are operating in the Area as well.

Public institutions are composed of Central Administration Institutions and Regional-Provincial Directorates and Local Administration Institutions. Central Administration Institutions and associated Regional-Provincial Directorates are; Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, KTVK Higher Board, Diyarbakır Regional Protection Board for Culture and Natural Heritage, Diyarbakır Map Survey and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Restoration and Conservation Center Laboratory Directorate, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate, General Directorate for Foundations, Diyarbakır Regional Directorate for Foundations, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Diyarbakır Municipality Environment and Urbanization Provincial Directorate.

Besides these, there is the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks connected with Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Nature Preservation Office, Wildlife Protection Office, Biodiversity Office, Hunting Management Office that are in association with Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks in association with Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Water Management General Directorate, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs General Directorate of State Water Works, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs XV. Regional Directorate, Diyarbakır Branch Office; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, in association with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate; Rural Development and Organization Branch Office, Coordination and Agricultural Data Branch Office, Vegetative Production and Plant Health Branch Office and Agricultural Infrastructure and Land Assessment Branch Office. The Local Administration institutions in the Area are; Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Yenişehir and Sur Municipalities. Diyarbakır Special Provincial Administration and the AFAD (Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate) that is connected to the Governorate, AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate is the institution responsible for the rural structuring of the authorized central organization.

The NGOs in the Area are; Turkey Natural Preservation Foundation, Society for the Protection of Nature, WWF Turkey, Nature Foundations, TEMA, Bird Researchers Foundation, Historic Cities Association, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, ÇEKÜL Foundation.

The professional chambers in the Area that are associated with TMMOB are; Diyarbakır Chamber of Architects, Chamber of City Planners Diyarbakır Representative, Landscape Architects Chamber Diyarbakır Representative, Chamber of Civil Engineers, Chamber of Geological Engineers, Chamber of Environmental Engineers, Chamber of Cartography Engineers, Chamber of Agricultural Engineers.

The universities that are active in the Area are Diyarbakır Dicle University and the Mardin Artuqid University that contributed to the process.

The institutions with the authority to make plans in the area are; Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Development and Urbanization Directorate, General Directorate for Preservation and Supervision (KUDEB), Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate; Sur Municipality Development and Urbanization Directorate and Yenişehir Municipality Development and Urbanization Directorate.

When the current situation regarding corporate organization is observed in the area, there are many institutions in the heritage area that uses resources, conduct planning, approval and implementation activities, that have their duties and authorities over the entire heritage area and Management Area and these institutions carry out the works in their respective areas independently from the other institutions.

Having many authorized and responsible institution in the Diyarbakır Heritage Area, the institutions producing plans, operating and intervening with the area with methods that do not include participant management models on their own are considered to be the most serious risk that may affect reaching the targets defined with the Management Plan. The way to eliminate inter-institutional authorization conflicts and possible dissensuses is dependent on preparing an Site Management Plan that the institutions can reconcile upon. But due to their natures, Site Management Plans should adopt a participant approach and a consensus framework. This is a new planning and management understanding for most of the institutions and agencies in the Management Area. Facilitating the participation of NGOs, professional chambers, the population that lives in the area and conducts economic activities in the decision making processes as much as the public institutions and agencies that use authorization and resources in the area requires consenting to creating a structure that is open for observation and assessment towards the mutually determined targets. This is the only way to ensure that the significant Historic and Cultural Heritage of the World will be preserved along with the landscape it is within. This new unorthodox management model's main purpose is to preserve historic and cultural heritage and transferring them to the future generations. Within this scope, it became a necessity to increase the management capacities of the public institutions and agencies that operate within the area and to develop collaboration and cooperation between the institutions and agencies. It is required to plan and execute the elimination of the management and authorization chaos in the area and development of a collaboration culture, increasing the management capacity, facilitating access to financial resources and developing of human resources, enabling the supervision of application processes. The Site Management Plan that is defined as a tool to overcome the problems defined above, is a document that all stakeholders in the area agree and collaborate upon, and as a document of these qualities, guarantees the preservation of the heritage areas and transferring them to the future generations.



### **Increasing the Management Capacity**

In order to increase the applicability of the Diyarbakır Heritage Site Management Plan and to develop a model that introduces solutions to the managerial problems in the area, that contribute to the targets and sustainability of the plan, the corporate management is required to reorganize in the area. this Site Management organization that is needed can be defined as a new way of organizing from the perspective of public administration. This management should look out for establishing a system that will enable all stakeholder institutions to contribute to the application and sustainability of the plan. During this process, the institutions that are the appliers of the plan should prioritize to adopt a collaboration habit and culture especially with the NGOs, professional chambers and the population residing in the area.

In order to take steps towards this goal, increasing the management capacity of the institutions that have duties and authorization in the planning area was devised as the primary strategy. The second strategy is conducting wider research and data collection studies regarding the needs of the current situation in the social and economic areas to increase knowledge accumulation about preserving the area. This approach will enable prioritizing the problems and needs of the area and the requests of the people living in the area, the stakeholders.

The priority action regarding strategies is to enable the development of awareness regarding collaboration culture via corporate trainings to increase the corporate structures' capacity.

It is important for all corporate structure to share the information about the works in its own area of responsibility and the data it has about the area due to contributing to the knowledge accumulation to be used in common studies and revealing missing information. Towards this, the secondary action is to establish a common data pool where every institution can access, use and share information-data.

In summary, towards these work, the components within the newly organized management model are required to carry out research activities towards determining the area's conditions and needs (applying questionnaires, group meetings, interview and observations, utilizing statistical data etc.) and to develop an information portal where the information about the area is shared in a transparent and accessible manner. This information portal to be established between the institutions and agencies should include the general user profile of the area, current situation analysis, the tools and equipment in the area, the elements that pose threats on the area, elements that pollute the area, social and economic problems that create risk areas regarding preservation etc. data and their inventories.

#### **5.6.1. Increasing the Planning and Application Effectivity**

The Site Management Plan model that monitors, assess and manages the execution of the plan and its sustainability adopts a holistic organizational approach that emphasizes preservation values, considers the load capacity of the area regarding interventions, that consider the environmental and ecological values of the area, that cares about participation and cooperation.

Furthermore, within the Site Management Plan, executing planning and budgeting works that are based on gender equality, that supports the participation of disadvantaged groups in social and economic, cultural life. Public gender equality, energy productivity, equality of public groups and wide scoped service provision based on the preservation of the environment are the priorities of the planned Site Management Plan. Fiscal management and control mechanisms and supervision mechanisms should be able to be developed under this perspective.

### 5.6.2. Increasing Access to Financial Resources and Developing the Human Capital Capacity

In order for the approaches defined by the Site Management Plan to be applicable, a comprehensive and holistic current situation assessment should be done. Public institutions and agencies that have duties and authorization in the area experience problems in acquiring expert, consulting, educated and equipped human resources. The low development level of the region due to national policies and regional problems created a cycle in which the educated and qualified human resources work in this region only for a brief amount of time and then go to the developed western cities. This circulation also prevents the development of human resource capacities in the region as well. Therefore, in order to manage the area in a more effective, sustainable and towards the goals, it is aimed to develop the management, specialist personnel and technical personnel capacities of the authorized public institutions and agencies in the area. The strategy devised towards this goal is development of the human resources of the corporate structures. The primary action regarding the strategy is to conduct the training requirement analysis for all the corporate stakeholders in the area. Subsequently, the obtained results can be used to plan the secondary action; the organization of educational seminars. Measuring the effect of the seminars in short, middle and long term development and observations regarding the utility level and the strengthening of human resource capacity should be used in assessing the success of the training and its effect based on the work areas and these should be reported.

Besides works to develop the human capital in the area, there is also the need to arrange the working units of the institutions in line with the Site Management Plan. In this regard, two areas emerge due to the insufficiency in the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. management, observation and service provision in the agricultural and natural areas and the observation, assessment and service provision in the tourism areas are two improvement areas where the Metropolitan Municipality needs to develop its corporate structure. Developing the corporate structure of the Metropolitan Municipality in a manner that will be able to sustain the activities defined in the Site Management Plan is defined to be an important corporate organization target.

Inside the Metropolitan Municipality which is the executive and responsible-authorized institution for the Management Plan Area requires a corporate structuring to actively participate in the recording, monitoring and development processes of the existing habitat, fauna-flora, that will develop and implement policies towards the monitoring of agricultural areas and natural areas. As the current corporate structure of the Metropolitan Municipality is not suitable to undertake these roles in these areas, or in other words having nobody who is responsible of this area comprise the need and the problem.

Moving forth from this current situation, the strategy towards the agricultural areas and natural areas in the Management Plan Area of the Metropolitan Municipality is to establish units within the Metropolitan Municipality body that will enable to perform actively in the monitoring, management and service provision.

The action suggested towards the target is to have the Municipality expand the duties and authorizations of the Parks Gardens and Green Areas Office Directorate in a way to comprise the agricultural areas and natural areas. In line with this arrangement, the suitable regulation and budget arrangements will ensure the enabling of the role of the Metropolitan Municipality in the agricultural areas and natural areas inside the Management Plan Area.

Another corporate deficiency is the fact that the Metropolitan Municipality is insufficient in monitoring, assessing and providing services regarding the tourism sector. The other corporate organization arrangements that is required in this area is the establishment of the Tourism Bureau unit that is authorized to create the inventory of the tourism area, the organization of the activities, monitoring, visitor management and monitoring the processes and structuring it towards the current needs.

Moving forth from Site Management Plan, current situation analysis and needs, methods to facilitate access to financial resources and to resolve financial problems should be developed. The current public institutions and agencies in the area experience difficulty in accessing financial resources to realize project applications. In order to overcome this problem, utilization of national and international funds in preserving the cultural and natural heritage properties in the area should be targeted.

### **5.6.3. Enabling Application Process Supervision**

Supervision/assessment of the application processes of management plans is required to reach the main goals of the plan. Applications to be done within the scope of Diyarbakır Heritage Site Management Plan is supervised by Coordination and Supervision Board as stated in the legal framework. Within the scope of the new holistic management model envisaged in the plan, the application processes in the plan are aimed to be supervised by NGOs and professional chambers as well. In this respect, NGOs and professional chambers that care about history, cultural and natural values are required to effectively monitor the plan application processes and should be incentivized to produce assessment reports regarding these processes.

Below are the defined main target, strategy and actions towards ensuring corporate organization that is envisaged by the plan. Along with the management model that is put forth to eliminate the current problems in the area, the importance of realizing actions that will develop a partnership culture is being displayed. Corporate organization strategies and actions leaning to provide a culture of cooperation and collaboration to the corporate structures in the area is being produced via this general approach.

Sufficiency Targets Towards Corporate Organization;

#### **PT6 Developing Corporate Organizayion and Administrative Sufficiency**

**PT6-Target 1: Establishment of inter-corporate approach, work and application cooperation to increase in cash or in kind corporate resource efficiency and effectiveness**

**PT6-Strategy 1.1: Establishment of the cooperation and development of the corporate capacities for corporations that make projects for City walls, Suriçi, Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area, periodical follow up and evaluation of activities handled by relevant government bodies and corporations**

**Eylem.1.1.1:** Preparation of the common information portal of the maangement area

**Eylem.1.1.2:** Diversification of the NGOs that are organized to preserve the natural and cultural heritage and strengthening the existing NGOs

**Eylem.1.1.3:** Preparation of application evaluation reports by non-governmental organizations and vocational chambers

**Eylem.1.1.4:** Developing the cooperations between state institutions and establishments as well as occupational chambers and non-governmental organizations

**Action 1.1.5:** Determination of the tangible and intangible heritage in the management area, recording them and making the corporate arrangements for inventory holding

**Action 1.1.6:** Establishment of the “Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Research and Documentation Center” and ensuring that it is actively working

**Action 1.1.7:** Supporting the establishment of the Strategy Development Directorate Project Support Unit as part of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

**PT6-Strategy 1.2: Increase of the corporate sufficiency for the development, planning-application-monitoring-evaluation of spatial, sectoral, environmental, service presentation, protection policies**

**Action.1.2.1:** Increase of the sufficiency of spatial policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation

**Action.1.2.2:** Increase of the sufficiency of protection policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation

**Action.1.2.3:** Increase of the sufficiency of sectoral policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation

**Action.1.2.4:** Increase of the sufficiency of environment policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation

**Action.1.2.5:** Increase of the sufficiency of social service policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation

**Action.1.2.6:** Increase of the sufficiency of risk management policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTIYEAR PLAN				
					1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>PT6</b> <b>Strategy 1.1</b> Establishment of the cooperation and development of the corporate capacities for corporations that make projects for City walls, Surtçi, Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area, periodical follow up and evaluation of activities handled by relevant government bodies and corporations</p>									
Preparation of the common information portal of the administrative area	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Plan Division, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Information Technologies Branch Directorate	Dicle University, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency City Council, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	The number of establishments that share information with the administrative area information portal Information portal number of users						
Diversification of the non-governmental organizations for the protection of natural and cultural heritage and the strengthening of existing non-governmental organizations	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Plan Unit	Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities	Number of organized non-governmental organizations for the protection of natural and cultural heritage	250.000 TL					
Preparation of application evaluation reports by NGOs and vocational chambers	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Plan Unit	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Dicle University, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Number of application, monitoring, evaluation reports						
Development of the cooperation Networks between state institutions and establishments and occupational chambers and NGOs	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Site Management Plan Division, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK	Union of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Meetings carried out with the participation of Public institutions, SMEs and occupational chambers						
Determination of the tangible and intangible heritage in the management area, recording them and making the corporate arrangements for inventory holding	Dicle University Rectorate, Diyarbakir Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board Directorate, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KLUDEB	Dicle University Faculty of Architecture, TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Site Management Plan Directorate	DeŖning the task, authority and personnel structure of the corporate structure formed Activity report of the created corporate structure	Activity					
Establishment of the "Diyarbakir Cultural Heritage Research and Documentation Center" and ensuring that it is actively working	Site Management Plan Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Dicle University	Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board, KLUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	Documentation center establishment regulation or pre-determined study areas-tasks-authorizations Annual Activity plan Carried Out Activities	Activity					
Supporting the establishment of the Strategy Development Directorate Project Support Unit as part of the Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality	Site Management Plan Directorate	Pre-determined study areas-tasks-authorizations of the unit Annual Activity plan Carried Out Activities	Activity					

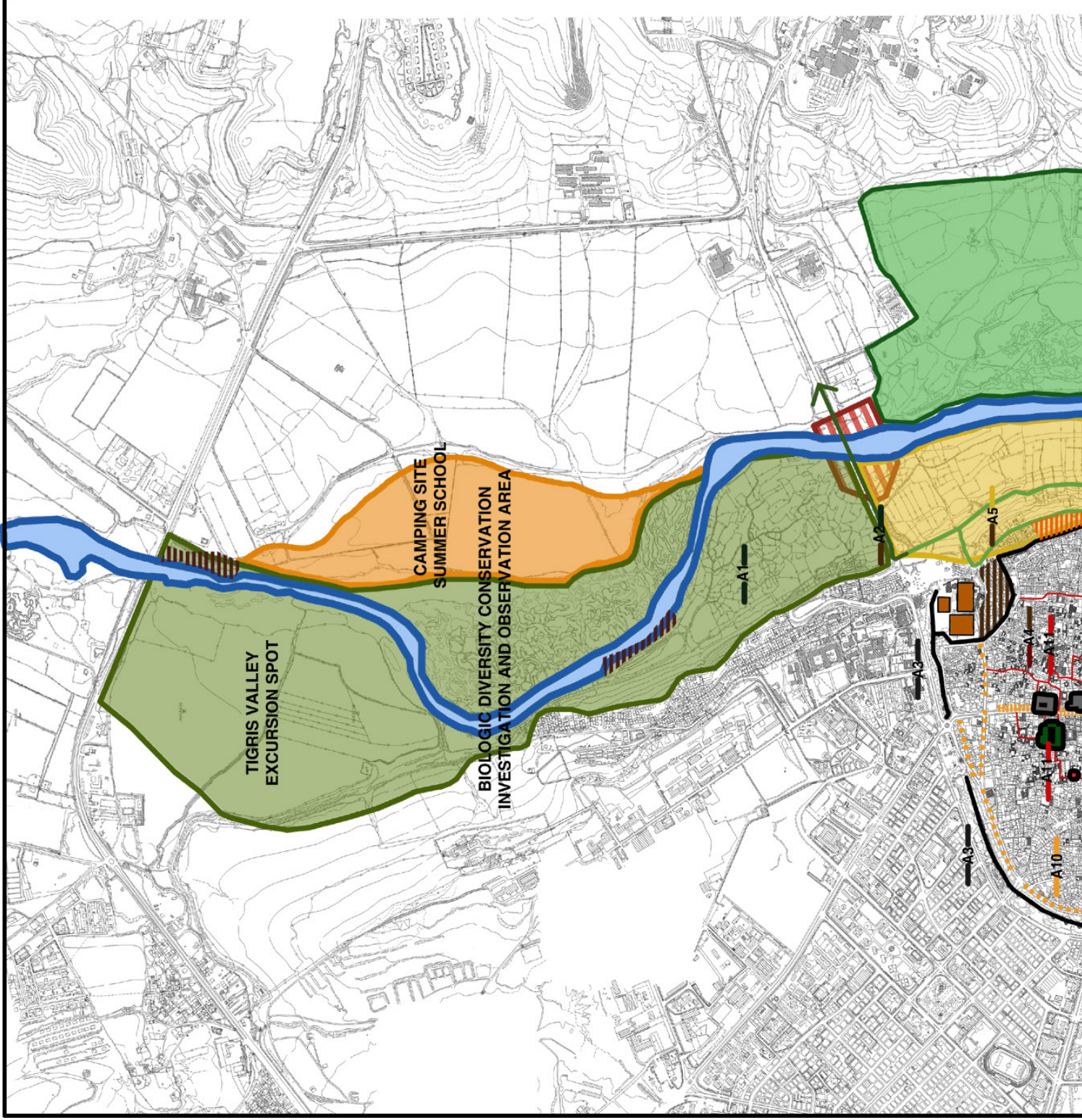
	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS	MONITORING MEASURES AND INDICATORS	BUDGET	MULTI YEAR PLAN				
						1	2	3	4	5
<p align="center"><b>PT6</b> <b>Strategy 1.2</b> Increase of the corporate sufficiency for the development, planning-application-monitoring-evaluation of spatial, sectoral, environmental, service presentation, protection policies</p>	Increase of the sufficiency of spatial policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate	TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency	Number of experts working in spatial policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					
	Increase of the sufficiency of protection policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Directorate, Diyarbakir KV Regional Protection Board	Diyarbakir Surveying and Monuments Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK	Number of experts working in protection policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					
	Increase of the sufficiency of sectoral policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	Food Agriculture and Livestock Ministry/Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Culture and Ministry of Tourism Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency	GAP BKİ, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Information Technologies Branch Directorate, DSI 10. District Directorate, Occupational Chambers affiliated with TOBB	Number of experts working in sectoral policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					
	Increase of the sufficiency of environment policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environment Protection and Control Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Number of experts working in environment policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					
	Increase of the sufficiency of social service policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate, Ministry of Family and Social Policies Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	ÇATOM's, KAMER, Diyarbakir SYDV	Number of experts working in social service policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					
	Increase of the sufficiency of risk management policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation	AFAD Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanisation Directorate, Provincial Environment and Urbanisation Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Protection Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement	Number of experts working in risk management policy planning – application – monitoring – evaluation Monitoring-evaluation reports	Activity					



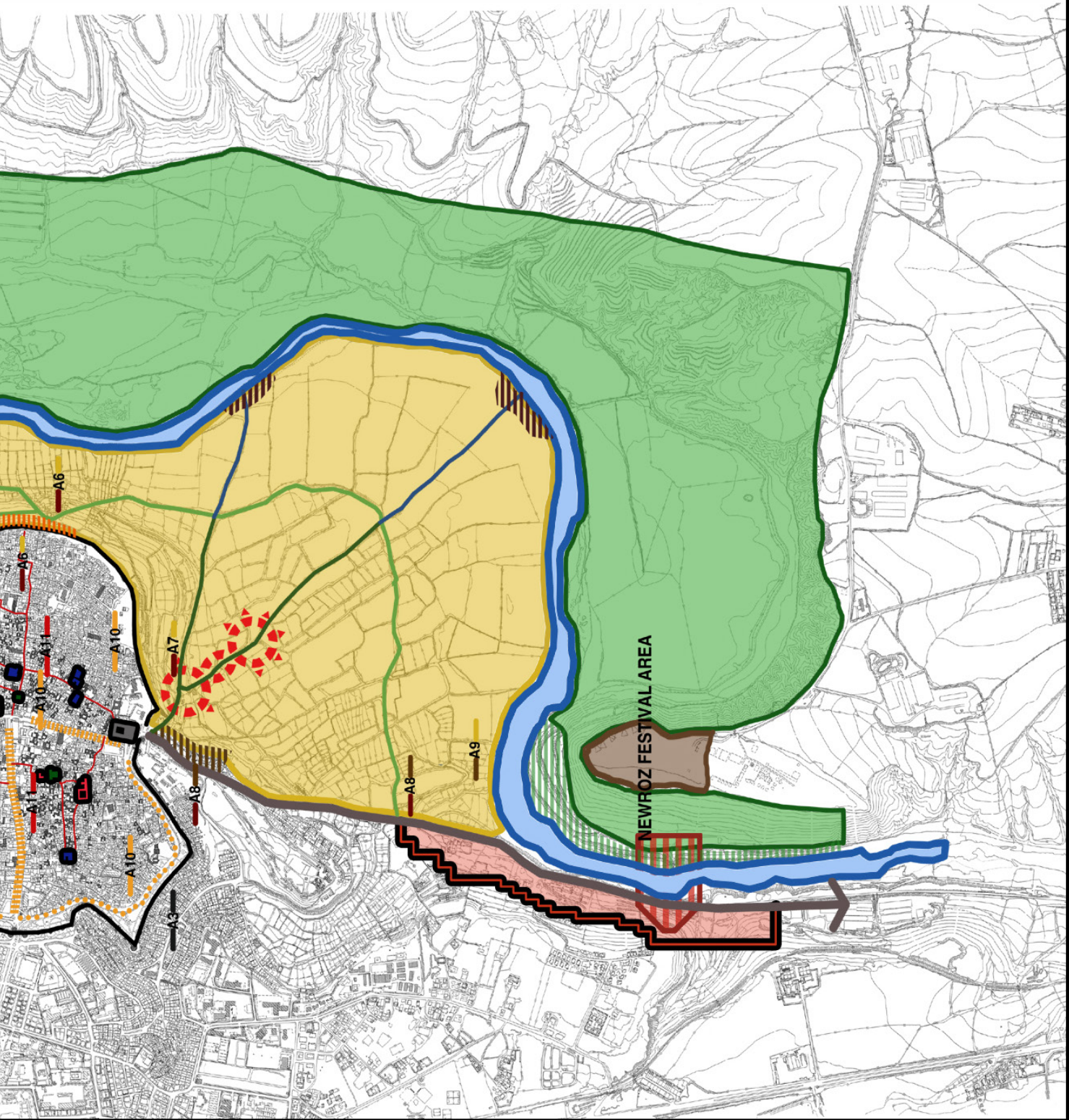


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## USER SERVICE PROVISION







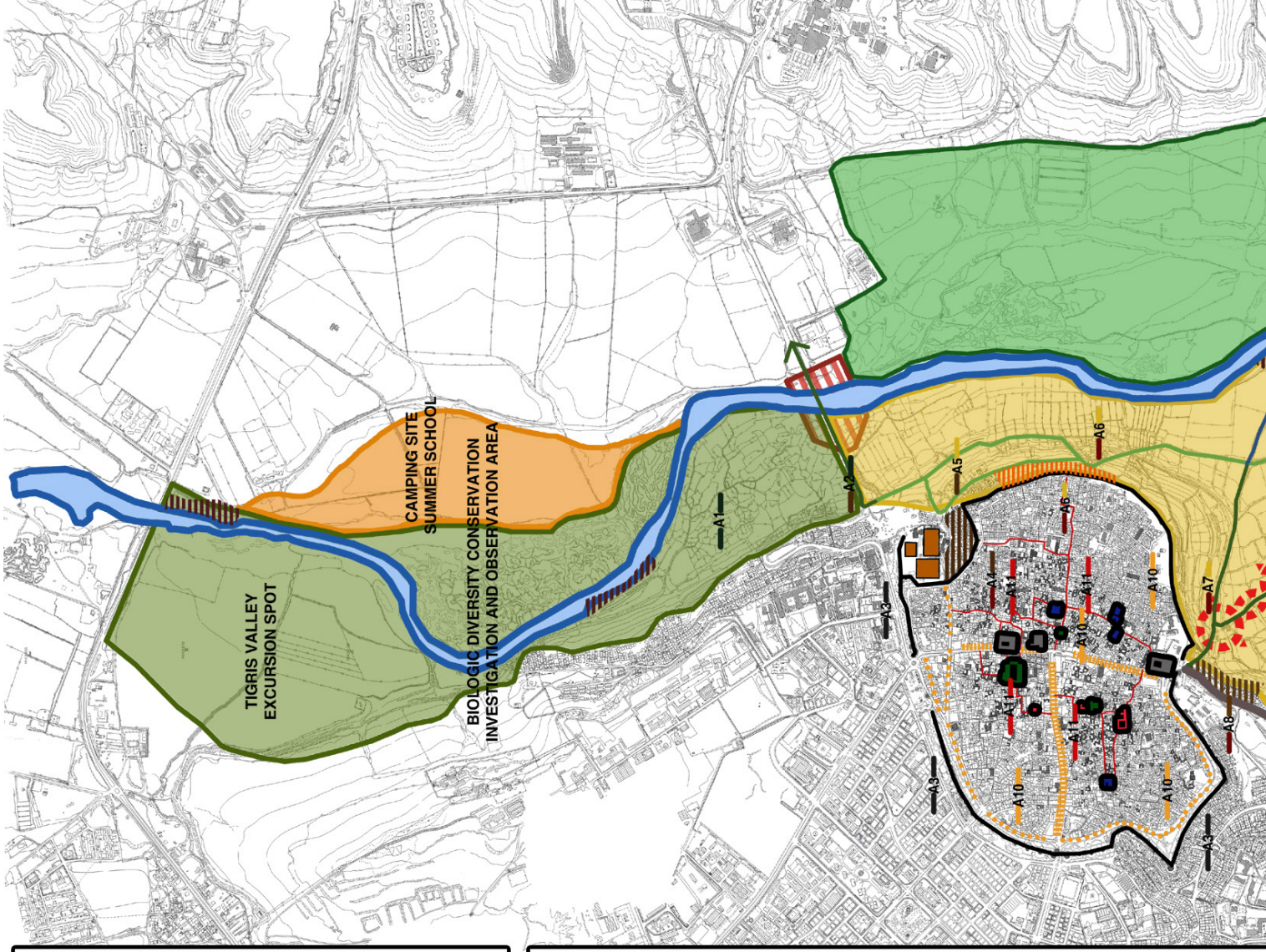
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# USER SERVICE PROVISION



**STRATEGY 1;** Orientation of unique urban space and spatial function fiction of spatial development process of tourism sector

**GOAL;**

- i. Contribute to conservation of unique urban space and fiction of spatial function of tourism sector
- ii. Diversification of tourism activities, visitor attraction and visitor profile; increase in tourism income by extending visiting and accommodation time

**ACTION;** Fiction of thematic tourism areas



**THEMATIC TOURISM AREA 1;** Dicle Valley Tourism Area  
THEMES: nature, ecological balance, biological diversity, camping, ecotourism

**THEMATIC TOURISM AREA 2;** Ipkale and Suruç Tourism Area  
THEMES: culture, history, identity, civilisation, architecture, heritage tourism

**THEMATIC TOURISM AREA 3;** Havsel Gardens Tourism Area  
THEMES: urban environment, basin, agriculture, agro-tourism

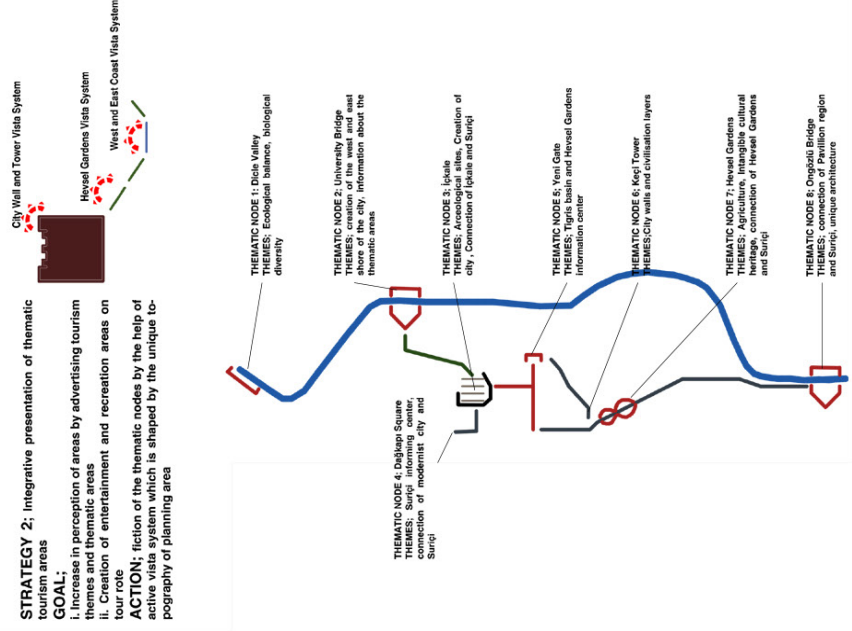
**THEMATIC TOURISM AREA 4;** Pavillion Tourism Area  
THEMES: historical bridge - kindergarten Tourism Themes: unique public spatial experiences, gastronomy, music

**STRATEGY 2;** Integrative presentation of thematic tourism areas

**GOAL;**

- i. Increase in perception of areas by advertising tourism themes and thematic areas
- ii. Creation of entertainment and recreation areas on tour route

**ACTION;** fiction of the thematic nodes by the help of active vista system which is shaped by the unique topography of planning area



**THEMATIC NODE 1;** Dicle Valley  
THEMES: Ecological balance, biological diversity

**THEMATIC NODE 2;** University Bridge  
THEMES: Unique public spatial experiences, gastronomy, music

**THEMATIC NODE 3;** Ipkale  
THEMES: Archaeological sites, Creation of city, Connection of Ipkale and Suruç

**THEMATIC NODE 4;** Dalkıran Square  
THEMES: Suruç informing center, connection of modernist city and Suruç

**THEMATIC NODE 5;** Havsel  
THEMES: Tigris basin and Havsel Gardens information center

**THEMATIC NODE 6;** Keçi Tower  
THEMES: City walls and civilisation layers

**THEMATIC NODE 7;** Havsel Gardens  
THEMES: Agriculture, intangible cultural heritage, connection of Havsel Gardens and Suruç

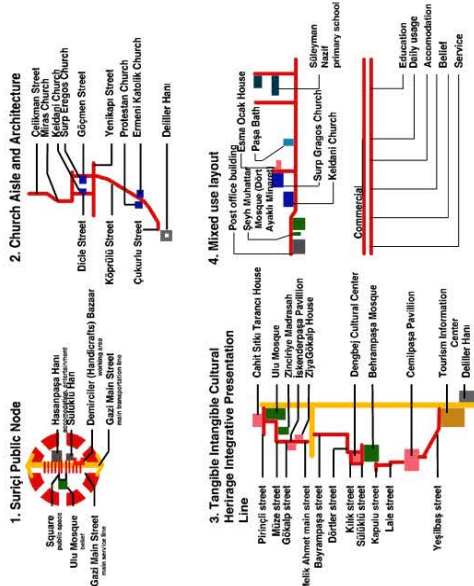
**THEMATIC NODE 8;** Ongözü Bridge  
THEMES: connection of Pavillion region and Suruç, unique architecture



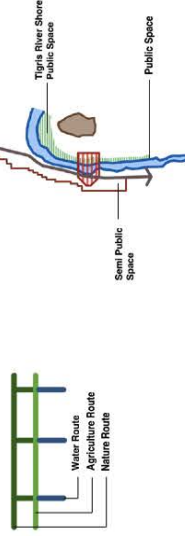
**STRATEGY 3; Strengthen of the connections between thematic tourism areas**  
**GOAL;** Increase in recognition of the areas and extending visiting time by strengthening the connection between thematic areas  
**ACTION;** Fiction of the connections and advertisements by the help of existing street pattern

- A1** Tigris Valley-University Bridge connection axis
- A2** University Bridge-Içkale connection axis
- A3** City Wall tourism information axis
- A4** İçkale-Surici connection axis
- A5** İçkale-Hevel Gardens connection axis
- A6** Surici-Hevel Gardens (I) connection axis
- A7** Surici-Hevel Gardens (II) connection axis
- A8** Surici-Pavillion Region connection axis
- A9** Hevel Gardens-Pavillion Region connection axis
- A10** Surici major circulation route
- A11** Historical core circulation route

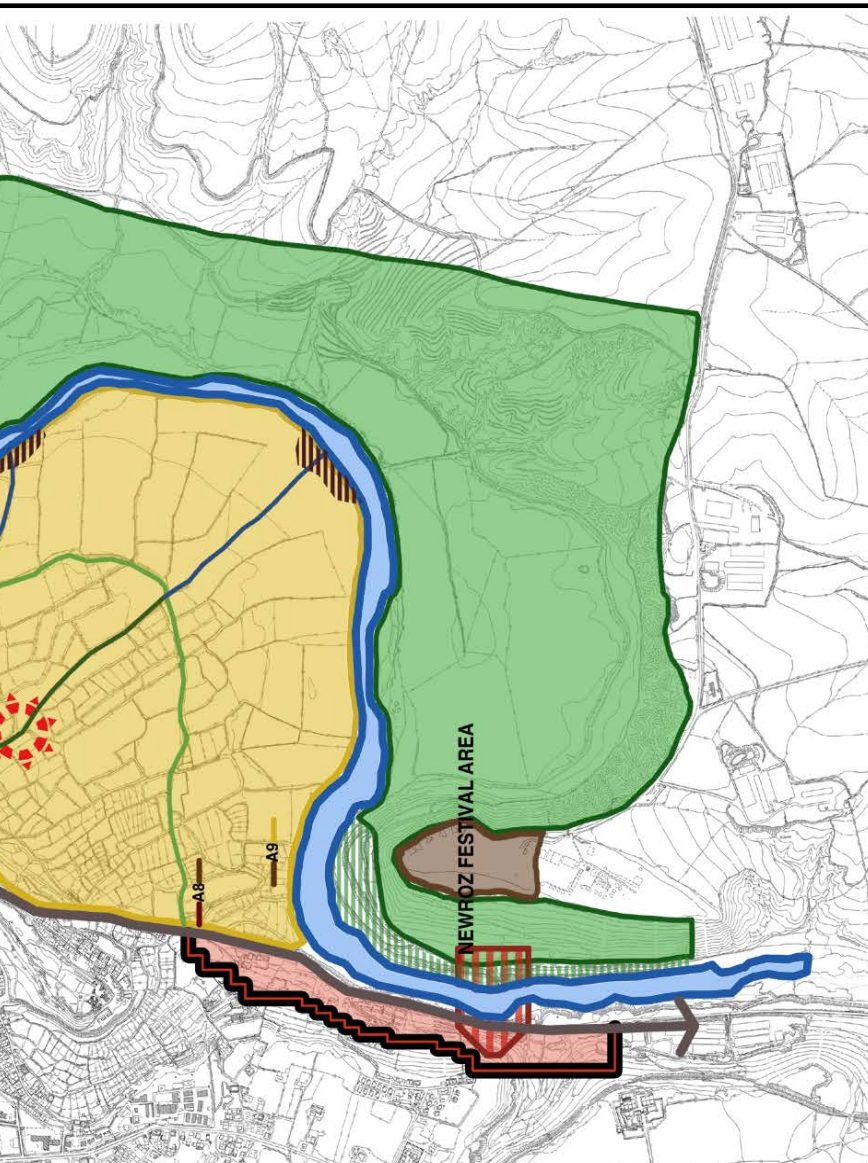
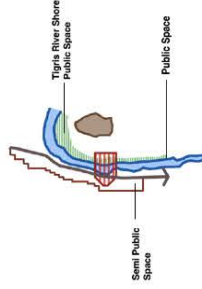
**STRATEGY 4; Featuring tangible and intangible unique values of cultural heritage**  
**GOAL;** Turizm Provide presentation of the unique value in the process of tourism development, contribute to conservation process and prevent the developing of imitation culture  
**ACTION;** Fiction of thematic spatial presentation



**5. Hevel Gardens and Tigris Basin Thematic Pedestrian and Bicycle Route**



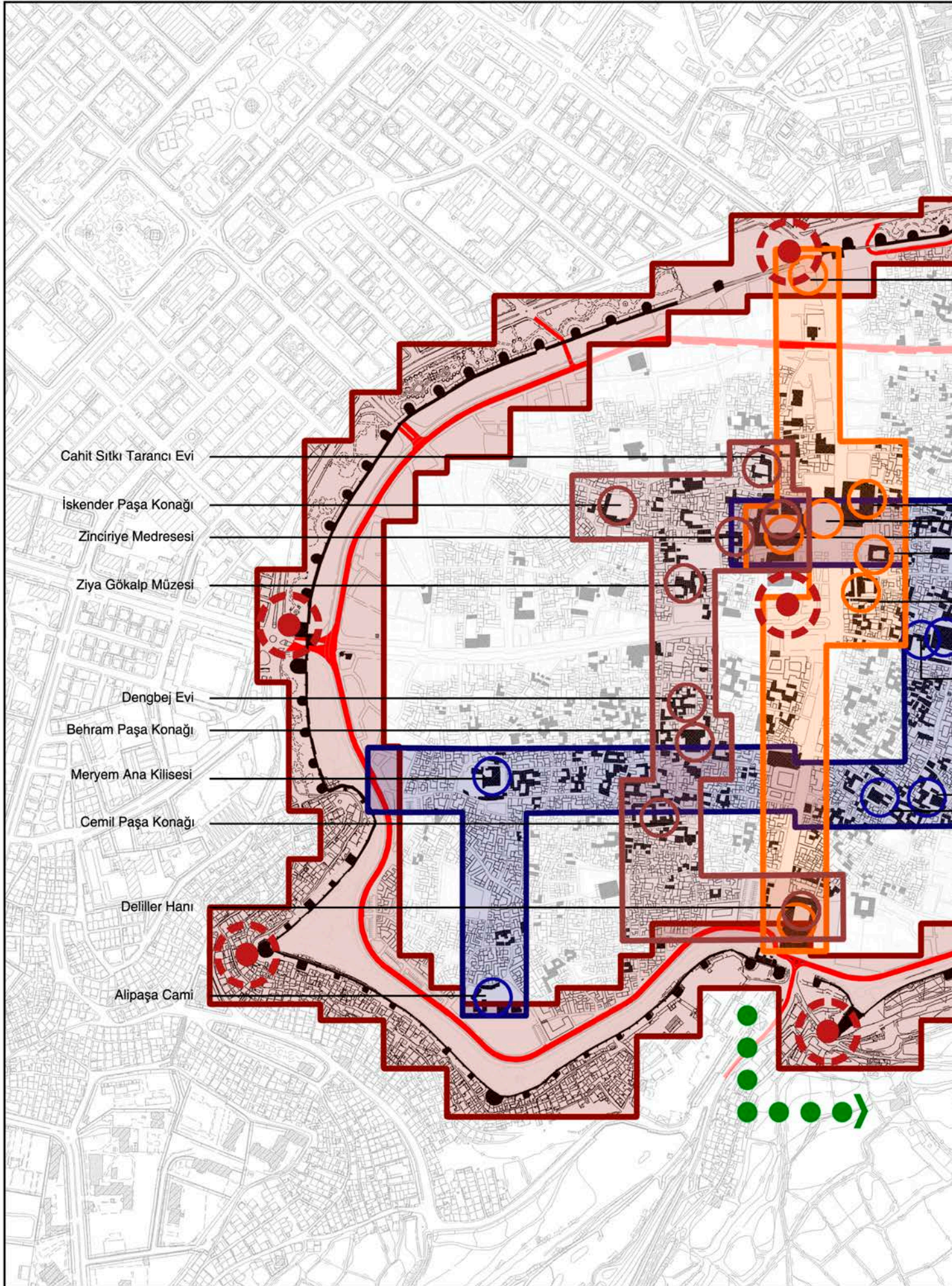
**6. Pavillion Region - Ongözülü Bridge - Kırklar Mountain; Public-Semi Public - Private Space Fiction**



**5. SPATIAL IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SPATIAL STRATEGIES**

<p><b>Implementation Area 1; Tigris Valley Daily Usage Area</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Nature-themed landscape arranging          -Establishing commuter boat (paddle boat, canoe, small craft) renting area          -Arranging headline fishing area</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 2; Biological Diversity Investigation and Observation Area</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Generating observation fields          -Establishing advertisement centers</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 3; Accommodation and Education Area</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Generating camping sites          -Establishing biological diversity and ecological balance-themed summer and winter schools devoted to children and the young</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 4; University Bridge-Tigris west and east public shore</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Designing daily entertainment and recreation area          -Arranging exhibition areas</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 5; İçkale</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Organizing an Archeo-park          -Conduct assignments of the reorganisation of the area in such a way that highlight the function of culture and administration center          -Generating vista point</p>
<p><b>Implementation Area 6; Yeni Gate Impact Area</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Generating vista points          -Conservation of unique rural landscape pattern          -Establishing bicycle renting area          -Designing daily entertainment and recreation area</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 7; Hevel Gardens Reorganisation Center</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Making spatial arrangement oriented cooperatives          -Making spatial arrangements, such as cold storage depot, seed collection area, aimed at rising competitive capacity of producers</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 8; Hevel Ecological Production Center</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Recreation of ruined buildings in agrourism-themed (for local sales kiosks)          -Development of agricultural implementation area          -Development of cistern structures by taking Anzele as an example</p>	<p><b>Implementation Area 9; Hevel Gardens Daily Usage Area</b>  <b>Spatial Strategies;</b>          -Refery of grove area          -Organizing agricultural-themed day trips for children          -Developing bicycle renting area</p>	








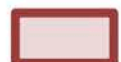






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DIYARBAKIR CITY WALLS AND  
HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPING MANAGEMENT PLAN

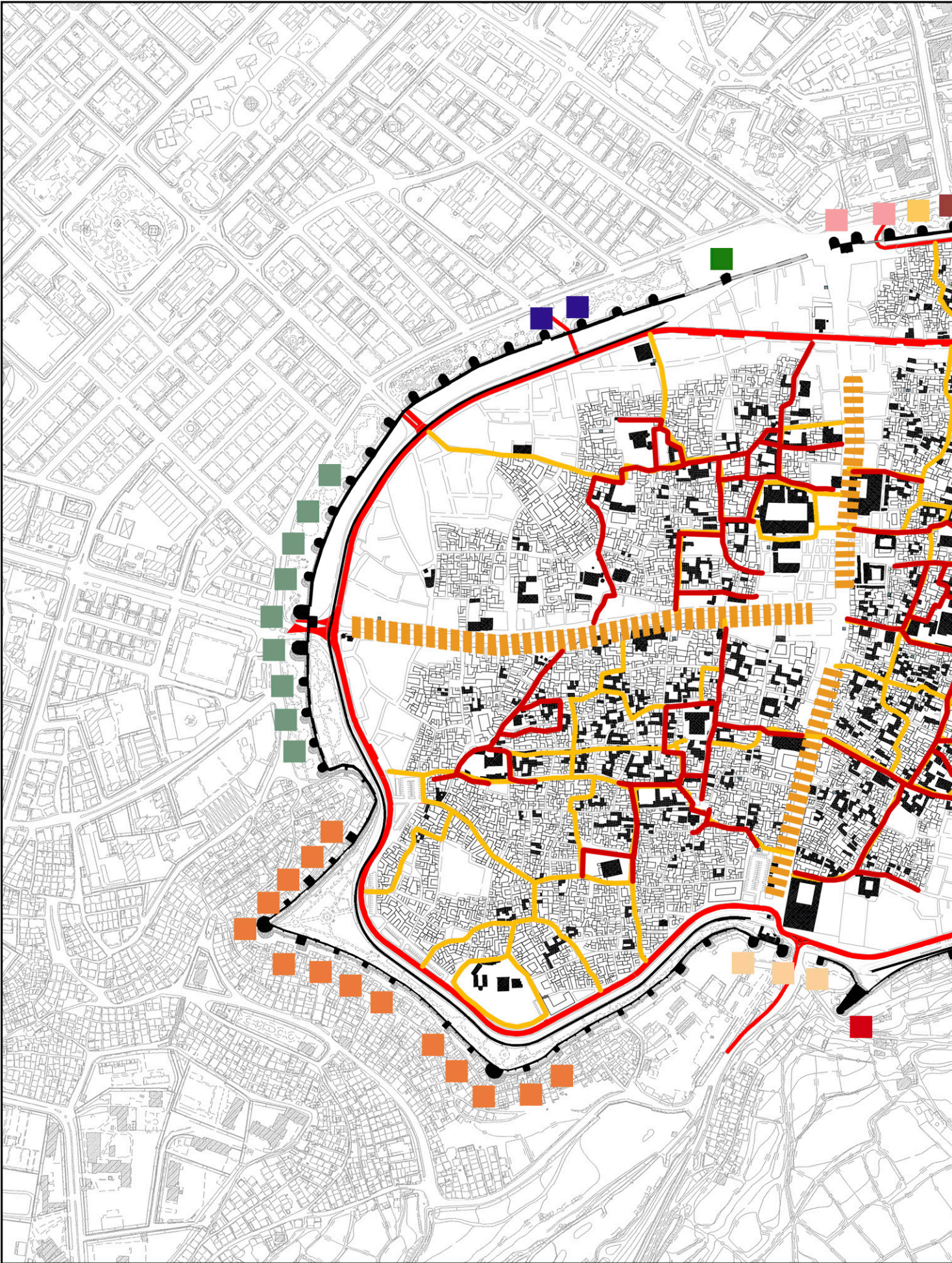
LEGEND

-  Sur Presentation Line
-  Belief Aisle
-  Public Space-Caravanserai Presentation Line
-  Tangible Intangible Cultural Heritage Line
-  Vista Point
-  Hevsel Connection Axis

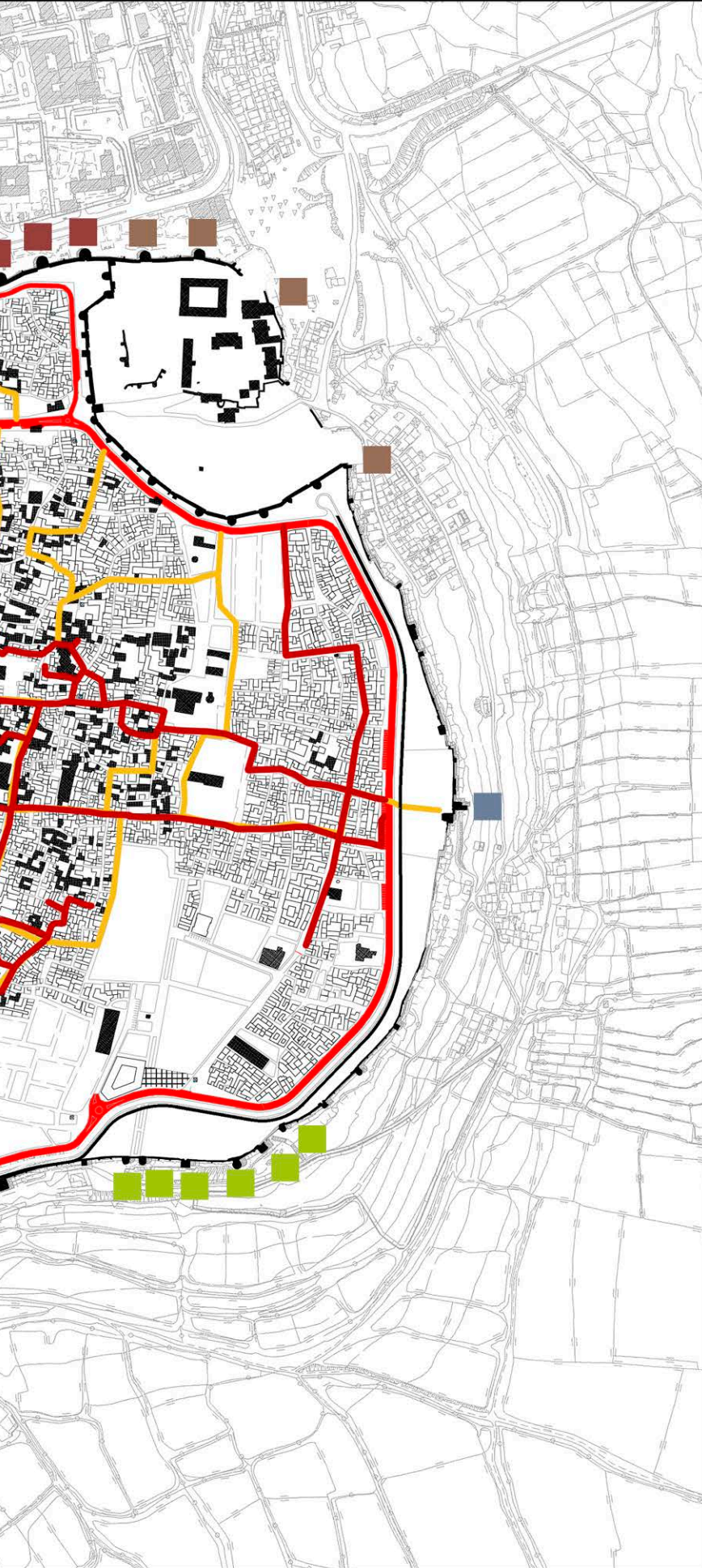


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**DİYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL  
GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE  
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**GÖSTERİM**

-  Multi-Functional Cultural Activities
-  Hevsel Gardens and Public Kitchen, Multi-functional Project Area-Intended for Students and Women
-  Dicle Basin Natural Life Promoting Area
-  Archeology Musesum - Cultural Functions
-  History, Science and Art Library, Science and Art Studios for Young People
-  Tourism Promoting Office
-  Vocational Training Courses
-  Re-Creative Functions
-  Micro-credit Contact Office
-  Diyarbakir Fortress Pormotion, Masonry Promotion and Practising, Restroration Promotion Area
-  Cultural Production Supporting Center
-  Local Craft Bazaar



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## 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND UPDATING PROCESS

The monitoring, reviewing and updating works for the Diyarbakır Site Management Plan are important parts of the implementation process that require regular execution. Reviewing the plan each year ensures the measurement of whether the actions carried out towards the determined targets and strategic goals contribute to reaching these results or not, to carry out the impact assessment of the plan and to increase its finance-budget productivity.

Within this scope, *the Management Plan Stakeholders and Players* subsection under the title *Management Plan Implementation, Review and Updating Process* defines the stakeholders and the players, and subsequently in the *Suggestion for an Applicable Management Model* subsection, the management model suggestion was presented. This model suggestion was defined in line with the roles of the stakeholders and players, and their duties and areas of jurisdiction as per the laws and regulations.

The implementation of the Management Plan is being carried out together with multiple institutions and agencies that use authority and resources in the area. This necessitates establishing coordination among institutions and evaluating of the plan targets with stakeholder institutions and relevant players in order for the plan to succeed. Having a monitorable, measurable and assessable process will only be possible via identifying measurable indicators.

Monitoring, assessment, review and updating work for the Diyarbakır Site Management Plan should be reported in a regular manner. Obtaining the reports towards the monitoring, assessment, review and updating process should be spread to the entire plan implementation process and should be based on certain rules. In other words, the reports should be prepared based on identified common methods and measurable indicators.

*The Assessment, Monitoring and Measurement Indicators* sub section in this part comprises indicators, monitoring and measurement criteria that will enable the assessment of the plan and assessment methods towards the targets and strategies. The result part identifies the suggested method, content and scope for the reporting.

Under the *Implementation Process* of the plan, the *Financial Resources* subsection was prepared to define the financial resources required to realize the actions that were prepared in line with the targets the Management Plan aims to reach and how to access these resources and the national, international and local management resources that can be used to realize the plan targets were reviewed; and the budget of the Management Plan was presented in the *Budgeting* subsection.

### 6.1. Stakeholders and Players of the Management Plan

Although preservation is primarily a process that is executed in the area of service and under the responsibility of public institutions and agencies, when assessed holistically, it comprise a wide scope of regional, national and local players and stakeholders such as Municipalities, Universities, NGOs, Professional Chambers, Unions, Public-private partnership institutional structures, international institutions and the users of the area.

The stakeholders of the Management Plan comprise public institutions and agencies, private sector representatives, NGOs and professional chambers that can suggest different views and suggestions towards the area. Identifying common goals on which all stakeholders of the Management Plan can reconcile upon and to establish coordination between the activities of the authorized institutions and agencies are elements that will increase the success possibility of the plan. Therefore, in order to obtain a successful Management Plan and implementation process, continuing the process with the participation of the NGOs and Professional Chambers and ensuring their partnership in the planning decisions and having them as integrated parts within the review, monitoring processes are deemed to be necessary. As stakeholders and players of the Management Plan, the institutions and agencies that participate and have duties and authorization in the process of preserving and managing of cultural and historic heritage and in identifying policies were defined under the subtitles of public institutions, NGOs, Professional Chambers and Universities.

#### **6.1.1. Public Institutions**

The public institutions that are the stakeholders and players of the plan are reviewed under two titles, Central Administration Institutions and Regional-Provincial Directorates and Local Administration Institutions.

##### **Central Administration Institutions and Regional-Provincial Directorates**

Central Administration Institutions that are the stakeholders and players of the Management Plan and associated Regional-Provincial Directorates are; Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, KTVK Higher Board, Diyarbakır Regional Protection Board for Culture and Natural Heritage, **Diyarbakır Map Survey and Monuments Directorate, Diyarbakır Restoration and Conservation Center Laboratory Directorate, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate, General Directorate for Foundations, Diyarbakır Regional Directorate for Foundations, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Diyarbakır Municipality Environment and Urbanization Provincial Directorate.**

**Ministry of Culture and Tourism;** the Ministry that was established in association with the “Law on the Organization and Duties of Ministry of Culture and Tourism” No: 4848 dating April 16th 2003 assumes the duty to preserve the historic and cultural assets. The Ministry was authorized to prepare the current protection regulation, to issue relevant legislations and to carry out the necessary changes in regulation through assessing the process. The Ministry has provincial organizations and is continuing its duty to preserve the cultural assets in the country via provincial directorates.

**General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums;** Among the duties of the institution that is established within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism body are preventing damaging and ruining of the historic and cultural assets, have them survive, develop, promote and utilize them. Within the body of the General Directorate are the Central Directorate, Provincial Directorate in connection with the Central, the Provincial Directorate and associated departments and KTVK (Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets) Higher Board and KTVK Regional Boards. Furthermore, in accordance with Code on Preserving Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863 and relevant regulations; the “Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets Higher Board” in connection with the Ministry that is in charge of ensuring the duties set by



the Law are carried out based on scientific principles and “Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets Regional Preservation Boards” with the responsibility areas and centers determined by the Ministry are being established. When deemed necessary by the Ministry, “Renewal Area Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets Preservation Boards” are being established.

**KTVK Higher Board;** KTVK Higher Board is responsible to identify the principles to apply in works regarding the protection and restoration of immovable cultural and natural assets that require preservation, to establish coordination between regional boards, to grade the archeological site areas, to define the transition period preservation principles and utilization conditions in the archeological site areas and in assessing the objections made to the decisions regarding Reconstruction Plan for Protection and revisions. KTVK Regional Boards are providing services in line with the resolutions of the Higher Preservation Board.

**Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs:** The establishment, duties, authorities and responsibilities of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs was settled by the statutory decree of the Council of Ministers dating 29.06.2011 based on the authorization given by Law No: 6223 dating 06.04.2011.

The duties of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs are;

- Developing policies to preserve, develop, operate, recovery and maintenance of forests, to fight desertification and soil erosion, afforestation and pasture improvements regarding forests.
- Developing policies to preserve nature, to ensure the identification of preserved areas, national parks, nature parks, natural monuments, natural preservation areas, wet lands and protection, management, development, operation and outsourcing the operation of biodiversity and game and wild animals.
- Developing policies towards preservation of water sources and their sustainable utilization, to coordinate the national water management.
- To monitor the international efforts within the area of activity of the Ministry and to carry out the preparations on a national level towards contributing to these efforts in cooperation with the relevant institutions.

**Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks;** it was defined as a service unit of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs that was established by the statutory decree of the Council of Ministers dating 29.06.2011.

The duties of the Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks are listed below:

- Identification of national parks, nature parks, natural monuments, natural preservation areas and wet lands and Preservation, management, operation and outsourcing the operations of those registered by Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.
- All kinds of studies, inventories, planning, project development, implementation and monitoring works and transactions regarding the preservation and development of all wild life and land game resources and intra-forest water sources, creeks, lagoons, small lagoons and wet lands and sensitive areas, to regulate land hunting, the operation and control of game resources.
- To define the preservation and utilization principles in areas identified via international preservation agreements.

- To take the precautions and collaborating with relevant institutions in preservation of all vegetation and animal types that are taken under protection via international agreements.
- Collaborating in works towards preserving animals, supporting and supervising the ongoing activities.
- Vegetation and animal type genetic resources' preservation and improvement.

**Nature Preservation Office, Wildlife Protection Office, Biodiversity Office, Hunting Management Office that are in association with Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks in association with Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs:** The duties of the Nature Preservation Office, Wildlife Protection Office, Biodiversity Office, Hunting Management Office are listed:

- To carry out or to outsource the studies, inventory and monitoring of the species and habitats identified within the framework of Land Hunting Law No: 4915 and relevant regulations; determining the populations of endangered species listed in national and international lists to carry out specie action plans and determine the basis and procedures towards their preservation, developing a support system towards the preserved animals via wildlife preservation and development fields, ensure its implementation, to provide necessary permits for services and activities regarding private sector production and to monitor these,
- To carry out the works or to outsource these works regarding the planning of wildlife protection and development fields, to identify the old habitats of endangered species, to carry out the necessary works to collect species from the nature and relocating them, to carry out caging, ringing, branding and monitoring via transmitters towards the wild life,
- Preservation of the species that are under preservation, rare and endangered and their habitats,
- To establish and distinguish or to outsource rescue, treatment and rehabilitation centers for wild animals in need of care and treatment and to define the methods and principles regarding these; to carry out the works and transactions regarding sheltering live wild animals for hobby purposes, to have trophies and similar products of wild animals and their collecting,
- To fulfill the obligations arising from national regulations and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) Agreement, to monitor international developments, to realize collaborations with institutions and agencies to ensure the works towards applying the national regulation of the agreement,
- To provide opinions on wild life support units to be established in National Parks and Nature Parks with the purpose of supporting preserved areas, scientific researches, game tourism and the wild life,
- To carry out works towards preserving animals in collaboration with relevant institutions, agencies and NGOs, to support, supervise the ongoing activities, to identify and control the qualities of the facilities to be established, to ensure the implementation of the international agreements regarding protection of animals,
- To establish commissions towards preservation of species,
- To carry out monitoring and observation works in bird migration paths and the migration act itself, to coordinate these works,

- To identify the flagship species with regards to the country's biological wealth and to protect, develop and manage the species and to support the training, promotion, contest and awareness raising activities,
- To carry out works to establish a DNA and cell bank for the species where this was deemed necessary as a result of the biodiversity and wild life preservation control works.

**Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Water Management General Directorate;** it was defined as a service unit of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs that was established by the statutory decree of the Council of Ministers dating 29.06.2011r.

Its duties are;

- Defining the policies towards preserving, improving and utilizing water sources and to ensure coordination of water management in national and international levels,
- Preparation of river basin management plans on a basin basis by considering the preservation-utilization balance of water resources towards the goal of preserving and improving the aquatic environments ecological and chemical qualities, to conduct regulatory works,
- Determining, evaluating and updating precautions against pollution on a basin basis in collaboration with relevant institutions and agencies and monitoring the implementations,
- Preservation of the quality and quantity of above ground and underground water sources and monitoring the water quality,
- Determining the strategies and policies regarding floods and to prepare the flood management plans,
- Carrying out the required coordination regarding the allocation of water resources,
- Establishing national water data base information system.

**Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs General Directorate of State Water Works;** It was established in 1953. SWW was associated with Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs that was established by the statutory decree dating 08.07.2011.

The duties of SWW are listed below:

- Creating protective facilities against flood waters and torrents, establishing irrigation facilities, carrying out maps and plans that show the entire parcels or their sections in irrigation fields or outsourcing these activities and when needed carrying out cadastral work,
- Improving wetlands, carrying out studies and planning work for erosion and sedimentation or outsourcing these activities,
- Producing energy from water when necessary and from other sources when in distress(1),
- Carrying out improvement work for running water sources and facilitating navigation in times of distress,
- Establishing facilities that are necessary to regain used waters or outsourcing these activities,
- Monitoring the quality of underground water sources, informing the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs in case of identifying pollution of above ground or underground water sources due to waste waters.

**Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Region XV. Regional Directorate, Diyarbakır Branch Office;** General Directorate of State Water Works has a three layered organizational structure. The top management unit is the General Directorate, the second layer is composed of the Heads of Departments and Central Organization Units and SWW Regional Directorates that are of equivalent status. The XV. Regional Directorate comprises the field organization that also comprise the Diyarbakır Branch Office.

**Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock:** The statutory decree dating 22.08.02011 embody the establishment, duties, authorities and areas of responsibility for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

The duty of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is carrying out works towards realizing the main activities of developing vegetative and livestock production and production of aquaculture, carrying out the researches to develop the agricultural sector and creating agricultural policies, production, safety and reliability of food products, rural development, protection of soil, water resources and biodiversity, to ensure productive utilization, organizing of and awareness raising among farmers, efficient management of agricultural incentives and regulation of agricultural markets; to define, monitor the implementation and supervision of general policies towards food, agriculture and livestock.

**Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate:** It is composed of the provincial organization of **Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate.**

The duties of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate are listed below:

- Creating the agricultural inventory of the city and to define the agricultural production potential of the city according to the current technology,
- Preparation of all sorts of provincial publishing programs and ensuring the delivery of these publications to its own employees, consumers and farmers,
- To deliver new technologies and information about preservation of environmental friendly natural resources and sustainability to the farmers, preparation of the province's agricultural publication program and to cooperate with the producers, producer organizations, universities and the private sector,
- Programming and executing trials and demonstrations towards implementation in cooperation with research institutions and similar institutions that are directly connected with the center,
- Delivering the problems faced by farmers in the province to the research institutes, ensuring the delivery of the solutions to the farmers, coordinating the in-service trainings of the personnel working in the province,



- Carrying our works that will support the processing and utilization of agricultural products, their marketing and establishing necessary facilities for this end, directing the producers and entrepreneurs for this purpose,
- Carrying out planting, yield and production estimation works for agricultural products, ensuring timely collection of all sorts of agricultural related statistical information,
- Defining the risk criteria and management principles on a provincial level regarding plant health and food and feed issues, carrying out due assessments and ensuring necessary communication,
- Carrying out the services required by integrated and individual agricultural and rural development projects, executing the pre-study and inventory works required by new projects,
- Reviewing the loan requests for businesses to be established based on projects and preparing the required project and farm development projects for the suitable ones,
- Identifying the diseases and pests that damage plants on a provincial basis and preparing protection programs, ensuring the application of the approved programs,
- Supervising the plant protection products, agricultural control tool machines, seed and fertilizer distributors and legal and real persons involved in disinfection within the province, preparation of studies and inventories regarding food and feed stocks, food and feed issues, supervising authorized feed factories for minimum technical and health conditions, supervising the compliance of food and feed industry products with defined principles, executing the import and export transactions that are related with the Ministry at the provincial level,
- By watching out the plant, food and feed reliability, taking precautions at the provincial level to protect the public health, to ensure the implementation of the precautions determined by the Ministry in the province and watching and assessing these, certifying, recording, monitoring the laboratories that are active within its area of responsibility and supervising their activities that they are authorized in,
- Ensuring the management and development of aqua-cultural products and their sources based on sustainability, realizing relevant protection precautions, applying the regulations towards hunting and production, processing and marketing of aqua-cultural products, fishing ports and the development and management of infrastructures regarding fishing and aquaculture products, collection of all sorts of information and documents regarding aqua-cultural products and developing a register system for these information, realizing the monitoring, control and supervision and legal sanctions within the scope of these regulations, carrying out investigations and assessments regarding aqua-cultural products and ensuring that all incentive and protective measures are taken, production areas are rented out and managed and their productivity is enhanced, taking and mandating the precautions that will protect the water resources from

being polluted and aqua-cultural products from damages, executing importing and exporting transactions regarding fishing and aqua-cultural products in accordance with the relevant regulations,

- Cooperating with relevant institutions and assisting the works towards protection of the planted, sown farming lands and their products, movable and immovable farmer properties and to ensure the farmers who were negatively affected by natural disasters are helped out in accordance with special regulations,
- Encouraging the cooperative system and organization of farmers through cooperatives or unions, preparing studies and projects for this purpose, involving in financial aid and supervisory activities to establish the cooperatives and unions within technic and authorization,
- Realization of education programs and projects towards female farmers and children of farmers for the purpose of raising exemplary farmers,
- Carrying out the required recording for businesses that operate in relation with food, food additives and materials that are in contact with food, providing permits, supervising the production process and sales locations within the framework of the regulation, conducting the transactions regarding the Ministry in the export and import of these materials on a provincial basis.

Carrying out the required activities within the framework of Law No: 3083 and the authorization and duties given by the Ministry,

**Rural Development and Organization Branch Office in association with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate:** The duties of the Rural Development and Organization Branch Office are:

- Reviewing the loan requests for businesses to be established based on projects and preparing the required project and farm development projects for the suitable ones,
- Cooperating with relevant institutions and assisting the works towards protection of the planted, sown farming lands and their products, movable and immovable farmer properties and to ensure the farmers who were negatively affected by natural disasters are helped out in accordance with special regulations,
- Carrying out the education, publication and promotion efforts to popularize the implementation within the scope of Agricultural Insurances Law No: 5363 dating 14/06/2005, permitting the establishment of cooperatives and other agricultural organizations and enterprises, monitoring and supervising them, Encouraging the cooperative system and organization of farmers through cooperatives or unions, preparing studies and projects for this purpose, involving in financial aid and supervisory activities to establish the cooperatives and unions within technic and authorization,

- Guiding the establishment of farmer unions and partnerships, rotating capital businesses, foundations and companies that process, market the agricultural products within the province and assisting these,
- Implementing, outsourcing the relevant sections of the internal or external sourced integrated and individual agricultural production, livestock breeding and aquaculture product production, utilization, marketing and rural development projects that are executed by the Ministry, monitoring and controlling the timely and appropriate utilization of the grants,
- Acting towards the relevant Ministry applications about realizing rural development incentives and rural development programs,
- Increasing the mechanization level in agriculture within the province, carrying out works that will support the processing and utilization of agricultural products, their marketing and establishing necessary facilities for this end, directing the producers and entrepreneurs for this purpose,
- Implementing, outsourcing the provincially relevant sections of the internal or external sourced integrated and individual agricultural production, livestock breeding and aquaculture product production, utilization, marketing and rural development projects that are executed by the Ministry, monitoring and controlling the timely and appropriate utilization of the grants,
- Taking precautions towards developing, generalizing and promoting handicrafts and facilitating the marketing of the products within the framework of projects to increase employment in the villages,
- Preparation of all sorts of relevant provincial publishing programs and ensuring the delivery of these publications to its own employees and farmers via useful information, brochures, handbooks, demonstrations and similar methods and delivering new agricultural technologies to the farmers via publications, realization of education programs and projects towards female farmers and children of farmers for the purpose of raising exemplary farmers,

**Coordination and Agricultural Data Branch Office in association with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate:** The duties of the Coordination and Agricultural Data Branch Office are listed below:

- Delivering the problems faced by farmers in the province to the research institutes, ensuring the delivery of the solutions to the farmers, coordinating the in-service trainings of the personnel working in the province,
- To deliver new information about agricultural technology to the farmers, Programming and executing trials and demonstrations towards implementation in cooperation with research institutions and similar institutions that are directly connected with the center,

- Carrying out estimation works for planting, productivity and production of agricultural products, to collect statistical information via agriculture and to create agricultural inventory,
- Establish an agricultural database, establishing the Provincial Directorate Information Technologies Unit , ensuring the collection and assessment of data and information via Statistical Data Network (IVA), Farming Accounting Data Network (CMVA) and other statistical projects, carrying out works based on the Integrated Administration and Control System and Geographical Information System (CBS),
- Working in relation with bonus support by assessing the products, risks and business scales, carrying out works regarding agricultural insurances,
- Carrying out works about global climate changes, drought, desertification,

**Vegetative Production and Plant Health Branch Office Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate:** The duties of the Branch Office are listed below:

- Creating projects in line with plant production potential, to define plant production patterns that will derive a profit for the farmers, to guide plant production in a manner that will ensure agriculture and industry integration,
- Carrying out works to increase production, productivity and diversity in plant products, to prevent product losses and activities that will damage the ecological system,
- Providing training and publication services regarding alternative production techniques to producers, producer organizations, entrepreneurs and consumers, to carry out supervisory activities,
- Ensuring the usage of certified seeds and seedlings-saplings,
- Providing trainings to producers to ensure soil analysis based fertilizer usage, to authorize soil-plant analysis laboratories,
- Identifying the diseases, pests and weeds that damage plants on a provincial basis, preparing and implementing these, protecting plant health, fighting with plant diseases and pests through modern methods and ways that require the minimal amount of chemical usage such as early warning estimates etc. methods and integrated/biological campaigns,
- Controlling, monitoring and supervising the records regarding the chemicals used in the agricultural businesses,
- Preparation of all sorts of relevant provincial publishing programs and ensuring the delivery of these publications to its own employees and farmers via useful information, brochures,



handbooks, demonstrations and similar methods and delivering new agricultural technologies to the farmers via publications, realization of education programs and projects towards female farmers and children of farmers for the purpose of raising exemplary farmers,

- Carrying out recording system data inputs and recording system based support practices.

**Agricultural Infrastructure and Land Assessment Branch Office in association with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate:** The duties of the Agricultural Infrastructure and Land Assessment Branch Office are listed below:

- Conducting land and soil studies, classification and mapping works, efforts towards soil and land database, analysis about the soil and irrigation water and land usage plans,
- Executing transactions regarding establishment permits for soil and irrigation water analysis laboratories, conducting works towards protecting, developing and productive utilization of soil and lands, ensuring their implementation, their monitoring and assessment, to take the necessary precautions to prevent the disruption of natural resources such as soil, water and biodiversity via natural events or land usage,
- Collaborating with other public institutions and agencies to procure information such as population, climate, soil, plant, hydrology, geology and other land information that are the basis of land assessments,
- Carrying out or outsourcing the studies, projects and applications towards land consolidation and in-field development services, carrying out expropriation transactions,
- Carrying out or outsourcing the studies, projects and applications of irrigation projects, to monitor and evaluate the results of the current irrigation networks' irrigation activities from the perspective of vegetative production, irrigation and soil protection and to take improving precautions,
- To increase productivity in agricultural irrigation, to ensure the utilization of appropriate irrigation technics, to carry out works to generalize modern irrigation systems that will enable saving water in irrigation fields, to carry out relevant projects or outsourcing these efforts and supporting them,
- Identifying the problematic or possibly problematic agricultural lands, preparing appropriate projects (erosion, drainage, land improvement etc.), implementing these projects or outsourcing these activities, teaching and generalizing irrigated agriculture technics among the farmers with a program to be prepared, to prepare publishing programs and ensuring the delivery of these publications to its own employees and farmers via useful information, brochures, handbooks, demonstrations and similar methods and delivering new agricultural technologies to the farmers via publications,

- Realization of education programs and projects towards female farmers and children of farmers for the purpose of raising exemplary farmers,

**Diyarbakır Regional Protection Board for Culture and Natural Heritage:** The cities of Diyarbakır, Batman, Elazığ, Siirt, Mardin and Şırnak fall into the area of authority of this board. Diyarbakır Regional Protection Board for Culture and Natural Heritage provides services with a total of 26 personnel; 16 specialist and 10 administrative personnel. The area of responsibility of the Board comprise the following: Under the definition of *identification, registry, usage and preservation of cultural heritage and carrying out all services relevant to this heritage*; registration of immovable property that requires preservation, registration of archeological sites, identification of immovable cultural and natural heritage that requires preservation and the applications, master plan – Reconstruction Plan for Protection that should be applied in the preservation areas or plan revisions, identification of the immovable cultural heritage groups that require preservation, deciding on functional changes, permits on substantial repair and maintenance and removing the registration of immovable that require preservation.

**Diyarbakır Map Survey and Monuments Directorate:** The cities of Diyarbakır, Bingöl, Elazığ, Mardin, Siirt, Tunceli, Batman, Şırnak fall into the area of authority of this board. The duty and authority area of Diyarbakır Map Survey and Monuments Directorate includes all sorts of studies, projects and application services regarding the execution of repair, maintenance, map survey, restitution, restoration, environmental arrangement and exhibition regulation works for registered immovable cultural and natural heritages and museums.

**Diyarbakır Restoration and Conservation Center Laboratory Directorate:** It was established within the field service body of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by the decree of the Council of Ministers. The area of duty for the directorate comprises repairing and preservation of movable and immovable cultural heritage. The area of duty for the Diyarbakır Map Survey and Monuments Directorate comprises the cities of Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Hakkari, Mardin, Muş, Siirt, Şırnak, Tunceli, Van.

**Diyarbakır Museum Directorate,** comprises the field service body of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums.

**General Directorate for Foundations:** According to the Law of Foundations dating February 20th 2008 No: 5737, General Directorate for Foundations was established to identify the domestic and overseas movable and immovable cultural heritage that belongs to foundations, creation of their inventories, preservation of those that are owned by foundations, expropriation of the foundation cultural heritage and preservation areas that changed hands, their utilization, repair, restoration and rebuilding when necessary. The General Directorate for Foundations that reports to the Prime Ministry has central and field organizations within its body.

**Diyarbakır Regional Directorate for Foundations:** It was established under the field organization of General Directorate for Foundations. The cities of Batman, Bingöl, Diyarbakır, Mardin comprise the area of duty.

**Ministry of Environment and Urbanization:** The duty, authorization and responsibilities of the Ministry were set out by the Statutory Decree on the Organization and Duties of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization dating 04.07.2011. The Ministry is carrying out the works for preparing the development

regulations regarding settlement, environment and structuring, their implementation and monitoring, preservation and improvement of the environment, disposal of wastes, to take precautions against climate changes, to carry out public works and settlement, identifying transformation areas, transformation of areas under natural disaster risks, public and settlement works, creation of the construction legislation and to prepare the necessary plans for public investments.

**Diyarbakır Municipality Environment and Urbanization Provincial Directorate:** Works in connection with Diyarbakır Governorate. In accordance with Statutory Decree on the Organization and Duties of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization dating 04.07.2011, it is responsible to carry out the duties that Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is responsible on within the city of Diyarbakır that is the area of responsibility for this directorate.

## 6.2. Local Administrations

The local administrations are the leading local stakeholders and players in implementing the Management Plan, in preservation of the area and in ensuring sustainability. The Diyarbakır heritage area and the buffer areas' (Suriçi-Surduşı) Site Management Plan falls into the borders of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Yenişehir and Sur districts. In the direction of the scope of the Management Plan, the players and stakeholders of the plan on the local administration level are the Metropolitan Municipality, Yenişehir and Sur Municipalities.

About this issue, the Metropolitan Municipality Law No:5216 gives the duty to the Metropolitan Municipalities for ensuring the preservation of cultural and natural heritage and historic fabric and the spaces and functions that are important for the urban history, to carry out repair and maintenance for this purpose and to rebuild those in line with their authentic selves when preservation is not possible.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Department of Development and Urbanism carries out the preparation of the 1/5000 scaled Master Plan, preparation of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection, to outsource these activities, to review and document the old works that are registered in the Reconstruction Plan for Protection or those that will be suggested, all via their relevant directorates. **Development and Urbanism Directorate, the Directorate on Preservation Application and Supervision (KUDEB) and Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate** are directorates that use authorization in planning and preservation topics.

The entire Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and the Buffer (Suriçi) areas that comprise the heritage area fall into the borders of **Sur Municipality**. Furthermore, a portion of the Buffer (Surduşı) Area fall into the **Yenişehir Municipality**, while some stay inside the borders of the Sur Municipality. The construction activities in these areas are executed by **Sur Municipality Development and Urbanism Directorate** if they fall within the borders of Sur District, and by **Yenişehir Municipality Development and Urbanism Directorate** if they fall into the borders of the Yenişehir District.

## Diyarbakır Special Provincial Administration

SPAs assume authority and responsibility in accordance with SPA Law No: 5302. According to the Law, the area of responsibility for the SPA comprises the borders of the province. Provincial general assembly and the city council compose the organs of the SPA. According to the Law No: 2863 Law on Protecting

Cultural and Natural Property; municipalities collect a “contribution margin for protection of immovable cultural heritage” from the estate taxes paid by taxpayers. The contribution margins that are accumulated in the account of the SPA and can be allocated by the municipalities to be used in expropriation, project development, planning and application issues within the scope of projects prepared for protection and utilization of cultural heritage.

In accordance with Law No: 6360 “Law on Establishing Metropolitan Municipality in Thirteen Provinces and Twenty Six Districts and on Making Amendments on Certain Laws and Statutory Decrees” dating 12/11/2012, the legal entity of the Diyarbakır SPA was removed (article 1/(2), article 1/(5)). Within the relevant law, the provisions regarding the transfer and administration of SPAs were as such:

(2) For the SPAs that had their legal entities removed within the scope of this Law, references made to SPAs via the regulation are accepted to be made to the ministries, to the institutions that are relevant or associated with the ministries and their field organizations, to the Treasury, Governorates, Metropolitan Municipalities and their associated institutions or to the District Municipalities. The authorities, duties and responsibilities given to the SPAs via SPA Law No: 5302 which had their legal entities removed will be used and fulfilled by these institutions and agencies in accordance with their relevancy.

(3) Within the scope of the 12th article of Law No: 2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property dating 21.07.1983; in cities with no SPAs, the rights and authorities utilized by SPAs and the executed assignments are used and executed by Investment Monitoring and Coordination Directorate. As per the aforementioned provision of the Law, the contribution margins towards protecting the immovable cultural heritage are transferred to the trust accounts created within the body of the Revenues Office. Twenty percent of the accumulated monies are used in projects that are prioritized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, The amount that was not allocated to projects within the year are transferred to the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be used with the same intentions. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is authorized to transfer these amounts into the next year’s budget to be used for the same purpose.

(4) The institutions and agencies that were transferred the movable and immovable properties which were conditionally donated to the SPA, Municipality or Village Legal Entities that were removed with this Law are responsible to make sure that these properties are used in accordance with the purpose of the donation. Other donations and supports are treated in accordance with Law No: 5018 on Public Finance Management and Control dating 10.12.2003.

**AFAD (Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate):** One of the most important stakeholders in the Management Plan terms of Risk Management is AFAD. AFAD, or the Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate was established in 2009 via Law No: 5902 by closing down the existing Civil Defense General Directorate, the Disaster Affairs General Directorate associated with Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and the General Directorate of Emergency Management in Turkey in association with the Prime Ministry and merging the duties and authorization of all these institutions under the roof of one institution.

The duties and authorizations of AFAD are executed in line with the “Integrated Disaster Management System” model. This model was defined by AFAD as such:



“Pre-identification of dangers and risks to prevent the damages caused by disasters and emergencies, to take the precautions previous to disasters to prevent or minimize the damages that may arise, to ensure efficient intervention and coordination and to execute the improvement work in a holistic way (<https://www.afad.gov.tr/TR/IcerikDetay.aspx?ID=1>)”

Besides the central organization of AFAD, the field organization were realized to be directly associated with the governor in the provinces. Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorates and the Civil Defense Seek and Rescue Units Directorate in 11 cities execute the works (<https://www.afad.gov.tr/TR/IcerikDetay.aspx?ID=1>).

#### **AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate**

AFAD Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, under the field organization of AFAD Central organization, functions as an institution that is directly connected to the Governorate, that is responsible to carry out the provincial works, duties and authorities.

#### **6.3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

Within the scope of the Management Plan, in fulfilling the targets, strategies, implementations and actions towards preservation of the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area, to keep them alive and transfer them to the following generations, in preventing and removing the risks within the Management Plan borders, in identification and improvement of the problematic parts in the area, having the NGOs assume duties is considered to be an important element for the process as well as a participation that will contribute to ensuring sustainability.

There are numerous NGOs that were organized in the country in general and in the local who work actively towards preserving the natural assets/heritage. Institutions such as **Turkey Natural Preservation Foundation, Society for the Protection of Nature, WWF Turkey, Nature Foundations, TEMA, Bird Researchers Foundation, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Ecology Foundation, Local Agenda 21 Environment Health Council, Forestation Foudation** continue their efforts towards rural development and preserving the nature. **Association of Historic Cities** work towards preserving the historic-cultural values. **The ÇEKÜL Foundation** has efforts regarding restorations.

The Sarmaşık Foundation that fights corruption, KAMER that focus on issues of women can be examples of other NGOs. The ÇATOMs that operate in Suriçi and the laundry houses can be assessed as activity centers that are very important in the social lives of women rather than being on an NGO status.

#### **6.4. Professional Chambers**

**The professional chambers in the Area that are associated with TMMOB are:** The professional chambers are very sensitive towards protection of both natural heritage and cultural heritage and are carefully following the implementations of the authorized administrations. The professional chambers that monitor the process in preservation issues and provide constructive criticism in meetings they participate, take legal actions against implementations that threat natural and cultural heritage and are debating them in national-local platforms. **Diyarbakır Chamber of Architects, Chamber of City Planners Diyarbakır Representative, Chamber of Cartography Engineers, Chamber of Geological Engineers, Chamber of Agricultural Engineers** emerge as professional chambers that actively monitor the process.

## 6.5. Universities

The universities contribute to the process by their scientific works on protecting natural and cultural heritage. The declarations, seminars and conferences and thesis works presented by academicians in their specialty areas ensure the increasing of the natural, cultural heritage and societal, economic and cultural structure as well as the scientific research capacity in the area. The results of the projects and works carried out via information accumulation have an efficient role in increasing societal sensitivity. Diyarbakır Dicle University and Mardin Artuqid University continue to monitor the process and add contributions. Besides the contributions of the universities in preserving cultural heritage, keeping it alive and transferring it to future generations and being significant players; it is important that they assume roles in decreasing, preventing and eliminating risks.

As put forth within the scope of the Management Plan, having the universities provide contributions in the educational targets, awareness increasing, human capital cultivating and research and identification work towards the problem areas that were all defined to prevent and eliminate the risks in the heritage area and in buffer zones that fall into the area of work of universities is important as well.

## 6.6. Suggestions for an Applicable Management Model

Following the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan being deemed suitable by the Advisory Board and its approval by the Site Directorate, Supervisory Board and Coordination Board, legally the implementation processes will begin.

The duties and authorities of the Site Directorate, Supervisory Board, Advisory Board and Coordination Board; their methods of application, planning and operating will be explained under this title.

### 6.6.1. Legal Basis of the Site Management Plan and Site Directorate

A Site Management Plan was defined by the amendment number 5226 on Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property and came into regulation (Addendum:14/7/2004 – 5226/1 article). The definition of the management area was given as “places that are created to ensure coordination between central and local administrations that are authorized to do planning and protection works towards effective preservation, survival and utilization of archeological sites, ruins and interaction fields within a natural whole and developing these within a certain vision and theme and to meet them with the cultural and educational needs of the society, as well as NGOs, whose borders were defined by the Ministry through the opinions of the relevant administrations”.

When the management areas are evaluated by the definition made in the Law, it can be observed that a special status was defined for these areas and they have a special management style that was realized by the participation of the stakeholders and relevant institutions in the area. Within this scope, the Site Management Plans are seen to be administrative units that realize the holistic preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the area, along with the parts that they are interacting with, their survival and the realization of the plans made towards this purposes, ensuring their sustainability and execute the required advisory, cultural activities needed in the area (Please See: KTVKK, m.3, a-10; Çolak, 2011; Madran, 2013).

What is expected of the Site Management Plan and the purpose of the Site Management Directorate that it is responsible to manage are identifying the educational, corporate, cultural, administrative and structural need fulfilling activities that will be required preservation of cultural heritage, to plan the area by prioritizing protection and developing management as well as the area itself, to win it for the society and the city and establishing a dynamic administrative process that will ensure the realization of the targets in the Management Plan.

The cultural heritage is being pressurized by economic, urban, sectoral, natural and societal elements and it is being worn down and/or being damaged in this process. The unrenewed cultural heritage is existing under these pressures and affects, or in other words, under constant threat. Against all these threats, changes or loss of cultural heritage due to the lack of precautions and interventions are outcomes that are expected anytime. Therefore, it is unavoidable to require a dynamic and holistic administrative structure to realize all these processes regarding decision making and application, taking precautions and implementing the activities.

In the Management Area Plan area, swift and urgent resolution of emerging administrative, social, economic, cultural and political issues during the process of holistic preservation of the cultural heritage and the heritage area, keeping them alive and transferring them to future generations is a key aspect to implement the plan and ensuring its sustainability. In the implementation process of the Site Management Plan, responding to arising needs; realizing the plan and preservation decisions towards holistic preservation of the cultural heritage, keeping them alive and transferring them to future generations targets, ensuring coordination and to manage the implementation of the plan are assumed by the **Site Management Directorate**. Site Management Directorate is established by the authorized representatives of the stakeholders of the Management Plan area, and it acts as an institution that ensured the wide representation of all sides in the area.

The duties, responsibilities and authorization of the Site Management Directorate were defined by the Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property and Law No: 5366 on Worn Historic and Cultural Immovable Properties' Renewal, Preservation and Utilization via Keeping them Alive and the addendums and statutory decrees relevant to these laws.

Other provisions and documents that arrange the duties and activities of Site Management Directorate are International Agreements<sup>6</sup> that Turkey signed as well on preservation or heritage areas and cultural heritage, keeping them alive and earning them for world heritage and the legislations on relevant issues<sup>7</sup>.

**Site Management Directorate** continues to work on the entire area's planning, management and administration within the Management Plan borders, not only a partial area or a certain cultural heritage. The most important reason for this is the necessity to preserve and keep alive the historic and cultural heritage areas in an integrated development process with the human element and the urban structure. This preservation and survival process has the primary target of developing historic and cultural heritage and cultural areas and integrating them within modern life. The "Guideline on Preservation of Historic

<sup>6</sup> For further information regarding international agreements that determine the content of the arrangements, please see: Agreement on Preserving World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Guidelines on Preserving Historic Cities and Urban Areas - Washington Guidelines etc.

<sup>7</sup> For further information regarding the regulations and provisions that determine the content of the arrangements, please see: Regulation No: 26006 on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Establishment of Area Management and Council of Monuments, Their Duties and the Determination of Management Areas; International Monuments and Archeological Sites Council Directive on Turkish National Committee.

Cities and Urban Spaces” dating 1987, also known as the Washington Guidelines that Turkey accepted which aims at supporting the preservation and support of the cultural values in historic cities and areas lists the principles and targets regarding these priorities as such:

- In order to be effective, the preservation of historic cities and other historic urban spaces should be an inseparable piece of consistent economic and social development policies and urban and regional planning at every level.
- The qualities that are attempted to be preserved should be defined as the historic character of the city or the urban space and the tangible and intangible components that comprise this character.

The guidelines list the historic character of the urban area and the tangible and intangible components that comprise this character as such:

- a) Urban fabric defined by parcels and streets,
- b) The relations between buildings and the green/open areas,
- c) The scale, size, tone and building technic of the structures, used materials, color and decorations and their defined shapes, interior and exterior views,
- d) The relationship between the city or the urban space with the natural and man-made environment,
- e) Various functions assumed by the city or the urban space.

Besides these principles and targets, it was emphasized that the negative elements that will emerge in the area will damage the historic city and a warning that *they may damage the authenticity of the urban area* was given. The guideline stresses the importance of the participation of the residents in the area regarding the success of the protection program and stated the need to establish a management structure in this direction. It was stated that the success of the protection program that was defined by the management structure that was mandated to be established can only be made possible by participation and active efforts of the urban residents, therefore the participation of the public should be supported. Because it was emphasized that the preservation of historic cities and urban spaces first concerns the people living there. Furthermore, preservation of a historic city or urban space requires common sense, a systematical approach and discipline, and rigid approaches should be avoided to eliminate problems that may arise in special circumstances.

In the provisions above; the agreement that comprises the provisions regarding the principles, targets and implementation types and the commonly accepted issues towards preservation of the cultural heritage, keeping them alive and transferring them to future generations were *approved by the Decree of the Council of Ministers No: 8/4788, was published in the Official Gazette No: 17959 dating 14.02.1983 and came into effect.*

“In the Agreement on Preserving World Cultural and Natural Heritage”, it was emphasized that; *cultural heritage and natural heritage do not solely face traditional deterioration but also faces an ever-worsening fact of decay and damage due to the changes in social and economic conditions and face an*



*ever-growing danger of destruction; disruption or demolition of any part of the natural and cultural heritage constitutes a impoverishment for all nations in the world; that national level preservation of such heritage is usually left incomplete due to the large resource requirements for such preservation and the insufficiency of the economic, scientific and technical resources of the country the heritage lies on...*

Moving forth from these opinions and acceptances, the risks that will cause the damaging, deterioration, destruction of the cultural heritage within the Diyarbakır Management Plan or the loss of the authentic texture were not just considered to be natural disaster based risks, but were considered in a wider approach that comprises societal, economic, sectoral, environmental, administrative risk areas as well.

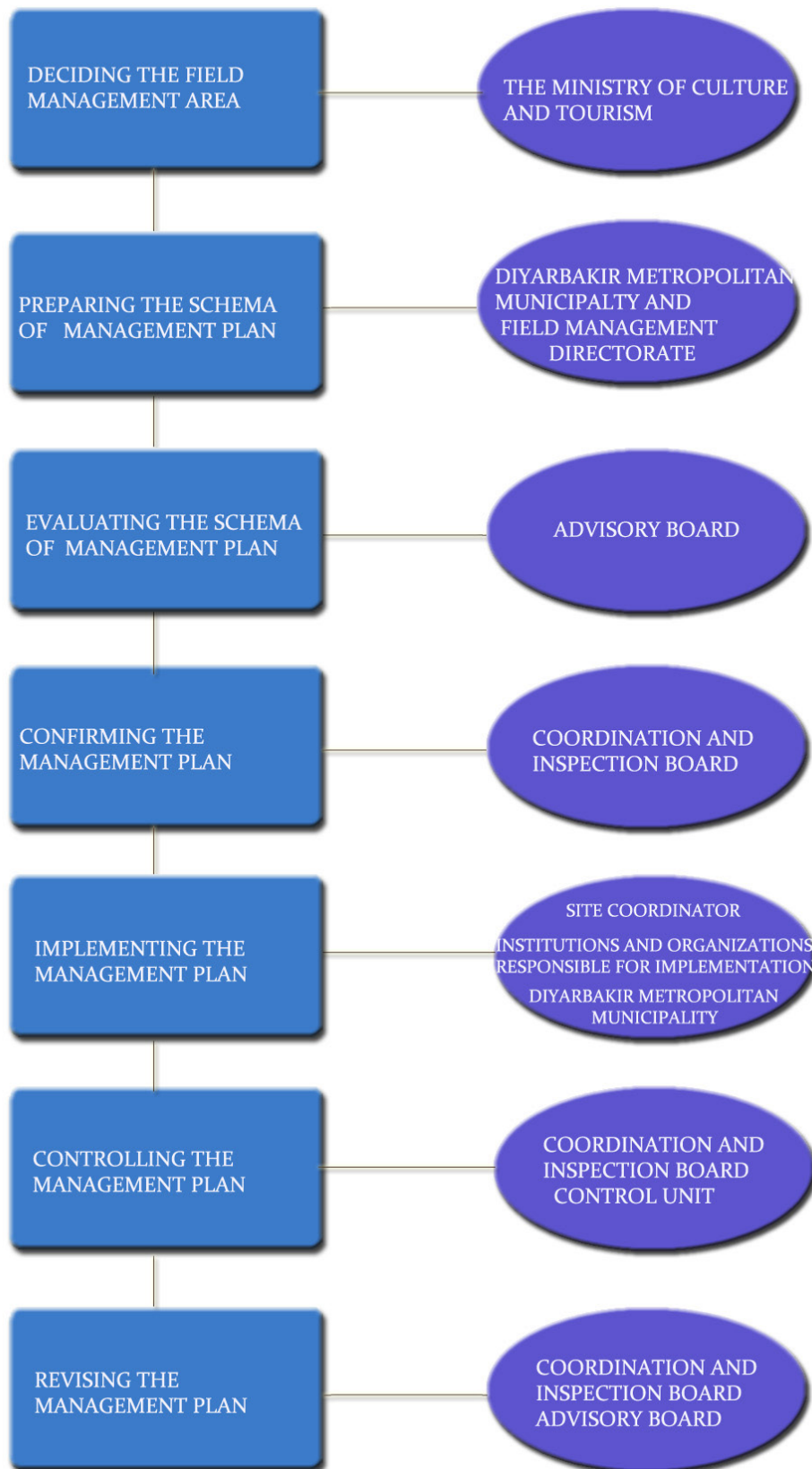
In addition to the preservation of the natural, historic and cultural heritage, the importance of the 'keeping alive' activities such as the education, renewal, promotion, integration with the social and economic structure, precautions against risk areas and development have been emphasized as well in the agreement. The agreement points out the necessity of a holistic management that realizes all of these with the participation of all structures that live and operate within the area, in a manner that comprises all these activities.

Developing the strategies, actions and the administrative structure that will ensure the implementation of these targets and principles is possible by establishing a holistic administrative structure that will ensure the participation of every institution and every side on the area. Moving forth from all these requirements and the current conditions, the administrative structure, duties, authorities and responsibilities as well as the units, manner of operations and activity areas of the Site Management Directorate were defined below and the management model was suggested.

#### **6.6.2. Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate Duties, Authorities and Organizational Structure**

Within the scope of the "Regulation No: 26006 on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Establishment of Site Management Plan and Council of Monuments, Their Duties and the Determination of Management Areas" that was prepared in accordance with Add-2a provision of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property, the appointment of Diyarbakır Site Management Directorate and the term of service for the Directorate, which will serve in the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area, began by the Municipality Council Decision.

## Preparation and Implementation of Site management Plan Process



The legislation mentioned above puts forth the targets of Site Management Plan as such:

- a) Identifying the borders of the area,

- b) Showing the ways to establish a balance between protection, access, sustainable economic development needs and the interest of the local society via the Management Plan,
- c) Developing general strategies, methods and tools to increase the area's value, to define financial resources and their creation,
- d) Establishing an activity network that will create international cooperation and sharing towards developing cultural tourism,
- e) Developing application plans towards regional cultural systems' development in archeological sites that has the potential to be associated with each other to create a sector for a certain region,
- f) Ensuring participations and cooperation in preservation and utilization of the Management Area,
- g) Setting utilization and development principles and borders besides the preservation and keeping alive of archeological sites and ruins and their interaction fields' repair, maintenance, restoration, restitution, exhibition, preparation and environmental arrangements in line with the purposes of the Site Management Plan and within the international protection principles and agreement provisions,
- h) Using high standards in managing cultural heritage, in conservation areas, in design and implementation, in specialties and equipment.

The duties and responsibilities of the Site Directorate were defined within the scope of the aforementioned relevant law and its added provisions and with the targets set in regulations. The Site Directorate, during the process of administering the area within the Management Plan borders, assumes the duty of ensuring coordination and collaboration with the Site Management Plan stakeholders and responsible institutions in the area.

The main duties and authorities of the Site Directorate are;

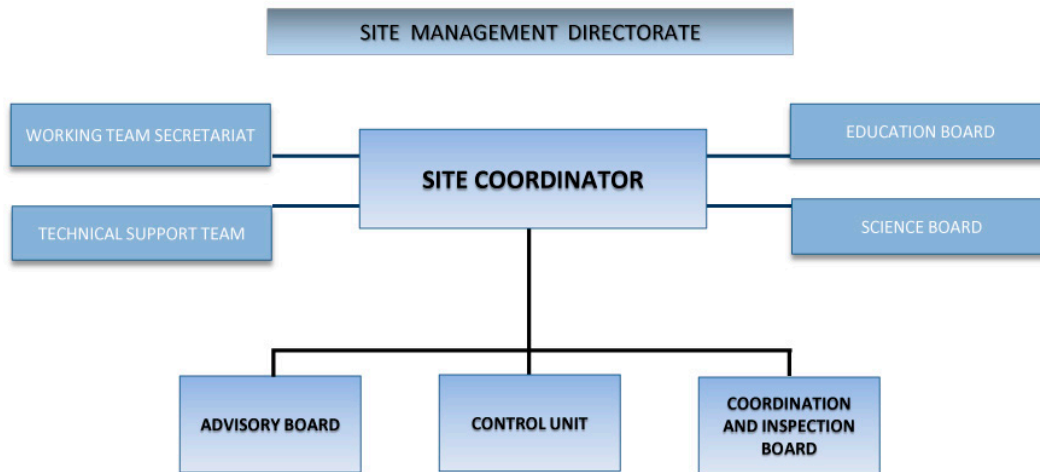
- Ensuring the implementation, management of the Management Plan that was prepared for the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area in line with laws, international agreement conditions and targets; by the participation and assessment of all stakeholders and players in the area and to realize a sustainable protection process,
- To ensure coordination between the authorized public institutions, local units, universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), professional chambers and other stakeholders-players in the area,
- Realizing meetings and activities that will strengthen the participation and communication of international, national and local stakeholders, to ensure coordination and collaboration,
- To contribute to the economic, social, cultural development of Diyarbakır as a whole with its cultural heritage areas as well,
- To carry out works that will contribute to the protection of cultural heritage areas, adding them in the modern life and their development as well as the development of city's tourism,

- To ensure that the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area are listed in UNESCO World Heritage List, to ensure the promotion within the country and the world,
- Ensuring the preservation of the authentic cultural and historic fabric of the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and ensuring the development of its environment as well,
- To be involved in works to develop sensitivity and awareness regarding the Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area in the city, especially with the users of the area and those residing within or around the area,
- Monitoring and coordinating the process of realizing the strategies and actions towards the application of the plan and the targets.

The organization of the relevant units that will ensure the execution of duties of Site Directorate and the organizational structure is presented below. Establishing an Site Management Plan Coordinatorship and Site Management Plan Work Team – Secretariat to work under the president within the administrative structure of the Site Directorate is being suggested.

Under the Site Management Directorate, there will be the Advisory Board, Supervision Unit and the Coordination and Supervision Board. The criteria in establishing these units and boards, their duties and authorizations are explained below, within the scope of relevant laws.

In order to increase the Site Management Plan capacity of the Site Management Directorate and to effectively execute inter-institutional coordination, training processes; within the scope of the Management Plan, under the Site Management Directorate, **Education Board**, **Science Board** and units that will provide **technical support** should be established. Establishing the Site Management Plan as it is explained in the scheme, realizing this and making it work will support ensuring the operability in line with the vision defined in the Site Management Plan and to reach the plan targets.





### **6.6.3. Site Coordinator:**

The Site Management Plan President is appointed by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The Area President who has sufficient information and experience in the Management Area, who is competent in planning, implementation and management processes should be assigned to ensure management coordination. Under the Area President, an Site Management Plan Coordinator and Site Management Plan working team-secretariat among the Municipality personnel should be created. The site coordinator and secretariat will carry out the Site Management Directorate's fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, keeping records, ensuring the communication and organization of boards and coordination work.

The duties of the Area President are,

- To carry out the research for resources that will ensure operations in line with Management Plan targets and annual plan, to prepare Management Plan budget proposals,
- To ensure that the Site Management Plan is realized in a coordinated and collaborated manner, along with the Management Plan stakeholders,
- To determine the work schedule that will ensure a healthy realization for the plan's target and operation schedule,
- To prepare the agreements and contracts that will ensure the procurement of all sorts of services, equipment and necessities towards the needs of the Management Area Plan area,
- Ensuring the coordination and collaboration between institutions.

### **6.6.4. Advisory Board:**

The Advisory Board will have at least five members to be chosen among those who have proprietary rights in the area, representatives from the professional chambers, NGOs, relevant departments of universities, the area president and members who will be identified by authorized administrations. The primary duty of the Advisory Board is to ensure the democratic participation of all sides in the area. As per the relevant law, the abdo is required to elect a president among its members. The elected president, as the president of the Advisory Board, will be responsible of the running of the board. The members in the Advisory Board should be chosen among people who can make decisions, declare opinions on the behalf of the institutions and agencies that they represent.

The Advisory Board will meet at least once a year. Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Coordination and Supervision Board, when deemed necessary, may summon the Advisory Board to extraordinary meetings. The members of the Advisory Board and the preparation team for the Site Management Plan are expected to interact in the preparation of the plan.

The Advisory Board is expected to review the draft management plan, to make a decision regarding the draft and to provide suggestions regarding its implementation. The Advisory Board has to record in a report and convey all meetings made during the process, all suggestions and recommendations it provided during the preparation-implementation of the plan to the Coordination and Supervision Board. Besides providing opinions on the draft Management Plan, they need to contribute to staging of the approved plan in annual periods and to prepare the relevant budgets. Furthermore, the Advisory Board is expected to provide opinions and suggestions for the mid-term strategy – vision revisions that should be carried out every 5 years.

#### **6.6.4.1 Education Board:**

The Education Board should be established as a unit that will work in interaction and collaboration with the Advisory Board. The Education Board is expected to work as a board that is consulted regarding all sorts of planning on the education, information, awareness activities that are needed in the Management Area Plan area, which prepares suggestions, it is also responsible to executing educational activities in line with the plan targets to eliminate educational insufficiency related problems when necessary.

**Creation:** The Education Board should be created from among the Management Area Plan area Corporate Stakeholders, among experts that received education in environmental engineering, urban planning, sociology, psychology, education sciences and who work towards the preservation on natural and cultural heritage, experts and experienced professionals with information and knowledge on the socio-economic and cultural structure of the area's population; from the academicians in the relevant departments of the universities and from the authorized expert staff of the NGOs that work in relevant issues.

**Duties:** The Education Board conducts education need analysis researches to identify the insufficiencies in information and education regarding the Management Plan for the stakeholding institutions in the Management Area Plan area, and identifies in which topics the authorized and appointed corporate personnel have needs for education.

The Education Board presents development suggestions to the Advisory Board for survey and analysis preparation, education campaigns and programs to prevent or eliminate risks borne of insufficient education and awareness among the population in the area in order to add them in the scope of activities within the Management Plan.

The Education Board prepares projects and suggestions with relevant institutions to organize skill development and professional education activities that will ensure the participation of underprivileged groups who reside in the Management Area Plan area in the social and economic life.

It prepares education plans to increase the knowledge and awareness among producers and land owners regarding good agricultural practices and ensures their implementation with the participation of authorized institutions.

It meets twice a year to report all the work done in 6 months and prepares the research, feasibility work plans and projects towards determining the education activities that should be planned in the next 6 months and presents these to the relevant institutions and the Advisory Board.

The Education Board identifies which Area Stakeholder institution should be collaborated to plan and implement the education activities with, determines the institutions' duties and contributions within the scope of the activities and conveys these to the Site Management Plan President.

#### **6.6.5. Science Board:**

The Science Board should be established under Site Management Plan Directorate, as a unit that will work in interaction and collaboration with the Advisory Board. The Science Board is expected to work as a board that is involved in carrying out all sorts of scientific research regarding the cultural heritage, socio-economic, cultural, sectoral, environmental aspects in the Management Area Plan area, which also develops suggestions.

**Creation:** The Science Board should be created from among the Management Area Plan area Corporate Stakeholders, among experts that received education in environmental engineering, urban planning, archeology, agriculture, architecture, landscape architecture, biology, sociology, psychology, education sciences, who are competent in scientific research methods, among experts and experienced professionals with information and knowledge on the existing cultural heritage in the Area, the structure of the area's population; from the academicians in the relevant departments of the universities.

**Duties:** The Science Board fulfills all planning, suggesting for all sorts of scientific activity it deems necessary in reaching the information to provide support in realizing the targets in the Management Area Plan area, to make evaluations on the current status, to reveal the status and current conditions of the cultural heritage, identify and report the level of the risk areas and presenting all these to the Site Management Plan.

It meets twice a year to report all the work done in 6 months and plans the scientific activities that will be planned in the next 6 months and presents these to the relevant institutions and the Area Directorate.

#### **6.6.6. Supervisory Unit:**

As per Article 17 of "Regulation No: 26006 on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Establishment of Site Management Plan and Council of Monuments, Their Duties and the Determination of Management Areas" that was prepared in accordance with Add-2 provision of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property, the Supervisory Unit is the unit is created to fulfill the duties of the Coordination and Supervision Board that works within the scope of management activity.

The Supervisory Unit will have at least five members that will be assigned by authorized institutions from among supervision personnel who participate in the preparation and implementation process of the management plans, who are graduates of architecture, urban and regional planning, art history, archeology, civil administration, economy and business administration departments (Çolak, 2013: 6).

Besides ensuring that the Coordination and Supervision Board fulfills its duties, the Supervisory Unit will have the authority to request all documents from relevant institutions and agencies that are relevant with the Management Area Plan area or the Management Plan.

The Supervisory Unit is responsible to organize meetings to ensure that the Coordination and Supervision Board fulfills its duties, to meet at least once every year to evaluate the implementation of the Management Plan, to take decisions regarding the execution of the program and to prepare a program.

The primary duty of the Supervisory Unit will be supervising the implementation of the Management Plan. Within the scope of this duty, it assumes the duties to annually supervise the Management Plan, to execute the strategies and actions towards the targets and evaluation, supervision and reporting of the performance of the conducted work, the sufficiency of the promotional activities, the operability of the preservation principles, the process of implementing visitor management strategies. The Supervisory Unit is authorized to evaluate the current status of the Management Plan and to prepare the following year's work schedule and presenting these to the Coordination and Supervision Board

#### **6.7. Coordination and Supervision Board::**

Established as the unit under the Site Management Directorate, that has the authority to take decisions regarding Site Management Plan and is responsible of approving and implementing the Management Plan as per Article 16 of "Regulation No: 26006 on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Establishment of Site Management Plan and Council of Monuments, Their Duties and the Determination of Management Areas" that was prepared in accordance with Add-2 provision of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property.

The Coordination and Supervision Board will be composed of at least five persons; the area president, two members to be chosen from within the Advisory Board, and one representative each from administrations, the services of which are required within the scope of the draft Management Plan (Çolak, 2013: 4). As per Article 16. Of the abovementioned regulation, the Area President will also assume presidency of the he Coordination and Supervision Board.

The Coordination and Supervision Board should be created by the authorized representatives of the Metropolitan Municipality, relevant municipalities and the central administrative units (Governorate), the authorized representatives of the Ministries' regional and provincial units, Preservation Board representatives in the Management Area Plan area.

It is deemed to be required to have board members to have decision making authorities, to be in an administrative responsible position and to have required knowledge, that they had been involved in a sufficient level of work, research about the Management Area Plan area and to have sufficient education and knowledge on the plan's content, targets, implementation process, its management and the relevant regulations. The representatives of the Coordination and Supervision Board who will be responsible of approving and implementing the Management Plan should have the abovementioned qualities to secure the plan will be in line with its targets and its purpose.



According to Add-2 provision of Law No:2863 Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Property, the Coordination and Supervision Board is mandated to review and supervise the draft plan within at most 6 months of the presentation of the Draft Management Plan.

The Coordination and Supervision Board is required to meet in a frequency that is sufficient to supervise the implementation of the plan, to ensure coordination in implementation, in a manner that will make monitoring all processes of the plan possible. The board should be involved and in command of the process at such a level to make conducting the supervision, ensuring coordination, controlling and monitoring the implementation processes in order to rearrange faulty or missing implementations possible as well as to suggest and realize plan rearrangements that may be required in parallel with the changes in the current status.

## **6.8. Evaluation, Monitoring and Measurement Indicators**

### **6.8.1. Evaluation, Monitoring and Review Processes of the Management Plan;**

Evaluation, Monitoring and Review Processes of the Management Plan is among the most important duties of the Site Management Plan. Supervising the running of the operation each year in line with the targets, revealing the accordance of annual management performances with the plan targets, to measure the efficiency of the actions realized towards the expected targets is of great importance.

Carrying out evaluation, monitoring, measurement and corporate inspections are mechanisms designed to ensure annual review of the plan, its update and revision when necessary. Therefore, the methods to be used in this process should be coherent, effective and should be running accurately. Reporting, annual evaluation, review, updating process can be considered as the work to see whether the targets are being reached or not and the supervision and evaluation of the budget as a whole. Therefore, who will do the reporting, how it will be done and on which topics will be included in reporting was put forth under the title 6.2.3.1. *Reporting*. The Site Management Directorate is expected to carry out annual reporting in accordance with the method and in a regular manner.

The monitoring that is expected to be conducted with the report comprises the evaluation process, measurement of the coordination and performances, determining the productivity of the implementation processes of the actions targeted in the plan, the monitoring indicators of the actions implemented towards the targets; considering these as a whole and putting forth the efficiency. Putting forth the efficiency of the running of the plan and its management, the performance evaluations, analysis of the activities conducted in the area, planning of the next year in line with the prioritized needs of the area and its current status and supervision with respect to correct and effective usage of financial resources should be done in a healthy, accurate and objective manner. In order to realize this target, standardized and effective identified indicators regarding the measurement method should be put forth and the evaluation, monitoring and measurements should be done via these indicators. The explanations regarding the evaluation process, as well as the monitoring, evaluation and measurement indicators are put forth under the *Evaluation* title.

### **6.8.2. Reporting**

The reporting should be handled as a systematical method that will ensure a more effective fulfilment of duties for the boards and units that are organized under the Site Management Directorate and show the determination to work together and should have an appropriate scope and content in line with this need. Annual reports should include the *Annual Operation Evaluation Report* that comprise the evaluation of the

activities of the previous year; the *Annual Activity and Budget Report* that includes the inter-institutional collaborations, share of duties and activity planning for the following year based on the findings and evaluations that were in the previous year's evaluation. Definitions, planning, corporate responsibilities and the way the method should follow for each of the report is explained in the titles below

### **6.8.3. Annual Operation Evaluation Report**

**Content and Responsibility:** Annual Operation Evaluation Report is an annual report that comprises the evaluation of activities and budget usage of the previous year. The Advisory Board is responsible for realization and completion of the reporting.

The Advisory Board was given the authority to prepare Annual Operation Evaluation Report that will also include the reports to be separately prepared by the Education Board and Science Board that are envisaged to be established.

**Education Board;** carries out the **education activity assessment and education impact analysis** for the previous year that were carried out in line with the plan's targets and strategies in the Management Area Plan area, creates a report and presents it to the Site Management Plan Directorate and Advisory Board. The report prepared by Education Board should include all of the following activities from the previous year: corporate educations, education activities towards developing awareness for the public or institutions, professional skill gaining activities, literacy education, projects to increase the time children spend in schools or to win back the kids to schools who left it already, education projects on family-health-women, sectoral educations, agricultural practice education and all sorts of educational activities towards decreasing the need and risks in the area. The steps and method of the Education Board in preparing the report will follow the same steps and methods with the annual evaluation report to be prepared by the Advisory Board.

**Science Board;** carries out the **scientific activity assessment and measurement** for the previous year that were carried out in line with the plan's targets and strategies in the Management Area Plan area, creates a report and presents it to the Site Management Plan Directorate and Advisory Board. The report prepared by Science Board should include all of the following activities from the previous year: social, economic and spatial researches, scientific activity conducted towards the cultural heritage, environmental, sectoral researches and analyses and all sorts of scientific activities. The steps and method of the Science Board in preparing the report will follow the same steps and methods with the annual evaluation report to be prepared by the Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board presents the finalized activity evaluation report, by adding the reports of the Education Board and Science Board if necessary, and presents to the Site Directorate Cooperation and Supervision Board.

**Preparation of the report and the method:** The first step in reporting the evaluation of the annual activities is to evaluate the activities of the stakeholding institutions that are active within the Management Plan Area in line with the Site Management Plan's relevant administrative targets and strategy-actions.

These evaluations are expected to reveal the following:

- Determining the activities the institution realized in the previous year regarding the Site Management Plan's target, plan and strategies,

- Defining the area of activity, budget, duration, target audience and reason of activity for all realized activities,

- For each of the activities, using the evaluation, monitoring and measurement indicators that were created in accordance with the area the activity takes place in , and to compare the obtained results with the expected ones, to evaluate the productivity and measure the outcomes and the activity itself<sup>8</sup>.

The monitoring, evaluation and measurement indicators are defined and explained under the title 6.2.3.2. *Evaluation within the subtitle; 6.2.3.2.1.Evaluation, Monitoring and Measurement Indicators.*

Within the scope of evaluation annual activities, evaluating of institutions' activities is carried out by the collaboration of an authorized personnel in charge of the relevant activities of the stakeholder institution and three members from the Site Management Directorate Advisory Board who have experience and knowledge about the relevant area. Within the scope of the Site Management Plan, the same evaluation method is used for each activity that was realized towards the target and strategies of the Management Plan.

The **second step** in reporting the evaluation of the annual activities is to group the evaluation analyses obtained from institutions under the **main themes** of the Management Plan. Management Plan's *Planning Themes* are defined as **PT1. Strategic Management for Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, PT2. Economic Sector Structuring and Management, PT3. Risk Management, PT4. User Service Provision, PT5. Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage, PT6. Developing Corporate Organization And Administrative Sufficiency.**

The **third step** in reporting the evaluation of annual activities is the creation of the final report. The corporate activities, the evaluations of which are completed, are handled in a holistic manner under the main themes of the Management Plan and evaluation on each theme is discussed and reported.

The Advisory Board, together with the Education Board and Science Board, carries out works to obtain additional data towards the reporting of the topics of analysis and evaluation, should they require so. Besides the evaluations obtained from institutions regarding each main theme, the Advisory Board includes the measures and assessments of the previous year, for which the Advisory Board was in charge of (analysis of national and regional statistical data, surveys, group meetings, observations, meetings the public participates in as well etc.) and finalizes the holistic final report.

#### **6.8.4. Annual Activity and Budget Report**

**Content and Responsibility:** The Annual Activity and Budget Report is an annual plan report that includes the activity and budget usage plans of the next year. The Advisory Board is responsible for carrying out and finalizing the reporting.

Under the Advisory Board, the Education Board and Science Board prepares the activity and budget planning report (in a manner to include their separately prepared reports as well) for the next year.

**Education Board;** analyses the need for education and the educational efforts that will support the improvement, prevention activities towards the current status evaluation and risk areas, in line with the

<sup>8</sup> The activities realized by the institution within the Management Plan are classified as protection activity, economic development activity, planning activity, risk management, load capacity activity etc.

plan's targets and strategies in the Management Area Plan area. Within the scope of these analyses, the board determines the need for education for a theme and presents the logic and reasoning behind.

Following the need analysis, the Education Board designs the target audience, planning and implementation stages for the education, plans the budget and creates a report to be presented to the Site Management Plan Directorate and Advisory Board. The planning prepared by the Education Board should include the content towards continuing or development of the previous year's education activities. The steps and method of the Education Board in preparing the annual activity and budget report will follow the same steps and methods with the annual activity and budget report to be prepared by the Advisory Board.

**Science Board;** analyses the need for the scientific efforts that will support the education towards the plan's targets and strategies in the Management Area Plan area, an evaluation of the current status and improvement, prevention activities towards the and risk areas, creates the report and presents it to the Site Management Plan Directorate and Advisory Board. The report to be prepared by the Science Board may present new scientific activities and furthermore it is accepted to be about developing the scientific activities of the previous year.

The Advisory Board presents the draft annual activity and budget evaluation report prepared by Advisory Board, by adding the reports of the Education Board and Science Board if necessary, and presents to the Site Directorate Cooperation and Supervision Board.

**Preparation of the report and the method:** During the **first step** in reporting the annual activity and budget evaluation report, the Advisory Board reviews the activity reports of the stakeholding institutions that are active within the Management Plan Area. the Advisory Board evaluates the current status identification and need analysis that are relevant to the Management Area Plan area and are in the reports of the institutions.

The **second step** in reporting the evaluation of annual activity and budget evaluation is moving forth from the activity reports and current status findings obtained from institutions and the need analyses to prepare the current existing status and need analysis under the main themes of the Management Plan. Management Plan's *Planning Themes* are defined as **PT1. Strategic Management for Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, PT2. Economic Sector Structuring and Management, PT3. Risk Management, PT4. User Service Provision, PT5. Coordination And Management Of The Management Area Spatial Planning Process Towards Protecting Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage, PT6. Developing Corporate Organization And Administrative Sufficiency.**

The **third step** in reporting the evaluation of annual activities and budget draft reporting, besides the evaluations obtained from institutions, the Advisory Board carries out current status updates and need analysis for which the Advisory Board was in charge of (analysis of national and regional statistical data, surveys, group meetings, observations, meetings the public participates in as well etc.) and includes these in the reporting. Through a holistic handling of the prepared current status, need analysis and activity reports and through evaluating each theme, the Annual Activity and Budget Draft Report is prepared and presented to the Coordination and Supervision Board.

In preparation of the reporting, evaluation, analyses, updates and revisions, cooperation and collaboration between institutions are of great importance. Conducting these processes in coordination, collaboration and through the participation that ensures the representation of all sides is required for the Plan's targets



and sustainability. Evaluation of stakeholding institutions' activities and continuing common activities that ensures the representation of all sides that are within the Management Area Plan area have great importance regarding the planning of the next year and to ensure a sustainable plan implementation process. In order to increase the protection effectiveness of the Management Plan, to create a sustainable structure and for it to continue its function as an effective plan, creating a common project development and implementation culture in the institutions is required. Moving forth from this requirement, in each of the project implementation, planning, evaluation, analysis and reporting processes regarding the Plan, the participation of the corporate stakeholders in the area as well as the NGOs, professional chambers and of the public must be ensured.

#### **6.8.5. Evaluation**

Evaluation and revision of the Management Plan, following the evaluation efforts and reporting of the Advisory Board, are carried out by the Coordination and Supervision Board. The Coordination and Supervision Board, moving forth from the reports, evaluates the effectiveness of the implementation process of the Management Plan, provides feedbacks and the decisions of the Coordination and Supervision Board ensures the revision of the plan.

#### **Revision of the Management Plan:**

Revision of the plan should be carried out by the participation and obtaining the opinion of all corporate stakeholders, the residents of the area, the NGO and professional chambers. Along with these, the duty and responsibility in this process is with the Site Management Directorate, under the responsibility of the Coordination and Supervision Board, the Supervisory Unit and the Advisory Board.

The purposes of the current status analysis-evaluation-reporting-evaluation-feedback-revision cycle that is carried out during the evaluation, monitoring and measurement processes are listed below,

- Ensuring the development of collaboration and cooperation between the institutions in the area,
- Revising the plan in line with the changes in the current status and the needs to ensure its continued effectiveness, functionality and sustainability against problems,
- Analyzing the effectiveness, benefits and deficiencies of the plan during the implementation process,
- Moving forth from these effectiveness and deficiencies, making the preservation of cultural heritage and running of the area a healthier process

The evaluation and monitoring process that is carried out in line with these purposes should be measured on certain success criteria and follow a non-biased and methodological way and the measurement indicators should be adopted as the method to be used in the evaluation and monitoring process during the realization of projects and evaluation of applications.

#### **6.8.6. Evaluation, Monitoring and Measurement Indicators**

Evaluation, Monitoring and Measurement Indicators were grouped as 5 Conceptual Sets towards the monitoring of targets, strategies and actions towards the main themes of the Management Plan. The main titles for the measurement indicators within the conceptual sets are listed below:

- **Preservation Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**

- **Participation and Management Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**
- **Risk Management Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**
- **Area Load Capacity Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**
- **Economic Development Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**

Which main themes of the Management Plan will be measured by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators conceptual sets are shown as below:

Main Theme	Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Set
<b>Preservation of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage</b>	Preservation Risk Management
<b>Spatial Planning Approach Towards Effective Preservation of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage</b>	Preservation Participation and Management Area Load Capacity Risk Management
<b>Economic Sector Structuring</b>	Economic Development
<b>Risk Management</b>	Risk Management
<b>Visitor Service Provision</b>	Participation and Management Area Load Capacity
<b>Corporate Organization</b>	Participation and Management

The following application is given as an example to the monitoring, evaluation and measurement indicators that are to be developed:

The monitoring, evaluation and measurement process to be conducted after realizing the planned action towards the strategy developed within the **Risk Management** theme, one of the main themes will be carried out by the indicators via the indicators in the **Risk Management Monitoring, Evaluation and Measurement Indicators**

**Evaluation, monitoring and measurement indicators** should be considered as a method that is defined to systematic carry out the monitoring and evaluation process of the Management Plan in a non-biased way. The evaluation, monitoring and measurement indicators should be designed in a way that will not just show the result of the action, project or the application but will also enable the evaluation of the entire realization process

Instead of grouping the outcome of the action that was implemented towards the strategy and target in two opposite sides such as success-failure, assessing the problems that arose in different stages and the sources and reasons of these problems was aimed at in evaluating the success rate of the action. Therefore, using the specified indicators as a method in doing so has great importance to carry out a healthy, reliable, unbiased and developing monitoring and evaluation.

## 7. PROJECT DESIGN AND BUDGETING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN ACTIVITIES

**Explanations and justification for budgeting:** The actions in the Administrative Plan for the targets and strategies have been budgeted with an anticipation that they will cover a period of 5 years.

The strategies and actions determined to reach the goals that will ensure the sustainability of the Administrative Plan have been arranged consecutively within the period of 5 years during budget planning and budget calculations have been made after the fund has been distributed according to its sources. The budgets of the activities to carry out the strategies and reach the goals have been separated as equity capital, fund-grant and service taking.

The actions planned for the handing down of the natural/cultural heritage to future generations prepared in accordance with the Administrative Plan protection approach have been presented as part of a multi-year activity program with priority of urgent actions. Actions that have priority and that cannot be postponed such as the repair, maintenance, restoration and recording of the natural and cultural heritage have been predicted to be completed between the first and third years. Whereas activities such as the planning of area, determination of thematic presentation focus have been defined as medium term activities. Whereas the activities of the plan that foresee a spatial application have been planned in accordance with the completion of the planning activities. In cases when fund cannot be provided as part of the administrative budget or in case the funding cannot meet all the demands of the activity, it is expected that the activities be carried out by using public resources.

Actions that will be carried out by way of funding-grant or taking service have been designed as part of the strategy they belong to and have been presented as part of the Administrative Plan Folder prepared to be used as a guide including the funds, grants and resources.

The **total budget** of the activities defined for the projects has been determined by taking into account similar projects, service and market condition research and consulting to the relevant institutions.

The use of the total budget has been planned by dividing it into years by taking into consideration the time during which the project and/or activities will be carried out.

The total budget of the administrative plan, the 5 year usage ratios of the budget along with its usage ratios and amounts have been specified at the end of the budget.

The **project tags** of strategies-activities are presented in the following parts of the folder listed according to their respective planning theme-target-strategy.

**IDENTITIES, BUDGET DETAILS AND REMARKS ON PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES  
CONSTITUTING MANAGEMENT PLAN BUDGET**

**1. THEMES OF PLANNING**

**PT1 – CONSERVATION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**PT1-Objective 1:** Unearthing, protection and transfer to the next generations of tangible and intangible cultural heritage pursuant to a holistic, comprehensive and well-disciplined approach

**PT1-Strategy 1.1:** Revision of plans and projects, previously prepared in disorder, and development of a holistic conservation language and approach

**Action 1.1.1:** Determination of principles and standards in conservation and restoration practices

PROJECT TAG	PT1/H1/S1/E1				
PROJECT TITLE	<b>Project for Preparing Manual for Principles and Standards regarding Conservation and Restoration Practices</b>				
OBJECTIVE	The Management Plan Area requires a common document to serve as directive in order that the conservation and restoration practices are carried out in line with historical and cultural features of the site, with genuine structure of cultural properties and their original construction materials. The document is expected to guide conservation and restoration processes. <b>In line with abovementioned requirement, the objective of the project is to prepare a Manual for Principles and Standards in Conservation and Restoration Practices in Management Plan Area.</b>				
BASIC ACTIVITIES	~ Preparation of manual for principles and standards in conservation and restoration practices				
TARGET GROUP	Institutions within management plan area, specialists of conservation and restoration, as well as persons or entities to have conservation-restoration carried out				
AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS	Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Diyarbakir KV Conservation Regional Council, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB (Ofİce of Conservation, Application and Supervision) Branch				
SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS	Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Regional Directorate of Foundations, TMMOB (Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects) Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Dicle University Research and Application Centre for Environmental Problems, Dicle University Faculty of Architecture, Union of Southeast Anatolian Municipalities				
RESOURCE OF FUNDS	National fund resources				
TOTAL BUDGET	<b>200,000</b>				
TERM	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>r</sup> d YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>t</sup> h YEAR</b>



<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	In the development plan construction price list for 2013, the provincial bank determined a budget between 150-250000 TL for preparation of guiding documents of similar quality. Accordingly, a budget of 200,000 TL is concluded for developing the projected guide to be applied for an area of 132 hectares in Management Plan Area. The budget includes items such as Şeldworks, expert fees, travel, accommodation, stationery, publication, design etc.
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### Action 1.1.2: Reinforcement of restoration and conservation laboratory

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT1/H1/S1/E2</b>				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Project for Development of Human Resource for reinforcing Restoration and Conservation Laboratory</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Within the scope of reinforcing restoration and conservation laboratory, the development of human resource bears as much significance as purchasing technical equipment. Training activities for reinforcement of laboratory, as well as participations in seminars and conferences and observation of best practices will enhance the quality of human resource and work. <b>In this respect, the project objective is development of human resource within the scope of reinforcing restoration and conservation laboratory.</b>				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Providing the employees with training on reinforcement of restoration and conservation laboratory</li> <li>~ Ensuring the participation of employees, who work in reinforcing restoration and conservation laboratory, in national and international seminars and conferences</li> <li>~ To ensure that the employees, who work in reinforcing restoration and conservation laboratory, pay on-site visits to relevant best practices in Turkey and abroad</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Restoration, Conservation Laboratory Regional Directorate				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Restoration, Conservation. Laboratory Regional Directorate, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB, Diyarbakir KV Regional Council of Conservation, Dicle University, Mardin Artuklu University, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Governorate of Diyarbakir, TMMOB Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National-international fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>177,000</b>				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>r</sup> d YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>t</sup> h YEAR</b>

<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<p>Training of laboratory staff on conservation and restoration for 1 week twice a year: Daily fee of expert trainer for restoration and conservation training 350 TL*30 days*twice a year=<b>21,000</b></p> <p>Participation of 5 employees in domestic and foreign seminars and conferences twice a year: 5 round-trip flight tickets = 250 TL*10*2=<b>5000 TL</b></p> <p>Accommodation 5 persons 2 days 200 TL*10*2=2000 TL*twice a year=<b>4000</b></p> <p>Subsistence for 2 days 200 TL*5*2=<b>2000*2 days per year =4000</b></p> <p>Participation of 5 employees in seminars and conferences abroad twice a year:</p> <p>Travel:500 TL*10*2=<b>10000 TL</b></p> <p>Accommodation 5 persons 2 days 400 TL*10*2=8000 TL*twice a year=<b>16000</b></p> <p>Subsistence for 2 days 400 TL*5*2=8000*twice a year=<b>16000</b></p> <p>On-site best practice visit once a year: 5 round-trip flight tickets= 250 TL*10=<b>2500 TL</b></p> <p>Accommodation 5 persons 1 days 200 TL=1000 TL</p> <p>Daily subsistence 200 TL*5=<b>10000</b></p> <p><b>88.500=*2 years= 177,000</b></p>
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**Action 1.1.3: Development of capacity of human resource to work in conservation and restoration practices, training of employees in restoration practices**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT1/H1/S1/E3</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Training human resources in restoration works</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<p>The most needed labour in restoration works within Management Plan Area is technical intermediate staff and qualified workers. Considering that restoration is a very different from an ordinary construction, the builders in restoration works, as well as labourers, should bear diverse qualities. Unless such skills and qualities are ensured, the restoration cannot be carried out in line with genuineness, construction technique and right material usage; thereupon, the cultural heritage will be damaged.</p> <p><b>In this respect, the objective of project is proper training of human resource (intermediate staff such as foreman, master-builder, labourer-stonemason, joint master, mason and controller) working in restoration process within Management Plan Area.</b></p>

<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Determination of labour requirement for restoration works at the beginning of each year, pursuant to working area</li> <li>~ Provision of theoretical and technical trainings for developing the capacity of human resource in conservation and restoration practices</li> <li>~ Provision of original restoration materials for training the labour force in restoration practices; ensuring hands-on training on material processing</li> <li>~ On site observation of best Şeld practices that are in progress or completed</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Institutions in management plan area, specialists of conservation and restoration, and persons or entities that will have conservation-restoration works carried out				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Community Centres, DİTAV (Diyarbakir Promotion, Culture and Solidarity Foundation), Regional Directorate of Foundations, Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, TMMOB Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Association of Stonemasons, Turkish Employment Agency, Union of Southeast Anatolian Municipalities				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	600,000				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	Pursuant to studies in the beginning of the year for determining labour requirement, a budget of 600,000 TL for 5 years, that is, 120,000 TL per year is allocated for theoretical and hands-on training of workers. The budget includes the fees of instructors, provision of regional restoration material, provision of equipments to be processed, as well as on-site visits to best practices in the Şeld				

**PT1-Strategy 1.2: Detection and registration of tangible and intangible heritage within Management Area**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT1/H1/S2/E1
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Project for creating Inventory of Tangible and Intangible Heritage within Management Area</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<p>Management Plan Area is a zone of heritage with a combination of social, economic and cultural riches, thanks to Hevsel Gardens, Tigris Valley, Castle, City walls and Mount Kırklar. One of the primary tasks is to ensure that all tangible and intangible cultural heritages are detected, unearthed and associated in order to create an inventory for revealing this integrated structure, so that the heritage site is transferred to next generations. The association of entire heritage in an integrative manner is especially important since the universal and genuine value of the site can thus be revealed, the Şnal study will create a valuable source and such studies will constitute data for planning works in the area</p> <p><b>In this respect, the objective of the project is to create, update and record an inventory in Management Plan Area.</b></p>
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Creation of an inventory for tangible and intangible cultural heritage at Hevsel Gardens</li> <li>~ Updating the tangible cultural heritage inventory for Suriçi, creation of the inventory pursuant to scientiŞc methods</li> <li>~ Creation of inventory for rural landscape pattern in Tigris Basin and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area</li> <li>~ Recording tangible and intangible cultural heritage; ensuring compliance of such recording and conservation efforts with national and international regulations</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	People of Diyarbakir, institutions, potential beneficiaries in need of sources, researchers, visitors and posterity
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir KV Conservation Regional Council, Rectorate of Dicle University, Mardin Artuklu University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality (DMM) KUDEB Branch, Dicle University Research and Application Centre for Environmental Problems, Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urban Planning, Natural Heritage Conservation Branch



<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK (Provincial Coordination Committee), Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency, Union of Southeast Anatolian Municipalities, KUDEB, DMM Department of Parks, Gardens and Recreations, Dicle University				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>800,000 TL</b>				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<p>The staff of 15 employees for formation, updating, recording and reporting of inventory will be elected from following and similar areas of expertise: Biologist, ornithologist, botanist, historian, art historian, geographer, anthropologist, sociologist, agricultural engineer, environmental engineer, city planner, landscape architect, and restorer-architect.</p> <p>Each expert will be actively involved in taking inventory for 1 year of the project, its updating, as well as inventory expansion and formation of Şnal report in the upcoming period. The crew will submit the site management progress reports twice a year.</p> <p>The expert crew fee is <b>100,000 TL per year*5 years= 500,000 TL</b></p> <p>The monthly project requirements shall be met by the budget allocated in a monthly manner for the project. For each month, an expense item of 5000 TL is prescribed for the project. (expense content: rental of the space where project is carried out, related expenses etc., requirements for transport + accommodation + stationery + researches+ publication costs + meetings etc.). Therefore, the requirements of specialists throughout research period will be duly spread in 2 years pursuant to budget principles. 5000*60 months= <b>300,000 TL</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL=800,000 TL</b></p>				

**Strategy 1.3: Preservation of multilayer structure of the site in terms of ‘identity, culture and faith’, and enhancing visibility**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT1/H1/S3</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Verbal History Project for Multilayer Cultural and Social Structure of Diyarbakir</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Diyarbakir has a very rich social, cultural and historical heritage; accordingly, the objective is to preserve the cultural diversity that is the source of such richness, as well as to ensure that the city keeps bearing traces of many colours and gets even richer not by destroying, but stratifying together. In this respect, the tangible cultural heritage in Diyarbakir will attain its universal and genuine value only through integration with intangible cultural heritage, and assessment together with aspects fed by socio-cultural richness. <b>To that end, the objective of the project is</b> to ensure collective comprehension of the multilayer, social, cultural and historical structure of Management Plan Area, transfer of universal referential Şnal outputs to posterity, and contribution to the development of the culture of tolerance and lenience.
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Conduct of written and verbal history studies together with religious communities</li> <li>~ Conduct of verbal and written history studies together with minorities</li> <li>~ Access to cultural groups that have emigrated from Diyarbakir in order to reveal the information and documents of a given period</li> <li>~ To encourage and support conduct of integrative, multi-identity, scientiŞc and reliable studies instead of those based on segmental, common and unreliable references in order to provide a certain identity, faith or historical era with dominance over others</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	All social and cultural sections of Diyarbakir, as well as visitors, researchers and institutions
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle University, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism., DMM Department of Culture, Karacadağ Development Agency, TUBİTAK 7. Framework Programme
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB, Diyarbakir Museum Directorate, Muslim community, Christian community, bards (the dengbej), Karacadağ Development Agency, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Diyarbakir Foundation of Culture and Promotion, Göç-Der, Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch, Governorate of Diyarbakir Provincial Social Services Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK, DTSO (Diyarbakir Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international fund resources
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.119,000 TL</b>

TERM	1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR
BUDGET DETAILS	<p>Employees to be involved in verbal history studies: Field research group of 10 specialists: monthly work and for 6 months: an expert crew of research and report including 1 historian, 1 art historian, 1 archaeologist, 1 sociologist, 1 social anthropologist; site crew management (to carry out preparation of interview forms, determination of data collection methods, preparation of research infrastructure through scanning of related literature and scientific sources, as well as of interview content, training of site crew and reporting) and 3 site supervisors to ensure proper collection of data pursuant to research technique, 3 specialists of editing and documentation for editing and documenting site data, a site crew of 15 employees to conduct verbal history researches with religious communities, minorities, immigrants or emigrants.</p> <p><b>For experts</b>, monthly fee of 4000 TL *5 experts*9 months (the research-analysis and reporting for each cultural group and minority within religious communities and immigrants will be carried out separately) *3 years (9 months per year during 3 years)=<b>540,000</b></p> <p><b>For Supervisor</b>, salary of 2500 TL *3 employees *3 months=15,000 *3=<b>45,000</b> (the research-analysis and reporting for each cultural group and minority within religious communities and immigrants will be carried out separately. Therefore, 3 more Şeld researches will be required in 3 years.)</p> <p><b>Site crew</b>: 15 employees*2 months*2000 TL*3 times (the research-analysis and reporting for each cultural group and minority within religious communities and immigrants will be carried out separately. Therefore, 3 more Şeld researches will be required in 3 years.)=<b>180,000</b></p> <p><b>Specialists for editing and documentation of collected data</b> 5 persons*5 months (during Şeldwork and following 2 months 2500*3 times) (the research-analysis and reporting for each cultural group and minority within religious communities and immigrants will be carried out separately) = <b>187,500 TL</b></p> <p><b>Domestic and foreign travel-accommodation for attaining cultural groups who migrated from Diyarbakir</b> For 5 employees, namely, 2 expert+1 supervisor+2 site research staff; <b>Domestic</b>: round-trip şight tickets for 5 employees= 250 TL*10*4=<b>6,250 TL</b> Accommodation of 5 persons for 5 days 200 TL*4 times for travel (multiple travels will be needed to attain different cultural groups)*=<b>20,000</b> 5 daily subsistence total 500 TL*4 times=<b>2000</b> <b>Foreign</b>: round-trip şight tickets for 5 employees = 500 TL*10*4=<b>20,000 TL</b> Accommodation of 5 persons for 5 days 400 TL*4 times for travel (multiple travels will be needed to attain different cultural groups)*=<b>40,000</b> Subsistence fee for 5 days total 1000 TL*4 times=<b>4000</b> <b>Monthly Project expenses of 2000 TL</b> (stationery, publication etc.)*36 months =<b>72,000 TL</b> 837,250 <b>Purchase of research equipment</b>: 19 laptops for data entry, editing, dump, research reports =2000 TL (average laptop prices used as base) *10=<b>20,000</b> Sound recorder for site crew for site researches (for 15 persons) = 15*150 TL=<b>2,250</b> <b>TOTAL BUDGET= 1,119,000 TL</b></p>				

## PT2 – ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECTOR

### Objectives of Organisation and Management of Economic Sector:

**PH1** – Preservation of spatial, social, environmental and economic load thresholds of the city, through adoption of sustainability during the monitoring and direction of private sector activities

**PH2**- Assessment and management of requests by private sector for usage of spaces, by paying regard to an equilibrium between public, social and private economic interests

**PH3**- To increase the productivity and efficiency of funds by means of effective collaboration between public, civil society, academia and private sector

**PH4** To enhance the efficiency and diversity of businesses through reinforcement of connections between economic sectors

### PT2-AGRICULTURE

**PT2-Strategy 1.1:** Securing the agricultural production process and increasing the income of cultivators through reconfiguration of the competitiveness of agricultural businesses

#### Action 1.1.1: Formation and updating of cultivation input and database for Hevsel Gardens on the basis of Hevsel Gardens, agricultural business and field

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT2/H1/S1/E1				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	Project for Expansion of Agricultural Output and Marketing Network of Hevsel Gardens				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	In spite of their importance for both Diyarbakir and the region, Hevsel Gardens can attain only a limited number of markets. <b>The objective of the project is to create and update the production inputs and database of the gardens on basis of relevant agricultural businesses and fields, thus to enhance agricultural production quality and capacity in Hevsel Gardens, and to create infrastructure for better marketing possibilities</b>				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Creation of production inputs and database for Hevsel Gardens per agricultural business and Şeld ~ Updating of production inputs and database for Hevsel Gardens per agricultural business and Şeld				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel Gardens producers, consumers				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality IT Department				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture, TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers Diyarbakir Branch, GAP BKİ (South-eastern Anatolia Project Department of Regional Development)				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	250,000 TL				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	50,000 TL*5 years for formation, regular update, data control and monitoring of CIS based data programme =250,000 TL				



**PROJECT: PT2/H1/S1/E2**

**Action 1.1.2: Creation of food supply chain for the city; and conduct of research and development activities for enhancing the possibilities regarding the marketing of Hevsel products**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S1/E2</b>				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Project for Expansion of Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Production and Marketing Network</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Hevsel Gardens attains merely a limited number of markets due to its production quality and capacity. In case the marketing network, hitherto formed by producers themselves, is expanded, both the producers and production process will have more productive and effective economic results. <b>To that end, the objective of the project is to reinforce the production process for that production structure in Hevsel Gardens is developed and the producers may reach at any part of the city, as well as the markets outside Diyarbakir.</b>				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	Conduct of researches for better marketing possibilities regarding Hevsel products, through formation of food supply chain for the city				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel Gardens producers, consumers				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	TZOB, Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Branch, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Fund Raising and Enterprises Branch., DTSO				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>300,000 TL</b>				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	Personnel costs for research-analysis team to conduct researches regarding marketing possibilities and food supply chain requirements: expert crew of 5 persons (food engineer, economist, agricultural engineer, statistician, economy expert, marketing research expert etc.)* 3 months per year *4000 TL *5 years=300,000 TL				

**Action 1.1.7: Research and development efforts for reproduction of genuine, near-extinct crops such as “sand peach”, “sand watermelon”**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S1/E7</b>				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	Project for Cultivation of Genuine Products on the verge of perishing				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Sand peach and sand watermelon are valuable products and the most important genuine species in Hevsel Gardens, but are becoming extinct. It is a major area of study to prevent the extinction of these products since they are an important part of genuine value and cultural heritage of the region, as well as to generalise them and to support producers in this respect. <b>To that end, the objective of the project is to conduct research and development activities for reproduction of genuine, near-extinct species such as “sand peach” and “sand watermelon”.</b>				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	Conduct of research, development, seed improvement activities for reproduction of genuine, near-extinct species such as sand peach and sand watermelon				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel Gardens producers, consumers				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle Uni. Faculty of Agriculture, Dicle University Research and Application Centre for Environmental Problems, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	GAP BKİ, Karacadağ Development Agency, TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture,				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>350,000 TL</b>				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	An average sum of 350,000 TL is calculated in consideration of the projects supported by Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock regarding herbal product development and seed improvement (TÜBİTAK Agricultural R&D Project Calls, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock EU Project Charters etc.)				

**PT2-Strategy 1.2:** Higher physical and economic access of the poor in the city to food

**Action 1.2.1:** Conduct of food request estimations per neighbourhood and creation of selling spaces in consideration of market structure in Suriçi

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S2/E1</b>				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	Project for Development of Hevsel Genuine Products Market				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	There is an explicit need for reanimation of the production of local, genuine agricultural crops in Hevsel Gardens, related research and development activities, encouragement of producers for such cultivation processes, creation of marketing spaces that will enhance the recognition and products of Hevsel for easier marketing, ensuring access of local products to present markets, as well as branding and packing of products, and organisation of sales units. Once these needs are responded, the production of genuine Hevsel crops will be encouraged and it will be the most important step in this respect. <b>To that end, the objective of the project is to improve the market of genuine products via distribution, sale and promotion activities.</b>				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Preparation of brands and logos that will contribute to recognition and products of Hevsel for easier marketing</li> <li>~ Formation of stores for sale of local Hevsel products</li> <li>~ Formation of sale and distribution network for accessibility to local products in markets</li> <li>~ Provision of means of distribution</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel Gardens producers, consumers				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Fund Raising Department, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture, TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers Diyarbakir Branch, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality IT Department, Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture, GAP BKİ, DTSO, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>580,000 TL</b>				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>

<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<p><b>Year 1:</b></p> <p>Branding, patent, design and logo activities in order to contribute to recognition and products of Hevsel for better marketing: <b>100,000 TL</b></p> <p>Purchase of 5 vehicles for sale and distribution network for local products to markets and marketplaces = 60000 *5=<b>300,000</b></p> <p><b>5 Throughout the year:</b> Formation of stores for sale of Hevsel local products: stands: 20 stands for 5 stores = 2000 TL stand *20*5=200000, rental (annual) 3000 TL*12 months*5 years=<b>180,000</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL= 580,000 TL</b></p>
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**PT 2-Strategy 1.3: Generalisation of eco-friendly agricultural practices**

**Action 1.3.2: Generalisation of drip and sprinkle irrigation systems**

**Action 1.3.3: Formation of public practice areas for acceptance and generalisation of eco-friendly agricultural practices among producers**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S3/E2-3</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Rural Development Project for Generalisation of Eco-friendly Agricultural Irrigation and Eco-friendly Agricultural Activities</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The Şrst important step for preventing loss of soil, water and crop due to wrong irrigation and agricultural activities in Hevsel Gardens, generalising eco-friendly agricultural irrigation and activities, as well as for encouraging producers to eco-friendly production is to inform producers and related institutions about eco-friendly agricultural activity, to tell them its advantages, and to show the positive effects of drip and sprinkle irrigation on agriculture and water resources. Then, the process will begin and develop thanks to provision of support and funds for transition to drip and sprinkle irrigation in Hevsel Gardens. Eco-friendly agricultural activities and irrigation is vital for the future of Hevsel Gardens. <b>To that end, the objective of the project is to generalisation of eco-friendly agricultural irrigation and eco-friendly agricultural activities.</b>
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Provision of trainings of awareness and conduct of information-awareness campaigns for generalisation of eco-friendly agricultural practices</li> <li>~ To ensure access by producers to best practices and transfer of practice experiences via meetings</li> <li>~ On-site observation of best practices by producers</li> <li>~ Generalisation of drip and sprinkle irrigation systems</li> </ul>



<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel producers, institutions and NGOs in relation with agricultural activities within Management Plan Area				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) Region 10, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Department of Parks, Gardens and Recreations, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Department of Urban Development and Planning, Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Dicle University Research and Application Centre for Environmental Problems, Irrigation Cooperatives, Irrigation Associations, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Branch, Union of Southeast Anatolian Municipalities, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Branch, TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, DSİ 10 <sup>th</sup> Regional Directorate				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National-international fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	1,950,000 TL				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<p>In the 1<sup>st</sup> year, awareness, information trainings, symposiums, visits, meetings, and campaigns for producers via written and visual press will be prepared for generalising eco-friendly agricultural practices and eco-friendly irrigation. The budget for 1<sup>st</sup> year regarding such awareness activities will be 250,000, while 200,000 TL will be allocated during next 2 years (100,000*2 years), with a total of <b>450,000 TL</b>.</p> <p>In consideration of budgets of projects for supporting infrastructure investments of agricultural irrigation (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, EU Grant Funds, Development Agency-Ministry of Development) (for example, see: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, General Directorate of Agricultural Reform, EU Programme for Supporting Rural Development Investments: Pond Uzunhızlı Drip Irrigation Project), the budget for pilot scheme on generalisation of drip and sprinkle irrigation is decided as <b>500,000 TL</b>. The scheme will be used during second and third years for generalisation of drip and sprinkle irrigations.</p> <p>For year 4 and 5, a total budget of <b>1,000,000 TL</b> is decided for eco-friendly agricultural practices, in consideration of same references.</p> <p><b>Total=1,950,000 TL</b></p>				

**Action 1.3.4: Conduct of written and visual promotion activities regarding each phase and content – such as input amount and costs, labour costs, production phases, sale unit price and amount, sales channel etc. – of agricultural production process in public practice areas**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT2/H1/S3/E4				
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>Promotion of Management Area and Hevsel Gardens agricultural production process via written and visual media</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The objective is to conduct visual and written promotion activities regarding each phase and content – input amount and costs, labour costs, production phases, sale unit price and amount, sales channel etc. – of agricultural production process in public practice areas in order to inform and orientate the producers.				
<b>BASIC ACTIVITIES</b>	Comprehensible collection, summarisation and publication as report of input amount and costs, labour costs, production phases, sale unit price and amount, and sales channel data Visual design and typing-publication preparations of the report				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel producers, institutions and NGOs in relation with agricultural activities within Management Plan Area				
<b>AUTHORISED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Metropolitan Municipality Department of Parks, Gardens and Recreations				
<b>SHARING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS</b>	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Branch, TMMOB Chamber of Agricultural Engineers Diyarbakir Branch, TZOB Diyarbakir Chamber of Agriculture, Dicle University, State Hydraulic Works Regional Directorate no. 10				
<b>RESOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National-international fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	474,000 TL				
<b>TERM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	Annual budget of 100,000*3=300,000 TL for training materials, reports and web portal applications (including input amount and costs, labour cost, production phases, sale unit price and amount, sales channel data) in order to inform producers about eco-friendly agricultural practices. 4000* two-month salary per year for 3 experts, namely, statistician, agricultural engineer, economist =24,000 TL Preparation and design of training materials and images, of typing-publication, publication and distribution = annual 50,000*3 years=150,000 TL <b>TOTAL= 474,000 TL</b>				

## PT 2–TOURISM

**PT 2-Strategy 1.1:** Development of policies and applications for the more effective use of the tourism potential of the area

### **Action 1.1.1: Planning of Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and the development of the Application Guide**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT1/H1/S1/E1</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Planning of Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and the development of the Application Guide</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<b>The purpose of the Project</b> is to plan Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and the development of the Application Guide
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Planning of Heritage Tourism Thematic Area(s) and the development of the Application Guide
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Institutions in the management area, experts as well as establishments or institutions working on tourism and planning
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Works Directorate
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urbanism Department, GAP BKİ, DTSO, Ministry of Environment and Urbanism Diyarbakır Provincial Administration
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>200.000</b>
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b> <b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Within the Provincial Bank 2013 development plan construction price list, a budget between 150 – 250000 TL was deŞned for the preparation of guidance documents with similar content. For the development of the application guide this price is determined as the basis and 200.000 TL budget is deŞned. The budget contains items such as Şeld works, specialist fees, travelling, accommodation, stationery, press, design etc.

### Action 1.1.2: Editing of Eco – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT1/H1/S1/E1				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Editing of Eco – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<b>Project purpose;</b> is the Editing of Eco – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Editing of Eco – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Institutions under the management plan area and specialists, institutions and organizations showing activity on tourism, planning				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Administration of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture And Tourism Affairs Department				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urbanism Department, GAP BKİ, DTSO, Ministry of Environment and Urbanism Diyarbakır Provincial Administration, Dicle University Department of Biology				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>200.000</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Within the Provincial Bank 2013 development plan construction price list, a budget between 150 – 250000 TL was deŞned for the preparation of guidance documents with similar content. For the development of the application guide this price is determined as the basis and 200.000 TL budget is deŞned. The budget contains items such as Şeld works, specialist fees, travelling, accommodation, stationery, press, design etc.				



**Action 1.1.3: Editing of Agro – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT1/H1/S1/E3</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Editing of Agro – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<b>Project purpose;</b> is the Editing of Agro – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Editing of Agro – Tourism Thematic Field(s) and development of the Application Guide				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Institutions under the management plan area and specialists, institutions and organizations showing activity on tourism, planning				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Administration of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture And Tourism Affairs Department				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urbanism Department, GAP BKİ, DTSO, Ministry of Environment and Urbanism Diyarbakır Provincial Administration, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Administration				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>200.000</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Within the Provincial Bank 2013 development plan construction price list, a budget between 150 – 250000 TL was deŞned for the preparation of guidance documents with similar content. For the development of the application guide this price is determined as the basis and 200.000 TL budget is deŞned. The budget contains items such as Şeld works, specialist fees, travelling, accommodation, stationery, press, design etc.				

**PT2-Strategy 1.2:** Protection of authentic values and prevention of emergence of fake tourism marketing cultures

**Action1.2.2:** Awarding encouraging prizes to tourism establishments demonstrating the city's tangible and intangible heritage elements in an authentic way during the tourism marketing process

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S2/E2</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Reinforcement of the Presentation of Authentic Values in Tourism Sector</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Awarding encouraging prizes to tourism establishments demonstrating the city's tangible and intangible heritage elements in an authentic way during the tourism marketing process will be an important inspiration for the presentation of cultural heritage and increasing the visibility inside tourism. Promoting the area's authenticity and culture in a correct and accurate way and encouraging establishments and enterprises cherishing these values to tourism and economy establish the purpose of the project.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Encouraging the correct presentation of the cultural heritage elements by conducting campaigns, demonstration and information operations.</li> <li>~ Determination of the choice criteria and assessments and presentation to the public opinion</li> <li>~ Rewarding the 3 operators that perform the best application every year</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Establishments, enterprises and entrepreneurs showing activity in Management Plan Area				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Administration of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture And Tourism Affairs Department, Diyarbakır Municipality				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Karacadağ Development Agency, DTSO				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.500.000</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Being 100.000 for every year, a budget of <b>500.000 TL</b> is deŞned for 5 years period for the pre-rewarding preparation phase such as campaign, promotion and information costs (boards, billboards, banners, advertising etc.), tourism promotion educational materials.</p> <p>A 1.000.000 TL of total budget for 5 is deŞned being 200.000 each year for expenses such as the amount of reward given to the top 3 administrators achieving the best practice, assessment of the rewarding and criteria and the rewarding ceremony.</p> <p>The total project budget for 5 years is =<b>1.500.000 TL</b></p>				

**Action 1.2.4: Generation of promotion boards and presentation materials regarding the authentic attributes of the site**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S2/E4</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Generation of promotion boards and presentation materials regarding the authentic attributes of the site</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Along with the revelation of the site's authentic attributes, ensuring its promotion and increasing its visibility is an important part of tourism. For the visitors to perceive the site holistically and the authentic values to be promoted all together, promotion boards and presentation materials are important tools. With this reason, the purpose of the project is, <b>generation of promotion boards and presentation materials regarding the authentic attributes of the site.</b>				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Preparation of the promotion boards about the site's authentic attributes ~ Generation of presentation materials about the site's authentic values				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Site visitors, specialists, institutions or organizations, tourism sector employees working on tourism, planning				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Administration of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture And Tourism Affairs Department, Diyarbakır Municipality				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, UCTEA Chamber of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, UCTEA City Planners Chamber Diyarbakır Representation, UCTEA Landscape Architects Chamber Diyarbakır Representation				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>300.000</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	During the creation of the project budget, it is determined based on Development Agency Project calls (i.e. Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency Tourism Promotion Financial Support Program, 2012 budget plan) including similar actions and items. The 2 years budget is created starting from that budget.				

**PT2-Strategy 1.3: Making maximum use of tourism development for the current site users**

**Action1.3.1: Development of the necessary implementation plan regarding the workforce by workforce trend and experience analysis as for the different tourism themes**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT2/H1/S3/E1				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Support project regarding the development and reinforcement of the tourism potential in the area				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	As revealing and developing the tourism potential in the Management Plan Area, development and sectioning of the enterprises in this area and workforce parallel to this development is one of the prior topics for economic and local development. The purpose of the project is deşned as, <b>ensuring activities and supports regarding the reinforcement of the tourism potential in the area</b> by considering the importance and priority of ensuring the holistic development.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Performing workforce trend and experience analysis towards various tourism themes</li> <li>~ Development of the necessary implementation plan towards workforce</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Enterprises, institutions and organizations working on the tourism topic, tourism sector employees				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	İŞKUR, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Administration				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Strategy Development Branch Directorate				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	770.000				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p><b>First 2 years:</b> Conducting the researches to allow workforce trend and experience analysis towards various tourism themes deşned on the area: for every one of each 7 tourism themes (eco, agro, camp, heritage, culture, gastronomy, belief) the research budget including the editing + application + data analysis and reporting = 60.000 TL (based on the average supports and funds given by Development Agencies DFD funds)*7 themes=<b>420.000 TL</b></p> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Years:</b> Development of the necessary implementation plan regarding workforce. Creation of the implementation plan report by using the information acquired from institutions based on the researches and data: preparation of workforce development plan towards each theme (with a team to be formed of economists, sociologists, expert engineers working on the tourism themes in the area and social scientists) = 50.000*7=<b>350.000 TL</b></p> <p><b>=770.000 TL</b></p>				



**Action 1.3.2: Development of local organizations regarding the tourism managership with the purpose of daily usage and accomodation**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT2/H1/S3/E2				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Development of Local Organizations Project				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Based on the importance and priority of ensuring holistic development, purpose of the project is deŞned as, development of local organizations towards tourism managership with the purpose of daily usage and accomodation.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Development of local organizations regarding the tourism managership with the purpose of daily usage and accomodation				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Enterprises, institutions and organizations working on the tourism topic, tourism sector employees				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Artisans and Craftsmen				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, Karacadağ Development Agency, District Mukhtarships				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	200.000				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<b><u>Each year:</u></b> Development of local organizations regarding the tourism managership with the purpose of daily usage and accomodation: training and support services towards enterprises: once a year for 4 years, education and consultancy services with the topics of business administration and tourism, entrepreneurship for 1 month: 50.000 per month *4 years (trainer fee, brochures, equipment, education material such as stationery etc., site visits to successful examples and sites operating according to the authentic values of the area)= <b><u>200.000 TL</u></b>				

## PT2-CRAFTSMANSHIP

**PT2-Strategy 1.1:** Reinforcement of the craftsmanship structure and improvement of its acknowledgement

**1.1:** Conducting the necessary initiatives to detect craftsmen from Diyarbakır living inside and outside of Diyarbakır (in Turkey and Europe) for them to be included in the UNESCO Living Human Treasures List

**Action 1.1.2:** Detection of lost Craftmenships and those that have tended to disappear, recording and documentation of motifs, craftsmanship techniques and tools, instruments

**Action 1.1.3:** Generation of Craftsmen Training Programmes and conducting operations encouraging youth for Craftsmanship

**Action 1.1.4:** Ensuring regular participation of Diyarbakır Craftsmanship products in regional, national and international promotional events

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S1/E1-2-3-4</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Reinforcement of Craftsmanship Structure and Improvement of its Acknowledgement Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	The resection of Diyarbakır's social and cultural variety on the economic structure can be seen on Craftsmanship branches in the most obvious way. Craftsmanship branches living on the cultural variety of the region and the city, take an important place in the tangible and intangible cultural heritage both for its diversity and for authenticity. In the process of transferring Diyarbakır's cultural heritage to the next generations, revelation of existing potential with strengthening the craftsmanship branches that protect and serve the city's authentic values, should form an inseperable part of the sustainable protection process. Based on this, <b>Reinforcement of Craftsmanship Structure and Improvement of its Acknowledgement</b> forms the basic purpose of the project. With this reason, detection of the craftsmen living in the Management Plan Area, conducting the necessary initiatives for them to enter UNESCO Living Human Treasures List, prevention of loss of craftsmanship motifs and sections and encouraging of craftsmanship production will ensure the improvement and reinforcement of the craft structure which is also the main purpose of the project.

<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Conducting the necessary initiatives to detect craftsmen from Diyarbakır living inside and outside of Diyarbakır (in Turkey and Europe) for them to be included in the UNESCO Living Human Treasures List</li> <li>~ Detection of lost Craftmanships and those that have tended to disappear, recording and documentation of motifs, craftsmanship techniques and tools, instruments.</li> <li>~ Generation of Craftsmen Training Programmes and conducting operations encouraging youth for Craftsmanship</li> <li>~ Ensuring regular participation of Diyarbakır Craftsmanship products in regional, national and international promotional events</li> </ul>										
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Craftsmen under the Management Plan Area, young population in the active working age, next generations to ensure continuity of the craft branches, Diyarbakır people										
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Department, Diyarbakır Union of Chambers of Artisans and Craftsmen, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency, DCCI, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Training Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Municipality(SODES), Culture and Tourism Affairs Department Directorate										
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality(SODES), Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Union of Chambers of Artisans and Craftsmen, DCCI Union, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department Directorate, Dicle, İŞ-KUR										
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources										
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	612.000 TL										
<b>TIME</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</th> <th style="width: 20%;">2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</th> <th style="width: 20%;">3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</th> <th style="width: 20%;">4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</th> <th style="width: 20%;">5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR					
1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR							
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>5 specialists that will conduct the identification, research initiatives and studies of Craft branches and Craftsmen, organize the education program training, counseling the promotional contents (the team will be selected among the specialists conducting projects and studies on social sciences and administrative sciences) *12 months*4000 TL specialist salary =480.000</p> <p>6 months expense of Craftsmen to provide training in their areas of expertise for the prominent 4 crafts for six (6) months craftsmen training programmes = 6 months*4 craftsmen*3000 TL=72000 TL</p> <p>For promotion and research activities (2<sup>nd</sup> year) monthly 5000 TL*12 months=60000 TL (for transportation, accommodation, national-international events and researches)</p>										

**PT2-Strategy 1.2:** Activation of the offering and sales structure of the crafts

**Action 1.2.1: Establishment of Craftsmanship products sales cooperatives**

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S2/E1</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Reinforcement of Crafts Offering Project</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Reinforcement of Crafts offering is necessary for Diyarbakır's variety of authentic crafts to be brought in to tourism and economy. Along with the operations to reinforce crafts structure and acknowledgement, the reinforcement of crafts offering to the craftsmen and to the young generations that will tend to crafts, will ensure continuity of crafts in the area. <b>With this reason, the project aims a crafts cooperative to be established along with the activation of offering and sales structure of crafts.</b>				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Establishment of Craftsmanship products sales cooperatives				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Craftsmen in the Management Plan Area, young population in the active working age, next generations that will ensure continuity in craft branches, Diyarbakır people				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Union of Chambers of Artisans and Craftsmen, DCCI				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	350.000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	~ First year, establishment of Craftsmanship products sales cooperatives: <b>350.000 TL</b> budget is determined for the process that will take 1 year for the organization that will establish a sales cooperative, rent for the place, sales process regulations, building up a product range for crafts.				



**Action 1.2.4:** Establishment of craftsmanship products sales areas in daily recreation/amusement and accommodation facilities

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT2/H1/S2/E4</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Establishment of craftsmanship products sales areas in daily recreation/amusement and accommodation facilities</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Establishing sales and offering points that will enable the craftsmanship products to reach people, visitors under the scope of reinforcement of crafts structure and improvement of its acknowledgement establishes the main purpose of the project.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Establishment of craftsmanship products sales areas in daily recreation/amusement and accommodation facilities				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Craftsmen in the Management Plan Area, Diyarbakır People, visitors				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, DMM KUDEB Branch Directorate, Sur Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Union of Artisans and Craftsmen, DCCI, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>500.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Establishment of craftsmanship products sales areas in daily recreation/amusement and accommodation facilities: establishment of sales points in 3 daily visit areas to be deşned: 500.000 TL of budget is deşned for (stallage, design, organization in each sales point, spatial arrangements, venue expenses etc.). For the 1 <sup>st</sup> year 300.000 for these places to be established and actuated and for the next year 200.000 TL of expenses budget is spared for the expenses of those sales points. <b>TOTAL=500.000 TL</b>				

### PT3– RISK MANAGEMENT

**PH1** – Effective management of risk with a multi-dimensional and holistic approach by defining the risk titles and areas

**PH2** – Design of conservation planning process

**PH3** – Expansion of the enclosure and contents of spatial risks especially related to disaster possibilities; diversification of intervention strategies; prevention of usage of the “risk” saying to justify access to different purposes

**PH4** – Expansion of risk management scope and content by establishing effective cooperation and tracking – assessment platforms between public, academy, civil society and the users

**PH5** – Resolving the lack of information which is one of the fundamental limitations about diversification and multifunctioning of intervention strategies

**PT3 Target 1: It is described that, studies for poverty reduction should be structured in a way to improve the chance of those living in the area to participate in the social and economic life, chance of access to scarce resources and socio-economical possibilities rather than just providing economic aid.**

**PT3-Strategy 1.1:** Conversion of the groups in the active working age to qualified workforce, by the priority of disadvantaged population with poverty or under the risk of poverty

**Action 1.1.1:** Following the active workforce policies regarding the transformation of groups in the active working age to the needed qualified workforce in tourism, service and agriculture sectors for people with poverty or those under the risk of poverty and preparation and conduction of certified – work guaranteed professional skill acquisition projects.

**Action 1.1.2:** Conducting the workforce-demand researches towards determining the quality of human resources needed by the enterprises showing activity in craftsmanship branches, tourism and service sector (guiding, tour operation, hotel services, craftsmanship branches - coppersmithy, carpentry, handicraft-, cooking etc.)

**Action 1.1.3:** Increasing precautions and instigations to improve employment of the qualified workforce; preventing employing people off the record under the Management Plan Area

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S1/E1-2-3</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Transformation of groups in the active working age to qualified workforce, primarily the population with poverty or those under the risk of poverty</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Majority of the population living in the Management Plan Area consists of poor people. Along with poverty, unskilled workership is becoming more common related to the educational level in young population and unemployment is becoming a continuous problem for the youth. The unskilled workforce living in the area and not having any professional skills fighting the poverty is forming an important problem area and the poverty is becoming chronic poverty and unemployment.</p> <p>Anticipating that protection of cultural heritage, development of awareness about its importance and value might grow related to the improvement in the population's social and economic conditions, studies regarding the reduction of poverty and unemployment at the first stage and then elimination of it has huge importance for the cultural heritage to be protected and perpetuated with the social participation. Based on these conditions and priorities, through earning the disadvantaged group in the management Plan area professional skills and their employment, reduction in poverty is aimed.</p> <p>Under this scope, the following topics establish the purposes of the project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Supporting the skill gaining projects on topics suitable for the social and economic properties of the living area, regarding the people in the active working age living in the area,</li> <li>~ Increasing the precautions and inducements to increase the employment of qualified workforce; preventing employing off the record employees in the Management Plan Area</li> <li>~ Supplying entrepreneurship support to disadvantaged population living in the Management plan area.</li> </ul>

<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Following the active workforce policies regarding the transformation of groups in the active working age to the needed qualified workforce in tourism, service and agriculture sectors for people with poverty or those under the risk of poverty and preparation and conduction of certified – work guaranteed professional skill acquisition projects.</li> <li>~ Conducting the workforce-demand researches towards determining the quality of human resources needed by the enterprises showing activity in craftsmanship branches, tourism and service sector (guiding, tour operation, hotel services, craftsmanship branches - coppersmithy, carpentry, handicraft-, cooking etc.)</li> <li>~ Encouragement of enterprises, craftsmen and businesses to employ qualified workforce under the Management Plan Area and conduction of incentive studies</li> <li>~ For the disadvantaged population; offering support and consultancy services directing them to grants and credits that will improve their entrepreneurship skills and conducting operations to bring them in to the social and economic life</li> </ul>					
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Disadvantaged poor population in active working age in Management Plan Area, Commercial Enterprises, Entrepreneurs.					
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Chamber of Artisans and Craftsmen, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Training Branch Directorate, SODES, İŞKUR, KOSGEB, Provincial Directorate of Industry Trade, Finance, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Constabulary Department Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Training Branch Directorate, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate,					
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	İŞKUR, Karacadağ Development Agency, KOSGEB, Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Youth and Women's Organizations, Diyarbakır Chamber of Artisans and Craftsmen					
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources					
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.462.000TL</b>					
<b>TIME</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</td> </tr> </table>	1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR
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<p><b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b></p>	<p><u>Conducting the workforce demand research in the 1st year and the 3rd year (bi-annually) towards determining the quality of human resources needed by establishments operating on sectors such as tourism and services sector (guiding, tour operation, hotel services, craftsmanship branches - coppersmithy, carpentry, handicraft-, cooking etc.): Scope of the one year budget; project work team (project design and application specialist – form preparation - sample determining - target group - research scope - research forms content – supervisor, edit – casting employee, reporting and assessment specialist etc.), application cost of the research methods (survey, focus group, corporate meeting, interview etc.), costs of stationary and consumables (cost of survey printing, preparation, multiplication, research equipment, stationary etc.)= 75.000*2=<b><u>150.000 TL</u></b></u></p> <p>Following the active workforce policies regarding the transformation of groups in the active working age to the needed qualified workforce in tourism, service and agriculture sectors for people with poverty or those under the risk of poverty and preparation and conduction of certified – work guaranteed professional skill acquisition projects = <b>62.000 TL</b> for 1 program (based on 6 areas from 3 sectors and a training branch regarding this)*6=372.000 TL annual education *3 years=<b><u>1.016.000TL</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Consultancy and education about entrepreneurship:</u></b>  Entrepreneurship training and consultancy -(Based on the daily net amount that the educational specialist to provide the training will take. It is planned to realize the courses that will take 7 days each, every 3 months, 4 times a year =21.000 TL*4=84.000 TL*3 years=<b><u>252.000TL</u></b>  <b><u>TOTAL= 1.462.000TL</u></b></p>
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**PT3-Target 2: The target defined to ensure participation of women in economic and social life; is to increase the women's participation in social life and escalating their educational level.**

**PT3-Strategy 2.1:** Increasing the women's participation in social life and escalating their educational level

**Action 2.1.1:** Supporting the studies that will increase the awareness and conscience of the importance of women's participation in social and communal life

**Action 2.1.2:** Conducting the works and awareness increasing campaigns about the importance and necessity of participation in social and economic life of women that are inside the Management Plan Area, for the community, city and the next generations

**Action 2.1.3:** Conducting the studies for the creation of awareness for the importance and necessity of participation of women in social and economic life in the districts under the Management Area Plan along with the city center

**Action 2.1.4:** Ensuring expansion of participation and conducting exercises that will support the participation of poor women living in the Management Plan Area in the economic life

**Action 2.1.5:** Foundation of places where the women may produce and sell tourism-oriented handiwork, therefore allowing them to participate in economic life

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H2/S1/E1-2-3-4-5</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Increasing the participation of women in social and economic life project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Women inside the region, therefore in the Management Area Plan have a disadvantaged position compared to the men in education, social and economic life and it is among the social risks for the Management Plan Area. Sustainability of the protection process in the Management Plan area, ensuring social, cultural and economic development of the Management Plan Area in an equitable, sustainable manner parallel to this process; will be possible through improving the visibility of women in public space and increasing their participation in social and economic life.</p> <p>Therefore the purpose of the project; <b>is defined as improving the women's participation in social life and the fundamental purpose is supported with the sub-objectives below:</b></p> <p>Supporting studies that will enable increasing of awareness and consciousness regarding the economic, social and cultural importance of participation of women population in social and communal life living in the area;          Conducting widespread operations to support participation of poor women living in the Management Plan Area in the economic life and ensuring the expansion of participation.</p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Conducting awareness activities, organizing campaigns to increase the participation of women living in the Management Plan Area in the economic life</li> <li>~ Conducting the studies for the creation of awareness for the importance and necessity of participation of women in social and economic life in the districts under the Management Area Plan along with the city center</li> <li>~ Conducting exercises that will support the participation of poor women living in the Management Plan Area in the economic life and monitoring of it</li> <li>~ Foundation of places where the women (especially poor ones or those under the risk of poverty) may produce and sell tourism-oriented, traditional, cultural handiwork.</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Women population in the active working age in the Management Plan Area, disadvantaged groups, commercial enterprises, entrepreneurs.
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Affairs Department, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Chamber of Artisans and Craftsmen

<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	NGOs working on the “women” topic, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Chamber of Artisans and Craftsmen with Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Education Department, İŞKUR				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>489.500 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Awareness raising campaigns and studies for the importance and necessity of the women’s participation in social and economic life: 62.500 TL (includes 8 meetings + short Şlm and material cost to be held 4 times a year in a district center or a district.) *Şrst 3 years= <b>187.500 TL</b></p> <p>Conducting the studies for the creation of awareness for the importance and necessity of participation of women in social and economic life in the districts under the Management Area Plan along with the city center: 36.000 TL ( includes conducting of district meetings studies quarterly, 4 times in a month, in a total of 4 months throughout the year) *Şrst 3 years= <b>108.000 TL</b></p> <p>Conducting exercises that will support the participation of poor women living in the Management Plan Area in the economic life and monitoring of it (active employment policies and vocational training studies towards poor women living in 2 districts where poverty is most common) <b>500.000 TL</b></p> <p>Establishment of areas where they can produce and sell tourism-oriented traditional, cultural handiwork: <b>50.000 TL</b> (covers an exhibition area which consists of 20 stands; to be found in the end of the Şrst year (in the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the Management plan))</p> <p>For monthly expenses of the exhibition space in 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> years, a monthly amount of 4000 TL *12 months*3 years=<b>144.000 TL</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL= 989.500 TL</b></p>				

**PT3–Target 3: Is defined as prioritization of generalization of social support mechanisms that will meet the needs of child population such as health, education, development and establishment of urban public places that the children will also benefit and prevention of child workership.**

**PT3-Strategy 3.1:** Establishment of social support mechanisms to meet the needs of child population such as health, education, development living in the Management Plan Area and establishment of urban public places that the children will also benefit and prevention of child workership

**Action 1.3.1:** Establishment of district teams formed of specialists that may track psychological, family, social problems that the children face and contribute in solving them

**Action 3.1.2:** Performing studies for an increase of effect and control over the families to prevent child workership and child abuse

**Action 3.1.3:** Providing training and awareness training to the mothers and fathers in families about the dangers, risks and negative effects about the children's developments for raising awareness

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H3/S1/E1-2-3</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Development of Education Level and Period Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Social risks are those that obstruct cherishing and the protection area and handing it down to future generations, raising awareness and consciousness towards cultural heritage and enabling social participation in the protection process; these are all risks that should be removed.</p> <p>Majority of the population living in the Management Plan Area consists of disadvantaged people. Considering the properties of the General socio-economic structure, unemployment and low educational level appear as important problems along with poverty.</p> <p>Majority of houses are families with many kids. Along with the amount household being high, lack of employed people among them or employment with insufficient income shortens the youth's educational time and makes their school attendance irregular.</p> <p><b>Project purposes; considering these conditions;</b> are defined as keeping the Educational level improvement studies on the agenda and supporting works towards lengthening their attendance in school/education.</p> <p>Within this scope;</p> <p>Consists of studies such as, conducting and tracking studies towards sending children to school and improvement of attendance times under the scope of studies of lengthening the time of education and improvement of educational level,</p> <p>Supporting the activities and studies that will improve their urban, social and cultural development, raise their awareness about the importance of education and support their education,</p> <p>Conducting studies to increase the effects and control of the families over the children in preventing child workership and child abuse.</p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Conducting informing campaigns and awareness activities targeting parents and custodians in the area about the importance of improving education level and lengthening education time in defeating poverty and elevating life standards</li> <li>~ Establishing district teams formed of specialists, that will track the psychological, family, social problems the children face and may contribute in the solution</li> <li>~ Providing training and awareness training to the mothers and fathers in families about the dangers, risks and negative effects about the children's developments for raising awareness</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Young population in the Management Plan Area, children, disadvantaged groups, families
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Department, Diyarbakır Municipality Social Solidarity and Cooperation Provincial Directorate, Provincial Educational Directorate.



<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	NGOs working on topics related with women, education and children, Occupational Chambers and Associations, Dicle University, Diyarbakır Municipality Social Solidarity and Cooperation Department				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>590.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Educational and awareness practices will be carried out with parents in mind the children of whom are being educated in schools in the Management Plan Area about the topics of increasing education level, importance of lengthening education period (staying in education), ensuring social and cultural development of children. Awareness studies will continue during the whole year and activities towards the education of families will last for 2 months every year. In this two months period, all schools in the management plan area will be reached. (campaign content, promotion, brochure, meetings, family meetings etc.; for trainings; trainers + training content preparation +training expenses +informing materials etc.) 1 year budget covering the activities above is = <b>350.000TL</b>. 80.000 TL (it is assumed that district teams formed of 2 specialists each, will be in ofŞce in 69 districts and will conduct 4 operations in a year.)*3 years=<b>240.000 TL</b> <b>TOTAL=590.000 TL</b></p>				

**Action 3.1.4:** Keeping the Educational level improvement studies on the agenda continuously on the area and supporting works towards lengthening their attendance in school/education

**Action 3.1.5:** Conducting studies and follow-ups regularly towards sending children to school and improvement of education attendance times under the scope of “Improvement of Staying in Education and Improvement of Education Level”

**Action 3.1.6:** Supporting studies and activities that will increase urban, social and cultural development, raise awareness about the importance of education and support their education

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H3/S1/E4-5-6</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Children's Homes Pilot Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Majority of the population living in the Management Plan Area consists of poor people. In the area, young generations, children quit education in the early stages of their lives because of family reasons as well as social and economic conditions and start working in precarious jobs in the mean time getting used to living unprotected on the streets. <b>The objective is to establish social support mechanisms that will cover the child population's needs such as health, education, development and establishment of urban public places that the children may benefit and prevention of child workership. Therefore the project purposes are defined as the following:</b></p> <p>Establishment of 2 Children's homes in the districts where the child employment rate is high 1 CH being in Suriçi, 1 CH being in Surdışı that functions as a social service and community center where family counseling is provided to prevent child workership and abuse and under this framework, <b><u>conducting the Children's Homes pilot project.</u></b></p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Conducting the Children's Homes pilot project by establishing Children's Homes functioning as Social service and Community Center, in the Management Plan Area, 1 in Suriçi and 1 in Surdışı</li> <li>~ Keeping the improvement of Education level on the agenda in the area continuously and supporting awareness activities regarding the lengthening of education attendance time</li> <li>~ Regular condition of studies and tracking towards improvement of education attendance times and sending children to school under the scope of improvement of the time of staying in education and education level</li> <li>~ Supporting studies and activities that will increase the urban, social and cultural development, increase the awareness about the importance of education and support the education of the children under the Management Area Plan</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Child population in the Management Plan Area, disadvantaged groups, families.
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Karacadağ Development Agency, Provincial Education Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Department, Diyarbakır Municipality Social Solidarity and Cooperation Department

<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	NGOs working on women, education and children topics, Professional Chambers and Associations, Dicle University, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Branch Directorate, Diyarbakır Municipality Provincial Directorate of Population and Citizenship, relevant neighborhood units, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.000.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	By establishing Children's Houses being 1 in Suriçi and 1 in Surdışı, <b><u>Total budget of conducting the Children's Homes pilot project is 1.000.000 TL. For Children's Homes to bear the function of community centres, functioning of cultural assets or rings may be made..</u></b>				

### 5.3.2. Environmental Risks

#### Target 1 : Reduction or elimination of Environmental risk factors

**PT3-Strategy 1.1:** Fighting the environmental risks caused by the wastes

**Action 1.1.1:** Initiation of information-training and application operations towards the institutions and organizations, workplaces and tourism enterprises to separate their solid wastes, taking place in the Management Plan Area

**Action 1.1.2:** Taking preventive precautions for throwing away, leaving garbage in the unused structures in the heritage area and greeneries

**Action 1.1.3:** Procurement of small garbage collection vehicles that will ease collection of garbage by accessing narrow streets

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S1/E1-2-3</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Management Plan Area Solid Waste Management System Development Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Management Plan Area, is a district of Diyarbakır city which experiences garbage problem and environmental pollution problem significantly. The problem of people living in the area not having developed sufficient sensitivity about environment is also another important factor that complicates the solution of these problems as well as environmental pollution and waste disposal.</p> <p>Management Plan; In the process of culture heritage of Diyarbakır being protected and brought in and transferred to the next generations, according to the positive developments to be seen in economic sectors in the area, proceeding of a protection process parallel with the socio-cultural development is adopted. Under the scope of this approach for the targets to be achieved, target of minimizing and elimination of Environmental risks; is also composing an important topic of the process.</p> <p>Operation and sustainability of the solid waste management system under the scope of elimination of environmental risks, requires not only the waste management regulations to be realized by institutions, but also the participation of people, users, visitors and commercial institutions to participate with sensitivity about the improvements, protection regarding the nature.</p> <p>With this reason, establishment of “solid waste management system” which includes all this target group, establishes the purpose of this project.</p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Preparation of a sustainable solid waste management plan which includes regular activities to be conducted by the authorized and responsible institutions, tasks and responsibilities, deficiencies and solutions towards solving the garbage problem of the Management Plan Area and ensuring sustainability of the environment cleanliness, raising awareness and forming habits</li> <li>~ Realization of education, informing campaigns that will raise the environmental sensitivity and awareness towards Management Plan Area residents and users of this area</li> <li>~ Realization of training and informing activities regarding the decomposition of solid wastes towards the organizations and institutions, workplaces and tourism enterprises inside the Management Plan Area</li> <li>~ Procurement of small garbage collection vehicles that will ease the collection of garbage by reaching narrow streets and ensuring that the trash is placed on a specific place on a specific time for a more organized and timely collection of garbage</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Residents, institutions and organizations, commercial establishments, users and visitors of the planning area



<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Dicle University Environmental Problems Application and Research Center, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Department of Environmental Protection and Control, Sur Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Directorate, Sur Municipality Sanitation Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Sanitation Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, NGOs working on Environment topic, Environmental Volunteer Association, Organic Farming Association, relevant mukhtarships				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	Municipal own sources and international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	220 500+ 120.000 USD \$				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Preparation of sustainable solid waste management plan which includes regular activities, duties and responsibilities to be applied by the responsible institutions, deficiencies and solutions: <b>67.500 TL</b> (<u>Will be prepared by 6 specialists in 3 months in the 1st year. (Calculated according to the salary of 3 senior specialists +3 new specialists.)</u> resource:<a href="http://forum.memurlar.net/konu/1747835/">http://forum.memurlar.net/konu/1747835/</a>)</p> <p>Education, information campaigns to increase the environmental sensitivity and awareness towards the management plan area residents or the users of this area: 22.500 TL (based on the monthly material (flyers, brochures, banners, billboards) usage to increase community awareness and training for service sector employees and mukhtars) *3 years=<b>67.500 TL</b></p> <p>22.500 TL (based on the monthly material (flyers, brochures, banners, billboards) usage to increase community awareness and training for service sector employees and mukhtars) *3 years=<b>67.500 TL</b></p> <p>Education and informing activities regarding the decomposition of solid wastes: <b>18.000 TL</b> (calculated for training operations to be realized each month for three years.)</p> <p><b>Total=220.500</b></p> <p>Procurement of small-sized garbage collecting vehicles: <b>120.000 \$ USD</b> Will be realized using the own resources of the relevant institution. (It is assumed that 30 vehicles will be bought for 69 districts.)</p>				

**PT 3-Strategy 1.2: Fighting the environmental risks caused by the agricultural activities**

**Action 1.2.1:** Making Microbiologic Quality Standard measurements of all the irrigation waters, irrigation sources, waste waters in Hevsel

**Action 1.2.2:** Conducting regular measurements and tests to determine the presence of heavy metals and the chemicals that threaten human health in the food grown in the soil of Hevsel Gardens

**Action 1.2.3:** Determining precautions by preparing water-soil-food risk report by evaluating all the results together acquired from water, soil and vegetables

**Action 1.2.4:** After the measurements, based on the measurements above the standard limits in Hevsel Gardens, stopping the use of irrigation sources that threaten people's health and ensuring clean irrigation in the area

**Action 1.2.5:** Taking planning and studies into the agenda regarding the help and support to enable transition from surface irrigation to drip irrigation method with the purpose of protection and effective use of water sources

**Action 1.2.6:** Performing training activities towards farmers and producers about good agricultural practices towards removal of soil exhaustion of the soil that is being used for long years without following or pausing

**Action 1.2.7:** Conducting studies regarding the production of seeds of all the products being cultivated in Hevsel

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S2/E1-2-3-4-5-6-7</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Fighting Environmental Risks Caused By Agricultural Activities Projects</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Irrigation of Hevsel Gardens with surface irrigation, wastewater usage in irrigation, continuous usage of soil without fallowing are applications that are obstacles for protection and future usage of Hevsel Gardens, which is a cultural heritage site. By not using the clean water sources, it also brings results that threaten human health meanwhile. For protection, cherishing and future usage (handing down to next generations) of this area and to prevent conditions that threaten human health; quickest implementation of good agricultural practices, sustainable clean irrigation is a topic that has both priority and importance.</p> <p>Rendering Good agricultural practices and sustainable clean irrigation active-efficient establishes the purpose of the project.</p>

<p><b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ According to the results obtained from measurements of irrigation sources of all area, discontinuation of irrigation using harmful – waste waters, performing the improvement of wastewaters and open sewer waters</li> <li>~ Discussion and planning with the participation of relevant institutions and organizations, agenda-placement of facilities and the transition process that will enable transition from surface irrigation to drip irrigation method</li> <li>~ By overcoming the inter-agency coordination problems, using Anzele, Hz. Süleyman, Devegeçidi Dam that are clean irrigation sources to end harmful irrigation which creates a great risk against environment and public health</li> <li>~ Reperforming the Microbiologic Quality Standard measurements of the purified waters used as irrigation waters and measurement, evaluation of their quality and usability</li> <li>~ Realization of educational activities about good agricultural practices towards farmers and producers towards elimination of soil exhaustion on the soil that is being used for years without pausing or fallowing in Hevsel Gardens</li> <li>~ Providing consultancy support that will enable realization of good agricultural practices towards the farmers and producers trained about good agricultural practices in Hevsel Gardens</li> <li>~ Conducting studies regarding the production of seeds of all the products being cultivated in Hevsel</li> </ul>
<p><b>TARGET GROUP</b></p>	<p>Institutions and organizations in planning area, commercial enterprises and tourism enterprises</p>
<p><b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b></p>	<p>Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, City Health Administration, Dicle University Public Health Department, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works 10<sup>th</sup> Region Directorate, DİSKİ, Karacadağ Development Agency,</p>
<p><b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b></p>	<p>Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, DMM Department of Environmental Protection and Control, Dicle University, Dicle University Public Health Department, DİSKİ, Dicle University Environmental Problems Application and Research Center, Diyarbakır Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Provincial Public Health Council, Provincial Health Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency, SHW General Directorate 10<sup>th</sup> Region Directorate, DMM Environmental Protection Branch Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, Women’s Organizations, Southeastern Anatolia Region Municipalities Union,</p>
<p><b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b></p>	<p>National - international funding sources</p>
<p><b>TOTAL BUDGET</b></p>	<p>1.055.000 TL</p>

TIME	1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR
BUDGET EXPLANATION	<p>10.000 TL(a sub-unit of 3 people will be founded inside the relevant institutions, this unit will provide consultancy to farmers about using education and support grants &amp; credits.)*5 years=<b>50.000 TL</b></p> <p>85.000 TL (standard irrigation water analysis fee)*5 years=<b>425.000 TL</b></p> <p>16.000 TL (it is assumed that the farmers will be trained quarterly.) quarterly, one week in every training month, 4 times a year. (calculated according to the rental of premises, materials' price, trainer fees)* 5 years=<b>80.000 TL</b></p> <p>For the consultancy support to enable realization of good agricultural practices to be provided to the farmers and producers trained about good agricultural practices in Hevsel Gardens being 10.000 per month (quarterly, 4 times a year) 40.000 (consultancy, based on KOSGEB consultancy budget) *5 years = <b>200.000 TL</b></p> <p>Conducting studies regarding the production of seeds of all the products being cultivated in Hevsel =300.000 TL(resource: <b>Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock</b> Agricultural R&amp;D Project Supports)</p> <p><b>TOTAL=1.055.000 TL</b></p>				

**PT 3-Strategy 1.3:** Fighting environmental risks caused by Motor Vehicle traffic

**Action 1.3.1:** Continuation of incentive activities to encourage bicycle usage and pedestrian walking that are alternative methods of transportation to reduce the motor vehicle density in the traffic in the Management Plan Area and realization of sensitivity raising awareness activities in public institutions, schools and community centers focused way



**Action 1.3.2:** Regulation of entry-exit hours of motor vehicles in the Management Plan Area and realization of traffic regulations that will reduce the traffic density (i.e. One Way application)

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S3/E1-2</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Development of visit route and alternate transportation methods to eliminate traffic density in the area project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Trafik problem and density of motor vehicle usage in the area prevents visitors to perceive the heritage area holistically and to perceive and evaluate the heritage elements as the way they are; holistic and as pieces of a multicultural structure on foot or using alternate methods of transportation (bicycle etc.) Trafik jam, excess MV usage, lack of regulations to allow alternate or pedestrian method of transportation causes visual, sound and air pollution and visitors not being able to access all the area. Therefore tourism can not grow holistically with social participation homogeneously.</p> <p>These conditions display the importance of considering balance of usage along with the protection of the area. Based on the conditions specified above <b>purpose of the project is ensuring sustainable management of cultural landscape areas and natural environment within the protection and usage balance; by establishing a visitor management plan.</b></p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Creation of tour routes and visitor centers for the visitors</li> <li>~ Definition of tour routes, organization of directing and informing signs and boards</li> <li>~ Development of alternative transportation methods, applying limiting precautions about vehicle trafik, supporting bicycle usage or pedestrian transportation, organization of bicycle routes in the Management Area</li> <li>~ Development of precautions to reduce the vehicles' speed to increase safety for pedestrians and bicycle lanes</li> <li>~ Organization of general parking lots and tour bus parking lots near the Management area</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Visitors of the Management Plan Area, area inhabitants, area users, enterprises in the area, institutions.
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Transportation Department, Sur Municipality Administration
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Sur Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate, TEACU (Turkish Engineers and Architects Chambers Union) Diyarbakır İKK

<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	1.500.000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	The budget is determined based on the pedestrianization project examples. It should be considered that from the planning to application of the project including arrangement of the roads + warning-indicator plates + bicycle-pedestrian roads + arrangement of bus parking lots+ motor vehicle trafŞc limitation works covers a big area. Project budget; is the budget acquired from an average of resources spared for similar projects.				

**PT3-Strategy 1.4:** Increasing awareness about the social drawbacks generated by environmental risks

**Action 1.4.1:** Preparation and distribution of relevant brochures and training materials regarding the information and awareness training under the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in Suriçi

**Action 1.4.2:** Providing information awareness training under the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in areas outside Suriçi; preparation and distribution of the relevant brochures and training materials

**Action 1.4.3:** Organization of educational trips regarding the importance of promotion and protection of Natural cultural heritage and Hevsel Landscape Area

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S4/E1-2-3</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Increasing Awareness About The Social Drawbacks Generated By The Environmental Risks Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Protection of Diyarbakır Heritage area and its transfer to the next generations is the basic purpose of the Management Plan. Towards this plan, increasing the awareness and level of knowledge of the generation to take this heritage over in future is as important as protecting the heritage, cherishing it.</p> <p>Conducting studies in the schools (primary + secondary) of students living and continuing education in the Management Plan Area towards the students and the custodians bringing the generation up, to raise their awareness is the purpose of the project.</p>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Providing information and awareness trainings on the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to the students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in Suriçi every year with preparing relevant brochures and training materials</li> <li>~ Providing information and awareness trainings on the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to the students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in the areas outside Suriçi every year with preparing relevant brochures and training materials</li> <li>~ Promotion of natural cultural heritage and Hevsel Landscape Area and organization of educational trips regarding the importance of its protection</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Youth in the compulsory education period and their custodians in the Management Plan Area
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Education Directorate, Diyarbakır Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Department, Dicle University
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Environmental Volunteers Association, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Protection and Control Department, NGOs working on the “environment” topic, Karacadağ Development Agency
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	Corporate own resources and national-international funding sources
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	251.200TL

TIME	1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR	5 <sup>th</sup> YEAR
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Providing information and awareness trainings on the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to the students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in Suriçi every year with preparing relevant brochures and training materials: TL (calculated on the Sur county school and students with the average amount and printing costs)</p> <p>(Material cost according to the average amount of people in the school + trainer fee) There are approximately 330 people in a school. Brochure + journal cost per person is calculated as 2 TL. <math>660 * 3 \text{ schools} * 2 \text{ times a year} = 3.960</math> TL * 5 years = <b>19.800 TL</b></p> <p>Daily average trainer fee is assumed to be 200 TL. = twice a year in 3 schools for 5 days = <math>6000 \text{ TL} * 5 \text{ years} = 30.0000</math> TL * for 2 trainers providing the service = <b>60.000 TL</b></p> <p>Providing information and awareness trainings on the topics of environmental awareness, waste problem, decomposition of solid waste to the students and their custodians in 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school in the areas outside Suriçi every year with preparing relevant brochures and training materials: (Calculated based on data of Yenişehir county.)</p> <p>Daily average trainer fee is assumed to be 200 TL. = twice a year in 3 schools for 5 days = <math>6000 \text{ TL} * 5 \text{ years} = 30.0000</math> TL * for 2 trainers providing the service = <b>60.000 TL</b></p> <p>(Material cost according to the average amount of people in the school + trainer fee) There are approximately 815 people in a school. Brochure + journal cost per person is calculated as 2 TL. <math>815 * 3 \text{ schools} * 2 \text{ times a year} = 9.780</math> TL * 5 years = <b>48.900 TL</b></p> <p>Daily average trainer fee is assumed to be 200 TL.</p> <p>Educational trips related to the importance of promotion and protection of Natural Cultural Heritage and Hevsel Landscape Area: <math>12.500 \text{ TL} * 5 \text{ years} = 62.500 \text{ TL}</math></p> <p>(10 Daily trips are calculated as 115 participants will join.) In schools in Suriçi+ surdışı there are approximately 1142 people. 115 people daily will attend the trip in 10 days, 3 schools in total. (Bus rental for 10 days + fee for 2 trainers)</p> <p><b>TOTAL= 251.200</b></p>				

### 5.3.3. Managerial Risks:

#### PT3-Hedef 1: Prevention and elimination of problems caused by managerial risks

**PT3-Strategy 1.1:** Resolution of managerial risks that may come up in the protection work processes

**Action 1.1.5:** Determination of the human resource needed by the institutions performing audit, application and planning works in the Management area under topics such as protection, restoration etc. and giving priority to their employment

**Action 1.1.6:** Increasing the participation of specialists and senior managers employed in the institutions and organizations using authority in Management area in scientific activities and training programs to increase their level of expertise in restoration, tourism, development-reconstruction, project development, governance and protection and organization of vocational training



<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S1/E1-2-3</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Human resources development project				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Development of human resources under the scope of resolution of possible risks that may occur during the protection works process				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>~ Determination of the human resource needed by the institutions performing audit, application and planning works in the Management area under topics such as protection, restoration etc and giving priority to their employment</p> <p>~ Increasing the participation of specialists and senior managers employed in the institutions and organizations using authority in Management area in scientific activities and training programs to increase their level of expertise in restoration, tourism, development-reconstruction, project development, governance and protection and organization of vocational training</p>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Institutions-organizations and their employees showing activity under the topic of protection				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB Branch Management, Diyarbakır KV Region Protection Board, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Sur Municipality Housing and Urbanism Directorate, Dicle University, Diyarbakır KV Region Protection Board				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National Institutions				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	600.000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>For the research of determination of the human resource needed by the institutions performing audit, application and planning works in the Management area under topics such as protection, restoration etc. an annual budget of 50.000 TL is deşned. This research covers corporate interviews, data collection, data analysis and assessment-reporting, presentation works. Researches will be conducted in the şrst three years: <math>50.000 \times 3 = 150.000</math> TL. For the employees of institutions showing activity on the topic of “protection” in the area, to participate in scientific events twice a year and to increase their participation in training programmes and for vocational training studies annually <math>150.000 \times 3</math> years = <b>450.000 TL</b> resources spared. <b>TOTAL= 600.000 TL</b></p>				

**PT3-Strategy 1.2:** Taking necessary precautions to ensure food safety and elimination of risks of access to safe food

**Action 1.2.1:** Regular conducting and tracking of audits to ensure food safety, determination of compliance of the food products' supply, preparation and servings with hygiene and organization of activities and trainings that will encourage the enterprises that show activity compliant with the legislation

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S2/E1</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Food Safety Development and Prevention of Food Safety Sourced Risks Project				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Precautions to be taken to ensure Food safety and elimination of risks of reaching safe food				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Precautions to be taken to ensure Food safety and regular conduction of audit ~ Hygiene training and certiŞcation for Tourism sector service sector (restaurants, cabs, accommodation facilities, daily facilities etc.)				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	People living in the Management Plan Area, visitors, area users, institutions and organizations				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Constabulary Branch Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Provincial Health Directorate, Sur Directorate Constabulary Directorate, YeniŞehir Municipality Constabulary Directorate				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National institutions and funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	750.000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Budget of hygiene training and certiŞcation for tourism sector services sector (restaurants, cabs, accommodation facilities, daily facilities etc.); deŞned for 5 years period based on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Development Agencies and EU project budgets regarding the food safety and food inspection. Being 125.000 TL over 5 years period, a budget of <b>750.000 TL</b> has been deŞned.				

#### 5.3.4. Public Space Security

##### PT3-Target 1: Elimination of risks related to public place security

**PT3-Strategy 1.1:** Elimination of risks sourced by physical conditions of areas functioning as public spaces in the Management Plan area

**Action 1.1.3:** Making organizations towards public places in the Area being unobstacled and becoming comfortably usable also for women with the purpose of granting access rights and usability for disadvantaged groups, disabled people and especially women and organization of awareness-raising events

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT3/H1/S1/E3</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Rendering Public Spaces and Culture Heritages unobstacled Project
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Making organizations towards public places in the Area being unobstacled and becoming comfortably usable also for women with the purpose of granting access rights and usability for disadvantaged groups, disabled people and especially women and organization of awareness-raising events
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Rendering Tourism information ofŞces, visitor centers, museums, sidewalks and squares, roads unobstacled ~ Rendering İçkale district unobstacled Pilot application
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Department, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urban Development Department
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Relevant NGOs, Sur Municipality Environment and Urbanism Directorate
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National institutions
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	4.000.000 EURO
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b> <b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	For rendering Tourism information ofŞces, visitor centers, museums, sidewalks and squares, roads: <b>2.000.000 Euros</b> (Unobstacled city regulations such as audible warning systems for the visually impaired, embossed maps and direction signs, ramps and sidewalks, reorganization of squares, studies to render museum-tourism spots unobstacled, şoor and stairs operations to enable access of the disabled to the City Walls, applications such as handicapped elevators for multi-storey public spaces etc. + education and awareness studies that will reach all the population towards the rights of handicapped people and women to use the city and equal usage rights in the public space + Rendering İçkale district unobstacled Pilot application <b>2.000.000 Euros</b> <b>TOTAL=4.000.000 Euros</b>

## **PT4 – USER SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT**

### **PT4-Hedef 1: Structuring of Visitor Service Provision**

**PT4-Strategy 1.1:** Diversification of visitor service provision by establishing thematic tourism areas

**Action 1.1.1:** Reviewing good examples of eco – tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area eco – tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.2:** Reviewing good examples of agro – tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area agro – tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.3:** Reviewing good examples of camping tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area camping tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.4:** Reviewing good examples of heritage tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area heritage tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.5:** Reviewing good examples of culture tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area culture tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.6:** Reviewing good examples of gastronomy tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area gastronomy tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined

**Action 1.1.7:** Reviewing good examples of religious tourism themed national and international examples, revealing the Diyarbakır Management Plan area religious tourism potential, structuring of competitive power, development of projects where the principles and standards regarding the determination of the carrying capacity are defined



<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	PT4/H1/S1/E1-7				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Development of tourism, establishment of application areas project				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	<p>Along with bringing in the authentic values of Diyarbakır caused by its multi-cultural structure, cultural and historical importance to the world heritage, tourism application areas should be established for the visitors to know and make acquaintance with these values in a holistic way with their authentic values.</p> <p>Establishing application areas for bringing in this wealth of Diyarbakır which is advantaged and wealthy in many branches of thematic tourism and contribute in social-economical tourism, will enable the development of thematic tourism. For this reason, diversification of provision of services to the visitors by establishing thematic tourism areas is the purpose of the project.</p>				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Establishment of Eco – tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Agro - tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Camping tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Heritage tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Culture tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Gastronomy tourism application areas</li> <li>~ Establishment of Religious tourism application areas</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Visitors, area users, people living there, tourism sector entrepreneurs and other institutions and organizations performing under the current situation				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Housing and Urbanization Department, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Affairs Department, Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TEACU (Turkish Engineers and Architects Chambers Union) Diyarbakır IKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, youth NGOs, Diyarbakır KV Region Protection Board				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National - international funding sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	2.289.000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>

<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Ensuring preparation and sharing of each application guide for each application area with all applying institutions, organizations and entrepreneurs and ensuring all activities to be performed and implementation according to this guide: <u>150.000 TL</u> per tourism theme for the preparation of application guides (based on the average cost of city planning guide preparation of institutions such as the Provincial Bank)*7 themes =<u>1.050.000 TL TOTAL</u></p> <p><b>Eco-tourism:</b> 183000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Agro – tourism:</b> 183000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Camping tourism:</b> XXXXXX TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Heritage tourism:</b> 183000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Culture tourism:</b> 164000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Gastronomy tourism:</b> 183000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>Religious tourism:</b> 164000 TL (based on the trainings provided to people and local guides, promotion centers, promotion and advertisement costs) based on the cost of 2 trainers to 100 people in 8 meetings in training sessions to be held for local guides and the area residents, price of 1000 brochures is calculated. Prices of computers and ofŞçe supplies are considered as basis in the establishment of promotion centers, budgeting for 20.000 brochures is made being 10.000 brochures per year. In the application area trip itinerary planning and mapping process, the basis is considered as pricing of graphic designer to work for 2 months and 5 specialists to work for 3 months and printing costs for 10.000 maps. 5 billboards to be rented for 2 years in Diyarbakır, being rented 3 months a year is considered as the basis along with the 10.000 şyers and 1.500 banners. It is assumed that promotions will be performed in 20 outside cities and rent for 5 billboards is calculated.</p> <p><b>=2.289.000 TL</b></p>
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**PT4-Strategy 1.2:** Completion of Transitions Between the Visiting Areas

**PT4-Strategy 1.3:** Contributing to protection of authentic values by establishing spatial presentation spaces and their reflections where the authentic values and their usage types are displayed and prevention of artificial tourism marketing cultures

**PT4–Strategy 1.4:** Increasing plan directivity by defining provision of the services to visitors main strategies

**Action 1.4.1:** Preparation of the spatial plan regarding the definition of Tigris Valley Daily Usage Area (Application Area 1), Performing Landscape applications according to the flora specific to Tigris Basin and editing nature park areas, establishment of reception and delivery points for water crafts (canoes, row boats etc.), organizing pole fishing areas, establishment of nature, bicycle or pedestrian roads

**Action 1.4.2:** Definition of Tigris Valley Biological Variety Research and Observation Area (Application Area 2), definition of Biological variety observation areas and preparation of the spatial plan regarding the establishment of species introduction points

**Action 1.4.3:** Preparation of the spatial plan regarding the definition of Tigris Valley Camping and Training Area (Application Area 3), organization of ecological balance and biologic variety themed summer – winter schools for children and young people

**Action 1.4.4:** Preparation of the Spatial Plans towards definition of University Bridge Effect Area (Application Area 4) and opening bicycle and pedestrian access roads in Tigris east and west coast usage areas, establishment of daily recreational areas, placement of promotion boards, arrangement of the exhibition areas.

**Action 1.4.5:** Preparation of the spatial plan regarding the definition of İçkale Application Area (Application Area 5), development of Archeo – park applications, regulation of the entry gates, conducting the adaptive reuse and allocations in a way to bring forth the area's quality of culture and administration center and establishment of viewing areas

**Action 1.4.6:** Preparation of the spatial plan regarding the definition of Yeni Kapı Application Area (Application Area 6), conducting rural landscape applications, organization of viewing terraces, establishment of bicycle reception and delivery points, planning of daily recreational facility areas, definition of City Walls informing and promotion units

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT4/H1/S4/E1-6</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Project for the development of tourism and the planning of the visitor and service areas</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	In addition to the development of thematic tourism, the leading of urban planning activities intended for thematic tourism in accordance with the process and supportive of advancement is of great importance for ensuring sustainability. The visitor service presentations should be carried out in accordance with social and economic development processes so that Diyarbakır becomes a city that develops with tourism. Hence, the main objective of this project has been defined as the strategic definition of the strategies of visitor service presentation to increase plan directiveness.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Carrying out rural landscape applications in line with species that are specific to the Tigris Basin and the building of natural parks, preparing the pick-up and drop off points for water vehicles (canoe, boat etc.), arrangement of line fishing areas and the design of bicycle and pedestrian roads.</li> <li>~ Determination of biological diversity observation areas and design of species introduction points.</li> <li>~ Design of summer-winter schools for children and young people with ecological balance and biological diversity themes.</li> <li>~ Opening bicycle and pedestrian access paths to the eastern and western shores of Tigris for public use, establishment of daily fun/recreation facilities, placement of advertisement boards, design of exhibition areas, design of archeo-park applications.</li> <li>~ Carrying out rural landscape applications, establishing observation terraces, setting up of bicycle pick-up and drop off points, establishment of daily fun/recreation facilities, design of Sur informing and publicity units.</li> <li>~ Revival of abstract cultural heritage in agro – tourism areas, design of welcoming and presentation centers for agro – tourism activities</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Visitors, area users, public, tourism sector entrepreneurs and currently active establishments				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning, Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Culture and Tourism Affairs				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Culture and Tourism Directorate, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National-international fund sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.210.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>



<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p><b><u>The items within the scope of the budget are as follows:</u></b></p> <p>Carrying out rural landscape applications in accordance with the species that are speciŞc to the Tigris Basin and the planning of natural park areas: (the budget has been estimated taking into account the salaries of 5 expert staff for 12 months in the Şrst year.)=<b>120.000 TL</b></p> <p>Covers the preparation of the pick-up and drop off points for water vehicles (canoe, boat etc.), arrangement of line Şshing areas, design of bicycle and pedestrian roads, establishment of the Tigris Basin Plan, determination of observation points for biological diversity and introduction points. (<b>corporate activity</b>)</p> <p>Costs of Kiosk+printed material purchase. (Has been calculated using Reference: <a href="http://www.tbs.web.tr/kiosk-pmk37">http://www.tbs.web.tr/kiosk-pmk37</a>):5000 TL kiosk*15 kiosk=75000+annual 5000 TL*3 years printed material -booklet-brochure-publication-15.000 TL=<b>90.000TL</b></p> <p>Summer-winter schools for children and young people with ecological balance and biological diversity themes (Twice every year; for a total of 2 weeks of 1 week periods *3 years)=50.000*2*3 years=<b>300.000 TL</b></p> <p>Opening bicycle and pedestrian access paths to the eastern and western shores of Tigris for public use, establishment of daily fun/recreation facilities, placement of advertisement boards, design of exhibition areas, design of archeo-park applications: Bicycle road+ Picnic area (15 wooden banks + toilet) + introduction board=<b>250.000 TL</b></p> <p>Development of Archeo – park applications = <b>150.000 TL</b> (Reference: <a href="http://www.gmka.org.tr/proje/erdek_zeytinliada_meryem_ana_kilisesi_arkeopark_ve_rekreasyonunun_gerceklestirilmesi_projesi">http://www.gmka.org.tr/proje/erdek_zeytinliada_meryem_ana_kilisesi_arkeopark_ve_rekreasyonunun_gerceklestirilmesi_projesi</a>)</p> <p>Carrying out rural landscape applications, establishing observation terraces, setting up of bicycle pick-up and drop off points, establishment of daily fun/recreation facilities, design of Sur informing and publicity units: (Kiosk+printed material costs for Sur advertisement activities are included)=<b>250.000 TL</b></p> <p>Revival of abstract cultural heritage in agro – tourism areas, design of welcoming and presentation centers for agro – tourism activities: <b>50.000 TL</b> (The cost for building of a visitor center has been calculated. (2 computers+ ofŞce furniture+ printed material)</p> <p>It has been foreseen to deŞne in a new institution instead of new structuring or the re-functioning of a structure.)</p> <p><b>TOTAL=1.210.000 TL</b></p>
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## PT-5- SPATIAL FUNCTIONS AND SPATIAL PLANNING

**Target 1:** Focusing on the multilayered structure of the city with multi-identities which in studies aimed towards tangible and intangible cultural assets which is one of the most important authetnic values of the city

**PT5-Strategy 1.1:** Design of the Spatial Application Process Regarding the Effective Preservation of Diyarbakır City Walls and Bastions

**PT5–Strategy 1.2:** Design of the Spatial Application Process for the Effective Preservation of İçkale

**PT5–Strategy 1.3:** Design of the Spatial Application Process for the Effective Preservation of Suriçi Region Monumental Cultural Assets and Civil Architecture Examples

**PT–Strategy 1.4.** Design of the Spatial Application Process for the Effective Preservation of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Heritage Area and Tigris Valleu

**PT5-Strategy 1.5:** Increase of perceivability and monitorability in the Management Area at urban space, neighborhood, street/avenue and structure scales, increasing of the historical urban landscape quality of the region

**Target 2: Development of the spatial planning approach for the effective protection of the ecologic structure**

**PT5-Strategy 2.1:** Preparation and approval of a comprehensive protection plan covering the Management Area borders by following participative methods and a multi-disciplinary approach using upper and lower scales that handle the area as part of the whole basin

**Action 2.1.1:** Preparation and approval of an upper scale “Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan” that handles the Tigris Valley as a whole

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H2/S1/E1</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Preparation and approval of the upper scale “Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan” handling the Tigris Valley as a whole				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Preparation and approval of the “Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan”				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	All institutions, companies and producers active in the Tigris Valley Protection Area				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning, Fırat – Tigris 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lower Basin Management Board, Ministry of Environment and City Planning Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Sur Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Union of Southeastern Anatolia Region Municipalities, Mesopotamia Ecology Act				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	200.0000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Provincial Bank, a budget between 150-250000 TL has been determined for the preparation of guidance documents within the 2013 city planning price list. This price has been taken as basis for the Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan and a budget of 200.000 TL has been determined. The budget covers area work, expertise costs, travel, accommodation, stationary, printing, design etc. costs as well.				

**Action 2.1.3:** Carrying out the possible effect evaluations of the construction plans approved piece by piece at different times within the Administrative Area borders, revising those with negative effects as well as the preparation and approval of the upper and lower scale “Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens

Administrative Area Protection Plans” that takes the area as a whole.

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H2/S1/E3</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Integrating and revising of the Plans in the Area</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Carrying out the possible effect evaluations of the construction plans approved piece by piece at different times within the Administrative Area borders, revising those with negative effects as well as the preparation and approval of the upper and lower scale “Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Administrative Area Protection Plans” that takes the area as a whole.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Preparation and approval of the upper and lower scale “Diyarbakır City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Administrative Area Protection Plans”				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	All institutions, companies and producers active in the Administrative Plan Area				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning , Sur Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Act, City Council, Ministry of Environment and City Planning Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate Ministry of Environment and City Planning Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate , Dicle University				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	200.0000 TL				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Provincial Bank, a budget between 150-250000 TL has been determined for the preparation of guidance documents within the 2013 city planning price list. This price has been taken as basis for the Tigris River and Basin Protection Plan and a budget of 200.000 TL has been determined. The budget covers area work, expertise costs, travel, accommodation, stationary, printing, design etc. costs as well.				

**PT5–Strategy 2.2:** Recording, monitoring, protection and development of the natural life in the Tigris River and basin

**Action 2.2.2:** Determination, recording of the natural landscape of the Tigris River as well as its strengthening and protection

**Action 2.2.5:** Recording, documentation and research of the natural life in the Tigris River and basin

**Action 2.2.7:** Giving importance to the national and international marketing of the natural life areas at the Tigris river and valley

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H2/S2/E2-5-7</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Tigris River and Valley Research, Strengthening and Marketing Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	The objective of the project is to start from the recording, monitoring, protection and development of the natural landscape elements in the Tigris River and basin to strengthen them and protect them for handing down to future generations.
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	Determination and recording of the Tigris River natural landscape  Recording, documentation and research of the natural life in the Tigris River and valley  Giving importance to the national and international marketing of the natural life areas at the Tigris river and valley
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	All institutions, companies and producers active in the Administrative Plan Area
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning , Ministry of Environment and City Planning Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate , Dicle University, Diyarbakır Municipality Culture Tourism Provincial Directorate, Karacadağ Development Agency
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	DSİ, Ministry of Environment and City Planning Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate , TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Sur Municipality, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Act, City Council, Karacadağ Development Agency, Dicle University, Diyarbakır Municipality General Directorate of Construction and City Planning , DBB KUDEB Division,
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international sources
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	200.000+200.000+450.000 TL
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b> <b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b> <b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>



<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Recording, documentation and research of the natural life in the Tigris River and valley and the determination and recording of the natural landscape of the Tigris River: Whereas the carrying out and reporting of the research covers a period of 1 year, update researches will be carried out during the following years: a budget of 200.000 TL has been allocated for the 1<sup>st</sup> year research study; whereas 50.000*4=200.000 TL has been allocated for the next 4 years of update researches for a total of = <b><u>400.000 TL</u></b> (Action 2 and Action 5)</p> <p>Giving importance to the national and international marketing of the natural life areas at the Tigris river and valley: a printed, visual marketing budget of 150.000 for a 3 year period (the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> years) (national and international printed visual ads, billboard ads in various cities, national advertisement banners etc.) =<b><u>450.000 TL</u></b></p> <p><b><u>TOTAL=850.000 TL</u></b></p>
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**PT5–Strategy 2.3:** Prevention of the negative effects due to built environment on the natural environment, soil, air and water

**Action 2.3.1:** Preparation of the administrative area ecologic city guide and ensuring that all the actions are carried out in accordance with the guide

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H2S3/E1</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Project for the Prevention of the negative effects due to built environment; Preparation of the Ecologic City Guide</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Protection of the ecologic balance in the area is an important part of the preservation of the cultural heritage. The disruption of ecologic balance will endanger the cultural heritage in the area as well as causing the loss of the universal and authentic values of the area and the Diyarbakır Municipality. Due to this importance and priority; <b>the objective of the project is to prepare an ecologic city guide for the prevention of the negative effects due to the built environment on the natural environment, soil, air and water. It should be ensured that all activity in the area are carried out in accordance with the guide.</b>
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Preparation of the administrative area ecologic city guide and ensuring that all the actions are carried out in accordance with the guide
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Users of the Administrative Plan Area, institutions in the area, NGOs, companies, investors, entrepreneurs
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning, Ministry of Environment and City Planning Provincial Directorate

<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Sur Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Yenişehir Municipality Construction and City Planning Directorate, Mesopotamia Ecology Act, City Council, Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National fund resources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>250.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	<p>Provincial Bank, a budget between 150-250000 TL has been determined for the preparation of guidance documents within the 2013 city planning price list. This price was taken as basis to determine a budget of 250.000 TL for the <b>Ecological City Guide</b>.</p> <p>A staff of experts and researchers comprised of 10 people will work in the preparation of the ecological city guide; the experts will be selected from the Şelds of Biology, ornithology, plant science-botany, history, art history, geography, anthropology, sociology, agriculture engineer, environmental engineering, city planning, landscape architecture, restoration architecture.</p>				

### PT5–Target 3: Development of the spatial planning approach for economical sector structuring

#### PT5-Strategy 3.1: Determination of the Spatial Planning Approach for Agriculture Sector

**Action 3.1.1:** Establishment of Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farm with public support where good farming practices are carried out and heritage elements of the irrigation system are taken into account for activation.

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H3/S1/E1</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farm Project</b>
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Establishment of Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farm with public support where good farming practices are carried out and heritage elements of the irrigation system are taken into account for activation.
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	~ Establishment of Hevsel Gardens Ecological Farm
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel producers, institutions and establishments carrying out agricultural activities, companies, consumers
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning , Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate

<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of Agriculture Engineers Diyarbakır Branch, TZOB Diyarbakır Chamber of Agriculture, Southeastern Anatolia Union of Municipalities, General Directorate for State Hydraulic Works 10 <sup>th</sup> Regional Directorate				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international fund sources				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.000.000 Euro</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Projects for the development of organic farming developed as part of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock and EU Grant Projects have been taken as basis and the budget has been determined as 1.000.000 Euro.				

**Action 3.1.2:** Establishment of the Hevsel Reproduction Center where cold storage room, input warehouse and sales units are located for the reconstruction of the competitive power of the producers as well as the administrative center of the projected agricultural organizational structure.

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT5/H3/S1/E2</b>
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Establishment of the Hevsel Reproduction Center
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	Establishment of the Hevsel Reproduction Center where cold storage room, input warehouse and sales units are located for the reconstruction of the competitive power of the producers as well as the administrative center of the projected agricultural organizational structure.
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Establishment of the corporate structuring of the Hevsel Reproduction Center</li> <li>~ Building of cold storage room</li> <li>~ Building of input warehouse and sales units</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	Hevsel producers, institutions and establishments carrying out agricultural activities, companies, consumers
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of Construction and City Planning , Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Union of Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of Landscape Architects Diyarbakır Branch, TMMOB Union of Agriculture Engineers Diyarbakır Branch, TZOB Diyarbakır Chamber of Agriculture, Southeastern Anatolia Union of Municipalities, General Directorate for State Hydraulic Works 10 <sup>th</sup> Regional Directorate
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international fund sources

<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>500.000 Euro</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>
<b>BUDGET EXPLANATION</b>	Projects for the development of agriculture developed as part of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock and EU Grant Projects have been taken as basis and the average budget has been determined as 500.000 Euro.				

**PT5-Strategy 3.2:** Defining the spatial planning approach for the tourism sector

**PT5-Strategy 3.3:** Defining of the spatial planning approach for the craftsmanship sector

**PT5 –Disaster Management**

**PT5Target 1: Development of the spatial planning approach for risk management**

**PT5-Strategy 1.1:** Taking effective precautions against spatial risks that threaten social security

**PT5-Strategy 1.2:** Taking effective precautions against spatial risks that threaten cultural heritage elements

**PT5-Target.2: Spatial planning approach for serving visitors**

**PT5-Strategy 2.1:** Establishment of the presentation nodes for various activities and areas in thematic tourism areas and to increase the recognizability as well as the perceptibility of these areas

**PT5–Strategy 2.2:** Completing the Passages Between Thematic Regions

**PT5–Strategy 2.3:** Contributing to the protection of authentic values by creating spatial presentation areas and axes where authentic values and their uses are exhibited and the prevention of artificial tourism marketing cultures

**PT 5–Strategy 2.4:** Determination of the areas for visitor service presentation and to increase the plan directiveness by defining the main spatial strategies

**PT5–Target1: Planning and management of the Administrative Area transportation system by taking into account the authentic properties of the sub-regions (Suriçi, Tigris River, Hevsel Gardens)**

**PT5 Development of the Administrative Area Transportation System**

**PT5–Strategy 1.1:** Development of the Administrative Area Transportation System and ensuring that non-polluting public transportation types are popularized

**PT5–Target2: Carrying Out a Holistic Spatial Renovation Approach:**

**PT5-Strategy 2.1;** Removal of risky building stock in Suriçi region by applying policies that will not make the beneficiaries suffer

**PT5-Strategy 2.2;** Carrying out transformation related planning work at Renovation Areas such as Feritköşk and Ben – û Sen

**PT6–CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUFFICIENCY**

**PT6-Target 1: Increasing public resource efficiency and effectiveness by providing an inter-institutional approach and coordination of application**

**PT6-Strategy 1.1.** Ensuring the coordination of the actions of the institutions developing plans and projects at Surlar, Suriçi, Tigris Valley and Hevsel gardens cultural landscape area as well as the development of



the capacities of the institutions, monitoring and evaluating the activities of the relevant institutions and establishments via regular meetings

**Action 1.1.1:** Preparation of the administrative area common knowledge portal

**Action 1.1.2:** Diversification of the non-governmental organizations that organize for the protection of natural and cultural heritage and the strengthening of existing non-governmental organizations

**Action 1.1.3:** Preparation of the application evaluation reports by non-governmental organizations and occupational chambers.

**Action 1.1.4:** Development of the networks for a better cooperation between governmental institutions, establishments, occupational chambers and non-governmental organizations

<b>PROJECT TAG</b>	<b>PT6/H1/S1/E1-2-3-4</b>				
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Project for the Strengthening of the NGOs and Corporate Cooperation in the Administrative Area</b>				
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b>	The overcoming of the institutional coordination and cooperation problems that occur in the Administrative Plan Area and the development of the cooperation between NGOs-occupational chambers as well as the institutions in the area is very important for the healthy and sustainable application of the Administrative Plan. Hence, the objective of the project is to strengthen the cooperation and coordination of institutions in the area.				
<b>MAIN ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of the administrative area common knowledge portal</li> <li>~ Strengthening of the non-governmental organizations active in the area</li> <li>~ Preparation of the application evaluation reports by non-governmental organizations and occupational unions</li> <li>~ Development of the networks for a better cooperation between non-governmental organizations and occupational chambers and</li> </ul>				
<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	NGOs and occupational chambers active in the area				
<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır Municipality Area Administration Unit, NGOs, Diyarbakır Municipality Directorate of IT Department				
<b>STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Dicle University, Karacadağ Development Agency City Council, Southeastern Anatolia Union of Municipalities, TMMOB Diyarbakır İKK, Mesopotamia Ecology Act				
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	National and international funds				
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>250.000 TL</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> YEAR</b>

**BUDGET EXPLANATION**

Grants given by EU funds to NGO strengthening projects (e.g.: The Grant Program for the Strengthening of Women and Women NGOs in the Less Developed Sections of Turkey (Southeastern Anatolia, Eastern Black Sea Region and Eastern Anatolia Regions)) have been taken into consideration and an average budget of 250.000 TL has been determined.

**PT6–Strategy 1.2:** Increase of the corporate sufficiency for the development, planning, application, monitoring and evaluation of the spatial sectoral, environmental, service presentation, risk management and protection policies

**FUND RESOURCES, CONTENT AND CONDITIONS TO BE APPLIED BY PROJECTS WHICH WILL BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF AREA ADMINISTRATION PLAN**

The carrying out of the projects that are planned within the scope of the Administrative Plan solely with the resources of the institutions will cause the process of the cultural heritage protection to take longer than the anticipated time as well as make it difficult to transfer the national/international capacity that has been formed in the protection area to the area itself. Hence, the funding of the projects defined as part of the Administrative Plan by national and international support providing institutions is important not only for the access to new financial sources but also for the transfer of the experiences of different countries to the area during the protection process of cultural assets that have been defined as World Heritage. Bringing together different social, economic, institutional and spatial factors that affect one another such as the relatively large Heritage Area and Buffer Region, the existence of different social groups in this area, the existence of more than one economic sector active in the area and the intertwining of the natural and cultural heritage as well as solving the current problems in the defined area within the planned time period while handing down the Heritage Area and its elements to posterity while protecting them will not be an easy experience. Since managing the area will not be possible only by establishing and administrative structure, it is required to establish coordination between institutions, getting national and international support and establishing a flexible management structure. Hence, accessing national and international fund sources and developing the cooperation between institutions while increasing the current corporate capacity via these projects gain importance.

The projects that will be developed based on the project introduction vouchers defined with the Administrative Plan can receive support from various important funder institutions and establishments given below. The content of the national and international grants that can provide resource to the projects planned to be carried out at the Administrative Plan Area have been summarized below as guidance.

## UNITED NATIONS

### UNDP

Projects supported within the scope of UNDP cover the topics of;

- Increasing competitiveness by providing social equality, increasing regional competitiveness and supporting of individual capacity development projects
- Protecting of the environment, providing sustainable development,
- Development of national and local capacities for the planning and application of a sustainable society based tourism,
- Increase of the individual and social production capacities of women, their management skills at business level, decreasing of social gender inequality and the unemployment of the young people and increasing the participation of especially women to the labor force,
- Decreasing of rural poverty, increasing of agricultural productivity and rural employment opportunities, support of individual and collective agricultural entrepreneurship, development of social and economic infrastructure, establishment of sustainable institutions that are directly related with rural povert and the advancement of rural life standards in a sustainable manner.

### UNESCO SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND FUNDS

UNESCO has been founded to increase cooperation between member countries in fields of “education, science and culture” and to be able to set standards for the relevant topics. Our country is a member of UNESCO since 1946 and provides support via UNESCO Turkish National Commission for areas that are under the responsibility of the Ministries of National Education, Foreign Affairs and Tourism. UNESCO provides support and funds in cultural areas as well as many other fields.

#### **International Fund for the Promotion of Culture**

International Fund for the Promotion of Culture is a fund that aims to support cultures as sources of knowledge, meanings, values and identity, the role of culture in sustainable development, the freedom of speech as well as all forms of artistic creativity, international as well as regional cultural cooperation.

Activities that are suited to receiving support from the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture are activities that contribute to the organization of cultural and artistic activities at national, regional and/ or international scale that contribute to the production of cultural and artistic works as well as cultural development strategies and programs. Up to date announcements and documents related with the fund can be followed up from the link below:

<http://unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/duyurular/ifpc.pdf>

#### **UNESCO Human and Biosphere Program (MAB) Expert Committee**

It is a committee that has been established to monitor, evaluate, contribute to and shape the international, regional or national studies carried out within the scope of UNESCO MAB Program as well as to contribute to the Biosphere Reserve announcement and management stages.

The criteria for determining the biosphere reserve that the committee will support have been defined as; covering the ecosystem mosaic that is less affected from human intervention, characterizing the biogeographic regions of the area, being an important location in terms of biological diversity, providing opportunities that can act as model to sustainable development efforts at the regional level, being large enough to carry out the three fundamental functions of biosphere reserves (protection, development and training) and being defined as a protection region, buffer region and transition region in order to carry out the biosphere reserve functions.

Support of the local governments, public and private sector contribution to the determination of biosphere reserves, the mechanisms for the use of people in the buffer region and the managing of related activities as well as the development of an administrative unit or mechanism for the proper execution of the plan or policy for the biosphere reserve area are supported.

Up to date announcements and documents related with the fund can be followed up from the link below:

[http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/guncel/MAB\\_BB.pdf](http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/guncel/MAB_BB.pdf)

### **Program for the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

2003 UNESCO Agreement for the Preservation of Intangible Heritage aims to ensure that this fragile heritage continues to live while ensuring that the potential for contribution to sustainable development have been used fully.

It is the first international agreement that provides a legal, administrative and financial framework for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

The Representative List of and Criteria for the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity covers the following principles;

- The element constituting an intangible cultural heritage as defined in the 2nd Item of the contract,
- The element contributing to the visibility and awareness regarding the importance of the cultural heritage and as well as the encouragement of dialogue and as a result the reflection of cultural diversity as a whole, being witness to human creativity,
- Ensuring that the relevant precautions to protect the element have been taken,
- The factor being nominated with their pre-approval and free wills as a candidate with the most possible participation by societies, groups or individuals
- The factor included in the current intangible cultural heritage list as defined in the 11th and 12th items of the contract.

Up to date announcements and documents related with the fund can be followed up from the link below:

[http://unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/duyurular/iremalpaslan\\_sunum.pdf](http://unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/duyurular/iremalpaslan_sunum.pdf)

[http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/somut\\_olmayan\\_km/SOKM\\_KORUNMASI.pdf](http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/somut_olmayan_km/SOKM_KORUNMASI.pdf)



## **UNESCO World Heritage Fund**

UNESCO Member Countries have accepted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to provide the proper protection, preservation and promotion world heritage. In accordance with the convention, “World Heritage Fund” has been established by UNESCO to which member countries provide support. It is thought that Diyarbakir can make use of the fund as part of the “preparation help”.

This help can be requested for the below reasons:

For the preparation or revision of the Temporary List of national assets that are suited to be placed in the World Heritage List;

- Carrying out meetings for the harmonization of the national Temporary Lists that are part of the same geography-cultural area,
- The preparation of assets for placement in World Heritage List (the preparation of a comparative analysis for the similar assets can also be included in this scope (See Appendix 5 item 3.c)),
- Preparation of the demand for education and research help and technical cooperation for World Heritage assets,

Up to date announcements and documents related with the fund can be followed up from the link below:  
<http://www.alanbaskanligi.gov.tr/files/Uygulama%20Rehberi.pdf>

## **Contract for the Protection and Development of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)**

The parties can make use of the grant in accordance with the United Nations Provision, international principals of law and universal human rights documents to take the necessary precautions for the preparation and application of their own cultural policies in line with the activities carried out to strengthen international cooperation in order to reach the goals of this Contract.

The objectives determined by the Contract for the Protection and Development of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions:

- Protecting and developing cultural expression diversity,
- Creating the necessary conditions for the development of cultures and for a free and beneficial interaction,
- Encouraging dialogue between cultures to attain a more comprehensive and balanced cultural exchange for the benefit of respect among cultures and peace culture,
- Encouraging interculturalism to develop cultural interaction as part of the spirit to establish bridges between peoples,
- Developing awareness at local, national and international levels about respect to the diversity of cultural expressions and the value of the diversity of cultural expressions,
- Verifying the importance of the connection between culture and development for all countries and especially for developing countries and supporting the national and international actions carried out to secure the real value of this connection,

- Understanding the specific characteristics of cultural activities, goods and services as tools of identity, value and meaning,
- Verifying the dominant rights of states to sustain, accept and apply the policies that they see fit to protect and develop the cultural expressions in their own countries,
- The items to strengthen the international cooperation and solidarity as part of the collectivism spirit to increase the capacities of especially the developing countries for the protection and development of the diversity of cultural expressions.

Up to date announcements and documents related with the fund can be followed up from the link below:  
[http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/kulturel\\_ifadelerin\\_cesitliliği/SOZLESME.pdf](http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/kulturel_ifadelerin_cesitliliği/SOZLESME.pdf)

## TÜBİTAK GRANTS

TÜBİTAK Technology and Innovations Support Programs Department (TEYDEB) provides financial support to project applications made within the scope of R&D Support Programs.

- TÜBİTAK Industry R&D Projects Support Program: Supports the R&D and innovative projects of institutions in Turkey that provide generate added value. All settled stock companies can apply with their projects.
- TÜBİTAK Project Markets Support Program: Supports the national or international “Project Market” activities. At least one university and chamber of industry, chamber of commerce, chamber of industry and commerce, exporters association can become participants and make an application for support.
- TÜBİTAK University-Industry Cooperation Support Program: Contributes to the commercialization and transformation of the knowledge and technology in university/public research centers and institutes to products or processes in accordance with the demands of SMEs or large scale companies. SMEs, universities and research hospitals that make agreements with large scale companies can apply to the program with R&D projects.
- TÜBİTAK SME R&D Start Support Program: Provides support for SMEs to increase their research, technology development and innovation activities for higher efficiency as well as products and services with more added value. Stock companies that meet the SME requirements can apply.
- TÜBİTAK International Industry R&D Projects Support Program: Supports the R&D and innovation projects of institutions that can apply to international partner support programs (EUREKA, EUROSTARS). All stock companies that provide added value can apply.
- TÜBİTAK Priority Areas Research Technology Development and Innovation Support Program: Supports the R&D and innovation projects of companies that are target and need focused and that have monitorable results. All stock companies that provide added value can apply.
- TÜBİTAK Individual Entrepreneurship Progressive Support Program: Supports the technology and innovation based business ideas of individual entrepreneurs in order to transform them

into high potential companies with potential to generate added value and quality employment. Students who will graduate from a bachelor's degree program of universities within one year, students who are continuing their M.Sc. or Ph.D. studies or individuals who have completed their M.Sc. and Ph.D. studies at most 5 years before can apply.

## **KOSGEB SUPPORTS**

Provides financial support for the development of small and medium enterprises as well as women entrepreneurship.

KOBİ Project Support Program: Provides support because companies require a program in which projects are developed for problems related with companies by the companies themselves and in which financial support is provided for such projects; because there is a need to create a project culture and awareness in SMEs; because the capacities of SMEs to carry out projects need to be developed and because SMEs need a system in which flexible support is made.

Detailed information about the supports can be followed at the URL: <http://www.kosgeb.gov.tr/Pages/UI/Destekler.aspx?ref=3>

**Entrepreneurship Support Program:** Provides funds for the support of entrepreneurship which is the basic factor to provide economic growth and to solve employment problems, the establishment of successful and sustainable companies, the spreading of entrepreneurship culture, the development of entrepreneurship by the establishment of business development centers, the increase of employment and the support of entrepreneurship that is based on local dynamics.

Detailed information about the supports can be followed at the URL: <http://www.kosgeb.gov.tr/Pages/UI/Destekler.aspx?ref=8>

## **EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORTS AND GRANTS**

Projects developed by non-governmental organizations (chambers of commerce and industry, occupational unions, universities, associations, foundations, cooperatives, unions, syndicates etc.) that are in the scope of Pre-Accession Financial Supports are financed by the "Grant Program". Support is provided in topics such as Transition Period Support and Corporate Structuring, Regional and Cross Border Cooperation, Regional Development, Development of Human Resources Rural Development (IPARD).

### **Regional Development:**

The Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology has been determined as the responsible institution for the preparation and application of a Regional Competitiveness Operational Program within the scope of IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance). When the project subjects of the Regional Competitiveness Operational Program (BROP) are examined, it is observed that the projects aimed in Diyarbakır are in accordance with the criteria of Policy 1.3, Policy 1.4 and Policy 2.1.

### **Policy 1.3. Development of the R&D, Innovation, Technology and Information Communication Technologies Infrastructure**

The objective of this policy is to encourage R&D, innovation and the use of technology as well as information transfer in order to increase efficiency and to create a dynamic economy that is based on information. The main items that will be focused on as part of this policy are the creation of a supportive environment required for the proper infrastructure and innovation in R&D at the target regions where BROP will be applied, the encouragement of technology transfer and providing support for the use of technologies in establishments while also commercializing scientific researches by way of establishing strong relationships between especially the business world, universities and R&D institutions.

Within the scope of this policy, it is aimed to develop and activate the network structures and circles created by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality between public sector, universities, R&D centers and establishments in order to encourage cooperation and the linking of this network and circles to international networks in order to create suitable projects. Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality is among the units that will receive direct benefit from the program since it is a public entity.

### **Policy 1.4. Enhancement of Tourism Infrastructure, Publicity and Marketing Activities**

The objective of this policy is to develop competitiveness and the employment capacity while diversifying tourism activities and decreasing regional differences by way of enlivening the tourism areas for commercial use by supporting publicity and marketing activities. To this end, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to generate new projects for tourism establishments that will contribute to the employment ratio, the generated added value and the total business volume by way of preparing a suitable environment that will decrease regional differences, support socio-economic development and increase social and economic interaction between and inside regions.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality is among the units that will receive direct benefit from the program since it is a public entity.

### **Policy 2.1. Giving Basic Information and Consultancy Support to Establishments**

The objective of this policy is to enhance the entrepreneurship culture and skills of SMEs while increasing their competitiveness via basic information supports and consultancy services and to increase the investments by developing the skills of SMEs to gain access to financing.

To this end, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to create projects that will increase the services and skills of non-governmental organizations that provide consultancy and information support to SMEs while also encouraging various activities of SMEs such as production, marketing, standardization and branding by way of investments.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality is among the units that will receive direct benefit from the program since it is a public entity.



## **Rural Development:**

The Common Agriculture Policy of the European Union supports the harmonization preparations and the development of policies for the execution and administration of policies related with Rural Development Policy. The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock is the executive and supporting institution in our country as part of the “Rural Development Program” IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance-Rural Development). It is observed as part of this support that the projects that can be carried out in Diyarbakır are in accordance with the provisions of the policies of 102, 103-3, 201-2, 201-3, 302-1, 302-2, 302-3 in the program.

### **Policy 102: Support to the Establishment of Production Groups**

The objective of this policy is to ensure that production and products are adapted to the needs of the market in terms of quality and quantity by way of strengthening the roles of the production groups in agricultural markets as well as supporting the development of economic sustainability and financial situation of establishments by way of the effectiveness of the agricultural establishments.

The beneficiary definition for this policy covers the production groups with corporate bodies that are part of the Agricultural Producers Association Law numbered 5200. That is why the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality should encourage the producer groups with corporate bodies specified in the law to generate projects in order to benefit from the policy.

### **Policy 103.2: The Handling of Fruits and Vegetables**

The objectives of the policy are helping small and medium scale enterprises that make sorting and packaging and that have cold storage facilities in reaching community standards and the enhancement of their general performance and competitive power by way of executing new technologies, making it easier to use early produce during harvesting season by setting up cold storage facilities, regulation of markets while decreasing losses and increasing product quality.

The beneficiaries of this policy are defined as private and public entities identified by national laws excluding government public entities. Hence, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality should encourage institutions that are public entities such as TMMOB Union of Agricultural Engineers to developed projects in accordance with the goals and targets of the policy.

### **Policy 201.2: Preparation for the Execution of Activities Towards Environment and Rural Landscape – Protection of Water Resources**

The objectives that have been defined as part of the policy are ensuing the sustainable use of water sources for the reasons stated, protection of biological diversity and decreasing nitrate and phosphorous pollution. The beneficiaries of the policy are individual farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agriculture establishments and SMEs.

### **Policy 201.3: Preparation for the Execution of Activities Towards Environment and Rural Landscape – Biological Diversity**

The objectives that have been defined as part of the policy are the protection of biological diversity

and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. The beneficiaries of the policy have been defined as individual farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agriculture establishments and SMEs.

**Policy 202.1: Preparation and Application of Local Rural Development Strategies, Giving Ability, Mobilizing and the Preparation of the Local Development Strategies**

The objectives specified within the scope of the policy are development of the capacity of contribution to urban development process at the local level, contribution to the long term and sustainable development of rural areas by strengthening the economic and social actors and the use of effective local public-private with LEADER application thus creating the local development strategies by developing the efficiency and affectiveness of the rural development policies. The beneficiary of the policy has been defined as the Administrative Authority for the financing of the activities that will be conceptualized for a project in accordance with the objectives of the policy.

**Policy 302.2: Diversifying and Developing Rural Economic Activities – Development of Local Products and Micro Companies**

Parallel to the objectives of the general policy numbered 302, the objectives of this sub-policy are the evaluation of traditional and typical local agricultural and food products as well as local handcraft goods and/or the prioritizing and supporting of products with Geography Label Certificate issued by the Turkish Patents Institute for products of local producers. The beneficiaries of this policy have been defined as real and public entities defined by national laws excluding governmental public entities.

**Policy 302.3: Diversification and Development of Rural Economic Activities – Rural Tourism**

The objectives specified as part of this policy are the support of the “bed and breakfast” accommodation and restaurant services of pensions to be established by micro-entrepreneurs or farmers in cities that are given priority, support for the establishment and development of farming tourism facilities as well as the support of the development of facilities established for touristic and recreational activities (sports activities, nature trips, history trips etc.). The beneficiaries of this policy have been defined as real and public entities defined by national laws excluding governmental public entities.

**Development of Human Resources:**

The use of EU funds, preparation/execution and administration of programs and projects as well as their monitoring, inspection and evaluation are within the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. The basic objective of the Development of Human Resources Operational Programme of EU is supporting the transition to a better functioning economy that is information based and that can provide economical growth with more social harmony. To this end, the policies numbered 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 are suited to the projects that will be carried out in Diyarbakır.

**Policy 1.1. Encouraging the Contribution of Women to Labor Force Including Those Already Working in Agriculture and Increasing the Employment of Women**

The objective of this policy is to develop the employability of women, supporting women entrepreneurship and the decrease of cultural and other reasons that stand in the way of women contributing to the labor market.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to make use of policies by preparing projects that develop the employability of women and that decrease the cultural and other reasons that stand in the way of women contributing to the labor market.

**Policy 1. 2. Increasing the Employment of Youth**

The objective of this policy is to encourage and increase the integration of the youth to the labor market by way of using active employment policies. This policy should be handled together with policies related with the establishment of evidence based policies especially those related with the simplification of the passage from school to employment, increase of occupational sufficiencies and the generalization of the opportunities for occupational training and apprenticeship.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to make use of policies by preparing projects for the encouragement of the integration of the youth to the labor market.

**Policy 1.3. Encouragement of Registered Employment**

The objective of this policy is to encourage and increase registered employment by way of strengthening the capacities of the shareholders including the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Social Security Institution.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to make use of policies by preparing projects that aim to encourage the increase of registered employment by way of strengthening the cooperation between related public institutions and social parties as well as increasing the capacity of the social security institution.

**Policy 1.4. Increase of the Quality of the Public Employment Services**

The objective of this policy is to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the public employment services by especially strengthening the administrative capacities as well as increasing the cooperation between social parties and employers.

Projects that are prepared especially to increase the quality and effectiveness of public employment services by way of strengthening administrative capacity will be able to make use of this policy.

**Policy 2.1. Increasing the Awareness Regarding the Importance of Education, Development of Female Human Resource and Increasing the Schooling Ratios to Ensure that Women Enter the Labor Market**

This policy is intended at activities to increase the awareness regarding the schooling of

female children as well as the enhancement of the access of female children to secondary and occupational education.

#### **Policy 2.2. Enhancement of the Content of Occupational and Technical Education**

This policy is intended at activities that support the enhancement of the content of occupational and technical education.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to make use of policies by preparing projects make occupational education an attractive prospect for students, increasing the cooperation between social partners, vocational schools and centers as well as the private sector.

#### **Policy 3.2. The Increase of the Adaptability of the Laborer and Employers by Increasing the Investments in Human Resource**

The objective of this policy is to increase the adaptability of the employers as well as increasing the education capacities of the social partners, NGOs, vocational schools and public institutions by designing innovative and sustainable works that contribute to labor efficiency and work quality for the increase of the adaptability of SME employers.

The projects that are encouraged for this purpose will be able to benefit from the policy.

#### **Policy 4.1. The Increase of the Employment of People That Require Special Care, Making Their Access to Labor Market Easier and Removal of the Obstacles That Prevent Them From Entering the Labor Market**

The objective of this policy is to encourage the employment of people that require special care by increasing the awareness of these people towards the current services as well as providing them with more effective and focused active labor policies and to remove the obstacles that prevent them from entering the labor market.

The projects that focus on disadvantaged groups will be able to benefit from the policy.

#### **Policy 4.2. Providing a Better Operation and Coordination Between the Labor Market and Social Security Institutions and Mechanisms to Simplify the Entry of People that Require Special Care to the Labor Market**

The objective of this policy is to enhance the corporate capacities and the functioning of the current mechanisms related with public institutions that provide employment services, ensuring a better coordination between these parties and to generate a better connection between the central and regional offices.

#### **Environmental Protection:**

The basic plan and program of Turkey that will enable the increase of the performance of Turkey in the environmental sector in accordance with the EU principles and policies has been determined as part of the Environment Operational Program (EOP). The executive institution for the Environment Operational Program is the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. The policies numbered 1.1, 1.2,



2.1, 2.2 determined as part of the EOP have been selected to be suitable for the projects that are planned in line with the policies. Since the final beneficiary of the policies determined within the scope of EOP are defined as the selected municipalities, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality will be able to benefit from the policies directly.

**Policy 1.1: Increasing the Quality of Drinking Water Supply**

The objective of the policy is to encourage the enhancement of drinking water distribution networks, water storage and filtration facilities to ensure that sufficient amount of healthy drinking water is provided to the population while loss of water due to illegal use and other sources is decreased. To this end, projects that aim to provide drinking water in compliance with national and EU standards to the population as well as projects that aim to increase the efficiency of water distribution efficiency and to optimize the use of natural sources will be able to benefit from the policy.

**Policy 1.2: Increasing the Receiving Environment Quality**

The objective of the policy is to increase the receiving environment quality; protecting the water distribution systems from potential contaminations while decreasing the pollution load on the surface and underground waters by enhancing the wastewater and rain water collection as well as the filtration facilities.

To this end, projects that aim to decrease the pollution load (surface and underground waters) on the water receiving institutions and protection of the drinking water systems from microbial contamination; securing the efficiency of wastewater treatment facilities and decreasing their administrative costs as well as enhancement of sludge management will be supported.

**Policy 2: Increasing Waste Recycling Amount and Enhancement of Ultimate Disposal**

The objective of this policy is to develop different collection operations and setting up the related facilities as well as supporting activities that will increase amount of recycled waste and decrease the amount of ultimate disposal. This policy will provide the required financial sources for the establishment of safe ultimate disposal facilities and the rehabilitation or closure of the old storage areas. The projects that aim to decrease the amount of ultimate disposal and the creation of a safer ultimate disposal for solid wastes will be supported as part of this policy.

**Culture Program:**

Projects that are developed within the European Union Culture Program scope for the development of the cooperation activities between the culture operators in the member countries and the enhancement of the cultural area shared by Europeans that are based on the common cultural heritage are supported. The projects that will be carried out in Diyarbakır are in accordance with the indexes numbered 2, 3.2.

**Index 2: Supports for the Institutions that are active in the cultural area at the European level**

The institutions that are active or that aim to be active in the cultural area at the European level can benefit from this grant for their operational activities. The grant that is given under this index has been arranged to provide financial support for the operational expenses that occur when

these business programs are executed by these institutions.

### **Index 3.2. Cooperation Projects Between Organizations Working on Cultural Policy Analysis**

The objective of this index is to establish cooperation between private establishments and public institutions (culture offices of national, regional or local officials, cultural observatories or foundations, university departments specialized in cultural relations, professional institutions and networks) with direct or applied experience in the analysis and evaluation of cultural policies at the local, regional, national and/or European level or with experience in effect evaluation.

To this end projects that cover the below will be supported,

- Support of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue,
- Support of culture as an accelerator of creativity within the framework of Lisbon Growth and Employment Strategy,
- Support of the indispensable role of culture in the international relations of the Union in line with the UNESCO Convention of the Protection and Support of Cultural Expression Diversity.

### **DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES**

#### **Karacadağ Development Agency**

The agency provides financial support to the projects and activities of private establishments, non-governmental organizations, public institutions and establishments, universities, professional organizations with public institution status, local governments and their unions, cooperatives as well as other real and legal entities.

The agency supports;

- Projects and activities that enable the execution of the regional plan and programs,
- Projects and activities that contribute to the rural and local development capacity of the region in accordance with the regional plan and programs,
- Projects that develop the cooperation and partnership between public, private sector and non-governmental organizations,
- All kinds of strategy and plan studies researches reviews and work carried out to determine the regional sources and opportunities, speed up the economic and social development, increase the competitive power and innovative capacity and increase the effectiveness at the national and international level,
- Projects and activities to promote and develop the work and investment opportunities in the region,
- Projects and activities that will directly or indirectly support the small and medium scale enterprises about topics such as management, production, promotion, marketing, technology, financing, organization and workforce training,

- Projects and activities that enable the promotion of activities related with the international programs to which Turkey participates in and those that contribute to the acquisition of resources for the development of projects within these programs,
- Projects and activities to develop the project generation and application capacities of the institutions and establishments in the region, increasing the service presentation qualities as well as developing the human resources and corporate infrastructure.

The agency provides financial support in three main areas which are financing support, interest support and interest free credit support.

Up to date announcements and information related with the programs and supports can be followed up from the link below:

<http://www.karacadag.org.tr/destek.asp?PageAltCatId=1>

## **SUPPORTS AND FUNDS GIVEN BY EMBASSIES**

### **English Embassy**

The embassy provides support for democracy, superiority of the law, human rights, strengthening of civil society, widening of the influence areas of non-governmental organizations and environment.

### **Canada Embassy**

Provides funds for the struggle against poverty and basic human needs, gender equality, corporate capacity development, child health and protection, development of the private sector, democracy and good governance (human rights, superiority of the law and justice). The effects of the project on gender equality and environmental sustainability should be stated clearly in all proposals. Grants of about 20.000 dollars are given.

### **Australia Embassy**

Provides supports for health, education and agricultural development projects with amounts that vary between 3000 - 7000 USD per project.

### **German Embassy**

The German Embassy has supports under the titles of Economy and Economic Cooperation; Export Support, Research and Technology, Investment Areas in Germany and Fairs.

### **Holland Embassy**

The MATRA Program that is run directly by the Holland Embassy is a social transformation program that provides fund opportunities to nongovernmental organizations and local governments working in the social area in the Middle and Eastern Europe and Turkey. Non-governmental organizations, central, regional and local authorities, non-profit educational institutions can apply with their projects. Funds of 10.000 - 300.000 euro are also provided for topics such as justice and internal affairs (regulation and public order law, management, police, struggle against corruption), human rights (raising the awareness of minorities and the public), media and education.

## **Japanese Embassy**

Japanese Embassy provides non-recourse financial support to projects suggested by various institutions such as non-governmental organizations, foundations and municipalities within the scope of the “Grant Support to Local Projects (GGP)”:

The embassy provides support to projects related with;

- Basic Health: The development of protective health services, renewal of healthy center equipment and the provision of new equipment
- Disabled: Special schools or centers for the disabled, workshops for production
- Women in Development: Occupational training and rehabilitation centers to increase the skills of women in order to target the development of women in the region
- Public Benefit/Other Disadvantageous Segments: Special care centers for the elderly, rest homes, education and rehabilitation centers for children and the young, facilities for street children and orphans
- Capacity Development and Education: Occupational education, capacity development programs for special groups
- Other Project Topics: Regulation of income inequality, clear water supply, small scale disaster management and the prevention of disaster damages.

The maximum grant amount is 10 million Japanese Yen.

## **FUNDS OF LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATIONS**

### **Global Fund for Women**

Importance is given to the protection and development of the human rights of women within the scope of this global fund. The foundation supports a wide range of topics from literacy, interfamilial violence, economic independency to international women trade.

The project topics;

- Establishment of Peace and Putting an End to Gender Based Violence
- Development of the Rights for Health, Sexuality and Giving Birth
- Extensification of Citizenship and Political Participation
- Attainment of Economic and Environmental Justice
- Increasing the Access to Education
- Speeding Up of Philanthropy for Social Change

The foundation gives grants for project expenses varying between the amounts of 500\$ and 20.000\$.

Up to date announcements and information related with the programs and supports can be followed up from the link below:

<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/apply-for-a-grant/criteria>



### **Bernard Van Leer Foundation**

Public, private or community based establishments are accepted by the foundation to the grant partnership. Individuals cannot be beneficiaries. Proposals are taken into consideration for grants if the beneficiary is in accordance with the program strategy of a country or are part of a thematic/regional venture.

The projects should cover the following topics;

- A holistic approach to early childhood development,
- Increasing the capacities of parents to support the development of their children,
- A development strategy with roots in the local context which is suited in terms of culture, social and economy,
- A study for capacity development, local ownership and partnership.

Up to date announcements and information related with the programs and supports can be followed up from the link below:

[www.bernardvanleer.org](http://www.bernardvanleer.org)

### **Sabancı Foundation**

The project topics that can participate to the Social Development Grant Program based on providing equal rights and social contribution of women, young people and disabled people has been divided into three groups of social justice, social contribution and economic contribution. Associations, foundations, cooperatives and universities based in Turkey can apply to the Grant Program. International establishments, non-governmental organizations not based in Turkey, local governments, private companies, public institutions and establishments along with the divisions/directorates/branches/foundations etc. of these public institutions and establishments can be partners in the projects but cannot directly make use of the grant fund.

Up to date announcements and information related with the programs and supports can be followed up from the link below:

<http://www.sabancivakfi.org/Page/hibe-programi-5>



## MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARD

NAME SURNAME	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION
Necati PİRİNÇÇİOĞLU	President of Advisory Board
Nevin SOYUKAYA	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape - Site Coordinator
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Evin AKBOĞA	Diyarbakır Ecological Association
Ferit TUTŞI	Chairperson of Diyarbakır Chamber of Landscape Architects
Volkan Yılmaz ERDOĞMUŞ	Diyarbakır Chamber of Surver Engineers
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**Setenay BİLGİCİ**  
City Planner

**Burak ÖZGÜR**  
City Planner

**Dilvin KINAY**  
Interpreter

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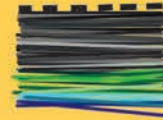




MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM



DIYARBAKIR  
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



DIYARBAKIR  
FORTRESS AND  
HEVSEL GARDENS  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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# **Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape**

## **Additional Information**



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- ii. Outstanding Universal Value Declaration
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- iv. Protection and Management
- v. Property Map
- vi. Site Management Plan
- vii. Development and Landscape Projects
- viii. Centers of Attraction
- ix. Results of Function Determination Work

1. *Property layout drawings (or maps) that are provided together with the nomination document do not show all elements, except in the case of where Diyarbakir Fortress (or City Walls) and the Tigris River (including the Ten Eyed Bridge) are situated in relation to the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone boundaries. These drawings do not clearly identify the locations of the gates and the Towers on the Walls, the Hevsel Gardens (esp. noting that on page 24 it is referred to as another important element of the Nominated Property) and the Mills in the gardens as well as other significant areas such as the Castle (which on page 24 is referred together with the City Walls as one of the most important elements of the Nominated Property), and the recently established landscaped spaces. Could the State Party please provide clear maps showing the location of these areas?*

- See Appendix 1.Map:1

2. *On pages 5, 107 and 108, it is reported that the site nominated has three main related components, the Hevsel Gardens, Diyarbakir City Walls and the Castle. However, in the same document, it is also stated in pages 24 and 102 that the Tigris River, the Mills and the Ten-Eyed Bridge as well as the fact that the Diyarbakir is important as a whole with its various monumental structures representing all the periods of the development of urban history. This seems to create lack of clarity on what the elements expressing the nominated property's OUV are. We would be pleased if the State Party could provide clarity on these elements.*

- **Outstanding Universal Value Declaration**

The nominated property site consists of Diyarbakır City Walls shaped in accordance with the basalt plateau that it is situated upon and Hevsel Gardens that covers the Tigris River which borders the plateau from the eastern side.

The outstanding universal value of the nominated property site lies in the multi-layered city walls as well as the spatial and cultural relationship due to the Hevsel Gardens agricultural area which is irrigated using the water sources springing up from the city that is surrounded by these walls which has fed the city since the day it was founded.

Diyarbakır city walls comprise the longest protection wall within the borders of Turkey with a length of 5,8 km still preserving their completeness as well as its 82 towers. İç Kale city walls that are located at the northeast corner of the Protection Wall / Outer Fortress has 19 towers.

The construction process of Diyarbakır City Walls was started by the Romans and it has continuously been repaired or extended by the Byzantines, Emevi, Abbasid, Hamdani, Buyid, Mervani, Great Seljuk Empire, Inaloğulları, Nisanoğulları, Artuqids, Eyyubis, Anatolian Seljuk Empire, Akkoyunlu and the Ottoman Empire. That is why it has accumulated the traces of the defense techniques as well as the architectural cultures of all the states mentioned above. The powers that wished to take over the

city have succeeded by demolishing sections of the city walls after which they have provided new contributions to the defense system by way of reconstructions or repairs. The victorious states have generally documented their contributions in inscriptions placed on the city walls. As has been stated by the French researchers Prof. Albert-Louis Gabriel who carried out studies in the region during the 1930's, Diyarbakır City Walls resembled "*a museum of inscriptions*" and from these inscriptions we have been able to learn many information including the administrators who have undertaken new constructions and repairs as well as the names of the architects involved. In addition, many towers and turrets that have not been constructed in accordance with a single typology are important proofs regarding the militaristic architecture and construction techniques of the periods they were built in.

In addition to its hefty historical depth, Diyarbakır also stands out with its monuments that have reached our day and it is a glorious city among the Southeastern Anatolian settlements that has been able to establish a special relationship with the Hevsel Gardens located on the fertile valley created by the Tigris River as well as with the river itself. The fact that the history of the Hevsel gardens overlaps that of the city according to the first documents dating back to 13<sup>th</sup> century BC shows us that the gardens are important for the preservation of the fortress and its cultural accumulation. As in the case of Nile-Egypt, "the significant culture that is brought about by the water" has shown its power in an uninterrupted manner throughout the ages and it has even reached a level of asserting its own identity by drawing the eastern border of the Roman Empire. The fact that majority of the artifacts that many religions, societies, states or administrations wish to leave behind to prove their dominance still stand erect is very fortunate for both the history of civilization and cultural richness. The city is almost a primary reference for researches who are interested in these regions since it includes all the stages of its physical evolution. The reason why Diyarbakır Fortress which is among the most important structures that have preserved their completeness is evaluated thoroughly by Gabriel and the researchers that come after him is its special design in accordance with topography as well as the fact that it carries all that has been done throughout the ages in every period as a documentary on itself and that these periods can in some way be read from the very stones themselves.

The flowing of the water springs inside the fortress (like the Anzele spring) over a pre-determined pathway, the operating of the mills by the water that goes out of the fortress through the battlements in the walls to irrigate the Hevsel gardens by way of aqueducts is proof that the Heritage site is a landscape which had the best design during that period.

The agricultural activities at the Hevsel gardens have also significantly affected the cultural and economic activities. Mulberry trees planted so as to cover the plantation areas in the Hevsel gardens have resulted in the development of sericulture and has become an important determinant for the city's economy by way of silk weaving and raw material procurement. Even though today the mulberry trees surrounding the plantation area have decreased in number, this arrangement continues with other trees. This continuation is also supported with mill structures which carry the traces of agricultural culture. The Ten Eyed Bridge along with the Tigris Valley natural life site located at the southern border of the heritage site is seen as important components of the cultural landscape.

The heritage site represents the unity brought about by the life created by the culture groups and activities that have been preserved throughout history and the complete physical structure.



*3. We would be pleased if the State Party could provide information which indicates which structures are repaired completely, where repair work is ongoing and where it is planned. This request is due to the fact that most of the times where reference is made in the nomination dossier about restoration work being continued, there is no commencement date or project completion date provided. It would also be very helpful, where possible to obtain plans of work done and those for envisaged work.*

- See Item 8.

*4. As outlined in the Operational Guidelines, “the boundaries of zones of special legal protection from which the property benefits should be recorded on maps to be included under the protection and management of the nomination text” or as part of the attachment. Since these maps were not provided, could the State Party please provide maps that distinguish these different zones of legal protections (i.e. areas zoned for specific land uses) in the nominated property and buffer zone boundaries?*

- See Appendix 2.Map:2

*5. There’s a word missing on page 158 of the nomination dossier under 5.a Ownership, especially in the sentence that begins as follows: “The properties within ... the belong to the General Directorate of Foundations, Provincial...” Could the State Party please clarify if there is detailed ownership list that supports page 158 and how were the different owners involved in the nomination process? How will they be and continue to be involved in the future management and protection of the nominated property? Could the State Party please provide a clear copy of the ownership map of the Historical Surici District referred to on page 158 as the one in the nomination dossier is too small and not clear?*

The corrected sentence is below:

The General Directorate of Foundations, Provincial Special Administration, Financial Treasury, and Housing Development Administration as well as the Ministry of National Education and Turkish Armed Forces are among the central executive units with ownership, whilst Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Sur District Municipality and Yenişehir District Municipality are among the local government authorities with ownership in the buffer zone.

- See Appendix 3 Map 3

***6. On page 111 of the nomination dossier, it is reported that the site management plan is being prepared. Could the State Party kindly provide information about the extent of progress made in that respect and if the plan is completed, could the State Party provide a copy thereof?***

- It has been sent to the World Heritage Headquarters in August

***7. On page 93 of the nomination dossier, reference is made to the cleaning and landscaping projects. Could the State Party please provide copies of the projects?***

- Appendix 4: Map-4 Bottoms of the walls landscape project
- Appendix 5: Bottoms of the walls demolition and cleaning photos

***8. On page 95 of the nomination dossier, there is reference to the Attraction Centres for Tourists Support Program (defined as a plan of action for 2011-2016 years) and in terms of which restoration work was to be carried out. Could the State Party please provide information on what has been carried out in terms of this plan and what still need to be done? Copy(ies) of the plans will also be useful to obtain.***

Appendix 6: Map 5

Appendix 7: Projects of Completed Towers

Appendix 8 : Attraction centers\_proje

**9. On page 149 of the nomination dossier, it is reported that there is an increase in the number of people who want to take advantage from the walls economic potential, such as unauthorised and unlicensed tea houses. To address this problem, it is noted on page 150, that the Function Determination Study for Diyarbakir Historic Wall Tower along with the Proximity Project will be developed. Could the State Party indicate when this will take place if it has not yet being developed? If already done, we would be pleased to receive a copy of this study.**

- The relief restitution, restoration/conservation work that commenced in 2011 for the Diyarbakir City Walls listed in the nomination folder is continuing as is stated in Appendix 6. within the framework of Attraction Centers for Ttourist Support Program 4 pieces of tower restoration work has been completed.(Appendix:7) Under the program; the survey, restitution and restotation projects of the 20 pieces of tower inner castle and totaly 66 pieces of tower will be ended in the year of 2016. The fortress for which restoration has been completed following the approval of the cultural property preservation council will become functionalized in accordance with the ***Function Determination Study for Diyarbakir Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity*** that has been approved on 12.12.2012. The unapproved and unlicensed tea shops that have been opened to make use of the economic potential of the city walls specified in the folder have been closed by the relevant municipalities and their use is not allowed outside the scope of the project. Until now, no tower has been functionalized within the scope of the project.

Whereas the proximity of the castle and towers have been subject to a project which has been carried out in accordance with the preservation zoning plan as is stated in pages 93 and 94 of the folder. Details have been given in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

The park and garden arrangement located at the Mardin outer gate section has been completed on 14.07.2014.

**Appendix 9:** Conservation of Cultural property protection council decision for the Function Determination Study for Diyarbakir Historic Wall Towers, Along with their Proximity

**Appendix 10:** Mardin gate landscape project

**Important Information:**

The work that has been started following the suggestions of the ICOMOS specialist after the onsite survey carried out during 25-28 August 2014 regarding the issues of;

- Ü Revision of the criteria

- Ü Addition of the Anzele spring to the Heritage site

- Ü Expansion of the eastern side of the site borders until the natural borders are reached

Is still ongoing. The changes that will be made will be sent to ICOMOS latest by November.



# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



1 2 3 4

A

B

C

D

BZ.2

TIGRIS RIVER

BZ

TIGRIS RIVER

NP.2

DAG GATE

SURICI (INNER CASTLE)

CASTLE

MILL

URFA GATE

BZ

BZ.7

YENI (NEW) GATE

MARDIN GATE

MILLS

NP.5

TIGRIS RIVER

HEVSEL GARDENS

NP

BZ.3

NP.3

BZ.1

NP.1

BZ.8

KIRKLAR MOUNTAIN

TEN EYED BRIDGE

MANSSION AREA

TIGRIS RIVER

BZ.4

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER

TIGRIS RIVER



# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Amida Mound was registered as  
**1st degree  
Archaeological Site**  
by Diyarbakır Cultural  
Heritage Regional Board with the decision  
dated 25.10.2010 and numbered 3419

Suriçi District (including Inner Castle)  
was declared as  
**“Diyarbakır  
Conservation Side”**  
with the decision dated 29.09.1988  
and numbered 38 by the  
Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural  
and Natural Heritage Conservation.

A 50-meter-wide buffer band as  
from the city walls' foot which stays out of  
Diyarbakır Urban Site was determined as

**“Protected Area of City Walls”**  
within the scope of the law no. 2863 of the  
Law on Conservation of Cultural Properties



# OWNERSHIP



PUBLIC



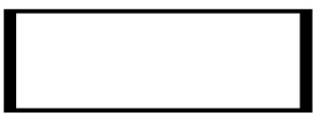
PRIVATE



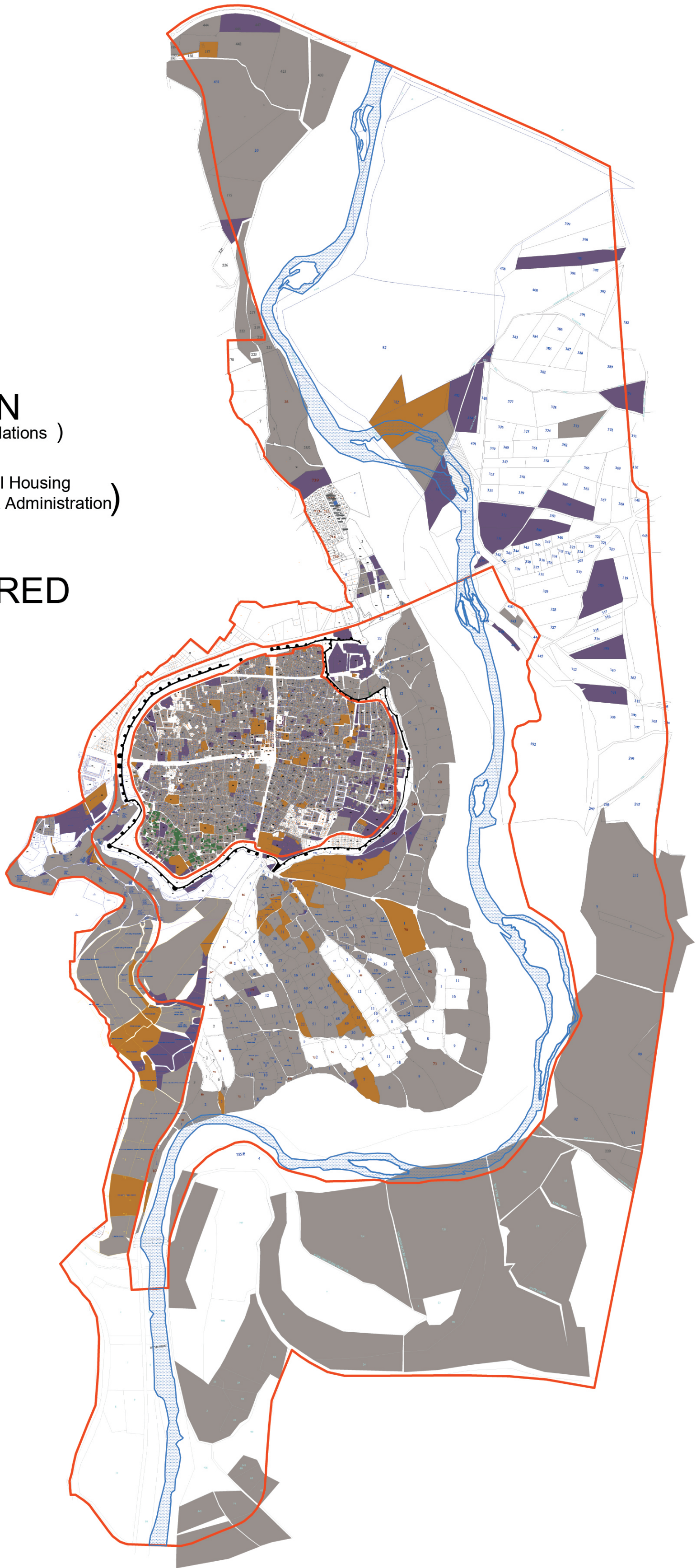
FOUNDATION  
( General Directorate of Foundations )



TOKI ( National Housing  
Development Administration )



UNREGISTERED









**MEŞHUR TAVACI**  
**RECEP USTA**  
**LAHMACUN & PİDE**  
TLF: 228 77 57





**KALECİK**  
AILE ÇAY BAHÇESİ

**KALECİK**  
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BAHÇESİ

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PİLÇIKI  
DANISIL  
ADANA  
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KIVIRCIĞIN YERİ  
URFA KAPU  
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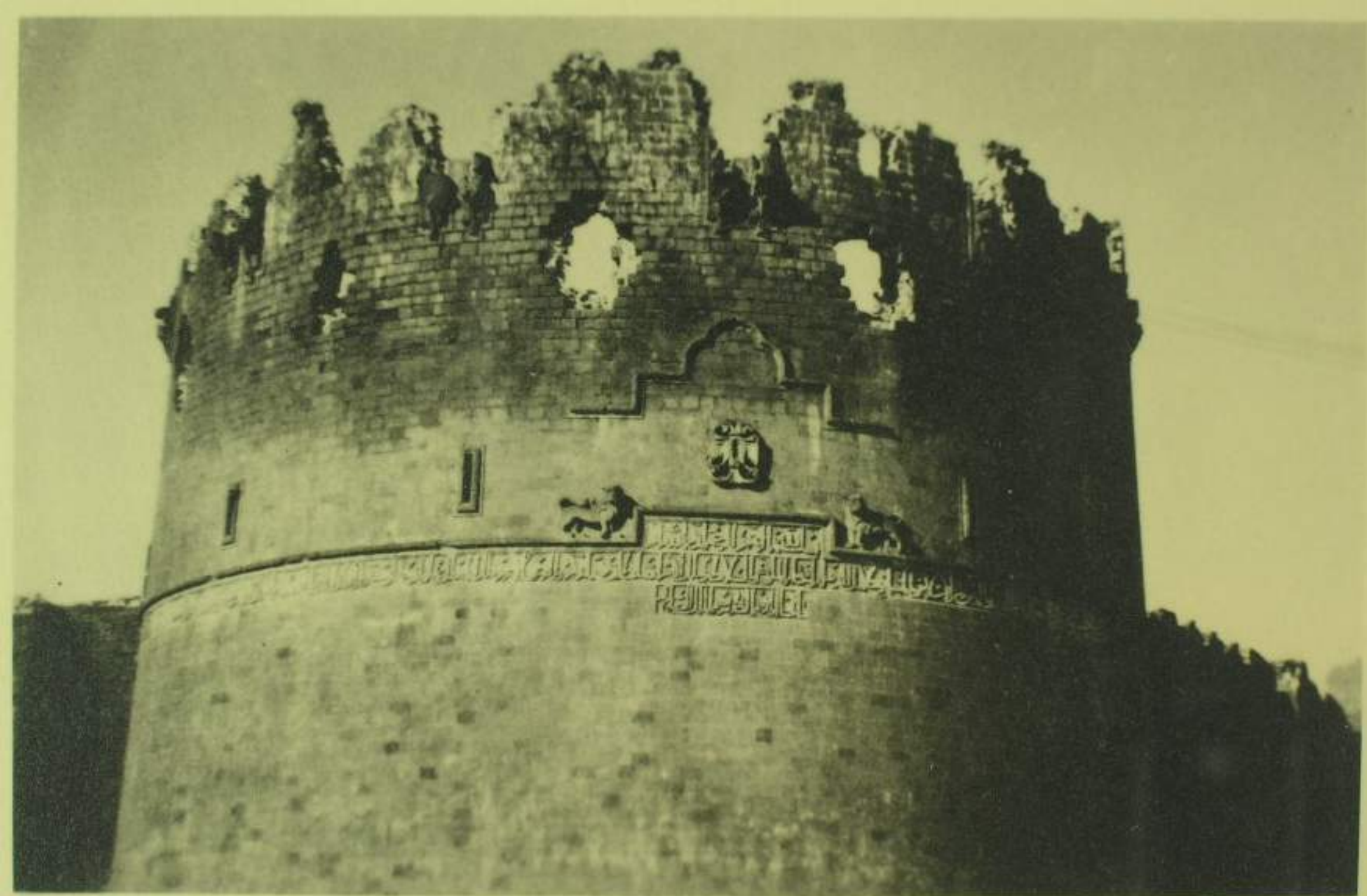




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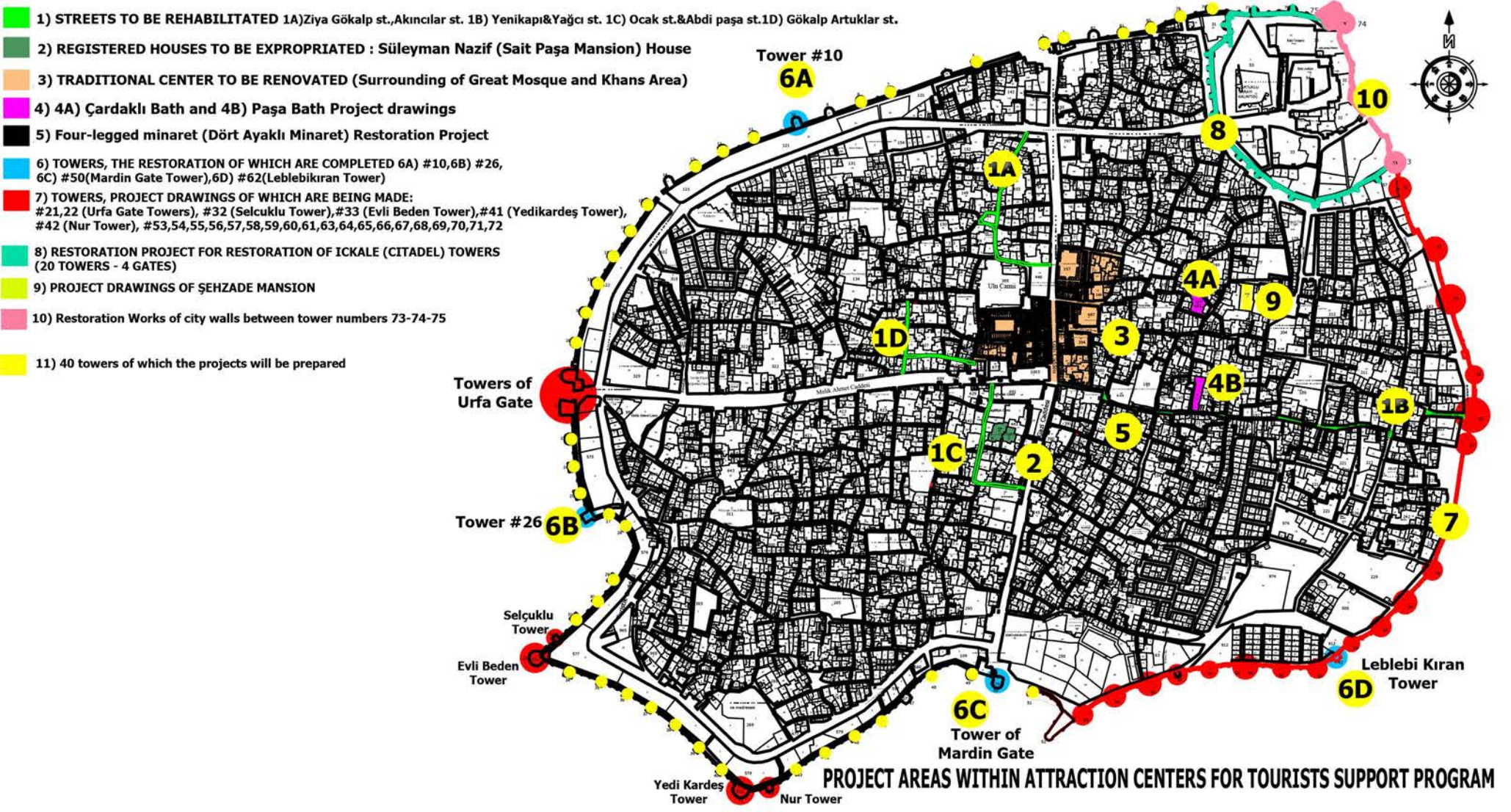






Benisani Kale - Mubtali - Iran yasa





PROJECT NAME	NAME OF THE WORK	CONSTRUCTION SITE DELIVERY DATE	COMPLETION OF WORK
DIYARBAKIR CITADEL WALLS RESTORATION PROJECT	Restoration of Diyarbakır Citadel (Inner Castle) Walls	24/02/2014	30/03/2015
REINTEGRATION OF DIYARBAKIR HOUSES INTO TOURISM	Suleymannazif Mansion		
	Suleymannazif Mansion's Relief/ Restoration/ Restitution (RRR) Project Design Works	27/03/2013	20/01/2014
	Rehabilitation of Four-Legged Minaret St. - Yeni Gate Özdemir St.	08/02/2013	16/03/2014
	Rehabilitation of Ocak and Abdi Paşa St.	28/12/2012	23/10/2013
	Rehabilitation of Gökalp Artuklar St.	12/12/2012	07/10/2013
	Rehabilitation of Ziya Gökalp Akıncılar St.	12/12/2012	07/10/2013
	Çardaklı Bath RRR Project Design Works	24/12/2012	19/10/2013



DIYARBAKIR CULTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT	Paşa Bath RRR Project Design Works	24/12/2012	19/10/2013
	RRR Project Design Works of City walls between Tower numbers 62-72	27/12/2012	22/10/2013
	RRR Project Design Works of City walls between Tower numbers 53-61	27/12/2012	22/10/2013
	RRR Project Design Works of Towers number 41-42 (Yedi Kardes - Nur Towers)	26/12/2012	22/10/2013
	RRR Project Design Works of Towers number 32-33 (Selcuklu - Ulu Beden Towers)	27/12/2012	22/10/2013
	RRR Project Design Works of Towers number 21-22 (Urfa Gate)	27/12/2012	22/10/2013
REINTEGRATION OF DIYARBAKIR CITY WALLS INTO TOURISM	Renovation of Tower Number 50	08/04/2013	01/05/2014
	Renovation of Tower Number 10	08/04/2014	01/05/2014

	Renovation Works of Tower Numbers 26-62	03/01/2013	29/01/2013
PROJECT DESIGN WORKS OF DIYARBAKIR ŞEHZADELER MANSION	RRR Works of Şehzadeler Mansion	30/01/2014	06/10/2014
RESTORATION PROJECT OF FOUR-LEGGED (ŞEYH MATTAHAR) MOSQUE'S MINARET	8 wc (6 man - 2 woman) construction worl in Şeyh Mattahar Mosque	06/09/2013	06/10/2014
	Restoration of Four-Legged Minaret Şeyh Mattahar Mosque	03/04/2013	16/06/2014
RENOVATIN PROJECT OF GREAT MOSQUE AND KHANS AREA	RRR Project Design Works of Great Mosque and Khans Area	08/02/2013	16/03/2014

<b>EXPLANATION</b>
Contractor's work still continues
Expropriation has been canceled. Cancellation lawsuit is expected to be finalised till September
Relief works are done. Restitution, Restoration, Electricity and Machine drawings are held because of the cancellation of expropriation lawsuit
Relief drawings were approved by Conservation Board. Restoration and Restitution drawings will be discussed in Board Meeting in October
Project is completed.
Relief drawings were approved by Conservation Board. Restoration and Restitution drawings will be discussed in Board Meeting in October
Relief drawings were approved by Conservation Board. Restoration and Restitution drawings will be discussed in Board Meeting in October
Project is completed.



Project is completed.
Project drawings continue
All relief drawings of the towers were approved in Council Meeting in September
Project is completed.
Relief project was approved. Restoration and restitution projects will be submitted to Conservation Board after finishing all works of relief by the company
relief and restitution projects were approved. Restoration projects will be submitted to Conservation Board after finishing all works of relief by the company
Project is completed.
Project is completed.

Project is completed.

Relief and restitution drawings were approved.  
Restoration drawings will be discussed in Board Meeting in October.

Project is completed.

Project is completed.

The works of the contractor are expected to be discussed in Board Meeting in October.

**TURKISH REPUBLIC**  
**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE**  
**DIYARBAKIR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES**  
**DECISION**

**Meeting Date and No** : 12.12.2012- 41 **Meeting Place**  
**Decision Date and No** : 12.12.2012- 969 **DIYARBAKIR**

The documents dated 05.12.2012 and numbered 101 of Diyarbakır Municipality Department of Zoning and Planning KUDEB branch related with the project for the functionalization of the Historical Diyarbakır City Wall and Towers inside the Urban Protected Area in the Diyarbakır City Center with their surrounding have been read. Its annexes (report) and the documents related with the issue have been examined.

It was decided as a result of the discussions carried out that;

- The principles stated in the attached report related with the functionalization of the Historical Diyarbakır City Wall and Towers inside the Urban Protected Area in the Diyarbakır City Center with their surrounding are favorable in principle,
- The principles specified in the attached report should be suggested to be taken into account by the related people and institutions in projects that will be prepared for the repair and functionalization of the Historical Diyarbakır City Wall and Towers.

TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL

<b>President</b>	<b>Regional Board Director</b>	<b>Vice President</b>
	Mehriban KARAASLAN	Assist. Prof. Dr Hanifi BİBER
<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>
Assist. Prof. Dr İsmail Ağa GÖNÜL	Assist. Prof. Dr İrfan YILDIZ	Muhammed ADAK
<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>
Teoman mehmet ARSLAN	Kerem AKGÜNDÜZ	A.Nüvit BAYAR
<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Member</b>
Orhan BALSAK	Yusuf YEŞİL	Yasemin NOYAN



**Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural  
Landscape**

**Additional Information (2)**

**(December-2014)**



## **CONTENT**

This document provides some information and maps on the works made upon the recommendations of ICOMOS Expert Prof. Nicholas Faucherre who carried out the site inspection between the dates 25-28 August 2014. It contains additional information and/or clarification to the following issues:

### **1. Criteria**

After on-site inspections and discussions made between ICOMOS expert, representatives of ICOMOS National Committee, UNESCO National Commission, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and site managers; the proposed criteria of the nomination dossier have been decided to be revised. Accordingly, the criterion 1 and 3 has been removed from the nomination dossier. The criterion 2, 4 and 5 have been revised for the strength of the justification.

### **2. Comparative Analysis**

The research for comparative analysis has been deepened in particular at a regional level to highlight the specific aspects of Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens that would demonstrate outstanding universal value. The information given in this section has been revised in a general way.

### **3. Statement of Integrity**

As the boundaries of the buffer zone has been extended on the east part, the statement of the integrity has been revised accordingly.

### **4. Statement of Authenticity**

The statement of the authenticity has been detailed according to the authenticity criteria such as the form and design, function and use, material and intangible heritage values of the site.

### **5. Protection and Management Requirements**

Considering the approval of the management plan after the submission of the nomination dossier, this section explains the implications of this progress for the management arrangements of the property.

### **6. Extension of the Nominated World Heritage Boundaries**

During the ICOMOS Expert's site visit on August in this year, it has been suggested that the subterranean water source which is called "Anzele" should be included on the boundary of the proposed world heritage area rather than the buffer zone as the source has been one of the important components of the water distribution between the castle and Hevsel Gardens. This section describes the Anzele Water Source and explains how its inclusion will

contribute to the proposed outstanding universal value of the site. The map that shows the change of the boundary of the world heritage site can be found at the Annex (4-c).

### **7. Extension of the Buffer Zone**

The buffer zone of the property has been refined towards the east by considering the natural topographic thresholds of the areas. The map can be found at Annex (6).

### **8. Protection and Restoration Works**

This section provides some update information about the restoration works carried out on the city walls.

### **9. List of Annexes**

The maps and other documents referenced in the text are provided as Annex.



## 1) Criteria

**Criterion 2. “to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design”**

Situated in the Northern Tigris Basin within the region referred as to the “Fertile Crescent” that encompasses Mesopotamia and Eastern Mediterranean coasts, the settlement witnessed “the birth of civilizations”. It is also mainly due to this geo-political location, at the crossroads interconnecting Mesopotamia and Anatolia, the property has always been at the center of cultural interactions and interchange of human values particularly for constructional technology, monumental arts and landscape design.

The most prominent monumental structure within the enclosure of the nominated property is the Diyarbakir Fortress. Although it was gained its current form during the Roman Era in the mid-4th century, the fortress exhibits tangible evidences of numerous civilizations such as Abbasids, Marwanids, Seljuqs, Inalogullari, Nisanids, Artuqids, Ayyubids, Akkoyunlu State and Ottomans. The fortress stands as the exclusive representative of the commercial, religious and cultural developments and interchanges amongst all mentioned civilizations.

The inscriptions placed on different part of the fortress walls to document the constructions and repairs since the Roman period has become a so-called “Museum of Inscriptions”. These inscriptions display the commercial, religious and cultural interactions, struggle and interchanges amongst the different civilizations that ruled the city throughout history. In addition, the figures (sphinx, double-headed eagle, lion, winged lion, horse etc.) and various depictions (naked woman, man with scorpion) on the wall towers reflect not only the historic periods they belong, but also the cultural background of the fortress.

Each of the wall towers of Diyarbakir fortress illustrates the military, architectural and constructional techniques of their respective eras of construction through their different forms and space arrangements. They also display the artistic elements reflecting the artistic achievement of different eras.

All campaigns launched by the civilizations ruling the city against others either to conquest or to retain the city have shaped the physical structure of the city walls. After each post-combat destruction, the walls had to be urgently “repaired and renovated” in case of further attacks. Those successive acts of “destruction and reconstruction” have led Diyarbakir fortress to turn into a “restoration workshop”, where the traces of the employment of different construction and repair techniques and of different materials can be seen.

**Criterion 4. “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”**

With its topographic layout, planning principles, monumentality, architectural design, and aesthetic values, Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens exhibits significant stages in the history of world architecture.

Amida Mound, situated on the north-west of the Citadel, constitutes the earliest urban settlement area of Diyarbakır. The fortress is the longest defense wall within the territory of Anatolia still maintaining its integrity with its 5.8 km length and 82 wall towers each supported by two buttresses. The structure epitomizes the Roman fortress typology with its 4 gates opening toward for main directions at the ends of the two main arteries.

In addition to its architectural design, the inscriptions and reliefs placed on the walls displays its rich historical background with tangible traces of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic civilizations. As mentioned above, the successive restoration works made throughout its long history turn Diyarbakır fortress into a “restoration workshop” where the evidences of the employment of different construction and repair materials and techniques can be clearly observed.

The local basalt stone, the main construction material of the fortress, is of special both for its procurement and its utilization. While the stone was extracted mostly from the eastern side of the basalt layer on which the fortress was built, the cliff emerged upon the excavation for stone extraction also made it more challenging to access to the fortress and this further contributed to the defense of the structure. On the west front of the fortress, the walls are fairly thick and the wall towers are massive and tall as they stand to protect plain fields. On the east front, the walls and the wall towers were built to be rather thinner and smaller in size as the basalt cliff provides a natural protection. In addition, the location of the fortress, the use of water springs, the topographic and planning relationships with the Hevsel gardens constitutes a unique example of landscape design.

**Criterion 5: “to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use, which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”**

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens displays a specific land-use created by humans’ close interactions with the nature throughout history. It is evident that the main natural factors in the selection of the location of Diyarbakır Fortress were the shield-shaped Karacadağ volcanic cone and the basalt plateau, the plentiful water springs, fertile plains Hevsel and the River Tigris. Thanks to the collaboration of all these components, the property has not only survived through numerous different eras of the history of humanity but also witnessed the respective planning, building and aesthetic heritage of each individual era.

The basalt plateau, on which the nominated property has been established, is suitable for settlement in terms of the seismic risk and ground characteristics. A substantial number of water springs emerged in and around Diyarbakir fortress as a consequence of the flow of the ground water level and the prevailing topography have been used for drinking water since the early establishment of the city.

Diyarbakir Fortress was formed with respect to the prevailing topography. The location of the settlement was determined by considering the outfalls of the ground waters to ensure that the water springs remain inside the fortress in order to meet the water requirements of people living within the fortress and to protect the water resources. These water sources were also used for the irrigation of Hevsel Gardens through the water pipes following a certain route through the fortress. The water springs located within the urban settlement such as Anzele flow out of the fortress at certain spots, comes to historical mills through the canals, runs of the mills and then used for the irrigation of Hevsel Gardens. This solution in total, which is the irrigation of the urban settlement inside and the agricultural area outside the walls together constitute a genuine example of landscape design. In addition, Ongözü (Ten-eyed) Bridge, situated on the southern border of the nominated heritage property is also part of significant element of this landscape design.

Hevsel Gardens, food supply of the city, creates a unique landscape connected the fortress with the River Tigris. The alluvial accumulation created by the River Tigris extends to the slopes of the fortress and turns into a flora of Hevsel Gardens. Created by the configuration of the natural alluvial formation by human, Hevsel Gardens have been a major drive for the economic development and cultural prosperity of the city. In addition to the production of fruits and vegetables, the silk farming was also important source of income. The production of silk has been realized by the mulberry trees which had originally been planted to define the borders of privately owned land parcels in the Hevsel gardens. Original silk textiles and head scarves (*kayfiyyahs*) the traditional head scarves used by Kurdish women and men) exclusive to Diyarbakir also set forth another dimension of the economic and cultural significance of Hevsel Gardens. The decrease in the number of mulberry tree due to lumbering in recent years, however, has been caused to decline in the silk farming. Despite several projects for the revival of silk farming and weaving activities by using the funds granted by the European Union, this traditional production craft faces the risk of extinction.

During the harvesting time of the watermelons grown on the sand dunes near the River Tigris, bowers of thatch (*hulles*) used to be made and several local festivals used to be held. The crops grown there as well as the herbs and plants used for the local cuisine specialties used to be offered for sales in the marketplace by female sellers (*Ashefchis*). Even though now fewer in number, it is still possible to see *ashefchis* and their sales activity in the area.

Locally known as “*koga*”, the manure of the pigeons bred in Diyarbakir was used to enhance the fertility of the watermelons grown on the sand dunes by Tigris and named after the city as “Diyarbakir watermelons”. However, pigeon breeding activity has recently considerably decreased due to the requirements imposed by the modern lifestyle, on account



of which the natural pigeon manure in watermelon production has been replaced by industrial fertilizers with an irreversible change to the traditional use of soil.

## **2) Comparative Analysis:**

The comparison is firstly made with the medieval fortresses- already inscribed- located within Mesopotamia region. Secondly, several fortresses and wall structures dating back to the Roman era are examined in terms of their construction periods and repairs made during the different periods in national and international context. Although these comparisons mentioned Hevsel Gardens as a significant component that constitute the cultural landscape of the nominated property, the comparison of Hevsel Gardens is also made particularly with respect to urban and rural relationships.

### **1. Medieval Fortresses**

#### **1.1. Aleppo Fortress**

Both Diyarbakır Fortress and Aleppo Fortress, which date back to 2,000 B.C., were constructed on the transit points of the major trade routes. Both structures have deep and gigantic moats around them. Although both fortresses bear and exhibit the traces of various civilizations, Diyarbakır Fortress is distinguished from Aleppo Fortress in terms of its construction material, location and physical structure.

While the settlement around Aleppo Fortress started in the pre-medieval period, outside Diyarbakır Fortress it appeared in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and still survives. Another feature that distinguishes Diyarbakır Fortress from the Aleppo Fortress is Hevsel Gardens. Situated outside the fortress, the Hevsel Gardens has managed to survive until the present time along with the fortress as the food source of the population settled inside. Against the grandiose and colossal entrance gate of Aleppo Fortress, Diyarbakır Fortress, protecting a rather more crowded and a relatively larger city, has four gates, each of which open to the one of the main directions with a large number of wall towers for the protection of each gate. Another feature that distinguishes Diyarbakır Fortress from Aleppo Fortress is that Diyarbakır Fortress bears and exhibits the traces of all civilizations, which once ruled the city, while Aleppo Fortress only bears epitaphs from the period of the Islamic rule. The inscriptions on Diyarbakır Fortress pose the nature of historical documents in respect of the civilizations that once dominated the fortress.

#### **1.2. Damascus Fortress**

Damascus Fortress also covers a large area similar to the Diyarbakır Fortress; however, it is outnumbered by the Diyarbakır Fortress in terms of the number of gates and wall towers. In Damascus Fortress, which is deprived of cultural landscape site that

Diyarbakir Fortress has and is completely surrounded by a commercial texture, and several wall towers bear ornaments to a certain extent. However, wall towers of Damascus are deprived of the abundance of inscriptions and epitaphs that the Diyarbakir Fortress has. While Damascus Fortress bears epitaphs only from the Islamic era, Diyarbakir Fortress bears inscriptions and epitaphs also from pre-Islamic eras. This proves the rich cultural background of the Diyarbakir Fortress, and indicates the importance attached by the sovereign civilizations to the fortress in city defense.

Another major difference between the two fortresses is that the course of life has been continued without interruption since the initial settlement in the nominated cultural landscape sites comprising of Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens, while Damascus Fortress does not embrace settlement and the settlements are located around the fortress only. Besides, Damascus Fortress has failed to survive to the present time, maintaining its soundness and integrity while Diyarbakir Fortress has.

### **1.3. Erbil Fortress**

Erbil Fortress is one of the major Assyrian Fortresses in Mesopotamia, and its history dates back to the Neolithic age. The fortress has become a mound upon the overlapping of different layers of culture as is the case with Amida Mound in Citadel of Diyarbakir. Even though the fortress reflects characteristics to be classified into the Medieval typology and is similar in size and height to Diyarbakir Fortress; Diyarbakir Fortress has much more diverse and rich architectural and artistic features than Erbil Fortress which was inscribed in World Heritage List in 2014.

The walls of the Erbil Fortress are comprised of external walls of housing units on the peripheral line. On the other hand, the walls of Diyarbakir Fortress have maintained and currently stand in their original authenticity. The walls and wall towers of Diyarbakir Fortress still visibly feature the architectural techniques of both Roman and Islamic Eras.

Erbil Fortress has three entrance gates, only one of which is the main gate while the other two were subsequently made upon necessity. Diyarbakir Fortress, on the other hand, has four main gates, which stand at the two ends of the roads that intercross the city into four main axes, and date back to the date of construction of the fortress structure. The gates were built to reflect the characteristics of the fortress as a whole, and depict the strength and identities of the then ruling civilizations, which may be exemplified by an epitaph, bearing a double-headed eagle, posted by the Artuqids on Urfakapi (the gate opening toward Urfa), one posted during the rule of the Abbasids on Mardin Kapi (the gate opening toward Mardin), and those posted on Dağkapi (Mount-gate) during the Roman, Byzantine and Islamic Eras. All of those epitaphs present the civilizations that once ruled the city at the very entrance.





Erbil Fortress has been undergoing elaborate restoration works in order to compensate for the destruction it has been exposed to on account of the intensive warfare and conflict atmosphere that has become an issue until recently. Another major difference between Erbil Fortress and Diyarbakir Fortress is the cultural landscape that Hevsel Gardens constitute with the fortress. The fact that, despite the urban and human life intensively continues inside the fortress, the fortress texture and the landscape still maintain their authenticity thus indicating the importance of the nominated property site for citizens. Even though the bird's eye-view photographs shot in 1951 reveal that Erbil Fortress also has agricultural fields, such fields have, however, disappeared in line with the urban development. Hevsel Gardens of Diyarbakir, on the other hand, persistently maintain their existence in spite of all the urban development impact and pressures. The crops grown and harvested in the Gardens are still offered for sale in the local marketplaces.



Photo-3: Erbil Fortress 2012



Photo-4: Diyarbakir Fortress 2013

## 2. Fortresses and Walled Cities of Roman Era

In an attempt to compare Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens' Cultural Landscape Site with the fortresses of the Roman era; one would have to deal with dozens of different castle and fortress structures at the first glance. However; handling the size, the coverage, the height and the number of wall towers of Diyarbakir Fortress as well as the artistic features it bears as well as the various highlights and landscape texture it bears along with Hevsel Gardens, we see that it is far too distinctive for a comparison to other fortresses built in the Roman Era.

Specifically the joint panorama of the Fortress and Hevsel Gardens has and continues to turn Diyarbakir into a special urban arrangement. No Roman Fortresses or Castles have such a cultural landscape that is as connected and historically associated to it as that of Diyarbakir Fortress. It can be compared to the two walled cities of Carcassonne in France and Berat Fortress of Albania inscribed in World Heritage List in terms of the features of construction and textures.

## **2.1. The Walled City of Carcassonne**

The walled city of Carcassonne in France show similarities with Diyarbakir Fortress for its gigantic wall towers, strong walls and landscape characteristics. The walled city of Carcassonne, inscribed in World Heritage List in 1997, is surrounded by the wall towers that date back to the Roman Era. The city features architectural characteristics of an single civilization so it lacks the cultural diversity of Diyarbakir Fortress. The stream flowing around the fortress and the medieval bridge over it, are fairly different from the visual feast offered by Hevsel Gardens and Ongözlu (Ten-eyed) Bridge around Diyarbakir Fortress. Hevsel Gardens of Diyarbakir Fortress, being arable and cultivated areas of the city for centuries, thus has a distinctive landscape feature than Carcassonne.

The Walls of Carcassonne has never had the cultural diversity that the Diyarbakir Fortress witnessed. The Walls of Carcassonne gained a particular importance for the restoration works by Viollette-le-Duc in the 19th century, thus has an important place in the modern history of restoration. Besides; the restoration works performed on the city walls on Diyarbakir Fortress are rather more prominent through the architectural history perspective for their importance in terms of the recognition of the restoration and maintenance works and the information they offer to the present time's humanity.

Even though both fortress structures have gained their integrities in form as fortress, walls and external walls under the influence of different historical eras; the Walls of Carcassonne are only 1,200 m long in total compared with the 5,800 m length of the City Walls of Diyarbakir. Moreover; Carcassonne Fortress lacks the historiographic nature and value that the Diyarbakir Fortress poses with regard to the epitaphs on its wall towers as well as the historical gates.

## **2.2. The Fortress and City of Berat - Albania**

Berat Fortress, located in Albania, was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2008 along with the historical city. Constructed mostly in the 13th century, the Berat Fortress is also a structure of the Roman Era as is the Diyarbakir Fortress. The walls of the fortress exposed to numerous combats were damaged during the Roman Era which were then reconstructed by the Byzantines in the 5th century. Similar to those of the Diyarbakir Fortress, Berat Fortress walls underwent various expansion and restoration works over time and never reached the length of the walls of Diyarbakir Fortress. On the other hand, having remained to the present time in a truly medieval texture, the fortress and the city of Berat are currently deprived of the characteristics featured in the earlier periods.

The emergence of settlement inside and around Berat Fortress also dates back to the Neolithic Age, more specifically to the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C. Amida Mound of Diyarbakir, the history of which dates back to 4200s B.C., has a longer historical background than Berat's.

Both fortresses have been constructed as defensive structures. However; Diyarbakir has been maintaining its position not only as a military base but also as a busy trading center for

millennia due to its geopolitical location. On the other hand; while Diyarbakir Fortress harbors the traces and characteristics of Christian and Islamic cultures as well as those of the Ancient Ages in spite of the restorations it has undergone, Berat has never had the multicultural and multilayer structure that the Citadel (Içkale) of Diyarbakir has. Diyarbakir Fortress comes to the fore as a much more complex and sophisticated structure than Berat Fortress with the ornaments and epitaphs it has been bearing since the Roman Era. Moreover; the Cultural Landscape the fortress constitutes with Hevsel Gardens and the millennia long cultural relationship between Hevsel Gardens as well as the urban life within the fortress renders Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site rather a more special location compared to the Fortress and the City of Berat.

In fact, the walled cities originally built in the Roman Era have mostly survived to the present time with their textures modified during the Medieval Period or the Byzantine Era. However; the City Walls of Diyarbakir have maintained their Roman features in spite of the maintenance and repair works they have undergone.

### **2.3. İznik Fortress**

The nominated property site is also comparable to İznik Fortress, located in Turkey, with regard to the date of construction of the fortress, the continuance of life and settlement within the city walls as well as the building of major additional appurtenances during the Byzantine and Ottoman eras. İznik Fortress was initially constructed against Goths' attacks in 258 A. D. and bears a resemblance to the nominated property site in Diyarbakir with its gate sat the two ends of each of the two roads that intercross at the center of the citadel. These aforementioned gates open to four main directions. Diyarbakir Fortress, on the other hand, has different characteristics from İznik Fortress in terms of the area it covers and as well as its artistic characteristics.

The wall length of İznik Fortress is smaller than that of Diyarbakir Fortress but it has a larger number of wall towers. Unlike Diyarbakir Fortress, it does not reflect much of a cultural diversity. The inscriptions on the fortress gates dating back to the Roman Era are pale in terms of in comparison with the Diyarbakir Fortress. The unique style of inscriptions, figures and epitaphs on the Diyarbakir Fortress clearly reflect the rich cultural history and background of the fortress.

Built mainly of basalt stone, Diyarbakir Fortress has managed to stand soundly throughout the centuries. In this aspect it can be distinguished from İznik Fortress which is built of limestone and is therefore rather more vulnerable to the destructive impact of time.

Its location by the İznik Lake does not offer any benefits but provides a visually pleasing view to the İznik Fortress. On the other hand, the fact that alluvial soils deposited by the River Tigris, streaming just nearby Diyarbakir Fortress have led to the emergence of Hevsel Gardens renders the fortress unique in that sense.

### **2.4. Alanya Fortress**

Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site can also be compared to Alanya Fortress, located to the south of Anatolia by the Mediterranean Sea since both



fortresses are categorized as multicultural fortresses. Both fortresses have been fortified with a long wall and wall towers. However; Diyarbakir Fortress comes to the fore due to its height and architectural characteristics of its 82 wall towers as well as the artistic features of the inscriptions and reliefs. Alanya Fortress is different from Diyarbakir Fortress also in terms of the construction material as it was built of limestone; however, Diyarbakir Fortress was built of basalt stones extracted from sections of Tigris Valley nearby the basalt plateau where the fortress was erected which was also used as a quarry.

Alanya Fortress was initially constructed in the Hellenistic Era, and was reconstructed during the Seljuqi rule. The initial castle structure of Diyarbakir Fortress, on the other hand, was constructed in the 3rd millennium B.C., gained its current form mainly during the Roman Era, and was configured to have its current form through supplements of several appurtenances in the Ottoman Era. While Alanya Fortress was a prominent fortress during its time as a port town, Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Cultural Landscape Site are known to be prominent centers on the trading routes between the East and the West. Moreover, Diyarbakir Fortress is distinguished from Alanya Fortress for the landscape arrangement it constitutes with Hevsel Gardens and the River Tigris, which has been close to it since the very emergence of the city.

## **2.5. Kayseri Fortress**

The initial construction of Kayseri Fortress, one of the prominent fortresses in Anatolia, dates back to the Roman Era. It is known that the fortress originally covered a rather large area when it was initially constructed in the Roman Era, but was subsequently narrowed as it was extremely challenging to protect the original area covered. Diyarbakir Fortress, on the other hand, was originally constructed in the 3rd millennium B.C., and was subsequently extended due to the growth of the city's population, attained the current borders in the Roman Era, and it gained its current form upon undergoing various supplemental and repair works carried out by almost each and every civilization, which once ruled the city. Therefore; Diyarbakir Fortress is distinguished from Kayseri Fortress for its strategic and demographic growth and extension and for having gained its final form during the Ottoman Era.

Both fortresses are similar in the sense that they have the configuration of a citadel, city walls, external walls surrounding the city walls and moats and both have been constructed of basalt material.

While the citadel of Kayseri Fortress served as a trading area, the citadel of Diyarbakir Fortress has served as an administrative headquarters in accordance with the reason of its construction. On the other hand, Kayseri Fortress is different from Diyarbakir Fortress as the Citadel (Ickale) of the preceding one is located on a plain field and that of the latter was erected on a field with a fairly high elevation, at a point of crest with a dominative perspective toward the city and the surrounding region.

The decorative ornaments on the Citadel of Kayseri Fortress are dated to the Seljuq Rule, and have mostly been derived from a different structure. Those on the Citadel of Diyarbakir include the ornamental arrangement situated beside the arch, made during the rule of Artuqids, at the entrance to the Fortress, the Ottoman epitaph borne on the gate, known as the royal gate, of the fortress, as well as the epitaphs, posted during the rule of the Marwanids and Artuqids, on the eastern section of the city walls. While the oldest inscription on the Citadel of Kayseri Fortress is an epitaph dating back to the 13th century and the reign of Kayqubad I; the Marwanid, Artuqid and Ottoman epitaphs on the Citadel of Diyarbakir Fortress distinguish it from Kayseri Fortress in terms of both historical and cultural profundity.

The Citadel of Kayseri Fortress has two main gates, one on the South-West, and one on the East. On the other hand; the Citadel of Diyarbakir is distinguished from the Citadel of Kayseri Fortress by its four main gates, two of which open inward and two other, outward.

Both fortresses have been under the control of different civilizations since the initial erection thereof. Kayseri Fortress, initially erected during the Roman Era, later emerged to become a significant spot controlled by numerous Islamic powers such as Seljuqs, Dulkadirids and Karamanids bearing epitaphs only from such Islamic civilizations. Diyarbakir Fortress has been under the rule of numerous civilizations throughout the Hellenistic Era, Roman Era, Byzantine and Islamic Eras and does still bear traces from all those civilizations and cultures. Epitaphs inscribed in Latin, Greek and Syrian are observed on Dagkapi (Mount-gate) which is the northern gate of Diyarbakir Fortress. Diyarbakir Fortress is situated within the nominated property site and differs from its counterpart Kayseri Fortress. Moreover; while Diyarbakir Fortress has preserved its integrity; the city walls of Kayseri have failed to survive in full integrity.

The most prominent difference between Diyarbakir Fortress and Kayseri Fortress is that the River Tigris, streaming on the east-south direction to the preceding and the alluvial landfill created by it where Hevsel Gardens rose has been providing for the city since the early times of its establishment. Diyarbakir Fortress was planned to constitute a landscape arrangement with Tigris Valley and is thus distinct from Kayseri Fortress.

### **3. Wall Structures**

#### **3.1. The Historical Peninsula, Istanbul, Turkey**

The city walls of the Historical Peninsula of Istanbul, being an item from Turkey on the World Heritage List, bears resemblance to the city walls of Diyarbakir in terms of their length and the historical background of the city they defended. The walls, built to defend the city against the potential threats from the land and the sea are, in general terms, defensive walls. Encompassing a fairly large area, the walls were built by the Romans, modified by the same and were also modified through repairs and supplements by the Byzantines and eventually by the Ottomans throughout the Medieval Period. Thus, the walls of Diyarbakir Fortress are similar to the walls of Istanbul in terms of structural aspects such as the size, the length and the thickness as well as hosting different cultures and undergoing restorations and

modifications by each and every civilization that once ruled the city. On the other hand, Diyarbakir Fortress stands not only as a castle of defense but also poses a documentary nature that expressly represents the identity of the then currently sovereign state.

Diyarbakir Fortress can be compared to the walls of Istanbul primarily in terms of its Citadel as well as numerous epitaphs posted in various eras and under various rules and the figures that reflects the regional cultures.

The reason why the Walls of Istanbul frequently underwent maintenance is not only the combats and campaigns they have witnessed but also the fact that limestone, the construction material used for the construction of the same is inherently not resistant to the impacts of the nature and the natural conditions. On the other hand, the use of basalt stone for the construction of Diyarbakir Fortress has enabled the fortress to withstand the time and the natural conditions without requiring any repair for years. The modifications and restorations that Diyarbakir Fortress has undergone were thus due not to structural deteriorations but to the destruction of the campaigns and combats of warfare.

Diyarbakir Fortress is distinguished from the Walls of Istanbul also by its cultural landscape. The agricultural fields surrounding the fortress are fairly different from the gardening zones (*bostans*) within the Walls of Istanbul. The area covered along with the fact that the Hevsel Gardens maintain their presence functionally indicates that Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site have preserved their authenticity and integrity to a further extent in comparison to the walls of Istanbul.

### **3.2. The Great Wall of China and the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)**

The Great Wall of China, also a wall range as are the Walls of Istanbul, and referred to as a *wall*, and Hadrian's Wall or, as referred to on UNESCO World Heritage List, "the Frontiers of the Roman Empire" are much longer and at some points taller and better fortified while at some other spots weaker and more modest than Diyarbakir Fortress. Both of them were constructed for the protection of the state of the building power against the attacks of different civilizations. Even though one may think that the Diyarbakir Fortress cannot possibly be compared to those two assets due to the obvious and considerable differences; the two assets are mentioned herein in order to underscore the nature of Diyarbakir Fortress as a "Wall" and the fact that it has hosted countless different civilizations as a gateway to the cities of Mesopotamia.

Even though Diyarbakir Fortress *was* constructed and used for the defense of the ruling civilizations, it has never held an isolationist and exclusive position towards other cultures thus welcoming and embracing each and every other new culture. This inherent position towards the outer world is the main reason of the multilayer nature of the city as is the case with Mesopotamia, generally, during the ancient ages. The novel cultures have always been welcomed to introduce themselves and their items on the site, each overtaking ruling power respected to and abstained from destroying the items, artifacts and traces of the



previous civilizations and instead, interacted and synthesized with the cultural heritage of the previously ruling civilizations thus creating novel cultural interactions. Diyarbakir Fortress is

fairly different than the Great Wall of China and the Frontiers of the Roman Empire; while both are wall structures they differ from one another in terms of size, strength and structural durability. In addition, the cultural landscape that Diyarbakir Fortress constitutes with Hevsel Gardens renders the nominated property site exclusively distinct from Great Wall of China and Hadrian's Wall.

#### **4. Comparison of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape**

Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape, which have been in existence since the prehistoric ages and which gained their original form in the Roman Era are the two assets that mutually nurture one another. Hevsel Gardens stands as a major factor that has provided for the City and enabled it to survive for millennia for its fertile soil and crop diversity.

Given the cultural landscape sites on UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage List; there are not many examples comparable to Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscapes with respect to the historical continuity of cultural landscapes with agricultural fields, exclusive and original landscape arrangement and remarkable unity of rural and urban textures. Nonetheless, Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape can be compared to the gardening zones (*bostans*) of Istanbul, situated in the historical peninsula and within the land walls of Istanbul as well as the Wachau cultural landscape in terms of several certain aspects. One interesting aspect in common in these two examples inscribed in the World Heritage List and are predominantly characterized with agricultural production is that the agricultural fields as well as the settlements they harbor are free from major pressures with regards to both the population and the urban dynamics.

##### **4.1. Istanbul Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*):**

Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*) of Istanbul bears resemblance to Hevsel Gardens as both are gardening and agricultural fields that provide for and nurture the city protected by the walls of the fortress. While Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*) have existed in a metropolis since the Byzantine Era and have also served as a major agricultural field also throughout the Ottoman Era, Hevsel Gardens are distinguished from Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*) historically for having been mentioned in the Assyrian references.

While Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*) of Istanbul were situated inside the land walls of Istanbul during both Byzantine and Ottoman Eras, Hevsel Gardens are situated outside the city walls. Thus they are distinguished from Yedikule Gardens (*Bostans*) for having provided for and nurtured the citizens for centuries without the fortress' defensive protection.

While the Gardens of Istanbul were irrigated from the ground water wells and ponds, Hevsel Gardens were irrigated through a magnificently planned organization of the spring waters inside the city. This fact proves the importance attached by the citizens to the gardens. Hevsel Gardens represent a unique landscape arrangement example in that aspect.

Even though World Heritage List includes many agricultural landscape sites; most of the items on the list are noticed for the production of a single crop only such as vineyard, rice and tobacco. Examples for those sites listed include Agave Region and Ancient Tequila Industrial Site of Mexico and Tokaj Wine Region of Hungary. Other agricultural landscape sites on the list include the Rice Terraces of Philippines Cordilleras or Alto Douro Wine Region in Portugal. The List also includes natural landscape sites such as Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape and Wachau Cultural Landscape of Austria as well as artificial landscape sites such as West Lake Hangzhou Cultural Landscape of China. However; none of the above is comparable to Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site.

#### **4.2. Wachau Cultural Landscape**

It is challenging to point another property that is comparable to the nominated property site in terms of historical continuity, original and exclusive landscape arrangement, remarkable unity of rural and urban textures, the striking qualities of individual objects, distinctive climate, diverse wild fauna and flora and, eventually, the population of residents with actual and high level of awareness of the respective surrounding cultural and natural assets.

Wachau Cultural Landscape of Austria is situated by the River Danube and has a cultural landscape texture that features settlement sites established at the skirts of tall-rising mountains and predominated by historical architectural texture, and vineyards surrounding the settlements as well as intensive green fields and forested mountains with partly pastureland presence. Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site is also situated by River Tigris, a large water body as is River Danube, and agricultural activities are conducted on the plain field on the shores of the river. In the case of Wachau; the agricultural fields are not limited to the plain fields by the river and extend to the slopes as well. While the agricultural production in Wachau is predominated by vineyards and related production branches; the crop range in Diyarbakir includes various vegetables and fruits that provide for and nurture the city's population. The history of Wachau dates back to the Medieval Era and is occupied by numerous castles and settlement sites. In Diyarbakir, on the other hand; there has been one single city, and it has maintained its existence since the Neolithic Age, and a grandiose fortification surrounding the city. Both settlements are predominated by traditional architecture. Despite minor similarities; there are major differences between the two landscape sites in terms of settlement and historical background, and they, thus, are not eligible for a fair comparison.

## **Overall Assessment of Comparative Analysis**

As revealed by the comparative analysis conducted with the assets selected amongst hundreds of fortress structures; there is no single site that is completely comparable to the Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape. More importantly; it has been evidenced that Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape prevails the Fortresses and environmental landscape sites, comparable in terms of functional or structural similarities, in numerous aspects. The fortress poses a significant superiority over its possible peers for the 7 millennia long settled life course it has been harboring since the initial erection of the citadel, its city walls that uninterruptedly surround and encompass some 158 hectare area, Hevsel gardens, defined as a traditional agricultural field, providing for and nurturing the city's population to a considerable extent even at the present time, and the presence of River Tigris.

Monumental and civil architectural structures of different religions and cultures, even today, maintain their existence in the urban area surrounded by the Fortress. In that aspect, the nominated property bears a resemblance to Aleppo Fortress of Syria, Berat Fortress of Albania, the Portuguese Fortification City of Mazagan in Morocco, being items inscribed in the Heritage List. However, the Fortress is distinguished from other comparable cultural assets in terms of its unity with Hevsel Gardens, a major element of the landscape site and the epitaphs with artistic value dating back to the civilizations that once ruled the fortress and the city on the walls and wall towers of the fortress which was built as a defense structure. In this respect, Diyarbakir Fortress stands as not only a unique and precious defensive structure but also a multicultural and multilayer fortress.

Hevsel Gardens, constitutes a cultural landscape site together with the city walls of Diyarbakir and is a traditional agricultural site that has managed to maintain its original borders, traditional forms of production as well as the production of the crops specific thereto (mint, lettuce, vegetables, fruits etc.) even under intensive pressures due to domestic migration along with economic and urban growth. Therefore, it stands as a universal asset for having preserved its original and exclusive qualities as the agricultural field of a city which does not pose a rural nature and is even characterized with intensive urban characteristics.

Hevsel Gardens has been providing food and water for the city since the ancient ages and they represent the only cultural landscape site that is distinct from all other Heritage Sites as they are all situated within a protected city and are unique for currently maintaining its characteristics and functionalities described above.



### **3) Statement of Integrity:**

The Nominated Property site is established by the River Tigris which has brought life to the lands it has crossed for centuries. The Nominated Property site where the settlement initially emerged at the locality referred to as Ickale (citadel) and expanded through the time in line with the growing population and has eventually become an essential core for the identities of civilizations. The citadel has constantly served as the administrative center of the city ever since the early establishment of it and preserves the traces of all phases of the city's evolution. The traces of settlement in Amida Mound date back to 4200 B.C. and are identified as the spot where the settlement first emerged in the site and can still be seen clearly at the present. The citadel was initially established by Hurrians after which further improvements were made by the Romans which also hosted Islamic civilizations such as the Artuqids and Ottomans which not only continued the line of improvement but also made certain supplements to the then existing structure. Thus, the citadel has attained to the present time with its integrity well preserved.

The citadel is comprised of two components, being the upper section and the lower section. The upper section is where military structures, Saint George Church, Hz. Suleiman Mosque and Amida Mound, recognized as an archaeological protection site are located, and the integrity of the section is very well preserved. Once the fortress is assigned a function as the museum, it will be possible for the historical function of the site, being its function as a cultural center, to be maintained also at the present time. Besides; appropriate legal measures have been taken in order to maintain the preservation and authenticity of the site both as part of the Reconstruction Plan for Protection and the projects implemented, including the statutory restrictions on the construction of high-rise buildings with a view to prevent the impairment of the visibility of the site and the city walls and sanctions for lowering the heights of existing high-rise buildings in the city.

The high and thick fortification system of Diyarbakir Fortress encompassing Ickale (the citadel) utilizes the surrounding topography in the best manner possible and thus encloses the historical city, could not be preserved to attain the present time. However; Diyarbakir Fortress stills represents an example of Roman fortress structure with its external walls, surrounding the main wall and the moat that surrounds the external wall the configuration of which is documented on the basis of historical sources. The plan of the historical city is still intact at the present time and represents the Roman urban settlement with the two main axes that intersect the city and the wide gates that open to the four main directions of the fortress. The inscriptions on the wall towers that visibly bear the traces of all the civilizations that once ruled the city are well protected and pose the nature of historical document. They indicate the traces of artistic and cultural background created by the Islamic civilization after the 7th century.

Even though the fortress has slightly collapsed at several spots, its integrity has predominantly been protected. The 5800 m long fortress currently stands in integrity except for minor collapses at several spots which have particularly occurred on the eastern wing as a result of seismic activity and on the northern and southeastern parts on account of deliberate interventions. The collapsed spot on the eastern wing is protected in the exact form it collapsed as a result of seismic activity. The collapse on the northern part on the other hand, is a result of deliberate and planned demolition, being the act of the Republican governor of the time, who wanted the city to “get some fresh air” and was fortunately stopped shortly after it started. The related part of the city wall will not be reconstructed since it is currently a major traffic and transit axis along with Dag Kapı Square which is a major square of the city.

The growth in the city’s population in 1980s and 1990s due to the political and social disturbances in the region led to the emergence of hundreds of informal housing units adjacent to the city walls. A challenging program has recently been initiated for the removal of the informal and shanty housing units especially adjacent to the city walls. As a part of the program, some 3800 m length was cleared on the inside and outside of the walls and the visibility of the city walls was ensured. The program is intended to be continued for the clearance of the city walls from the construction remains of such structures through conservation and restoration activities, allowing a small spot to remain for the indication of the damage caused by such informal and shanty structures on the city walls.

Hevsel Gardens, an essential component of the nominated property, are known to be the city gardens, first mentioned in the Assyrian documents dating back to the 13th century B.C. and to have maintained their connection with the fortress throughout the time. Actively serving to the city as an agricultural field even today, Hevsel Gardens stands out as a significant representative of the relationship between human and the nature and of the historical course of the same constituting the cultural landscape of the nominated property.

Hevsel Gardens provide the fruit and vegetable needs of Diyarbakır and have always stood in the fertile valley nearby the city walls where they currently are situated. Hevsel Gardens have served as source of food for the population of the city founded nearby River Tigris, a major water source of the city. Hevsel Gardens still function as a significant food provision field, maintaining its nature as an agricultural area in spite of the growth in population and expansion in space of the city. The crops currently grown in the gardens include lettuce, parsley, mint, aubergine, paprika, tomato, okra as well as mulberries. The vegetable and fruit growing activities in Hevsel Gardens are known to have been continued for a long ages as also reported by Evliya Çelebi, a prominent traveler of the 16th century, and Ottoman yearbooks in the 19th century.

Hevsel Gardens and the city walls are the main elements that have enabled this fortified city to uninterruptedly survive millennia long time. The city walls pose an impressive standing as they rise both by the shores of River Tigris and alongside the land. Thus, with the city walls paramount and insurmountable, the wall towers and the gates well protected and the gardens providing for the need for food of the entire city; the Nominated Property could be protected as a cultural landscape in integrity, and has managed to survive to the present time.

#### **4) Statement of Authenticity:**

##### **Form and Design:**

Ickale (Citadel), defined as the administrative center of the fortress, located on the northeast to the nominated property, is surrounded with a 600 m long wall with 19 wall towers. There are four gates to the Citadel, two opening inward and two opening outward the city. While both of two gates opening inward to the city maintain their existence; one of the gates opening outward, being the one by the river, does, now, not exist.

The fortress surrounding the city consists of a 5200 m long wall, 82 wall towers and four gates, connecting the city to the our world on four main directions. It currently stands in integrity except for the demolished parts of Dagkapi and Mardinkapi sections, and the parts on the eastern sections that collapsed on natural causes.

Even the fortress, which was initially constructed as a defensive structure, has forfeited its original function throughout the time; it has managed to survive for ages thanks to having been built of basalt stone, a durable material, and with the state-of-the-art techniques of its time, and still embraces the city it surrounds. The epitaphs borne on the wall towers, identified important universally valuable assets, have also maintained their existence to the present time in integrity except for some minor deterioration.

A considerable part of in some 5.8 km length of the old city, comprising of the city walls of the old city, the gates and the wall towers, continue to affirm that the Fortress is still in a good authenticity standing. There is adequate data to indicate that Diyarbakir Fortress has been very well preserved throughout the time.

##### **Function and Use:**

The area on the northeast to the nominated property, known as the Citadel, harbors significant administrative and religious structures. The citadel is comprised of two sections, being the upper section that has always been the administrative and central core of the historical city, and the lower section, configured as a military zone. The upper section of the citadel and the structures situated therein were restored in their original designs and forms in 2014 with a view to restore and maintain their authenticity.

The upper section of the Citadel has been restored in harmony with the historical texture and the existing landscape and has so been made available for use. Thus, it is authentic in all aspects. The lower section of the Citadel, on the other hand, has undergone numerous changes throughout the time. The part, opening toward east to Tigris Valley, of the Fortress has collapsed, which cannot be reconstructed since there are not sufficient documents and/or archaeological evidence regarding the design and form of the missing part. Similarly; it will not be possible for the eastern gate of the Citadel, believed to be situated at the same spot, to be reconstructed. At the lower, cleared part, where hundreds of informal shanty houses were demolished; archaeological excavations will be conducted to reveal the architectural ruins, known to be located there, and an archaeological park will be established to exhibit the



architectural layers of the city. The proposed arrangement is aimed to contribute to the protection of the authenticity of the Citadel.

Saint George Church, situated within the Fortress, being one of the oldest churches in Diyarbakir, will be used as a venue for music concerts and other cultural events. Kale Mosque will be allowed to continue serving as a mosque. The administrative premises will be assigned a function in connection with the museum affairs and cultural activities. The restoration works performed have been intended to enable the monumental structures to maintain their authenticity and, through the assignment of novel functions, to actively become parts of the current course of life in the city.

As part of the restoration works; the Metropolitan Municipality has undertaken an extensive and challenging program, which is currently ongoing. As a part of the program, hundreds of shanty housing units, built informally as adjacent to the city walls in the related part of the fortress that had been used as an agricultural field, have been and are to be demolished. The program is planned to be completed and all such shanty structures be cleared by 2015. Following the completion of the program, archaeological excavations will be initiated with a view to reveal the ruins and remains of certain structures from the Roman Era and the subsequent periods, the existence of which has been proven on the basis of the references in the ancient sources and the infrastructural works previously carried out in the area. The area, which used to be a military zone and prohibited for the citizens, now functions as a public and civil area. This project also guarantees the protection of the area's authenticity also in terms of the cultural privileges generally represented by the city. Kale Mosque is situated in a spot, regarded by the citizens as a spiritually valuable venue, and is visited by an influx of visitors particularly on Thursdays and Fridays. Besides, the informal, open bazaars in the area are also protected. Hevsel Gardens, an essential element of the nominated property, continues to be used as arable fields of the city in adherence to their original nature as agricultural fields.

#### **Material:**

The fortress and the wall towers, being the essential complementary element of the preceding, have undergone major restorations throughout the history. The restoration works have been performed, employing basalt, the original material of the walls, and bricks in certain parts. The original locations and appearances structures of the Citadel and the walls as well as the wall towers of the fortress have been preserved and the authentic texture has not been intervened during the restoration works.

#### **Location and Settlement:**

The walls, wall towers and the gates are divided into three sections. Generally, a long and uninterrupted line of walls in excellent authenticity extend from the northwest to the southeast. The major gates of entry of the fortress (except for Dagkapi) are still used with the original function. The gates have been planned to be the gates, connecting the city to the outer world on the four main directions, since the early establishment of the settlement.

Hevsel Gardens, an essential element of the nominated property, have managed to survive to the present time, maintaining its connection with the city. One, who views Hevsel Gardens from the walls, could feel the importance and vivifying nature for the city of this green valley just as the ancient ages. This domain, connected to River Tigris through the city, which has served to the city as an agricultural field throughout the history, also renders the city special, moderating the harsh standing of the fortress with its green and aesthetically pleasing view. Looking from the city walls to the valley; the nominated property encompasses the historical Ongozlu (ten-eyed) bridge, and the visual connection between the river, the gardens and the city.

### **Traditional Methods, Administrative System:**

Hevsel Gardens, an essential element of the nominated property, maintain their original function. The privately owned agricultural lands in the gardens continue to be hedged by mulberry lines, even though such practice is less common currently. The range of crops grown in the agricultural fields do not seem to have changed throughout the history, and peaches, watermelons, miscellaneous vegetables, lettuce and several green herbs used in the dishes of the local cuisine continue to be grown in Hevsel Gardens.

The irrigation methods applied in the gardens have not changed to a major extent, either. The gardens cannot, now, be irrigated with the water from the water springs inside the city as they are currently out of service. However; traditional irrigation methods are still seen to be in use. The irrigation of the gardens with the city's waste water has been continued since the past, which method is proven to be used also during the Ottoman Era according to the public records of the 19th century (Exhibit 1 – Ottoman public records)

### **Intangible Cultural Heritage Values:**

The crops derived from Hevsel Gardens are offered for sales at the local marketplaces, which pose a certain authenticity for the citizens. The market places, where mostly female sellers, locally referred to as the *Ashefchis*, operate, are the representatives of the city's relation with Hevsel Gardens. The citizens seeking fresh crops and shopping at the marketplaces from the *Ashefchis* regenerate and maintain the relation between intangible cultural heritage of the city and the gardens.

In brief; the citadel and the walls as well as the cultural values of the city they surround and embrace render Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site a fairly authentic example of the Mesopotamian cities that have been in existence since the Roman Era.

## **5) Protection and Management Requirements**

The nominated property site and all elements of the same are highly protected through legal means. The historical city walls have been declared as “urban protection site” pursuant to the Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property No. 2863 under the resolution of the Regional Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board. Amida Mound, situated in Ickale (Citadel), is also under protection as it has been declared as “1st degree archaeological site”. Any constructional and physical intervention attempt involving the historical walls and the wall towers primarily requires the obtainment of statutory authorization from the Regional Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board of Diyarbakir. The Code of Practice for Suriçi (Walled City) Urban Site Protection Reconstruction Plan includes special provisions regarding the historical city walls, wall towers and wall gates. As far as the settlements outside the walls and Hevsel Gardens are concerned; any constructional and physical intervention attempt involving the same primarily and statutorily requires the obtainment of legal authorizations and permits from the relevant local government. All archaeological activities and excavations conducted on the sites are duly supervised and superintended by the Diyarbakir Museum Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The houses built illegally and with poor quality adjacent to Diyarbakir City Walls during the latest stage of the migration waves toward the city center of Diyarbakir, caused damage on some part of the city walls. In recent years on the hand, significant progress has been made towards achieving the preservation of the city walls in its original form by destructing these houses within the program of “Diyarbakir Suriçi Conservation and Preservation Plan” conducted by the local government.

The agricultural activities carried out in Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens are governed by the Environmental Code No. 2872, which is locally enforceable by the Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of Diyarbakir, the Provincial Directorate of Forestry and Hydraulic Works of Diyarbakir and State Hydraulic Affairs as the responsible authorities. Moreover; the Soil Preservation Board, which acts under the “Regulation for the Implementation of the Soil Preservation and Land Use Code No. 5403”, is entitled to release dissenting statement against the resolutions adopted and decisions made in respect of Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley.

The city planners have acted in due diligence not to plan any settlement zones for the domain between the River (the historical Ongözlu Kopru (*ten-eyed bridge*)) to Hevsel Gardens and the city, Ickale (citadel) and City Walls with a view to preserve the panorama of the nominated property while developing plans to accommodate the growing population of the city. The applicable legal framework provides for a long term protection in that sense.

The protection and continuity of the intangible elements of cultural heritage in the nominated property have been ensured through various activities. The *Dengbej* (local bard) House established by the metropolitan municipality has enabled the protection of a major intangible cultural heritage element of the locality, as well as the training of new *dengbejes* and the maintenance of the culture. Several projects are currently being developed for the sanitation and improvement of the street, known as “AsefcilerSokagi”, where the crops grown in Hevsel Gardens are offered for sales by the *Ashefchis*.



The management of the Nominated Property is coordinated by the “Advisory Board”. The board which is participated by the Site Management Directorate, constituted within the organization of the Metropolitan Municipality of Diyarbakir, as well the relevant entities and institutions, universities and relevant NGOs. The activities of the Advisory Board are based on the Site Management Plant, prepared in consideration of the current protection and coordination status of the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone, and was completed in August, 2014. The Site Management Plan addresses various spatial, social and economic functions of the Nominated Property site and the Buffer Zone concurrently and in interaction. Therefore; the plan has been developed through economic, social, cultural and spatial perspectives, taking into consideration appropriate protection principles that match the historical identity of the Heritage Site and the Buffer Zone. The Site Management Plan so completed has been incorporated to the 2014 - 2019 strategic plan development efforts of the Metropolitan Municipality as an essential input (Exhibit 2: Metropolitan Municipality SP input).

## **6) Extension of the Nominated World Heritage Boundaries**

### ***Water Spring of Anzele (Ayn-ı Zûlan Water)***

The basalt plateau that the city of Diyarbakır is established on enables the flow of subterranean waters in accordance with the inclination direction on certain locations. Having the subterranean waters follow an inclination from the rather higher sections towards lower sections is explaining why the subterranean waters are flowing towards the city. Conducted geological studies clarified this.

Most of the water need of the historic city called Surici and the Hevsel Gardens that is inside the heritage area of the nominated property area was carried out by the emergence of subterranean waters. It was determined after studies that the flow of all these water sources are towards the inner side of the wall and the water beds are systematically spread within a plan. With an implementation that is very rare to be seen in other antique settlements, not even a drop of water was wasted and in the final process, they were used in the irrigation of the Hevsel Gardens that is besides the fortress. How these gardens were irrigated using city and drinking water instead of redirecting some water from the Tigris River shows the meticulous saving of water sources. Indeed, the water that was toured inside the city via channels were supplied for usage and the leftover water was delivered to Hevsel Gardens and mills (Appendix:1).

It is no coincidence that the subterranean and over-ground sources were toured inside the fortress that encircles the historic city. While the fortress’ borders were being determined, they were based on the emergence point of the water sources that would be used to fulfill the water need of the city. Having the water sources with the potential to fulfill this need for long years to come strengthened the integrity of the fortress and its gardens throughout the history. Therefore, the fortress and Hevsel Gardens that have universal values should be handled in a holistic manner.

Three water sources inside the fortress settlement are mentioned. These are the Anzelesuyu, the spring water referred to as Karadehliz and the İkale water. It is known that the water from the İkale source could not be delivered to the innermost points of the city due to the low altitude of the İkale water and therefore the water needs of the people in the İkale region of the city were met by and the mills here were operated and subsequently the gardens of the city was irrigated.

The Karadehliz water was most probably covered today, with its direction towards the southeast, from outside of the walls through the mills by the fortress to the Hevsel Gardens (Map:2).

The Anzele water is the intra-city discharge point of the two subterranean springs coming in from northwestern and western sections of the city. In historic documents, it is referred to as Ayn-iZülal. This name is believed to be originating from the Syrian Orthodox church named Mar Zı'uro or Zu'oro that was built in the name of the female ruler named Meryem-iZal in the 5th – 6th century.<sup>1</sup> In Amida, this church is referred as the Aziz Ze'ora Church and it is mentioned that the Patrick I. Johanna and Bishop Simeon of Odessa were buried here<sup>2</sup> Currently the church is torn down. But in the publications, the church structure was also provided on a plan that includes the churches of Diyarbakır (Map: 1).

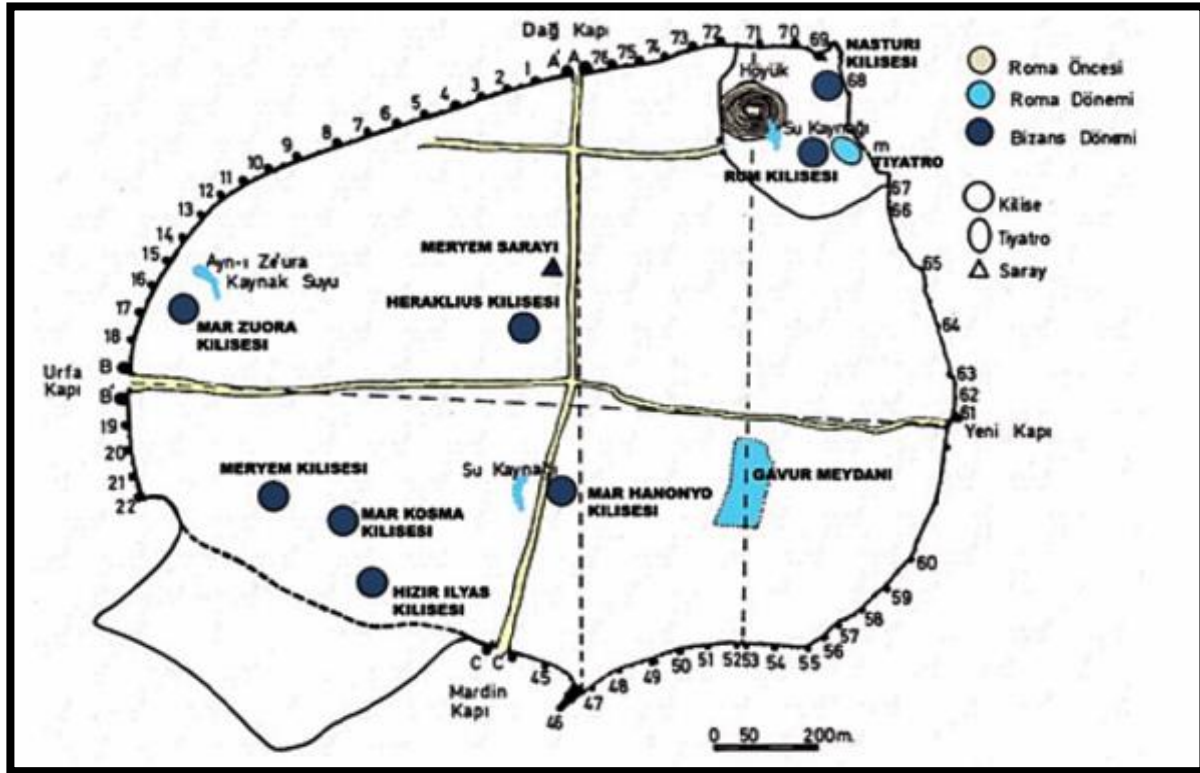
On the western side of the fortress, on the right of the double gate that was opened in 1940 between Dağkapı and Urfakapı, the Anzele spring water was defined by many travelers and historians. *Nasir-I Hüsvrev* who Diyarbakır in 1046 mentions that the water that surges from this source can rotate 5 mills and at the same time this water was used in the irrigation of the gardens inside the city as well.<sup>3</sup> Anzele water surging from these two separate sources can be seen on the photographs from 1928's (Photo 6).

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<sup>1</sup> Diyarbakır Churches ,pp. 12,13.Tuncer,Orhan Cezmi

<sup>2</sup> Amida; Van Berhm, M.– Strzyogowski, J. ( 1910 ).Paris: Heildelberg, Carl Winter

<sup>3</sup> Kara Amid Culture Magazine, pp. 301, 1956



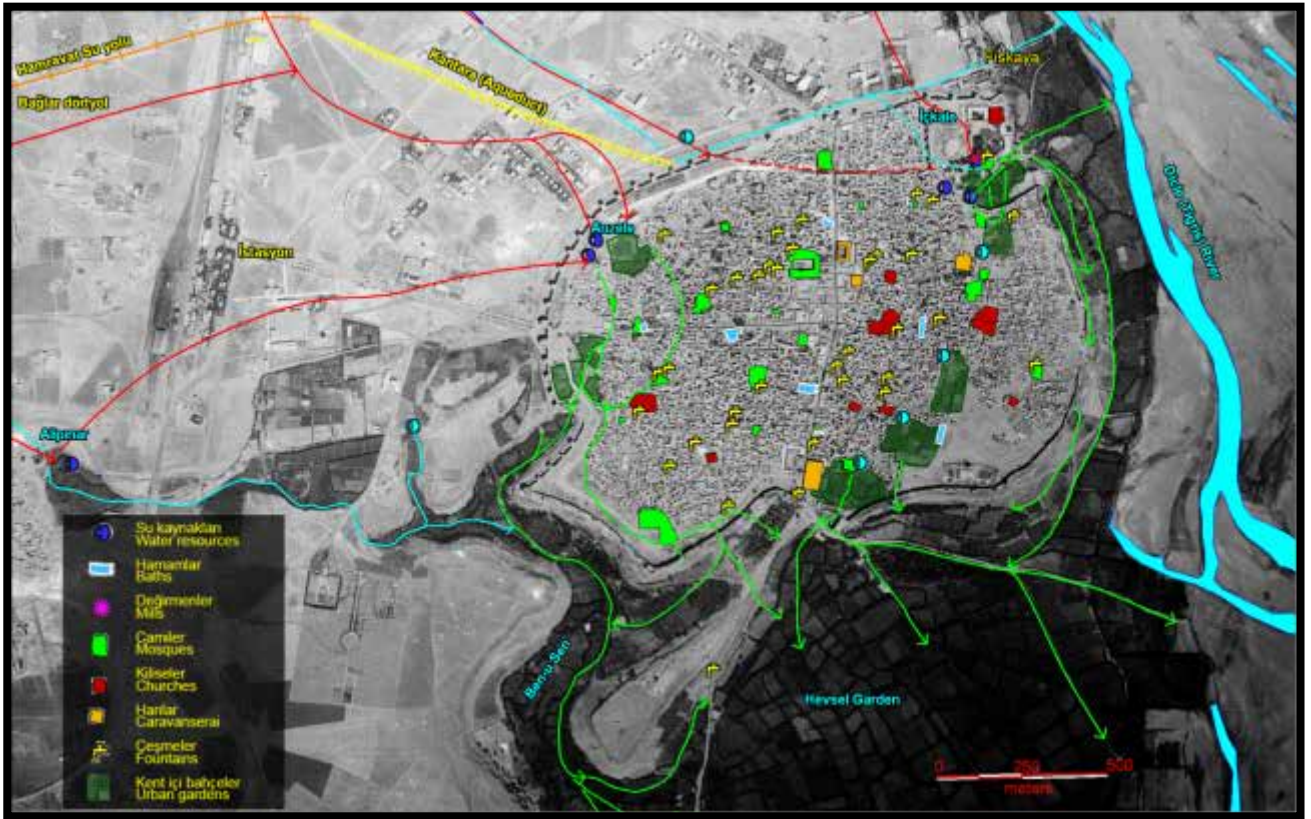
Map 1. Parla, Canan, "Walls and Citadel", METU, 2005.

Another interesting point regarding the distribution of Anzele water is that it was distributed in the shape of two separate channels. One of the channels fulfill the water needs of the nearby salhane (old slaughter house) and was used in the Tannery, which subsequently was taken underground and discharged to the mills through the *Simar* gate that is known to be constructed afterwards on the western side of the fortress and later to the Benusencre Appendix Another arm of it fulfills the water need of the Lalebey Mosque, Meryemana Church and Alipaşa Mosque and the settlement areas around it on the western side of the city and flown to the Sultan Suca fountain around the Mardinkapı on the southern side.<sup>4</sup> From here, it was directed to the mills and to the Hevsel Gardens. This is a good example of creating maximum utility from the used water by directing it to the mills (Photo 5).

By considering the outlet point of the Anzele water, the water was led through the structures it was needed in via natural and artificial paths, the used water was not wasted and was once again directed to the gardens of the city to ensure irrigation. Using water in such a planned and conscious manner was observed at every period of the city's administration. During Romans and those followed afterwards, the water was led through churches, bathhouses and fountains. This did not change during the Islam period and the flowing water was once again led through religious buildings, bathhouses and fountains and operated the city's mills and later this system was continued by watering channels that can still be seen today. Using water in such a planned way shows the skills in the positioning of the city and the usage of water (Map 2),

<sup>4</sup> Kara Amid culture magazine, pp. 365-366, 1956





Map 2: Map of the city of Diyarbakir, water distribution and water structures on an aerial photo from 1952

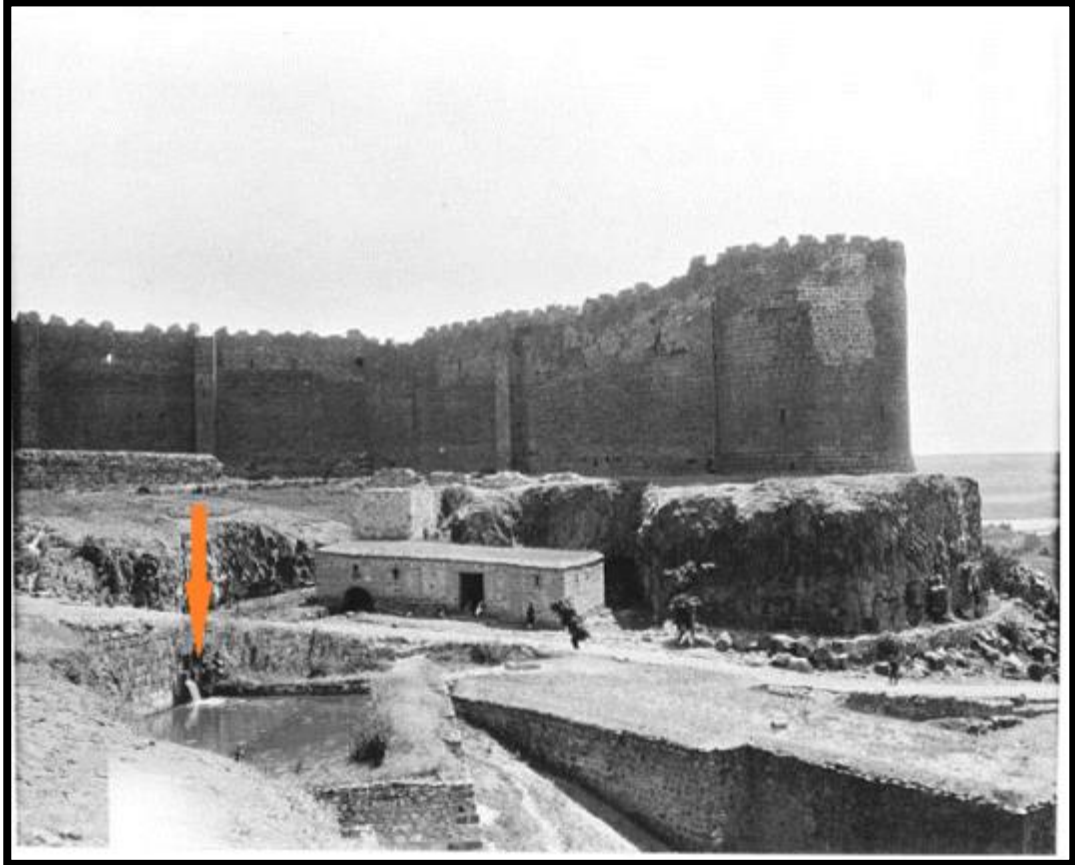


Photo 5: Discharge point of the water sources that was flowing inside the city 1909- Gertrude Bell

Anzele Water that met a major amount of the water needs of the city for many years was used by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Fire Department Directorate in the previous years. Before, water was accumulated in a depot and was used in the firefighting services inside the city. The area was evacuated in 2012 to carry out the Anzele Park planning, where the aim was to introduce the water source to the city's inhabitants once again. As a result of the work carried out, both sources of the Anzele Water was reached and remains of a pool and a column from the Roman period in the spring that is towards the south were discovered. This column is believed to belong to the Mar Ze'uro Church that is referred to in historic sources but cannot be found today. The Tannery structure was found towards the southern direction where the water flows to. After some cleaning and basic repairing, siles<sup>5</sup> were found inside the Tannery. The work was completed in 2014 (Appendix 2 .Park project).

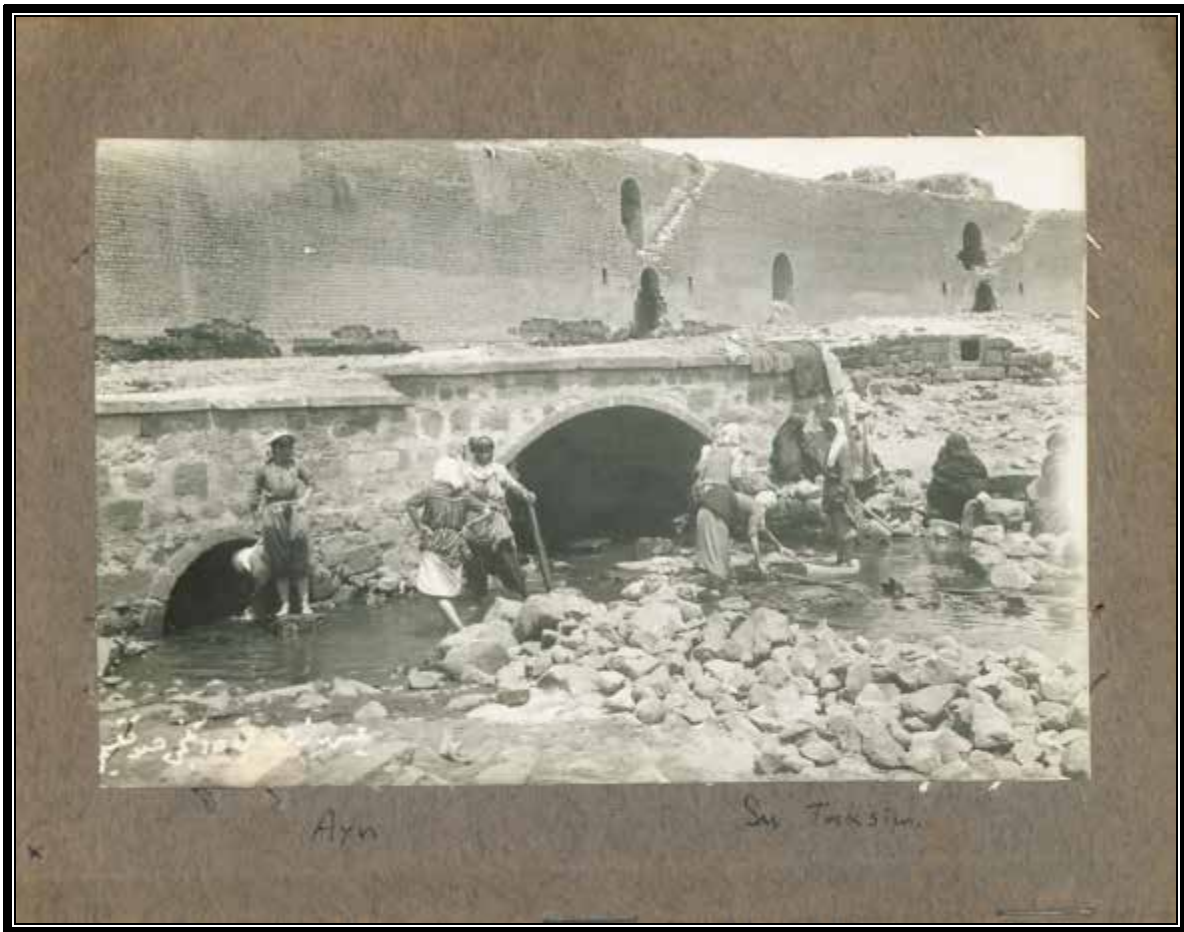


Photo-6: Anzele water spring in 1928

<sup>5</sup> Sile; small pools where the leather were placed in the Tannery





Photo-7-8: Anzele water spring - 2014



Photo-10: Anzele water source- 2014





Photo-11: Tannery on the eastern side of the Anzele water source

The analysis done by Diyarbakır Water and Sewerage Administration Directorate shows no bacteria that is harmful for human health in the Anzele spring water and it is suitable for drinking (Appendix 3. Analysis Report).

As it can be seen in the Anzele water example, the settlement position and the shape of the Fortress is not coincidental. Taking the water sources inside the Fortress towards meeting the water needs of the inhabitants inside the Fortress, directing the spring waters through a certain route to meet the needs of various monumental structures and subsequently using it in the irrigation of the Hevsel Gardens and the manner of utilizing the water shows how the castle was used in an exemplary landscaping planning. Therefore Anzele water spring has been added to nomination property. (See Appendix-6)

#### **Sources used:**

*Karadadoğan, S. Parlak, C. et. All. "The report on the Diyarbakır Old City settlement regarding the provision and sources of water, structures used in its distribution and utilization, designation report regarding its usage in and out of the city (Hevsel Gardens) throughout the historic periods", Diyarbakır, 2014.*

*Tütenk, M.H, "Amid İçme Suları" [Drinking Waters of Amid], Kara Amid Journal, Vol. 2-4, 1956- 1958.*

*Parla, C. Diyarbakır Surları ve Kent Tarihi, [Diyarbakır Fortress and History of City], Ankara, 2005.*

*Tuncer, O.C. Diyarbakır Kiliseleri, [The Churches in Diyarbakır], Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Ankara, 2002.*

## **7. Extension of the Buffer Zone**

The buffer zone of the property has been refined towards the east by considering the natural topographic thresholds of the areas. The map can be found at Annex (6).

## **8. Protection and Restoration Works**

During the site visit, ICOMOS Expert has raised some concerns about the restoration works that has been carried out on the part of the city walls and towers. As it was described at the nomination dossier, before the implementation, the measured drawings and restoration projects are approved by the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The implementation of these projects are supervised by the Regional Directorate of Surveying and Monuments.

After the ICOMOS mission to the site, current restoration implementations have been halted. Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums initiated a surveying and monitoring program for the state of conservation and restoration implementation. For this purpose, the creation of scientific committee that will inspect the current and future restoration works continue has been planned. This scientific committee consist of university professors and individual experts on the architecture, archaeology, conservation and restoration. The state party also continue efforts to address a range of other protection and management issues including monitoring, management planning, and capacity building within the framework of the implementation of the management plan.

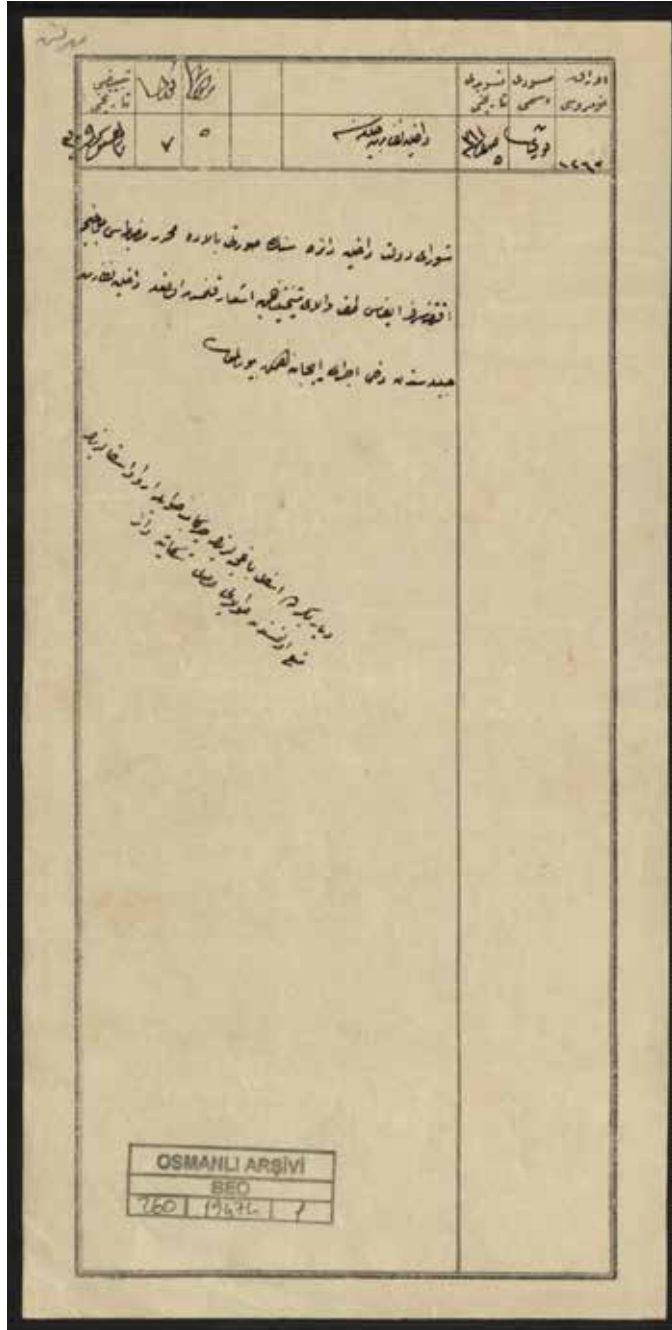
## **9. List of Annexes**

1. Ottoman Archival Documents regarding the use of water in Hevsel Gardens.
2. Strategic Plan of Diyarbakır Municipality.
3. Scientific Report on the use of water in Diyarbakır urban area and Hevsel Gardens.
4. a) Anzele Park Landscape Project.  
b) The map that shows the location of water source of Anzele at the nominated property.  
c) The Part beeng Added to the Nominated Property
5. Report on the analysis of water source of Anzele.
6. The map that shows the revised boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone.
7. Photo Album that includes the old and new photos from the different parts of nominated property.



Appendix:1

260 19474 : The complaint filed on account of the prohibition of irrigation and watering with waste water of Esfel (Hevsel) Gardens of Diyarbakir. The Muslim Calendar: 1311 (Doc:1-2)



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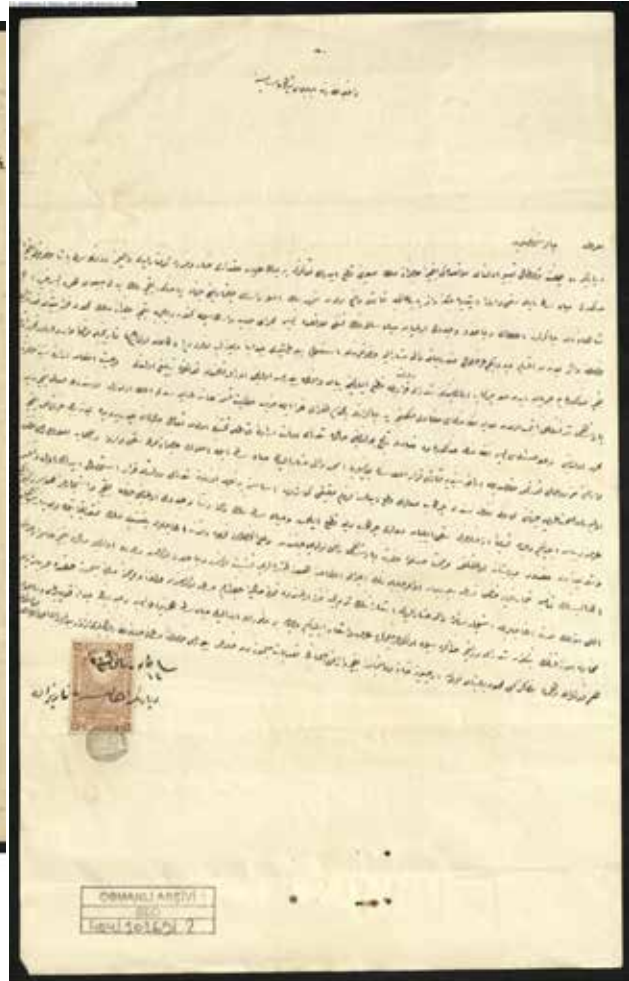
Doc:1



404 30269 : Taking of necessary measures for proper irrigation of Esfel (Hevsel) Gardens in Diyarbakir, and dismissal of the complaints filed by the private property owners against the declared measures. The Muslim Calendar: 1311 tarihli (Doc:3-4)



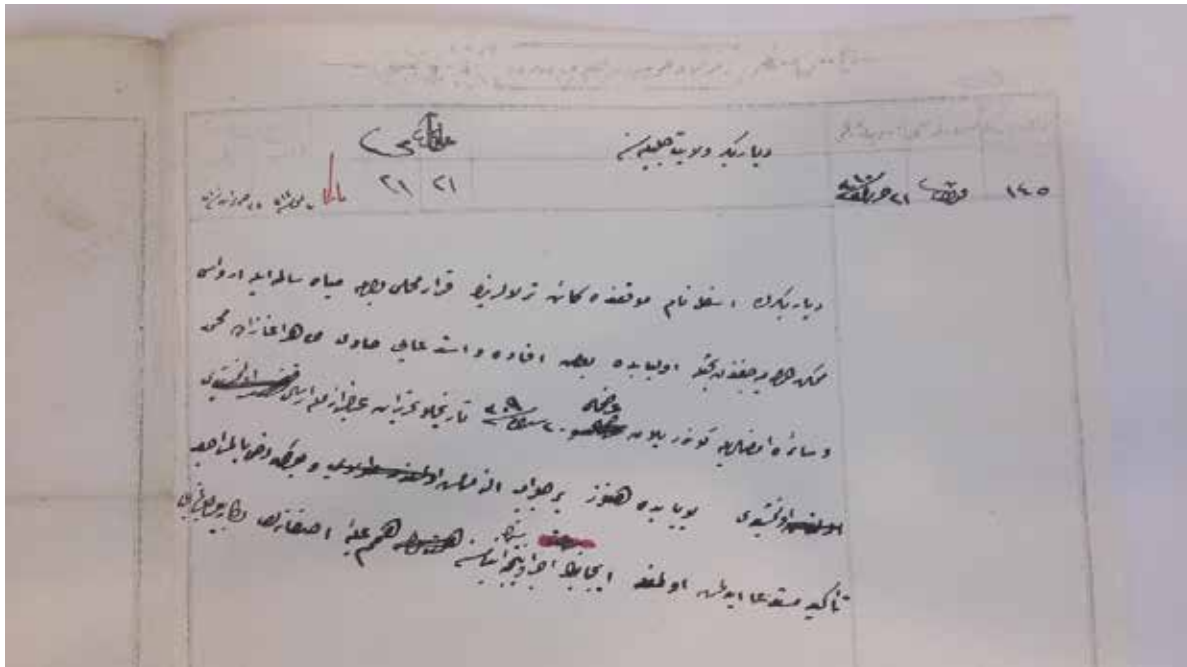
Doc:3



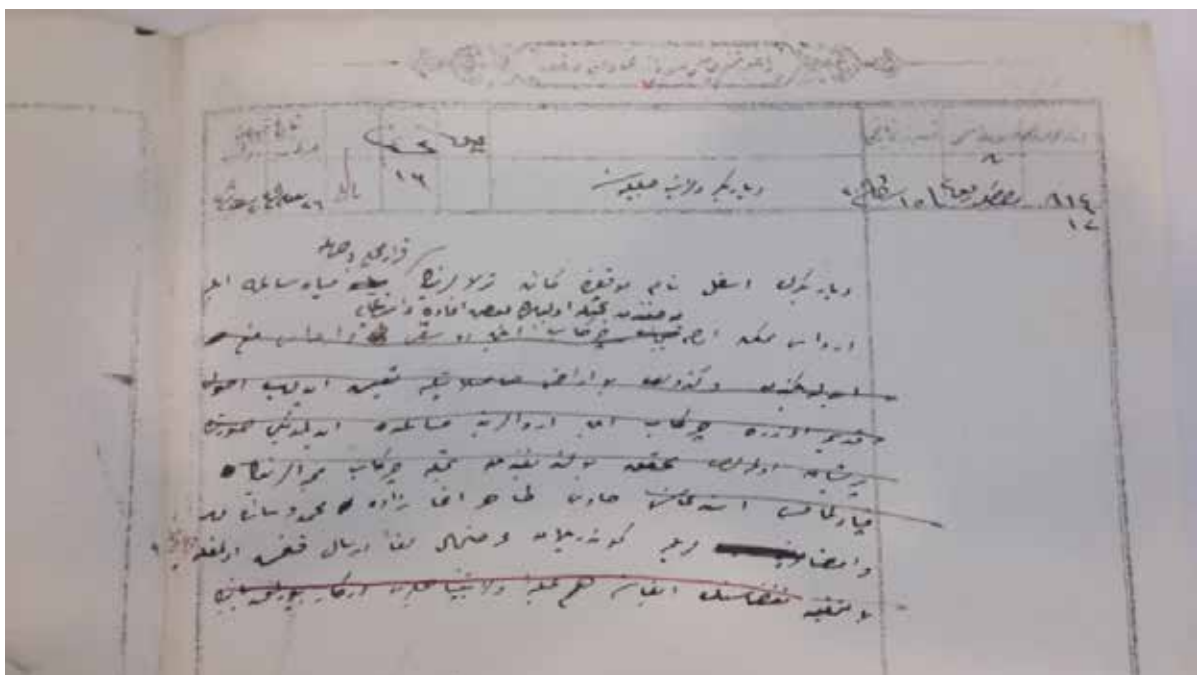
Doc:4



212 48 : Taking of necessary actions upon the application of Tahirgazade Mehmed *et al*, who filed a formal request, proposing that their croplands in Esfel (Hevsel), Diyarbakir, cannot be irrigated according to the local governor's resolution. The Muslim Calendar 1312 (Doc:5-6)



Doc:5



Doc:6

1319 48 : Returning of four persons, who had been raised an objection against the attempt for the elimination of the damages caused by the waste and polluted water streaming to Eysel (Heysel) Gardens of Diyarbakir, and had, thus, been summoned for trial. The Muslim Calendar : 1312 (Doc:7)





DİYARBAKIR  
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

**2015-2019 STRATEGIC PLAN DRAFT**

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5. Social Gender Equality and Women Policies
6. Environment, Ecology and Green Areas
7. Strengthening the Local Economy
8. Transportation
9. Public Health
10. Tourism
11. Disaster Management, Security, Inspection
12. Development of Corporate Capacity



## INTRODUCTION

This study comprises the Strategic Plan prepared by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality for the 2015-2019 period. Work for the Strategic Plan was officially started on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 following preparations dating back to November 2013. The Strategic Plan was finalized in October 2014 through a process based on dialogue and negotiations with the participation of city dynamics within a period of eleven months including the preparations.

### 1. Objective: Roadmap Preparation

The objective of Strategic Planning studies is to determine the mid and long term fundamental policies of institutions and corporations, their principles and values, goals and targets as well as the activities/projects that will be carried out with an efficient and effective resource allocation. Answers to four questions are sought when preparing the Strategic Plan:

- Where are we?
- Where do we want to reach?
- How can we reach there?
- How can we measure and evaluate?

As the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, we added two more questions to those listed above when starting the strategic planning work:

- Where are we coming from?
- Why do we wish to reach the desired point?

The Strategic Plan, in other words the **ROADMAP** of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality was prepared for the 2015-2019 period taking into account these 6N questions. While preparing the Strategic Plan, it was determined “where” the city of Diyarbakır is, “where it should go” and most importantly answers to the “why” and “how” it should get there questions were given. In other words, with this strategic planning work we took the past into consideration, analyzed the current conditions and planned the future of the city of Diyarbakır in terms of local services.

### 2. Scope: City of Diyarbakır in 12 Strategic Areas

The Strategic Plan covers the whole city of Diyarbakır spatially. Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality was initially responsible from an area covering a radius of 20 kilometers from the city center but it is now responsible from the whole city after the issuing of law number 6360 on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014. With this law, the Metropolitan Municipality become responsible from the four districts in the city center as well as the 13 other districts located inside the city limits. This legal change was taken into consideration and the

strategic plan prepared for the 2015-2019 period covers the whole of Diyarbakır. In this sense, the Strategic Plan study covers an area of 15.535 square kilometers comprised of 17 districts four of which are in the city center.

When the population is considered, the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan comprises a total population of 1.6 million people with 930 thousand living in the city center. About two thirds of the target population of the plan lives in urban areas, whereas one third lives in rural areas.

The infrastructure work carried out under the responsibility of Diyarbakır Water and Sewerage Administration (DİSKİ) was not included in the scope of the plan since a strategic plan for the region was already prepared. Works related with the economic, social, cultural and spatial space excluding the infrastructure work were planned within the scope of 12 basic strategic areas:

1. Democratic Self-Government
2. Zoning and Urban Development
3. Social Services / Social Policies
4. Multiple Identities of Diyarbakır: Languages, Cultures and Beliefs
5. Social Gender Equality and Women Policies
6. Environment, Ecology and Green Areas
7. Strengthening the Local Economy
8. Transportation
9. Public Health
10. Tourism
11. Disaster Management, Security, Inspection
12. Development of Corporate Capacity

### **3. Method: Participation, Dialogue and Negotiation**

#### **3.1. Process Focused Management Approach and Corporate/Organizational Learning**

Two basic approaches can be mentioned regarding management: process focused management and result focused management. Generally two approaches are used together when designing managerial processes in corporate structures. In addition, one of these approaches dominates over the other one most of the time based on the corporate principles and values as well as the vision and mission statements. Process focused approach focuses on how the product comes about as much as maybe even more so than it focuses on the quality of this service or product. On the contrary, result focused approach generally focuses on the quality of the service or the product instead of the management process.

Process focused management approach was used by the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality during the preparation of the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan. The process was considered to be more important than the Strategic Plan that would be prepared at the end of this planning period. Because process focused planning approach enables a second advancement while also increasing the participation of the shareholders, the correct determination of the problems, the evaluation and consideration of the financial, corporate and human resource, the appropriation of the process and the taking of responsibilities: corporate learning and corporate capacity development.

The building of a process was aimed during the work carried out for the Strategic Plan which would enable the cooperative learning of both the Metropolitan Municipality as well as the citizens in the city, government institutions and establishments and non-governmental organizations. The process focused approach has enabled the Strategic Plan Work Group as well as the Metropolitan Municipality to be evaluated as whole in terms of corporate structure as well as enabling the monitoring of the problematic areas of the city, to think together and suggest solutions in a cooperative manner. In addition, it has also enabled the Metropolitan Municipality to exceed its own corporate knowledge and experience in terms of the basic problem areas of the city and to learn from the street, the citizens as well as the other government establishments and non-governmental organizations in the city. A total of almost 200 meetings were made, 140 reports were prepared and 5000 pages of information was generated during this process which was carried out with the participation of over 10.000 people (see Table 1 for Strategic Plan Work Statistics).

This process has provided a noteworthy learning process for the Metropolitan Municipality as well as the other dynamics in the city which were included in the planning process. While problems of the city were discussed in the meetings, the current status was also examined, fundamental and important problems with priorities were determined and solutions were discussed. When the meetings and the number of participants to these meetings carried out within the scope of planning work are considered, it is apparent that they have provided the planning process participants with an immense opportunity for learning. When we consider the fact that most of the participants are representatives of government establishments or non-governmental



organizations or local administration units, it is clear that this learning process will be spread to a much wider audience than the number of participants.

Table 1: Strategic Plan Work Statistics

Number	Title of the Work	Number of participants	Number of meetings	Number of reports (x+1)	Number of pages of reports
1	Current Status Analysis		15	16	102
2	Sectoral Data Analysis for the City of Diyarbakır and its Districts		15	18	78
3	Analysis Report for Law Numbered 6360		15	10	23
4	Mardin Search Conference Report	42	11	1	64
5	Site Management Plan Report		2	1	357
6	2010-2014 Strategic Plan Evaluation Report	17	17	18	17
7	Unit Problem Analysis Reports	245	25	21	56
8	Amed Forums Reports	1547	15	16	133
9	Amed Forums Survey Report	481	15	1	1535
10	District Municipalities Neighborhood Meetings Report		11	1	14
11	Mukhtar Meeting Reports	1033	17	18	381
12	Citizen Survey Report	7800	15	18	2360
13	Unit GZFT Analysis Report	12	15	1	12
14	Budget Projection			1	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11177</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>5162</b>

### 3.2. Strategic Plan Work Group

The Strategic Plan work was first started with the preparation of a Strategic Plan Work Group. It was anticipated that the responsibility area of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality would enlarge with the Law numbered 6360 and that the planning works would take longer time, thereby the 2015-2019 Strategic Planning works were started prior to the local elections. A Strategic Plan Work Group of 26 people was established in November 2013 under the coordination of the Strategic Development unit with the participation of staff from all units. The works were carried out with the coordination and support of a co-chairman advisor appointed solely for the planning work with the knowledge and inspection of top management. The following table lists the Strategic Plan Work Group members and their task areas.

Table 2: Strategic Plan Work Group

<b>NAME SURNAME</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
Cuma ÇİÇEK	Chairman Advisor
Fatma TÜZÜN	Strategy Development Branch Office
Mucip BİLİCİ	Strategy Development Branch Office
Nevzat DEMİR	Strategy Development Branch Office
A.Kadir GÜGER	Strategy Development Branch Office
Ruşen PERİNÇEK	Strategy Development Branch Office
Gülfer COŞKUN	Strategy Development Branch Office
Şirin GENCER	General Directorate of Culture Tourism
Can ERDEM	General Directorate of Transportation
Ferhat BOZ	General Directorate of Transportation
Elçin TOSUNCUK	General Directorate of Technical Works
Özgür TEKİN	General Directorate of Technical Works
Deniz KIRAÇ	General Directorate of Environmental Protection and Control
Fırat BİLGİN	Directorate of Press/Information and Public Relations
Songül TÜZÜN	Directorate of Press/Information and Public Relations
Mehmet KAYA	General Directorate of Parks Gardens and Green Areas
Fikret YAYAN	General Directorate of Parks Gardens and Green Areas
Abdulkadir KORKUTATA	General Directorate of Health Services
Ahmet ÇILGIN	General Directorate of Health Services
Abdulkerim SAKCI	General Directorate of Constabulary
Gülseren TEKİN	General Directorate of Resource Development
V. Sermed AZİZOĞLU	General Directorate of Public Works and Urbanization
Yıldız TAHTACI	General Directorate of Public Works and Urbanization
Metin KARAMAN	Site Management Unit
Orhan SANRI	General Directorate of Fire Brigade
Pervin YETİZ DEMİR	General Directorate of Social Services
Serdar ERDEMİRCİ	General Directorate of Information Processing

### 3.3. Six Fundamental Sources of Information

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality has adopted *effectiveness in service production and presentation, efficiency, accountability, establishment of participation and equality* as its fundamental values and principles. In the light of these principles and values, one of the fundamental goals of the institution has been determined as the *establishment of a democratic and participatory corporate structure as well as the inclusion of citizens in the determination, planning, application and inspection of public policies*.

Various democratic participation mechanisms have been formed for the preparation of the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan in the axis of the aforementioned principles and values, in other words the construction of Diyarbakır's future with all components of the city. The goal of these participation mechanisms is to establish a dialogue with all the dynamics of the city as well as the negotiation of the planning work. Within this scope, the knowledge and experience of the public institutions and establishments as well as the non-governmental organizations have been included in the process in addition to those of the citizens in the city.

Six fundamental knowledge and experience sources have been determined in order to answer the 6N questions summarized in the objectives section. These are as follows:

1. Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality
2. Sound of the street: Diyarbakır public
3. Knowledge and experience of district municipalities
4. Organized groups (non-governmental organizations, vocational chambers, social acts, university, public establishments and institutions)
5. Diyarbakır Castle and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan
6. Election Statment

It was determined and agreed upon that the planning work cannot be carried out solely based on the knowledge and experience of the Metropolitan Municipality alone and a process was designed that can activate all of these six knowledge and experience sources to carry out the required planning work. Each of the four knowledge and experience sources were consulted to seek answers to the three main problems listed below and their sub-problems; the strategic plan works have been prepared based on the information received from these sources:

1. Evaluation of the work that has been carried out in the past, satisfaction from these works
2. Current problems related with municipality services
3. Suggestions for the solution of the current problems and expectations from the 2015-2019 period



### 3.4. Knowledge and Experience of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

Strategic Planning period started by putting forth the knowledge and experience of the Metropolitan Municipality regarding the past, present and future of the city. The following works were carried out after the establishment of the Strategic Plan Work Group:

- **2010-2014 Strategic Plan Evaluation:** The goals, activities, projects and actualization ratios with respect to budget have been analyzed and reported.
- **Current Status Analysis of Units:** Each service unit was examined under the headings of “job definition”, “relevant regulations and binding documents”, “organizational structure”, “physical structure”, “human resources”, “duties, authorities and responsibilities” and “shareholder analysis” and the results have been reported.
- **City Wide Sectoral Data Analysis:** The socioeconomic and demographic data of the city of Diyarbakır were examined in terms of sectors. The socioeconomic and demographic data were examined under the headings of population, immigration, social structure indicators and economic structure. Whereas the sectors for examination were agriculture, transportation, environment, zoning and city planning, firefighting, culture and tourism, parks, gardens and green areas, technical works.
- **Evaluation of the Law Numbered 6360:** The law numbered 6360 entitled “Law Related with the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and in Thirteen Cities and the Establishment of Twenty Six Districts and the Changes in Statutory Decrees” was evaluated on the basis of service units. Within this scope, the changes brought about by the law as well as the problems caused by the government establishments and institutions at municipality service areas were analyzed for each service unit and the results were reported.
- **Mardin Search Conference:** The Search Conference was carried out at Mardin during January 11-12, 2014 with the participation of the top management. Within this scope, the basic problems and solution suggestions as well as new project suggestions for the upcoming period and the suggestions related with the corporate restructuring process for the 10 service areas were discussed for a period of two days.
- **Unit Problems Analysis Meetings:** Separate meetings were carried out with each unit in order to include the knowledge and experience of all employees to the planning process in addition to that of the top management. In these meetings, the main successes of units, the things they have not been able to accomplish until today, problems in the service area as well as suggestions for the new period have been discussed and the criticisms opinions as well as suggestions of the employees have been determined.

- **Unit SWOT Analyses:** Internal and external environment analyses have been carried out for each unit in order to ensure that the planning works are effective and efficient. Within this scope, the Strong (S), Weak (W) points of each unit have been determined and the Opportunities (O) and Threats (T) have been analyzed.
- **2015-2019 Budget Projection:** A detailed Budget Projection Report including the possible income and expenses of the department has been carried out in order to ensure that the planning works can be executed with a realist and applicable perspective.

### **3.5. Amed 2020: Strategic Plan Forums**

In addition to the knowledge and experience of the Metropolitan Municipality, 15 thematic forums were organized in order to ensure the participation of the organized groups in Diyarbakır which are very active and to be able to listen to the opinions coming from the street. These forums played an important role in the inclusion to the planning process of the knowledge and experiences of civilians as well as the non-governmental organizations, vocational chambers, government offices and universities in the city. The forums were as follows:

1. Amed Socioeconomic Inequality and Fight With Deprivation Forum
2. Amed Jin-Jiyan Forum (Amed Women and Life Forum)
3. Amed Ecology and Environment Forum
4. Foruma Çand û Hûnera Amedê (Amed Culture and Arts Forum)
5. Strengthening the Local Economy Forum
6. Amed Zoning and City Planning Forum
7. Amed Transportation Forum
8. Amed Public Health Forum
9. Foruma CiwanAmed (Young Amed Forum)
10. Foruma Zarokên Amedê (Amed Children Forum)
11. Disability Free Amed Forum
12. Foruma Rûspî û Porspiyên Amedê (Amed Elderly Forum)
13. Amed Tourism Forum
14. Civilian Rights Forum
15. Amed Beliefs and Minorities Forum

Each of the forums were carried out with the participation of about 100 people for a total participation of 1547. The basic problems of Diyarbakır and solution suggestions were discussed in these forums and a survey study for a total of 500 people has also been carried out. Each thematic forum as well as the forum survey have been reported.

### **3.6. We Met with 778 Mukhtars in 17 Districts**

Mukhtar meetings were carried out in 17 districts with the participation of the Metropolitan Municipality and district municipality co-chairmen in order to determine the criticisms, opinions, suggestions and expectations of the local Diyarbakır public as well as to include the knowledge and experience of the street into the process. 17 districts of Diyarbakır were visited and meetings were carried out with the participation of a total

of 778 mukhtars to determine the basic problems in urban and rural neighborhoods, the fundamental problems of the public, the expectations from the Metropolitan Municipality as well as suggestions and opinions. The opinions of the mukhtars regarding the basic problems and suggestions for solving them were also recorded in writing and these results were reported separately for each district.

### **3.7. We Visited 7000 Homes**

A comprehensive household survey was carried out within the city of Diyarbakır in order to include the knowledge and experience of the local public into the planning process. 500 homes on average were visited at each district and questions were asked to them regarding their socioeconomic status, language-culture, environment and ecology, social policies, democratic participation, social gender and freedom of women, transportation, zoning, city planning, infrastructural services as well as their expectations from the local government, their priorities regarding basic service areas and the activities that should be focused on for one specific service area.

The field study included a total of 7000 households and separate reports were prepared for each of the 17 districts. Another report was also prepared for the four districts that make up the Diyarbakır city center. These reports provided very important data both for the strategic planning work of the Metropolitan Municipality and the district municipalities.

### **3.8. Cooperation with District Municipalities**

The knowledge and experience of district municipalities provided another significant resource for the strategic planning works. Within this scope, cooperation was tried to be established with the district municipalities even though it was not at the desired level. The sharing of knowledge between the Metropolitan Municipality and the district municipalities formed the foundation of this cooperation. The reports including the socioeconomic and demographic data of the districts as well as the household survey reports carried out throughout the districts and the reports of the mukhtar meetings were shared with district municipalities. In addition, participation was arranged as the Strategic Plan Work Group to some of the neighborhood meetings carried out within the scope of the strategic planning of district municipalities and the reports of these meetings were examined and included in the planning process. In addition, the mukhtar meetings at 17 districts were organized together with the district municipalities and the participation of the district municipality co-presidents was organized. Apart from the mukhtar meetings and mutual sharing of knowledge, relations were developed with the strategic planning departments of the district municipalities as well as the staff and these relationships were carried out throughout the planning process. Finally, the Metropolitan Municipality Council consisting of representatives from district municipalities was informed regularly in order to establish coordination within the city.

### **3.9. Diyarbakır Castle and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan**

The Site Management plan which contains the protection, usage, planning and management principles for the Site management border determined with the participation



of the relevant institutions which is defined as the heritage area and the buffer zone as part of the work carried out for the inclusion of the Diyarbakır Castle and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape to the UNESCO World Heritage List was included in the 2015-2019 DBB (Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality) Strategic Plan as an input to the planning work. Site Management Plan was prepared in order to manage the superior universal values of the City Walls which have enabled the sustainment of the historical and cultural heritage of Diyarbakır, Hevsel Gardens and Tigris River as well as to ensure that it is passed down to future generations.

The Site Management plan which covers an area of 2019 hectares including the Diyarbakır Castle and City Walls and the Hevsel Gardens as well as the Suriçi urban preservation area and the Surdışı region which are defined as the Buffer Zone has been prepared as a strategic plan of the region. Many spatial, social and financial functions are carried out in a simultaneous and mutually interactive manner at the heritage site and Buffer Zone which make up the planning site. To this end, the plan defined for the Heritage Area and the suriçi-surdışı Buffer Zone has been prepared as a result of the comprehensive work carried out between 2011-2014. The Site Management Plan was prepared on the basis of economic, social, cultural and spatial dimensions taking into account the preservation principles suited to the historical identity of the Heritage Site and the Buffer Zone. The strategic goals, targets, activities and projects predicted and determined within the scope of the Site Management Plan have been integrated in the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality strategic plan by taking into consideration the 12 strategic areas determined.

### **3.10. Election Statement**

In addition to the aforementioned knowledge and experience sources, various forums carried out in the region such as Young-Amed, Jin-Jiyan, Green-Amed as well as the election statement declared to the public as a result of these forums have been included in the Strategic Plan works as important inputs. The promises made to the public prior to the election have been included in the Strategic Plan, taking into consideration the 13 strategic areas stated above after which relevant activities, goals, activities and projects were determined.

Finally, the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality 2015-2019 Strategic Plan was prepared by taking participation, dialogue and negotiation as basis. The Strategic Plan has been prepared by taking into account the policies and projects promised to the public prior to the election utilizing the knowledge and experience of the Diyarbakır public, the active organized groups of the city and the district municipalities as well as the knowledge and experience of the Metropolitan Municipality.

### **3.11. Content of Strategic Plan**

The city of Diyarbakır was briefly introduced in the first section of the Strategic Plan. The corporate structure of the Metropolitan Municipality was examined by taking into account the basic activity areas, the new authority areas and work areas as put forth with the law numbered 6360 as well as the organization scheme, personal structure and financial structure. Whereas in the third section, the service production of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality as well as the basic civilian rights were included taking into account the international agreements and conditions. The fourth section includes the

fundamental strategic axes intervention areas within the context of processes and area which function as a guide in the examination and analysis of the opinions, expectations and suggestions obtained from different knowledge and experience sources. The final section includes the basic principles and values, the vision and mission of the institution as well as the goal, target, activities and projects for the 2015-2019 period.

# 2015-2019 STRATEGIC PLAN

## Knowledge and Experience Sources

### Election Statement

- Young-Amed
- Jin-Jiyan Amed
- Green-Amed
- Policies
- Projects

### UNESCO Process and Sige Management Plan

- Strategic Goals
- Strategic Targets
- Policies
- Projects

### DBB

- 2010-2014 Stratejik Plan Değerlendirmesi
- Birimlerin Mevcut Durum Analizi
- Kent Geneli Sektörel Bazda Veri Analizi
- 6360 Sayılı Yasanın Değerlendirilmesi
- Mardin Arama Konferansı
- Birim Toplantıları
- Birim GZFT Analizleri
- 2015-2019 Bütçe Projeksiyonu

### Sokağın Sesi

- 15 Tematik Forum
- Forum Anketi
- 17 Muhtar Toplantısı
- Muhtar Toplantı Raporları
- Muhtar Anketi
- İl Geneli Hane Halkı Anketi
- 17 İlçe Raporu
- Şehir Merkezi Raporu

### Örgütlü Gruplar

- 15 Tematik Forum
- Sosyo-ekonomik Eşitsizlik ve Yoksunlukla Mücadele
- Jin-Jiyan Forumu
- Ekoloji ve Çevre
- Çand û Hûner
- Yerel Ekonomiyi Güçlendirme
- İmar ve Şehircilik
- Ulaşım
- Halk Sağlığı
- Ciwan-Amed
- Zarokên Amedê
- Engelsiz Amed
- Rûspî û Porspî
- Turizm
- Kentli Hakları
- İnançlar ve Azınlıklar

### İlçe Belediyeleri

- Bilgi paylaşımı
- İkili görüşmeler
- Büyükşehir Belediyesi Meclisi

### Temel Sorular 6N

Neredeyiz?

Nereden geliyoruz?

Nereye varmak istiyoruz?

Neden belirlediğimiz noktaya varmak istiyoruz?

Nasıl varabiliriz?

Nasıl ölçer ve değerlendiririz?

### Süzme ve Değerlendirme Süreci

Kim Neyi İstiyor: Uzlaşılar ve Çatışmalar (Bilgilerin Analizi)  
Temel Yurttaş Hakları  
Stratejik Eksenler (Müdahale Alanları, Süreçler, Mekan)  
13 Stratejik Alan

Birim Stratejik Planlarının Hazırlanması  
Diyalog ve Müzakere Süreci

**Nihai Stratejik Planın  
Hazırlanması**



# **CITY OF DİYARBAKIR**

## **1. Transportation and Geographical Location**

Diyarbakır is located on the Tigris Basin in the Southeastern Anatolia Region which is also known as Upper Mesopotamia. The city that is established on the western shore of the Tigris River and the eastern side of the plateau formed by wide vulcanite spreading towards the Tigris River has is located 650 meters above sea level.

Diyarbakır is a central city that can be reached via road, air and railway and is the intersection point of the transportation connections of the region. The road connections of the city are Elazığ (153 km) and Bingöl (144 km) to the north, Siverek (78 km) and Şanlıurfa (176 km) to the west, Çınar (32 km) and Mardin (95 km) to the south, Silvan (76 km) to the east and Bismil (51 km) and Batman (100 km) to the southeast.

A line that separates from the Malatya-Elazığ railway passes through Diyarbakır to reach the Kurtalan District of Siirt via Batman and Diyarbakır is thus connected to the railway system of the country through this line. Diyarbakır Military Airport is open to local domestic flights and is a regional airport. There is also an ongoing airport construction which is planned to be completed by the end of 2014.

## **2. Brief History of the City**

Diyarbakır has always been a city of history and culture and has been a home to many civilizations; thereby it is an important regional center with a rich history and cultural heritage dating back to all these different civilizations. Each new civilization has combined its own culture with the cultures of those before them resulting in a rich culture which caused the city to be known as “Open Air Museum of Inscriptions”. Keeping a track of these details in the houses, streets and religious structures of the city which are the reflections of the socio-cultural and economic structure of the city is especially important for finding clues about the history.

Throughout history, the city has been known by the names of Amida, Augusta, Amid, Kara Amid, Amed, Diyarbekir and as Diyarbakır after the Republic. The first settlement has been discovered at the Amida mound dating back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The castle was started to be built in about 3000 B.C. by the Hurris which has been shaped with the traces of many civilizations to become a multilayered and multicultural formation that is still intact today. The Diyarbakır castle which was started to be built during the reign of the Hurris and the Assyrians after them was continued in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.C. under the reign of the Roman Empire after which it took its final shape under the Islamic rule. The castle has been shaped in accordance with the needs of the cultures and the different periods and has continued its authentic and historical existence for a period of 7.000 years.

Diyarbakır has been located on important trade routes throughout history; it was an important garrison town during the Roman period after which it became the capital city of the Islamic states of Mervani, Artuq and Aqqoyunlu. The castle has undergone many wars throughout history but has stayed intact until today with repairs, additions and renovations which have been documented on the castle as inscriptions thereby causing the castle to be known as an “Inscription Museum”. With a total length of 5800 m and a height that varies between 8-20m as well as a width that varies between 3-5 m, the Diyarbakır Castle covers the city with its 7.000 year history. The castle preserves its magnificence even today with a gate that is opened to four directions and its bastions that have been built as important pieces of art. The significant bastions are Ulubeden burcu, Yedikardeş burcu, Nur burcu, Selçuklu burcu and Keçi Burcu which put forth its identity and strength in a clear manner to the geography surrounding it. Diyarbakır has never lost its connection with the Hevsel Gardens proving once again with its majestic appearance in the valley formed by the Tigris River that it is the dominant force of the region.

Diyarbakır has always been able to preserve its identity of being a historical and cultural city and has preserved the cultures of all the civilizations it has hosted until today. Each new civilization has not destroyed the preceding ones and this has caused a harmony to be formed between cultures. That is why Diyarbakır is an important heritage and a cultural document.

### **3. Urbanization Process**

Throughout history, Diyarbakır has developed as a city of culture and trade. This feature of the city of Diyarbakır continues to this day even though it has weakened a bit. The urban texture that was enclosed by the City Walls until the 1950s underwent a rapid urbanization starting with 1950 as was the case for many regions in Turkey. The areas outside the City Walls started to be populated rapidly. Following the migration of 1950, the city started to spread outside the City Walls with new structures, streets and buildings which has caused the city to move away from its traditional structure. The areas that were developing outside the City Walls were Yenişehir and the Bağlar region that followed it. A portion of its central functions shifted from the Suriçi Region to Yenişehir which has caused the higher income population of the city to move to these areas and leave the traditional culture of the city behind.

This period has continued until 1970 and has even accelerated further after 1980 and 1990. The urbanization process that the city of Diyarbakır underwent has been shaped with many different dynamics within the past 30 years. The conflicting environment in the Kurdish Region due to the Kurdish issue that started in the 1980s has significantly affected Turkey and especially the Kurdish region and the city of Diyarbakır which is the most important center of the region. The period of conflict has been an important signifier in the shaping of the urban structure. The city has undergone significant changes

especially after the forced migration in the 1990s which resulted in a period of disintegration in terms of culture, social life, political life and spatial issues .

The forced migration has brought about with it an increasing population and structuring resulting in the doubling of the structured areas at the city center. Kayapınar, which is being built since the 2000s has gained importance as a growing part of the city. Even though this urbanization process has been tried to be directed by local overnments during the past 15 years via Nazım İmar Planları and Strategic Plans, the urbanization at Diyarbakır requires significant economical, social and spatial arrangements. The fact that about 400 thousand people live in unhealthy residential conditions only in the city center and especially around the Sur and Bağlar districts shows the growing need to overcome the urbanization problems via urban arrangements.

#### 4. Demographic Structure

When the demographic structure is examined, the city of Diyarbakır has witnessed growth rates that are greater than average both in terms of urban growth in Turkey and in terms of regional urban growth. It is known that migration has been increasing in Turkey since the 1940s. This migratory movement is becoming more and more homogeneous as one from the rural areas to cities and from the cities to metropols. However, the “Forced Migration” movement that started for the Kurdish Region cities in the 1990s was added to this homogeneous movement, thereby causing a much more complex and problematic urbanization process to occur in the region. Diyarbakır experiences these problems of urbanization as a city affected by both of these movements and a significant increase in population.

The following tables put forth the general demographic indicators of Diyarbakır; the increase of the population since 1960 compared with Turkey in general as well as the population data of centers and districts for 2013.

Table 3. Diyarbakır General Demographic Indicators

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Diyarbakır</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
Total Population (people) (2012)	1592167	75627384
Urbanization Ratio (percent) (2012)	72,6	77,3
Socio-Economic Development Listing (2003)*	67	-
Average Annual Population Increase Rate (‰)(2012)	13,4	12
Population Density (people/km2) (2012)	106	98
Total Age Dependency Ratio (2012)	66,3	48
Total Birth Rate (‰) (2011)	3,14	2,02
Average Household Size (people) (2011)	5,9	3,8

Source: \*DPT, 2003; TÜİK, 2012.



Table 4. Diyarbakır Population Region and Country Comparison (1960-2013)

<b>POPULATION (1.000 PEOPLE)</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2013</b>
Turkey Total	27755	31391	35605	40348	44737	50664	56473	67845	76667
Index	100	113	128	145	161	183	203	244	276
Diyarbakır Total	402	476	581	651	778	935	1096	1363	1607
Index	100	118	145	162	194	233	273	339	399

Table 5. Diyarbakır City and District Populations (2013)

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Diyarbakır</b>	<b>581208</b>	<b>778150</b>	<b>1094996</b>	<b>1362708</b>	<b>1528958</b>	<b>1607437</b>
<b>Center (Four central districts)</b>	<b>149566</b>	<b>235617</b>	<b>381144</b>	<b>545983</b>	<b>843460</b>	<b>963457</b>
Bağlar	-	-	-	-	-	357727
Sur	-	-	-	-	-	123311
Yenişehir	-	-	-	-	-	204930
Kayapınar	-	-	-	-	-	277489
Silvan	18592	43624	59865	64136	41451	43676
Ergani	18544	24218	37365	47333	64608	69868
Bismil	9403	19059	39834	61182	56887	60150
Lice	8093	9798	11639	11927	9644	11271
Çermik	6910	8298	16531	15843	17962	18505
Kulp	6346	8077	7472	15825	10119	11205
Hani	5500	6115	10266	10918	8146	8824
Hazro	4321	5729	8048	6189	4488	4536
Dicle	4245	5619	5414	9861	8436	9023
Çınar	3823	4426	10080	13282	11666	12037
Çüngüş	3161	3684	3935	4708	2495	2439
Eğil			4803	4827	5046	5069
Kocaköy			4244	5678	5764	5942

Source: TÜİK, 2012; 2013.

## 5. Socio-Cultural Structure

Diyarbakır is a multi-lingual and multi-religious city that has hosted many different civilizations throughout its history dating back thousands of years. In his *Book of Travels* written in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Evliya Çelebi states that Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Armenian

and Kurdish are spoken in Diyarbakır. The Virgin Mary Church and Mar Petyun Keldani Catholic Church located at the Diyarbakır city center indicate that the various Aramaic dialects spoken by the Assyrians and the Chaldeans should be added to this list as well.

This multi-lingual and multi-religious socio-cultural texture, the spatial structures of which are intact even today, has largely been destroyed with the establishment of the Republic. Languages such as Persian and Arabic cannot be heard in the streets of Diyarbakır today. Following the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and especially the 1915 Great Disaster, the financial and spiritual existences of the Armenian and Assyrian-Chaldean non-Muslim population have mostly been removed in Diyarbakır as was the case in the whole country. Even though the Kurdish language and culture have been tried to be removed as well via systematic denial and assimilation policies, it has preserved its existence until today. Various dynamics such as the large population, the size of the geographic area, the Kurdish population on the other side of the border at Iran, Iraq and Syria and most importantly the resistance of the public against the denial and assimilation policies that have been ongoing for dozens of years have enabled the Kurdish language and culture to prevail.

Today, Diyarbakır is mostly a bilingual city with two dialects. Turkish and Kurdish are dominant in the city and both the Kurmancî and the Zazakî dialects of Kurdish are spoken actively. Even though Armenian and Aramaic cannot be heard much in the streets, neighborhoods and villages of the city, the few number of Armenian and Assyrian-Chaldean population in the city continue to remind the locals of Diyarbakır about the historical multi-lingual structure of the city. On the other hand, it is observed that the multi-religious and multi-sectarian texture of the city of Diyarbakır is being damaged and that the financial and spiritual existence of the non-Muslim communities are being destroyed as well. Even though different religions and sects such as Muslim, Christianity, Sunnite, Alawite, Protestant, Catholic determine the historical socio-cultural texture of the city, Diyarbakır has lost most of its religious plurality today.

Starting with the local administration experience that has been ongoing since 1999, important studies have been carried out to preserve and revitalize the multi-lingual, multi-religious and sociocultural structure of Diyarbakır. The bridges of peace between religions and sects have been tried to be rebuilt. Whereas active work has been carried out to preserve and vitalize the Kurdish language and culture, the Christian-Armenian and Assyrian-Chaldean groups that face a financial and spiritual extinction risk have also been supported. The important task of revitalizing the multi-religious, multi-sectarian, multi-lingual and multi-dialect socio-cultural texture of Diyarbakır by building the bridges of peace and brotherhood await the contributions of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, the public and the non-governmental organizations of the city as well as the other establishment and institutions involved.

## 6. Socio-Economic Structure

Just like the socio-cultural texture of Diyarbakır, its socio-economic structure has failed to keep up with its natural development during the history of the Republic and has experienced large scale upside downs. Diyarbakır was a very important city of trade and production in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but it has underwent a continuous downfall ever since, has failed to make an advancement at par with its economic, social, historical and cultural accumulation and has remained far behind in the country in general as well as in comparison with the cities in its own class all over the world. According to the 2003 study carried out by the State Planning Organization entitled *Study on the Socio-Economic Development Classification of Cities and Regions*, the city of Diyarbakır was ranked as the 63<sup>rd</sup> among a total of 81 cities according to 58 indicators in 10 sub-categories. This study was revised in 2011 by the Ministry of Development with 61 variables and 8 sub-categories of demography, education, health, employment, competitive and innovative capacity, financial capacity, accessibility and quality of life. It was observed in this study that the city of Diyarbakır fell back to number 67 among a total of 81 cities.

The Kurdish Region that stayed underdeveloped due to the aforementioned historical and structural reasons, or to put it more correctly the region that was forced to stay underdeveloped, underwent a second social disaster following the conflicting period that continued since 1984 and the Kurdish region has underwent a large scale social, economic, spatial and humane earthquake. Whereas this earthquake removed urban economy completely, it has also brought with it large social, economic and spatial problems in the urban environment.

The table below shows the basic social and economic indicators of the city of Diyarbakır in comparison with the Turkish values thus summarizing the socio-economic status of the city. As is put forth by the total of 38 indicators in 10 sub-categories of demography, foreign trade, health, education, agriculture, manpower, electricity, environment, transportation and residences, the city has not been able to receive its share from the country's social and economic development period and thus has failed to attain the required socio-economic development despite its rich economic, social, cultural and historical accumulation.



Table 6. The City of Diyarbakır Basic Social and Economic Indicators (2013)

	Unit	Year	Diyarbakır	Turkey
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>				
Population	Hundreds	2013	2,09	100
Approximate marital rate	Thousands	2012	8,44	8,03
Approximate divorce rate	Thousands	2012	0,49	1,64
Approximate suicide rate	Hundred Thousands	2012	4,49	4,29
<b>Foreign Trade Indicators</b>				
Export	Hundreds	2012	0,03	100
Import	Hundreds	2012	0,13	100
<b>Health Indicators</b>				
Number of hospital beds	Hundred Thousands	2011	254	252
Total number of doctors	Hundreds	2011	1,78	100
Number of nurses	Hundreds	2011	2,16	100
<b>Education Indicators</b>				
Number of students per teacher at elementary school	People	2012/13	24	20
Net schooling ratio in primary school	Hundreds	2012/13	99,64	98,86
Net schooling ratio in secondary school	Hundreds	2012/13	90,23	93,09
Net schooling ratio in high school	Hundreds	2012/13	50,87	70,06
<b>Agriculture Indicators</b>				
Vegetative production value	Hundreds	2012	1,99	100
Livestock value	Hundreds	2012	1,95	100
Animal products value	Hundreds	2012	0,67	100
<b>Labor Indicators (15+ Age)</b>				
Unemployment rate	Hundreds	2011	13,8	7,9
Contribution to workforce rate	Hundreds	2011	40,4	47,5
Employment rate	Hundreds	2011	34,9	43,7
Employment	Hundreds	2011	1,4	100
Employment in agriculture	Hundreds	2011	23,6	22,7
Employment in industry	Hundreds	2011	25,2	27,2
Employment in service sector	Hundreds	2011	51,3	50,1
<b>Electricity Indicators</b>				
Total electricity consumption	Hundreds	2011	0,71	100
Electricity consumption per person	KWh	2011	845	2490
<b>Environment Indicators</b>				
Water drawn daily at municipalities per person	Liter	2010	235	216
Daily waste water per person at municipalities	Liter	2010	138	182
<b>Transportation Indicators</b>				

Total motorized land vehicle number ratio	Hundreds	2012	0,65	100
Cars per person	For Thousand People	2012	30	114
Number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles	Unit	2012	177	90
<b>Residence Indicators</b>				
Households owning a house	Hundreds	2011	75,08	67,33
Residences with building construction after 2001	Hundreds	2011	26,72	21,78
Households with independent boilers for heating	Hundreds	2011	8,82	25,55
Households with central boilers for heating	Hundreds	2011	9,97	11,36
Residences with pipe water system inside	Hundreds	2011	88,44	97,41
Residences with toilets inside	Hundreds	2011	82,71	92,47
Residences with baths inside	Hundreds	2011	91,69	97,17
Residence sale amount	Hundreds	2012	1,55	100

Source: TÜİK, 2012.

## **DMM CORPORATE STRUCTURE**

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality has been deemed a Metropolitan Municipality with the Ministerial Cabinet decree dated 21.12.1993 and numbered 93/5130; the district municipalities of Bağlar, Sur and Yenişehir were established within this scope. According to the Metropolitan Municipality Law dated 23.07.2004 and numbered 5216, the Metropolitan Municipality Border was determined so as to cover a 20 km radius area taking the Municipality building as the center and the Town Municipalities were upgraded to First Level Municipality status. (Bağıvar, Çarıklı, Kayapınar).

The responsibility area that expanded with the law numbered 6360 and the relevant activity areas, human resources, organization chart and financial structure information have been summarized below.

### **1. DMM Activity Areas**

- § Culture and arts activities
- § Social services
- § Women studies
- § Public health services
- § Water and sewage services
- § Infrastructure coordination services
- § Transportation and traffic services
- § Ulaşım koordinasyon hizmetleri
- § Zoning and urbanization services
- § Environmental health and waste management services
- § Parks gardens and green areas
- § Urban area services
- § Services to develop agriculture and animal rearing
- § Renewable energy sources services
- § Disaster management, city safety and inspection services
- § Services to develop and strengthen the local economy and commerce
- § Information and technology services

### **2. New Official Authority Area and Duty Areas with Law Numbered 6360**

Whereas the law numbered 6360 “Law Regarding the Changes in Various Laws and Statutory Decrees for the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities in Thirteen Cities and Twenty Six Districts” enables the establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities in 13 additional cities in addition to the 16, the borders of Metropolitan Municipalities are expanded to reach the city limits.

Whereas the law numbered 6360 increases the authority areas of municipalities, it removes the legal entities of villages and towns thereby making them neighborhoods. The tasks and

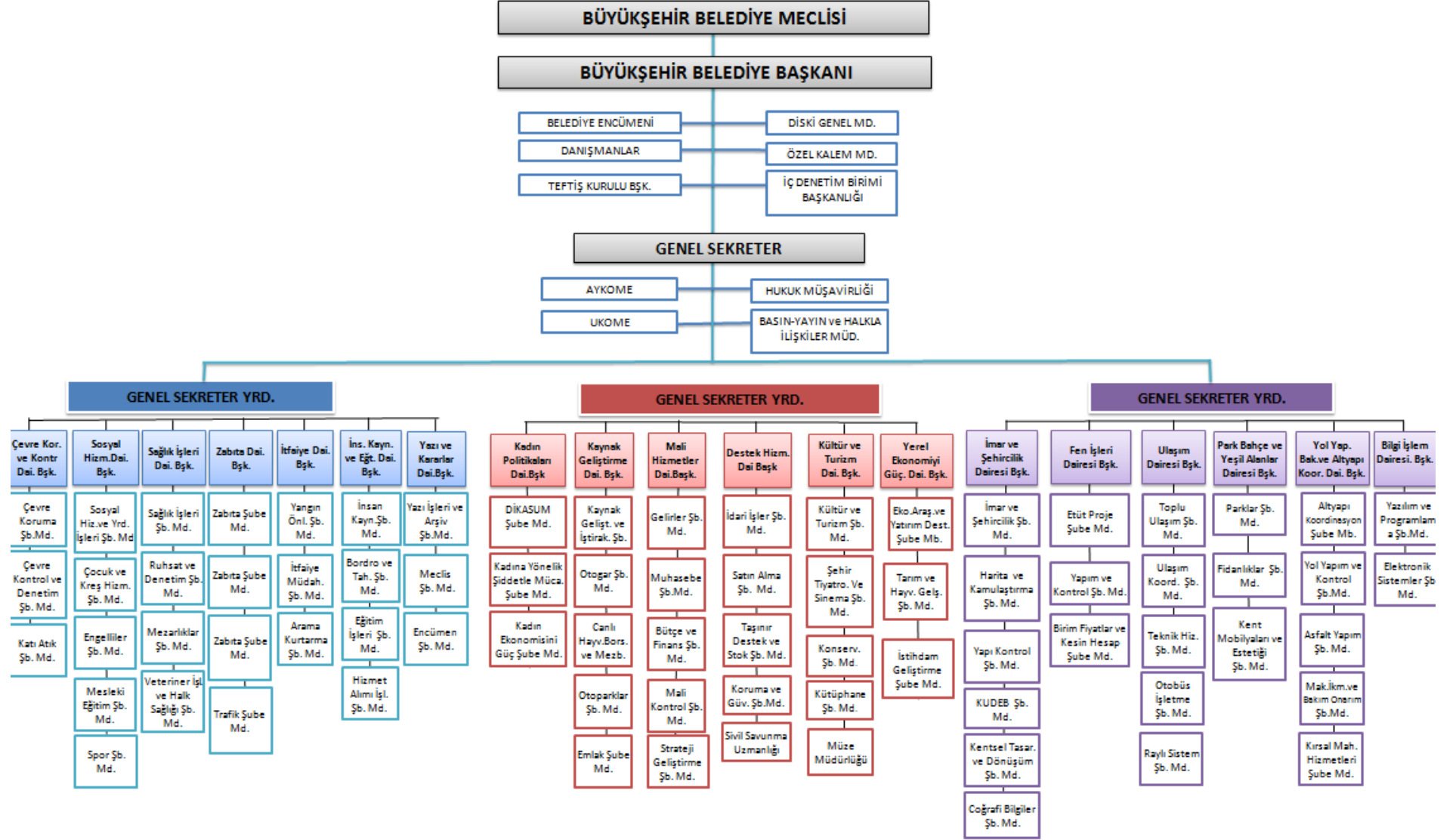


responsibilities of Special Provincial Directorate of Administration have been transferred to Metropolitan Municipalities with this law.

With this new law, the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality has been deemed to be responsible from the service areas of other 13 districts in the city limits regarding infrastructure, road, agriculture and animal rearing in addition to those of the four districts located at the city center. In this sense, the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan work covers a total area of 15.535 for 17 districts four of which are located at the city center.

### **3. Organization Chart**

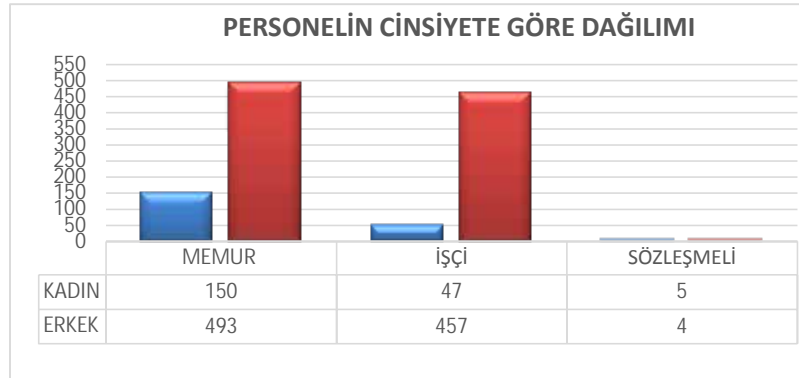
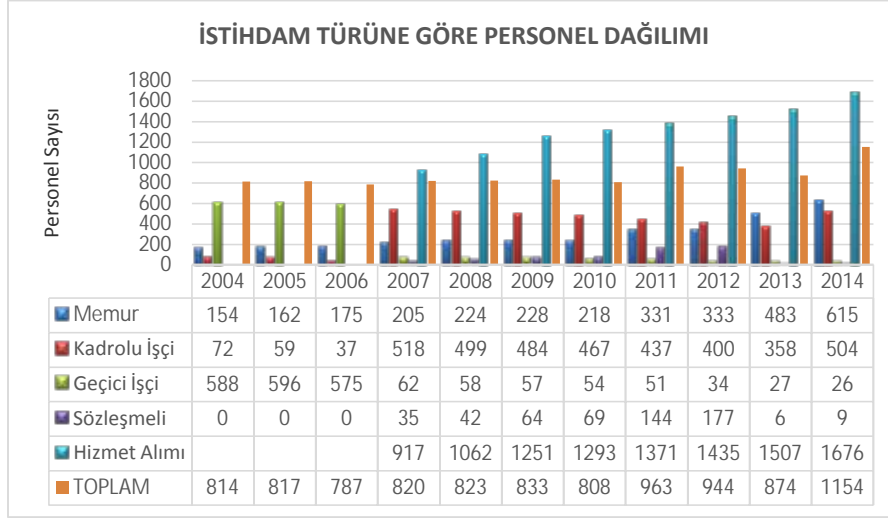
## DIYARBAKIR BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ YÖNETİM ŞEMASI

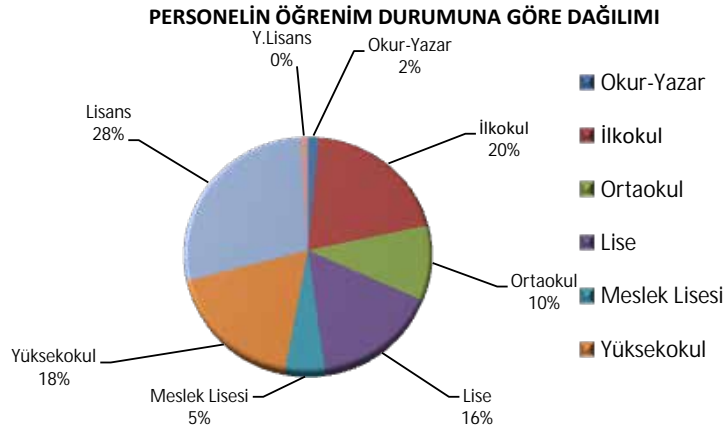




#### 4. Human Resources Structure

Results of personnel analysis carried out for the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in October 2014; of the total of **1.154** employees; **615** are government officials, **504** are permanent workers, **26** are temporary workers, **9** have contracts whereas **1.676** are service personnel.



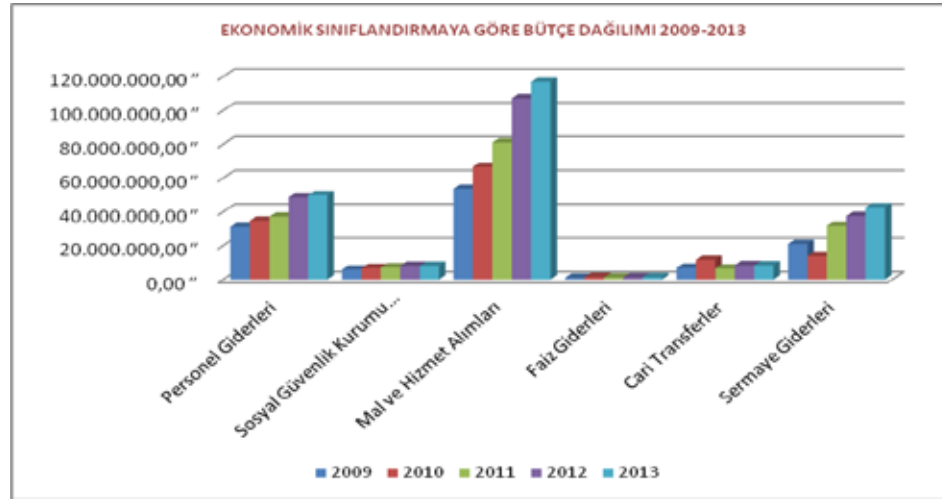


## 5. Financial Structure

**Table 7: The Change in the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality (2009-2013)**

DBB Budget Balance	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>119.126.424,32</b>	<b>134.740.895,47</b>	<b>164.362.960,18</b>	<b>210.878.638,05</b>	<b>226.989.081,78</b>
Personnel Expenses	31.027.577,55	34.746.299,71	37.104.065,05	48.560.615,82	49.876.762,78
Social Security Payment	5.787.628,22	6.661.508,79	7.060.201,81	8.050.519,91	7.998.539,98
Goods and Service Expenses	53.611.548,47	66.583.316,86	80.983.670,27	107.056.220,41	116.850.749,73
Interest Expenses	974.863,52	1.404.311,31	1.131.597,74	1.308.489,49	1.256.902,36
Current Transfers	6.837.418,43	11.579.418,02	6.440.804,28	8.427.341,16	8.324.998,40
Capital Expenses	20.887.388,13	13.766.040,78	31.642.621,03	37.475.451,26	42.641.128,53
Capital Transfers					40.000,00
<b>Budget Total</b>	<b>180.250.000,00</b>	<b>172.733.000,00</b>	<b>192.500.500,00</b>	<b>256.220.300,00</b>	<b>288.550.000,00</b>
<b>Actualization Ratio</b>	66,09	78,01	85,38	82,30	78,67
<b>Income</b>	<b>107.403.019,69</b>	<b>135.320.956,04</b>	<b>167.570.662,85</b>	<b>187.092.206,81</b>	<b>206.868.295,99</b>
Tax Income	3.685.927,63	4.197.891,98	4.785.750,70	2.490.891,52	2.931.884,37
Enterprise and Property Incomes	14.954.983,91	20.508.538,93	23.598.569,74	26.854.523,49	23.657.550,58
Donations and Supports	90.796,43	174.430,00	1.437.694,45	1.121.369,56	2.439.434,41
Other Income (incl. Central Administration Income)	87.714.084,72	109.232.981,63	131.225.772,96	153.845.696,39	177.839.426,63
Capital Income	957.227,00	1.207.113,50	6.522.875,00	2.779.725,85	
<b>Budget Balance</b>	<b>- 11.723.404,63</b>	<b>580.060,57</b>	<b>3.207.702,67</b>	<b>- 23.786.431,24</b>	<b>- 20.120.785,79</b>

**Graph 1: Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality budget distribution according to economic classification (2009-2013)**



**Table 6: Budget Income Estimation (2015-2019)**

**BUDGET INCOME ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION TABLE (2015-2019 Estimation)**

E. Kod	BUDGET INCOME TYPE	1.4.2014 31.8.2014	2014/5 Annual Estimated Income according to monthly average	2015 Estimated*	2016 Estimated*	2017 Estimated*	2018 Estimated*	2019 Estimated*
1	TAX INCOME	1.297.879	3.114.908	3.373.446	3.653.442	3.956.677	4.285.082	4.640.744
3	ENTERPRISE AND PROPERTY INCOME	9.261.576	22.227.784	24.072.690	26.070.723	28.234.593	30.578.064	33.116.043
4	DONATIONS AND SUPPORTS	392.899	942.957	1.021.222	1.105.983	1.197.780	1.297.196	1.404.863
5	OTHER INCOME	157.483.209	377.959.702	409.330.357	443.304.777	480.099.073	519.947.296	563.102.922
6	CAPITAL INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168.435.563</b>	<b>404.245.351</b>	<b>437.797.715</b>	<b>474.134.925</b>	<b>513.488.124</b>	<b>556.107.638</b>	<b>602.264.572</b>

\*Estimated values have been calculated by increasing them according to the average inflation increase rate (%8,3) of the past decade.

\*Capital Income Budget Revenue Items have been left blank because no changes have occurred during the last 5 months (April-August) of 2014. This may change if a sale occurs in the upcoming years.



## **AMED CITIZEN RIGHTS DECLARATION**

This strategic plan has been prepared by taking into consideration the location, geographic structure, history, urbanization process, demography, socio-cultural and socio-economic structure of Diyarbakır and different from the previous planning periods includes the Amed Citizen Rights Declaration which can be considered as a kind of **POLICY GUIDE** or **STANCE DOCUMENT** that will lead the way for corporate service production and presentation.

Various agreements, contracts and charters have been prepared by local, regional, national and supra-national establishments and institutions such as European Union or European Council to direct the fundamental work areas of local administrations and their processes of planning, application and inspection. The experience of world rights have put forth significant results in this area.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality considers the following international agreements, contracts and charters as guides in their respective fields which include a significant portion of the accumulation of experience throughout the various different times and places in the field of local administration.

- European Charter of Local Self Government
- European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages
- European Convention for the Protection of Regional and Minority Languages
- European Urban Charter 1 (1992)
- European Urban Charter 2 (2008)
- European Charter for Gender Equality in Local Life

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality declares that it is accepting;

- The aforementioned international agreements, contracts and charters;
- The experiences of free, democratic and populist local administrative experiences in Turkey;
- The local administration experience in the Kurdish region that has been ongoing since 1999;
- Taking into consideration the deep economic, social, cultural, political and administrative problems of Diyarbakır;
- It will base its work on ensuring that the following basic civilian rights will be spread all over the city,
- While the planning, application and inspection processes are further developed.

The locals of Diyarbakır settlements have the following rights:

1. **SECURITY:** A safe and secure city devoid of all violence towards the physical wellbeing, spiritual integrity, social, cultural, moral and spiritual development of citizens working towards their own personal welfare;
2. **A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT:** A well preserved healthy environment without any air, noise, water and soil pollution;
3. **ACCOMMODATION:** Provision of healthy accommodation options guaranteeing secrecy and privacy;
4. **FEEDING:** Ensuring the access of daily and regular basic nutrition.
5. **WORK:** Creating sufficient work opportunities thus allowing the inclusion to the economy and the taking of shares from it;
6. **HEALTH:** Ensuring access to conditions that help to protect physical and mental health while also enabling access to the required health services;
7. **EDUCATION:** Ensuring access to required education opportunities for social, cultural, moral and spiritual development;
8. **CLEAN DRINKING WATER:** Preservation of water that is the common property of everyone and thus guaranteeing the access to clean drinking water;
9. **ACCESSIBLE CLEAN ENERGY:** Ensuring the access of citizens to renewable, clean energy;
10. **SOCIO-CULTURAL IDENTITY:** Preservation of the ethnic/national, linguistic and denominational socio-cultural identities which come down from the past to the present and the handing down of these identities to new generations in a well-preserved manner;
11. **TRANSPORTATION:** Ensuring the freedom of each individual to travel around either by walking or by using public transport vehicles;
12. **EXERCISE AND RESTING RIGHTS:** Providing leisure time activity opportunities for all citizens regardless of age, ability and income;
13. **QUALITY ARCHITECTURE AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT:** Restoration of the historical structure heritage in a sensitive manner and creating harmonious and beautiful physical spaces with the application of quality modern architecture;
14. **NATURAL RESOURCES:** Preservation and management of local natural resources and values in a wise, careful, efficient and righteous manner that will enable their use by everyone;
15. **SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PARTICIPATION:** Ensuring that the citizens have the ability to participate directly to the planning, application and inspection processes in the service areas of all local administrations;
16. **EQUALITY:** Ensuring that all people have access to these rights regardless of gender, age, roots, beliefs, physical or mental disabilities without any social, economic and political discrimination.

# **DEMOCRATIC SELF-MANAGEMENT STANCE DOCUMENT**

This stance document puts forth the fundamental principles and rules regarding the form and structure of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality. The Metropolitan Municipality predicates the planning, application and inspection processes of public services on democratic self-management. Democratic self-management is built in the guidance of the following principles and rules.

## **Participation and Mutual Responsibility**

- 1.** The basis of democratic self-management is the activation of all local individual or corporate actors as well as their humanistic, financial and knowledge based resources to solve local issues.
- 2.** Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality predicates the planning, application and inspection processes of public services on the participation of all individual and corporate actors of the city and the sharing of responsibility between them.
- 3.** Effective democratic self-management mechanisms are required to increase effectiveness and efficiency in public administration, to develop democratic values and to provide equality and justice in public services at the city scale.
- 4.** When we consider that the fundamental success indicator of public establishments is public benefit; the efficiency and effectiveness cannot be measured only by taking into account the economy and time dimensions. Factors such as citizen satisfaction, development of democratic values, provision of equality and justice in service presentation are taken into account as performance indicators.
- 5.** Information technologies are very important for the more effective use of self-government mechanisms based on participation and mutual responsibility.

## **Policy Determination and the Separation of Policy Application Processes**

**6.** Policy determination processes and policy application processes are separated when constructing democratic self-management mechanisms. Policy determination processes are based on mechanisms that will be constructed on a city wide scale starting from neighborhoods and in principle are seen as work to be carried out by an organized public, in other words a political community. Policies determined via democratic participation mechanisms are taken into effect by bureaucracy under the effective inspection of City Council and co-chairmen. It is ensured that the decision making processes of the municipality bureaucracy plays a role in the policy determination processes.



### **Democratic People's Assemblies**

7. Taking into consideration that community groups such as associations, foundations, unions, vocational chambers mostly belong to the middle and upper classes with weak representative powers; it is based on the mechanisms of democratic self-management and the participation of disorganized groups that are not members of formal communities.
8. It is based on the democratic participation mechanisms neighborhood scale in order to ensure the wide participation of disorganized groups, the district and city wide mechanisms are based on the representations of structures at the neighborhood scale.
9. Public meetings and neighborhood based democratic people's assemblies or neighborhood councils form the basic management mechanisms of democratic self-management.
10. Ensures the participation of organized formal groups to the democratic self-management mechanisms at the neighborhood, district and city scale. However, the authorities of organized formal structures are limited with "counseling" that targets to ease the decision making processes.

### **Thematic Advisory Councils**

11. In addition to the neighborhood scale, it is aimed to create thematic councils / assemblies in the city scale such as social policies, social gender, ecology, transportation, urbanization, culture in the coordination of the city council. These thematic councils ensure the participation of the relevant departments of the metropolitan municipality and the district municipalities with no decision making authorities in order to ease the decision making processes in addition to the council expert commission members.

### **Internal Coordination and Advisory Boards**

12. The construction of internal democratic self-management mechanisms is ensured as is the case in the city in general. To this end, coordination/advisory boards are established at various levels. These boards meet at pre-determined intervalus (once a month or once every three months) to strengthen the internal relationships, create a common and complete corporate culture, build a common vision and ensure the participation of all staff members. The primary goal is to establish the following councils:

- a) Social Gender Equality Coordination/Advisory Board
- b) Social Justice and Social Services Coordination/Advisory Board
- c) Environment and Ecology Coordination/ Advisory Board
- d) Religion and Culture Services Coordination/ Advisory Board
- e) Democratic Self-Management Coordination/ Advisory Board

- f) Unit Advisory Boards (Boards to which all employees participate to evaluate the works that are carried out at the service units scale)

### **Social Gender Equality and Freedom for Women**

**13.** Social gender equality and freedom of women are taken as basis for all the structures and mechanisms that will be established both internally and at the city scale within the scope of democratic self-management. To this end, it is aimed to ensure gender equality via equality in representation in all management processes.

### **Subsidiarity Principle**

**14.** Subsidiarity principle is taken as basis to provide effectiveness, efficiency in public services, the development of democratic values and the provision of equality and justice. The deep socioeconomic poverty and inequality in the city is taken into consideration and thus it is aimed to take the service to the civilians and not vice versa.

### **Transparency and Accountability**

**15.** Transparency and accountability are seen as basic principles in all service areas. Corporate structures are continuously restructured at every level according to the transparency and accountability principle. To this end, both internal control mechanisms (structures such as internal inspection, internal control, supervisory board) and the external control mechanisms (city council, thematic advisory councils, neighborhood assembly etc.) are activated.

### **Effective and Open Information System**

**16.** Democratic self-management requires first and foremost an effective and open information system. Apart from information that should be kept confidential for the benefit of the public, all information regarding the planning, application and inspection processes should be accessed by the public at all times. In addition to the open access to information, city dynamics are continuously and regularly informed. In addition to the participatory mechanisms that will be constructed, an effective and open information flow is generated via the web site, social media, magazine-brochures-bulletins, regular public meetings, TV and radio broadcasts.

### **Measurability**

**17.** The actualization of efficiency, participation, accountability, equality and justice principles in real life will be possible only with the measurability of these services. Measurability operations are carried out taking into account the principles for both the effectiveness (determination of works that meet the demands and carrying out of the proper planning) and efficiency (carrying out the selected work in a manner to reach the desired goals). A system based on factors such as socio-economic inequalities, social gender inequality, spatial differences is developed while creating a measurable corporate structure.

### **Holism Principle**

**18.** When the population and geographical size of the city, the variety of the service areas of the municipality and the size of the corporate structure are taken into account; the holism of the working units is taken as basis while protecting the principles and values, vision, mission and strategic goals of the establishment. Democratic self-management mechanisms and structures are developed by taking this holism principle into account.

### **Democratic Self-Management Culture**

**19.** Taking into consideration that democratic self-management is about building mechanisms, structures and processes as well as establishing a culture and awareness, the democratic self-management culture and awareness is increased both internally and among the citizens.

### **Continuous Corporate Renewal and Development**

**20.** Continuous changes that take place in the internal structure (regulations, financial structure, personnel structure etc.) are taken into account and an open and continuously renewing corporate structure is targeted.



# **BASIC PRINCIPLES AND VALUES, VISION AND MISSION**

## **BASIC PRINCIPLES AND VALUES**

In city management and service presentation;

- § In place and joint management,
- § Honesty, transparency and accountability, verebilirlik
- § Fair distribution,
- § Gender equal approach
- § Multi-linguality and multi-culturalness
- § Ecological approach,
- § Good humour,
- § Effective and efficient use of resources,
- § Innovation and continuous corporate learning,
- § Corporate decisiveness for public benefit.

## **VISION**

An Amed in which citizens live equally and freely in peace amidst the history and culture of the city.

## **MISSION**

Building a local administration based on democratic self-management, social gender equality and multi-linguality in which the resources of the public are used in a fair and effective manner to meet the demands of the public.

## STRATEGIC PLAN AXES

### Strategic Plan Axes with Regards to Intervention Area

The following areas have been taken as priority intervention areas in service production and presentation:

1. **Rights, Social Justice and Social Politics:** Regions of the city which differ in terms of the socio-economical dynamics and removing the inequality between the citizens living there;
2. **Native Language and Recreation of Cultures:** Preservation, revival of the different language and cultures in the city, passing them down to future generations; building a multi-cultural Diyarbakır with multiple identities;
3. **Social Gender Equality and Freedom of Women:** Transformation of the social relationships and roles of women and menhood which are based on multiple exploitation regimes on the basis of equality and freedom;
4. **Environment and Ecology:** Preservation of nature and natural resources, solving air, water, soil and noise pollution issues, increasing the number of parks, gardens and green areas;
5. **Strengthening the Local Economy:** Strengthening of the rural and urban economy within the axis of social and public benefit and the development of the humane, financial and corporate capacity of the city for this reason.

### Strategic Plan Axes with Regards to Processes

1. **Democratic Self-Management and Participation:** A management process in which citizens have a say in the planning, application and inspection processes and in which self-power and self-resources are mobilized to solve problems and in which tasks and responsibilities are shared;
2. **On-Site Service Production:** Service production and the presentation of this service at the settlement areas of citizens or locations that are closest to their settlement areas;
3. **Serving in Native Languages:** Preserving and developing the multi-cultural and multi-identity cultural texture of the city; providing service in the native languages of citizens in addition to the official Turkish language in order to increase effectiveness and efficiency in service production;
4. **Corporate Leadership for the Mobilization of Local Resources at the City Scale:** Taking the mobilization of humane, financial and information sources in the city as basis in addition to the corporate resources for the solving of local issues and to make corporate leadership to other public, private and non-governmental organizations;

5. **Measurability and Tracking-Evaluation:** Development of a monitoring and evaluation system that can measure the spatial, socio-economical, socio-cultural, social gender of corporate services;
6. **Continuous Corporate Development:** Constant renewal and development of corporate capacity by the development of humane, financial and information resources dependant on the changing conditions;

### Strategic Plan Axes with Regards to Spatial Development

1. **Rural-Urban Balance:** Establishing the service production and presentation balance between the urban areas comprised of Diyarbakır city center and district centers and the rural area comprised of villages, developing the socio-economic, socio-cultural and spatial development in the rural areas as well as the urban areas;
2. **City of Diyarbakır with Many Centers or the Balance Between City Center and Districts:** Ensuring a balance between the city center and districts in terms of service production and presentation; giving a special importance to the development of large districts such as Silvan, Bismil, Ergani thereby sharing the load of the city center thus creating a city with many centers;
3. **City of Diyarbakır with Many Centers:** Taking the city of Diyarbakır from a single center structure to a multi-central structure and carrying out square and transportation arrangements for this purpose, spreading the services to the whole city and building multi-functional sub-cities;
4. **A Multi-Central Corporate Structure:** Establishing a decentralized corporate structure and spreading it out all over the city that can provide service in place of the service units of the Metropolitan Municipality in order to provide a multi-central development at both the city center and throughout the city;
5. **Planning and Application Approach from the Periphery to the Center:** Taking into account that the corporate resources are limited and that it is not possible to develop each and every field simultaneously, applying the planning and application approach from the periphery to the center instead of the planning and application from the center to the periphery approach in which the poor and deprived regions are generally neglected.



# STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

## 1. Democratic Self-Management

### Strategic Goal:

Developing a corporate structure in which citizens have a say in the planning, application and inspection processes of public services.

### Strategic Targets

- Etkin ve verimli bir bilgilendirme sistemi kurarak, şeffaf ve hesapverebilir kurumsal yapı geliştirmek
- Yurttaşların kamu hizmetlerinin planlama, uygulama ve denetleme süreçlerinde söz ve karar sahibi olduğu yönetim süreçleri ve mekanizmalarını inşa etmek
- Kurum içi demokratik katılım mekanizmalarını güçlendirmek
- Hem kurum içinde hem de il genelinde demokratik öz-yönetim kültürünü geliştirmek

## İmar ve Şehircilik

### **Strategic Goal**

Ensuring that the planned development of the city is balanced, decentralized, complete, sustainable, modern and innovative.

### **Strategic Targets**

Making the large scale plans that include the city limits with a decentralized urban perspective considering the balance between the rural-urban, city center and districts as well as between the four districts of the city center and ensuring its integrity and consistency with other plans.

### **Strategic Goal**

Preserving the historical, cultural and natural assets and ensuring their sustainability

### **Strategic Targets**

Execution of the Site Management Plan

Ensuring that the Zoning Plan for Protection is applied

Providing new green areas that are suited to the historical and cultural texture and rehabilitation of the already existing ones

Revival and discovery of the cultural heritage at the districts

### **Strategic Goal**

Carrying out works for the prevention of city wide squatting, rehabilitation of areas that pose risks of disaster and the betterment of unhealthy living conditions which are suited to the aesthetic, historical and natural values of the city center.

### **Strategic Targets**

Arrangement of the areas that need transformation

## **Social Services / Social Policies**

### **Strategic Goal**

Resolving all social, psychological, economic and cultural damages that children between the ages of 0-18 have experienced or may experience via creative works based on protecting the children with regards to children's rights as well as to increase their awareness.

### **Strategic Targets**

Provision of protective and preventive children services with priority given to children and families under risk

Contributing to the development of children in disadvantageous conditions via preschool education, daycare and education as well as workshop services.

Contributing to the personal development of children and young people via social and cultural activities, strengthening the social communication and solidarity.

### **Strategic Goal**

Easing the participation of people with disabilities to daily life using an approach based on the equality of rights and opportunities.

### **Strategic Targets**

Carrying out occupational rehabilitation, psychological consultant, training and employment targeted works to contribute to the personal development of people with disabilities and supporting their inclusion to socio-economic life.

Increasing the participation of retired people to social and cultural life.

### **Strategic Goal**

Removing social inequalities by contributing to the economic, social and cultural developments of disadvantaged people and groups and increasing social life and social solidarity.

### **Strategic Targets**

Supporting families in need of urgent needs socially and economically via real and financial supports.



Increasing the qualities of life of low income, poor, destitute elderly people who cannot meet their basic needs by providing them with health, social and cultural services.

Supporting disadvantaged people who are working or who wish to work in fine arts.

### **Strategic Goal**

Providing opportunities to carry out sports activities for all citizens based on the principles of “Sports for everyone” and “life long sports” to develop their physical and mental health; ensuring that this sports awareness spreads out at both individual and social scales.

### **Strategic Targets**

Ensuring that sports activities which make up the first step towards a healthy life are easily accessible.

Organizing regular sports courses, training-application programs and local, regional, national and international sports organizations to ensure that sports activities spread throughout the city and foremost among disadvantaged groups.

### **Strategic Goal**

Preventing substance abuse with regards to universal principles and strengthening the participation of addicts to social life.

### **Strategic Targets**

Determining substance abuse risk and substance use, creating public support against substance abuse, increasing awareness and visibility

Decreasing the risk of substance abuse via protective and preventive activities, training, vocational courses and social support services.

Providing psycho-social consultancy, guidance and health services to support the treatment of addicts with priority given to children, adolescents and young people.

## **Multiple Identities of Diyarbakır: Languages, Cultures and Beliefs**

### **Strategic Goal**

Preservation and revival of the various languages, cultures and beliefs in the city and passing them down to new generations; reproduction of social memory; construction of a multicultural city with multiple identities via effective, widespread and accessible cultural and artistic services and productions.

### **Strategic Targets**

Keeping the collective memory geared towards the historical and cultural heritage alive in Diyarbakır and to pass it down to new generations

Providing a modern library service that reflects the language, culture and literary heritage of the Mesopotamia public and to increase the capacity

Discovering and reviving cultural values via multilingual services and passing them down to new generations

Spreading the art of theater throughout the city, increasing the theater culture and interest among the public

Createing a culturally and artistically vibrant city via trainings, activities and organizations

## **Social Gender Equality and Women Policies**

### **Strategic Goal**

Ensuring that the social gender equality perspective is strengthened

### **Strategic Targets**

Creating and strengthening a corporate structure at the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality to ensure gender equality

Creating social awareness for social gender equality

Ensuring that the services provided by the Metropolitan Municipality are in accordance with social gender equality sensitive budgeting principle

Ensuring that gender sensitive approaches/policies are adopted in city planning and architecture

Easing the participation of women to social life by providing discounts to women in local traffic and public transportation

Developing the participation of women to social life by generating exemplary applications in city planning services that benefit women

### **Strategic Goal**

Removal of all discriminative and violent approaches towards women, carrying out protective applications

### **Strategic Targets**

1. Removal of all discriminative and violent approaches towards women
2. Protecting women under risk who have been subject to violence; developing their areas of freedom which will prepare them for daily life once again

### **Strategic Goal**

Strengthening women economically, socially, culturally and healthwise

### **Strategic Targets**

Creating areas that will support the participation of women to social life



Increasing the employment capacities of women and carrying out regular and planned training sessions that will prepare them to professional life

Strengthening the individual capacities of women via trainings

Increasing the visibility of women in the culture-art world of the city

Determinaion of the status of women in economical and social life, analyzing this situation and suggesting solutions (R&D)

Spreading the informatiove and preventive health services for women

## Çevre, Ekoloji ve Yeşil Alanlar

### **Strategic Goal**

Creating a city in which nature and natural resources are preserved; air, water, soil and noise pollution is removed and parks, gardens and green areas are increased.

### **Strategic Targets**

Providing at least 20 % of the energy used by the Municipality from renewable energy sources

Preservation of ecologic life, creating forest and picnic areas

Putting the Integrated Solid waste management system into effect in 2017

Increasing the green area per person (increasing the green area per person from 3,4 square meters to at least 3,8 square meters)

Preservation and sustainment of current green areas and transforming them into more modern living areas

Carrying out effective and efficient inspections of visual, noise and debris related pollution in the city

Completing the cleaning infrastructure modernization work in order to increase the cleaning standards at main arteries

Increasing social awareness regarding environment and ecology with focus on students

## **Strengthening the Local Economy**

### **Strategic Goal**

Contributing to the development of the Diyarbakır Economy.

### **Strategic Targets**

Carrying out research studies related with the socioeconomic structure of Diyarbakır, transforming these into information, supporting and developing public institutions and cooperatives that work in this field.

Supporting participation to economic life by developing skilled and unskilled labor occupational capacity

Supporting and developing agriculture and animal rearing

Supporting and developing tourism and trade



## **Transportation**

### **Strategic Goal**

Development of an accessible, ecologic, economic, safe and comfortable public transportation system

### **Strategic Targets**

Providing alternative public transportation systems

Enhancement of the public transportation system in accordance with international transportation criteria, ensuring that it is safe, comfortable and accessible

Development of an ecologic, economic and renewable public transportation system

Increasing technological infrastructure and accessibility of the public transportation system

Ensuring that smart electronic payment collection system becomes widespread and that public transportation demand increases

Establishing the legal framework for commercial public transportation, determination of the license plate restrictions, arrangement and management

Informing the passengers, drivers and citizens about transportation and increasing the satisfaction of these actors

### **Strategic Goal**

Presenting a human focused transportation infrastructure to the city

### **Strategic Targets**

Increasing pedestrianization applications and bicycle use

### **Strategic Goal**

Btterment of local traffic flow

### **Strategic Targets**

Guiding traffic via smart technological systems

Easing the city traffic via regulations and administrative enhancements

Increasing the knowledge and skills of primary and secondary school students in the city

**Strategic Goal**

Enhancement and development of the physical infrastructure of the transportation system

**Strategic Targets**

Building city roads and rural neighborhood roads as well as carrying out the repair and maintenance activities for the current roads in a more quality and effective manner

## **Public Health**

### **Strategic Goal**

Ensuring food safety from production to service

### **Strategic Targets**

Fixing the daily, weekly and annual animal slaughtering prices including the Sacrificial Feast period at the animal market and slaughterhouses; removal of all illegal slaughtering in the city and districts as well as the removal of this visual pollution

Rehabilitation of neighborhood markets and establishing new markets

Ensuring that workplace conditions comply with international standards so that the public can have access to safe and quality food products

Developing consumption awareness throughout the city and carrying out training, marketing and awareness increasing works to popularize White Flag application

### **Strategic Goal**

Increasing the knowledge and skills of the public related with protective health applications to prevent diseases

### **Strategic Targets**

Presenting effective and efficient protective health services within the city limits by way of the current Health Centers and the new health centers that will be built as well as the new portable health vehicles that will be purchased

### **Strategic Goal**

Providing effective burial and graveyard services

### **Strategic Targets**

Providing burial services in accordance with religious and cultural values and the attainment of graveyard safety and environmental arrangement

### **Strategic Goal**

Enhancement of the health and life comfort of the public



### **Strategic Targets**

Carrying out environmental and safe pesticide applications with the selection of the right pesticides to get rid of the pests

### **Strategic Goal**

Ensuring animal comfort in the city, protecting animal health and animal rights, fighting with diseases that pass to humans from animals and preserving social health

### **Strategic Targets**

Minimizing the number of dogs in the city which are not vaccinated, creating records for animals that are taken care of and then adopted by families

Increasing the public awareness by way of training and education works in cooperation with NGOs and vocational chambers to increase the comfort level of animals and protect their rights

## **Tourism**

### **Strategic Goal**

Making Diyarbakır a center of tourism in the region

### **Strategic Targets**

Presenting Diyarbakır with its history, nature and cultural values at a national and international scale

Providing guidance services to 35.000 national/international tourists and citizens each year and preparing the marketing material for this purpose

## **Disaster Management, Safety, Inspection**

### **Strategic Goal**

Taking preventive measures against human caused or natural disasters and to minimize the loss of goods and lives by intervening in accordance with international standards

### **Strategic Targets**

Minimizing the possible damages by taking the necessary precautions prior to natural disasters

Minimizing the loss of goods and lives by taking the necessary preventive measures related with fire incidents

### **Strategic Goal**

Creating a peaceful environment that provides happiness, comfort, health and order to our citizens

### **Strategic Targets**

Ensuring that inspective and control activities are active throughout the city



## **Increasing Corporate Capacity**

### **Strategic Goal**

Enhancement of management processes; strengthening of planning approaches; effective use of information and communication technologies; development of corporate capacity by way of financial, humane, spatial and infrastructural enhancements

### **Strategic Targets**

Continuous renewal and betterment of management processes

Making plans to develop a corporate structure that is based on planning in public service, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Preserving corporate resources, developing them and creating new resources to increase revenue

Ensuring financial discipline via effective and efficient budget planning

Establishing an effective and efficient personnel management system

Building a corporation that is continuously learning via continuous training programs

Employment of the required number of personnel with relevant experience in accordance with the demands of units

Meeting the spatial demands of new service units that have evolved parallel to corporate restructuring

Meeting the tool and equipment demands of new service units that have evolved parallel to corporate restructuring

Shifting to the e-municipality system by ensuring an effective use of information and communication technologies

-Report-

**Structures regarding the supply and sources, carrying, distribution and use of water in Diyarbakır Old urban settlement during the historical period and fixations regarding the urban and vicinity (Hevsel Gardens) usage system**

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*Geological Engineer*

### **Introduction**

To protect themselves from the harmful effects of water or to obtain benefits from water, people have built various water structures for thousands of years. The earliest water structures were built in Nile, Euphrates -Dicle (Tigris), Indus, Huang-He basins for the purpose of controlling the streams and watering in the II. and III. Millenium B.C. Such civilizations emerging in relatively arid regions in terms of rain, but near big streams and building great water structures enabling obtaining benefits and protection from the harmful effects of the streams has made them acquire the name, "hydraulic civilizations".

Many civilizations on earth are mentioned with their level of functional evolution in water systems. For example, level of Egyptian civilizations around 3000 B.C. was closely related to the watering systems built on the river Nile. Hittites survived the arid times around mid-second millennium B.C. by dams and other structures they've built on the rivers. Waterworks, distribution and dam structures of the Urartu civilization around the city 'Van' is amazing. Remains of two dams for increasing the volume of Rusa(Keşiş) lake to provide water near the capital city after Van, Rusahinili and its vicinities and three small dams still used currently on Engizer river in Doni lake and stream for irrigation water supply near Tuşpa and the Şamram (Semiramis, Menua) irrigation canal which is 56 km long, bringing water to the era's capital city Tuşpa (Van Capitol) might be considered among the examples (Bildirici, 2008 a-b).

In terms of ancient water structures geographies around Mediterranean Sea were highlighted with the momentum of the Roman Empire and amazing and surprising hydraulic systems have been established in ancient cities in Anatolia. Pergamon, Ephesus, Milet, Lassos, Aphrodisias, Laodicea, Hierapolis, Cibyratis unity cities, Oinoanda, Metropolis, Tripolis, Patara, Psidia, Xanthos, Perge, Aspendos, Side, Manavgat, Korykos, Antioch, Samosata and many other cities', Amasya's and Istanbul's Byzantine and Ottoman era water systems are evoking admiration worldwide. For Anatolian settlements, there are countless similar examples (Öziş, 2007). Even thousands of years ago in the cities that were of a representative nature of the Anatolian civilizations, as drinking water and domestic water had been brought from tens of kilometers of way the streams were surrounded with tunnels, stream beds have been enhanced, dams were built, the underground water had been collected with wells and galleries and rainwater was collected by cisterns. A decent cesspool system had been established within the infrastructure works of the urban area, systems that bring ease in design, construction and disposal were developed and especially wastewaters were disposed of decently through decent channels and agricultural irrigation was performed using channels, irrigation pipe system had been used, streams have been covered upon to gain space to use in the urban area. Along with this, many structures that we

examine with admiration and great interest and that reflect the artistic and technical sides of water engineering have been built such as monumental fountains that prevent the salinization of water by providing drainage to the agricultural areas, baths and public toilets that look after the public health and structures that regulate the trade with structures such as docks and ports have been constructed. All these examples prove the advanced and sophisticated sides such as information, administration, organization and use of natural resources that might be exemplary and taken a lesson from them (Baykan, 2008).

One of the ancient cities in Anatolia about the water structures that needs to be put emphasis on and researched is certainly the city of Diyarbakır.

With its structures remaining until today from all eras of its history and site of establishment that has a quality of cultural heritage, Diyarbakır is as much of an open air museum.

The city has a formidable quality on terms of supply, transportation, distribution of water and water structures, especially knowing the value of water, and related to that, protection and its functional and saving (efficient) way of use along with its fortifications, magnificent civil architecture and its functional structures. Through an application which is rarely found in other antique settlements, not even a drop of the water was wasted and it was used for the irrigation of famous Hevsel gardens near the city eventually. Why the irrigation being made through the city and the drinking water sources but not from the Dicle (Tigris) river for the mentioned gardens is one of the questions to be searched for an answer in this review. Thus, the water recirculated in the city through the channels was transferred to the Hevsel gardens and the mills after use. In this study, a pre-etude and mapping work is targeted where location, water sources, water collection, transfer distribution organization, base usage point and discharge of the old Diyarbakır city settlement on terms of water potential and especially the usage mechanism in Hevsel gardens are approached. As this is done, the city's old construction plans, old cadastral sheets, year 1953 topographic map, old photographic archives as a document of the old water structures of the city, studies that resolve the Ottoman era title keeping registers, travel books, yearbooks, other historical resources and conceptions and findings related the third parties and construction site experience, observations of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality relevant authorities that participated in preparation of this report. First, the old city's location, topographical and hydrogeological circumstances that define the water potential on terms of site of establishment will be revealed and then, the water delivery and collection systems and routes belonging to the city will be determined and the intra-city usage areas and water-related functional structures will be mapped considering the distribution and organization mechanism and later, relation of discharge and disposal of urban domestic water and the spring waters with the irrigation of the Hevsel gardens.

### **Location of the ancient city and geographical conditions defining the water potential**

The city of Diyarbakır is established on the eastern side of a slightly inclined wide structural basalt plateau spreading from Karacadağ on the western end of upper Dicle basin to the Dicle (Tigris) river. The average elevation of the ancient city from the sea level is 650 m and relative elevation to the Dicle valley is between 60-100 m. Dicle (Tigris) river valley, expands in Hevsel gardens on the eastern territory of the City and on the eastern part of the valley, clayey sandy, graveled plio-quadernary erosion-accumulation plateaus (low plateaus) consisting of Neogene terrestrial and lacustrine repositories divided by the branches of Dicle (Tigris) that has different properties compared to the city's site of establishment lithologically. Correct expression of topographical properties of the city's site of establishment and the vicinities is important. Because unfortunately in many sources the statement "Diyarbakır Plain" is used. Plain; is the wide straight platform where the streams flow in meanders and the valleys are in their maturity or decrepitude stages and mainly indistinct. However the Diyarbakır basin is split by Dicle (Tigris) river and its distributaries and transformed to the look of a plateau. The meandering structures of Dicle (Tigris) river are embedded into this plateau. The plain view has emerged



mostly relevant to the wide expansion of Dicle (Tigris) River valley around Bismil, which is the middle area of the basin relatively.

The establishment area of the city is important in this manner. Because the city is established on the basalt cover added on the split plateaus of the basin. This situation is important on terms of the topography becoming a wavy land and receding according to the erosion wave on the slopes and behind Dicle (Tigris) river to intersect with the groundwater plane and the formation of natural resources. If the establishment of Diyarbakır was on the surface of a plain (meadow), such favorable conditions may not have occurred. Our reason to use the term "Diyarbakır Basin" is the geographical unit the city is established on having the quality of a basin on geological, geomorphological and hydrographic terms. Namely, units in the sense of geology are shifting to older units to the environment as younger units reside in the middle. Even though these units have been embarked on each other as nappe covers with tectonic movements (Ocean Closure, segmentation of the oceanic crust and formation of reverse thrust (thrust fault)) in patches, the field is geologically a basin in elliptical form where a shift from the environment to the center as old to young is observed as a result. When the map is viewed in geomorphological manners we see that Southeastern Taurus mountains' orogenic belt surrounds this part of Southeastern Anatolia as an arc-shaped wall and Mardin elevation on south accompanying it and these two orogenic masses being merged in east and close (compression regime) and the Karacadağ mass on west completes the elliptic basin form. Accordingly, this piece of land that we call the Diyarbakır basin, is a subsidence basin where all its surroundings descend towards the central area with high and broken relief especially more distinctive on north. So, erosion of high grounds from the environment towards the center and a high sedimentation by movement of this material is the matter. Therefore a thick sediment material is present on the basin floor. Existence of Dicle (Tigris) river depends on these basin conditions. Water of river Dicle (Tigris) is drained through this basin. High relief conditions surrounding the basin almost draws both the mobile Mediterranean depressions that bring rain in autumn and also the rarely known and mentioned rainy air masses of the Summer monsoons coming on Hakkari, penetrating from Persian gulf. Even though the summer drought and intense evaporation conditions are tough, the basin is rich about the water potential. Rain falling on the higher environment of the basin steer for the basin center through the ground-water and distributaries of river Dicle (Tigris) and create the whole Dicle (Tigris) river system combined and flows to Mesopotamian plains leaving the basin from Cizre through a strait in the southeast.



Figure:1. A colored topographic relief map showing the city's location and Diyarbakır basin.

The basin's northwestern section which is important for the water potential and establishment site of Diyarbakır is very complex because of Karacadağ's volcanic mass changing the geomorphologic process. In this section, Dicle (Tigris) river and courses of the tributary streams have been modified. In other words, a paleo-topography (And ancient topography where the old riverbed of Dicle and its distributaries are under the basalt) belonging to the course of the Ancient Dicle (Tigris) river and the valleys under the basalt cover spread throughout the region with Karacadağ volcanism which had shown activity in many eras and phases. This situation is important for the ground-water potential and the establishment site of Diyarbakır. And it also brings clarity to springs near the city, underground water corridors and the statement "under the city are completely water" which is common among the people. After the hydrogeological factors defining the field's water potential are explained, topographical and geomorphological properties of the northwestern part of the basin will also be mentioned.

### Hydrogeological Factors:

Geological formations concerning the basin floor in terms of water potential in ascending order:

It crops out in various regions of Jurassic-Cretaceous ancient Mardin Group Upper Dicle Basin. Mardin group, represented with units such as Limestone, dolomitic limestone forms the reservoir rock of the petrol drilled in the region. Depending on the emission and recharge, it includes ground water. Upper Cretaceous – Paleocen old Germav formation contains units such as claystone, marl, sandstone, argillaceous limestone. It shows propagation in various sections of the basin. It is inefficient in terms of ground-water. Paleocen-Lower Eocene old Gercüş formation consists of intercalation of sandstone, conglomerate, marl, limestone and shale. Also it includes gypsum bands from place to place. It is inefficient in terms of ground-water. Middle Eocene old Midyat formation shows propagation partially in northern areas of the basin and widely in the eastern parts of the basin. Limestone is represented with clayey and chalky limestone units. It is the most efficient aquifer of the basin in terms of ground-water. On the western side of the basin, as a result of the spread of the limestone being insufficient and

interception by impervious formations as a result of Silvan trust with East Anatolia fault line, supply to the aquifer from the North is limited. For the purpose of irrigation water supply in Diyarbakır center, Bismil and Çınar district limits, wellbores are opened at the depth of obtaining water. Depths of the wells are between 300-500 m. Wells at that depth opened under 590 m elevation makes artesian.

Being discordant on Midyat formation, Lower Miocene old Germik formation is present. It contains pink, cream colored conglomerate, claystone and argillaceous limestone units. It crops out partially in the northern parts of the basin and in a wider area in the southern parts. In the formation, significant amount of gypsum and anhydride is present. As a result of melting of these evaporites, precipitation areas are formed. Such precipitation areas are widely seen between Bismil-Batman. Some parts of these areas are lake shaped. They are inefficient in terms of ground-water. Another important aquifer of the basin is the Lower Miocene old Silvan formation. It is represented with cream, white colored limestone unit. It is in a rather hard and karstic structure. It shows propagation in a wide area between Diyarbakır-Silvan-Malabadi. Its thickness is 300 m. This formation hasn't settled in the southern parts of the basin. It takes Germik formation on some parts and directly on Midyat limestone on some parts. In this case, due to lack of a impervious unit between Midyat and Silvan limestones, both limestones are the common aquifers.

Stratigraphically, Mio-Pliocene old Şelmo formation comes above these formations. It is the intercalation of units such as claystone, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone. Şelmo formation which is vertically and horizontally gradually transitive is inefficient in terms of ground-water and does not have an aquifer property. Sandstone and conglomerate levels of this formation contains a small amount of water. Through the opened boreholes an average of 1-2 l/s water can be acquired. Its thickness is around 250-300 m.

On Şelmo formation comes Karacadağ basalts and the basalts that are the products of volcanism showing activity until the end of 4<sup>th</sup> era Pleistocene and covers all the young units except Holocene alluvium. And Diyarbakır city is established on the southeastern border where the basalt plateau extended as a stream tongue and interrupted by the Dicle (Tigris) river. The basalt lavas have flowed over a comparatively flat and wavy paleo-topography by flowing lavas reaching the surface in many points and rifts in impactogenous form based on the ground motions occurring since the Middle Miocene. At the same time, the volcanic plateau extends towards Siverek, Viranşehir and Hilvan. Lavas have outstretched to a wide field close to a circular shape with a 120 km radius. Slope of the lava heaps is little from Karacadağ to the environment and is 2% in average (Canpolat, 2005). With the volcanism being effective in Pliocene and Quaternary from Upper Miocene, the volcanic material formed mostly of basalts has outstretched to a very wide area. In studies regarding the Karacadağ volcanism, it's stated that volcanic activity has occurred in three main stages and these stages being in various phases. Sediment levels between volcanic material corresponds to the recession periods of the volcanism (Canpolat, 2005). Near Diyarbakır between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> phases, Yeniköy formation with alluvial materials had precipitated. This situation shows that, between the phases sometimes a time passes that's long enough to allow alluvial sediment accumulation and basaltic earth formation. Because of this, this property prepared the suitable environment on terms of basalt aquifers by allowing the formation of alluvial layers and basalt clay between the different phases. Being jointed and fractured, basalts have a great aquifer quality. Their thicknesses that vary between 1-50 meters in city center and petrol fields increase towards Karacadağ. Their lithologic properties changing when gone deeper, waters surface in sources where the topography is proper in this aquifer because of the decomposition clay developing along the fractures, basalt tuff and cinders. Springs (sources) near Serap Gözeli Village is an example for this. By the catchment of these springs and development through drilling, they are used to meet the drinking water need of Diyarbakır City. İçkale water and Anzele water in the city are waters obtained from the basalts (Tarcan et al. 1999)



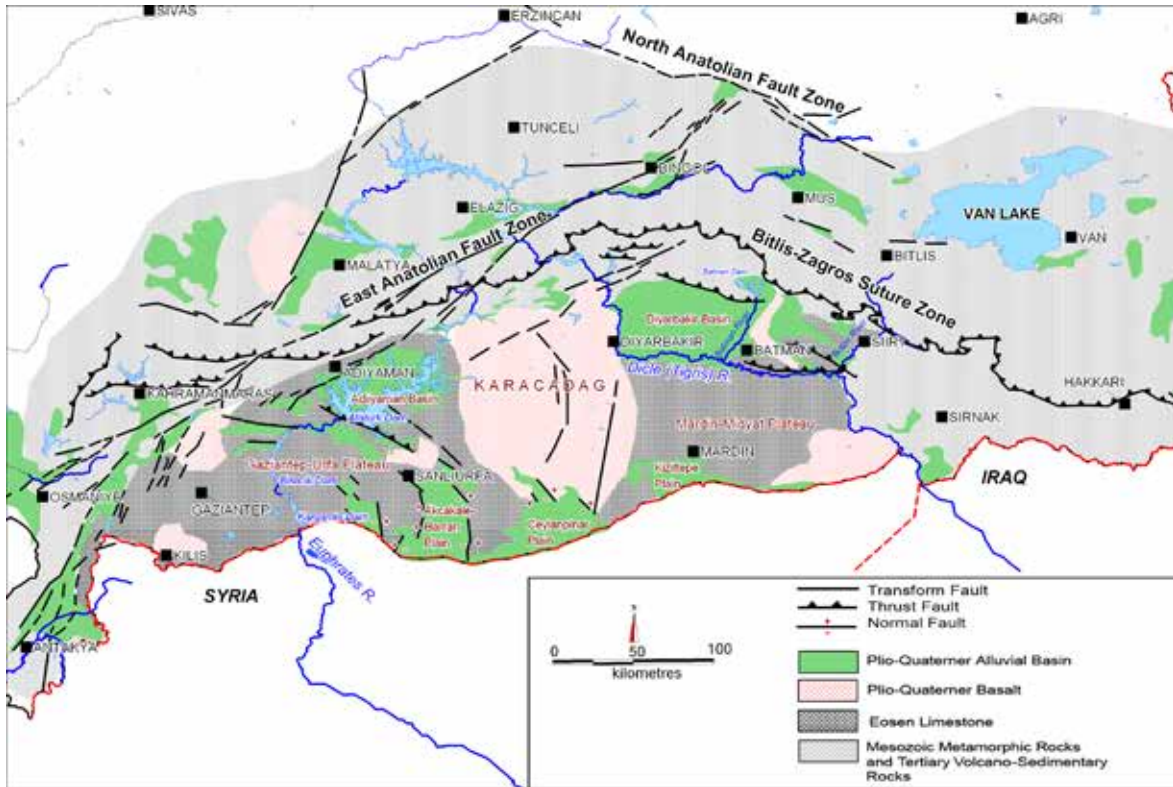


Figure 2. Generalized Geological – Tectonic map of the Southeastern Anatolian Region (Karadoğan, Yıldırım, 2010)

### Climatic-Hydrographic and Geomorphological conditions determining the water potential of the basin near Diyarbakir city

It is essential to specify that the ground-water and surface-water potential of Diyarbakir city and its neighborhoods does not only consist of Karacadağ mass. Because the urban environment takes nourishment especially from Ergani basin on north and northwest, and Southeastern Taurus mountains on its north as well as the water existence sourced by Karacadağ mass. When the dynamic ground-water level map of Diyarbakir Basin is considered, it is seen that the ground-water potential of the northwestern part of the basin is very rich (Figure:3)

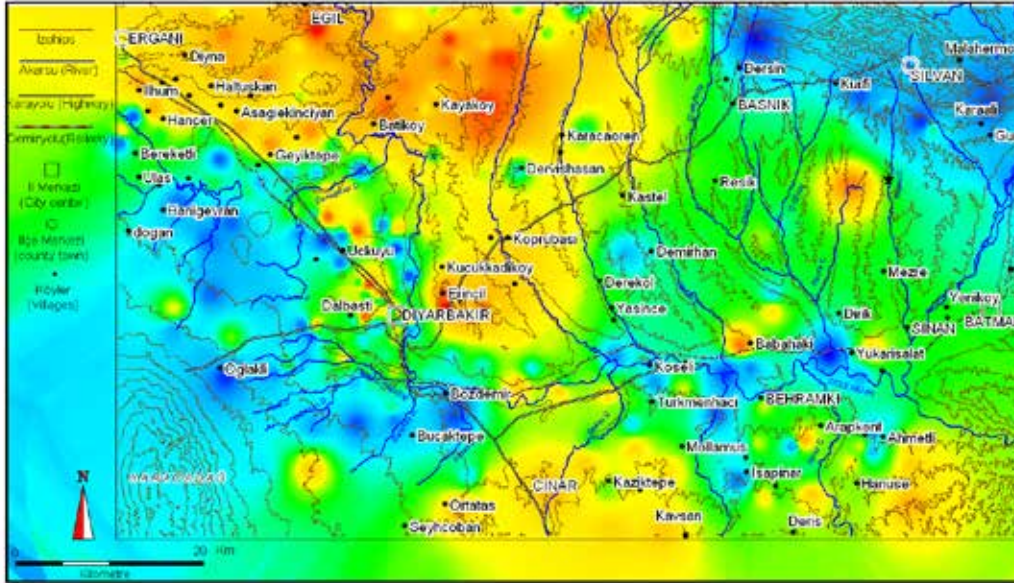


Figure:3. Dynamic ground-water level map (Blue spots represent the areas with similar water levels)

Dicle (Tigris) river's water collecting basin on the Northwest passes the Southeastern Taurus and reaches the Hazar lake and Behrimaz plains.

On Maden mountains, there are heights over 2000 meters (Akdağ 2230 m). On the section of Maden mountains that is towards the Diyarbakir basin is a mid-height relief (Abdülaziz Mountain 1488m, Makam Mountain which is the highest peak of Sakız Mountain 1535 m, İncebel Mountain 1051 m, Karababa 1147 m, and Hazartaş Mountains 1158 m). General direction of these mountains is SW-NE. Similarly directed depressions take place among these mountains. Related to the fluvial activities, these depressions have opened towards Diyarbakir basin, discharged through straits and the carried materials have filled Ergani and the Bereketli plains. But because of the stream regime change in the Quaternary, the Maden stream has changed course. The fluvial geomorphological process was interrupted in north of Diyarbakir and silt in the Bereketli plains were covered by Karacadağ basalts later. In Bereketli Plains, there are volcanic cones that establish significant heights on the plateau such as Kale, Kırmızı tepe, Karacadağ mass and Alitaşı hill on north. And this field's location being on the foothills of Southeastern Taurus mountains have enabled the rain conditions being higher and increased the share of orographic rains. From the basin to the surrounding mountain areas, the rain increases (Figure:4)

The most distinctive property of Southeastern Taurus from the neighboring areas is the excess in rain amount and the difference in the rain regime. Against the total annual rain amount which is 490 mm in Diyarbakir, it is 775 mm in Ergani on the southern foothills of Southeastern Taurus, 800 mm in Çermik, 88 mm in Maden, 862 mm in Dicle, 712 mm in Hani, 1222 mm in Lice. The peaks of the mountains receive a rain rate over 1200 mm. Especially southern sides of Southeastern Taurus receiving a decent amount of rain might be explained as damp air masses from the south reaching the mountains and getting colder as a result of gaining altitude and then becoming rain (Yiğit, 2002). The excess of rain causes the ground-water and surface waters to enrich naturally. Along with the Boğazçay and Hersin stream coming from North, rivers sourced from Karacadağ also create an important water potential for Diyarbakir city.

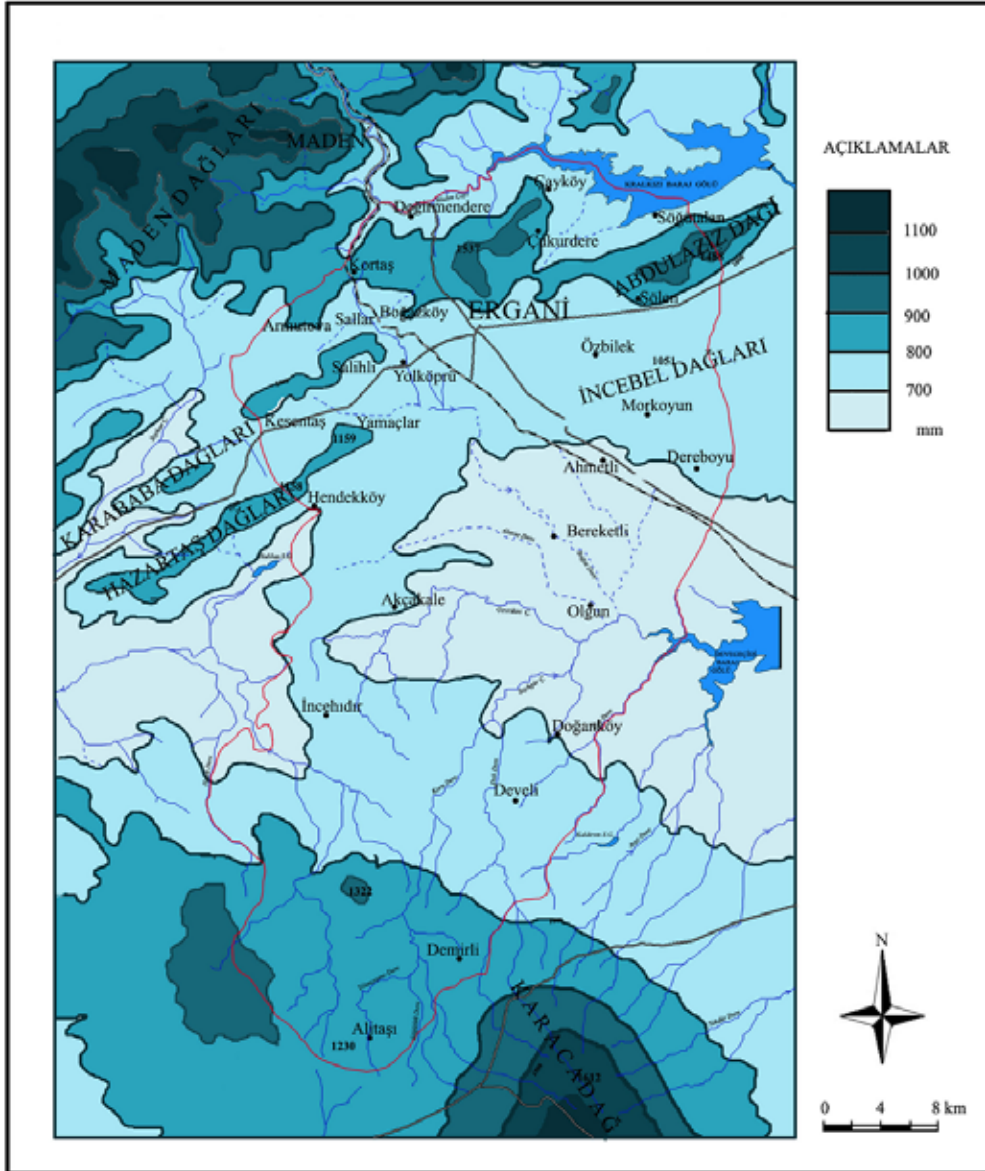


Figure:4. Annual average Rain Map of the northwestern part of Dicle basin (Durmuş,2009).

A significant amount of silt accumulation is the subject. The reason of it is, Maden Stream's previous flow on that route as Karadoğan et al. (1999) tried to explain in their studies. As a result of tectonic and volcanic activities, Maden Stream couldn't split this mountainous mass and changed its direction to east. Thus, basalts transitive with silts on west and that act in various phases have covered the old Dicle (Tigris) river courses and may have changed the streaming channel of the river (Figure:5). For this reason, Devegeçidi basin has an important potential of water. Some parts of these waters find an exit through the base of the II. Phase volcanic mass and some part from Karacadağ alimentation in Gözeli valley, and some part of it reaches the city by following the old Dicle (Tigris) course.



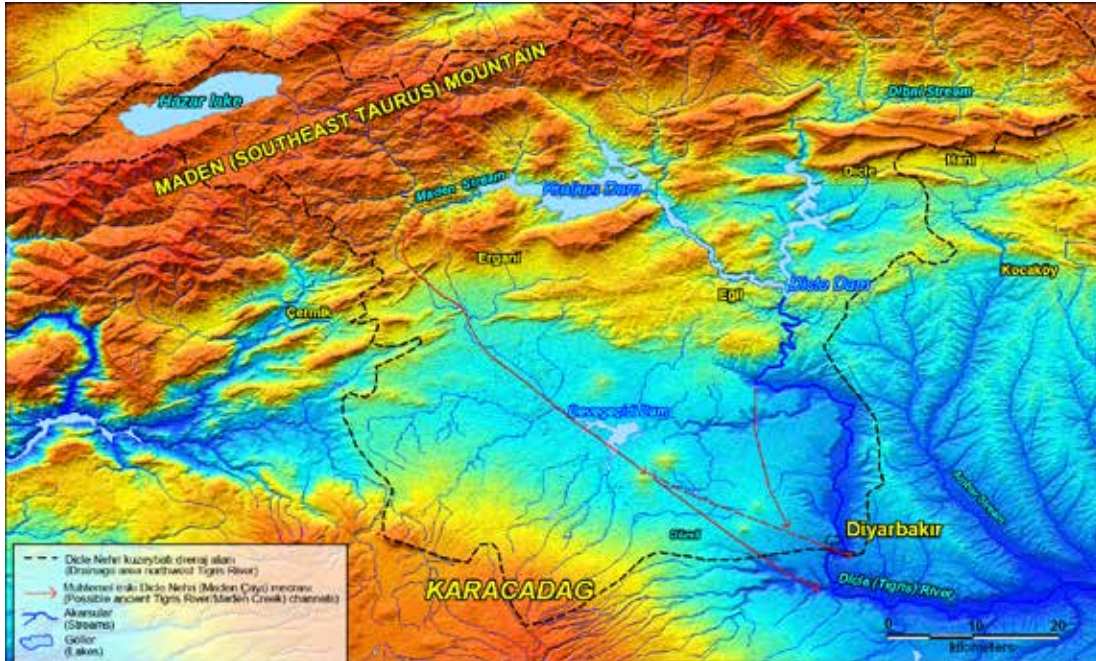


Figure:5. Map showing the Dicle (Tigris) river northwestern water accumulation area and possible Dicle (Tigris) river old riverbeds

Karacadağ volcanic process covering a very long time-space and occurring in different eras caused inversion events in the basin topography naturally. Namely; the first phase volcanic flows filled Dicle (Tigris) river and valleys. Therefore basalt covers filling the valleys will be thicker, the cover on the ridges and hills will be thinner. In this case ridge and hillsides that are thinner will be eroded quicker and turned into valleys between two volcanic periods. Accumulation process in the following periods will be realized in these inverted hollow areas. The next volcanic activity period materials will cover these secondary valleys. The ground-water will find its flow in these hidden, primary valleys. (Figure:6) In that case it will be better understood that why the ground-water shows density on old Diyarbakır city direction which forms a ridge and on relatively higher topographies on this stream such as Seyrantepe, Kaynartepe.

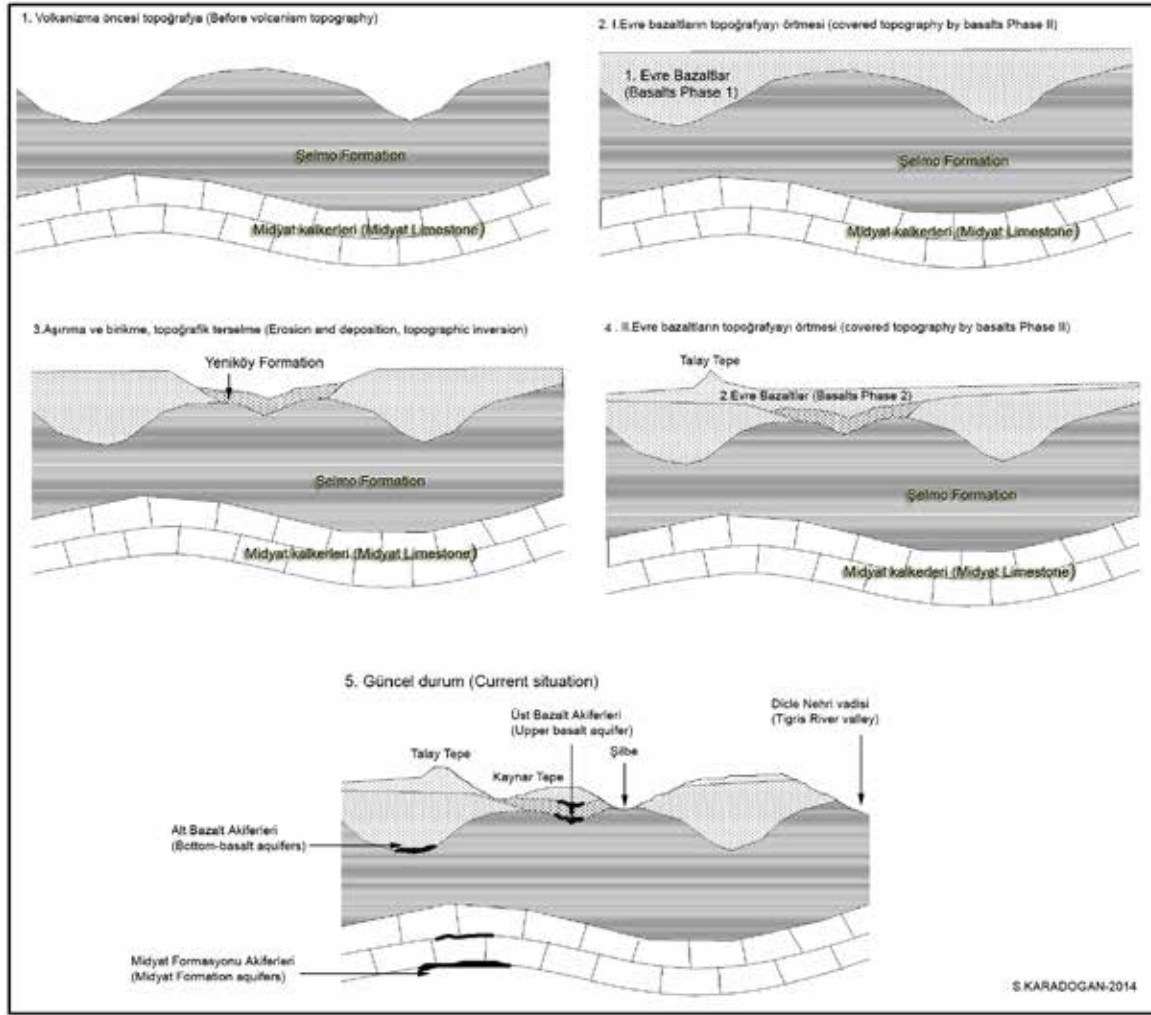


Figure:6. Geomorphologic evolution model showing the topographic inversion and ground-water situation around Diyarbakır

This situation shows that a lot of changes have occurred and even a static stream/lake condition had been lived in the basin. Thus the lava in South of Diyarbakır, close to Haramsu (Benusen) valley, Dicle (Tigris river) is observed to have a pillow lava formation in its sub-woven of Şelmo Formation. In the lava on the lower surface of the flow, conglomerate and sand present on the upper levels of Şelmo Formation is observed. Here and in the west of Diyarbakır, upper surfaces of exhumation flows are as round block. On the other sections, upper surfaces of the lavas taking place in the plains contain edged blocks. These data tracked on upper and lower surfaces of the lavas around Diyarbakır show that lavas were flowing in water environment (Şaroğlu and Emre, 1987)

### Water systems, water structures and their organization in the old Diyarbakır city

While observing old water systems, a holistic point of view should be taken regarding the processes from the spring of the water to the taps and even to the discharge system. Only by doing so will make it possible to understand the importance given to water and the architectural counterpart of this

importance. As it was implied in the previous topic, there is no doubt that Diyarbakır city was established on grounds with abundant over and underground water sources. Despite this, water usage management and organization is surprisingly meticulous. As the saying goes, no drop goes to waste. Building dams or similar structures to hold or circumference the water to irrigate the Hevsel Gardens that is right beside the Tigris River was not even considered, and the gardens were irrigated with discharged urban water.

Providing water to the old city primarily includes problems such as identification and collection of water sources and their conveyance to the city. First this topic will be handled and later the intra city transmission system and their relationship with water structures will be investigated, and on the last section the discharge of water from the city and irrigation of the gardens will be observed.

### **Procurement, collection, conveyance of water and above and underground waterways**

Procurement of fresh water is one of the fundamental requirements for sustaining any civilization. For this reason, an accurate identification of the water source, its protection and conveyance to the residential areas, protection and elimination of all sorts of negative conditions during this flow have great importance.

We can combine the water sources of old Diyarbakır city under three groups:

1. Intra-city natural resources and cisterns
2. Water sources that are close by the city
3. Water sources that are far away from the city

The most important of intra-city water sources are Anzele and İçkale water sources that are sourced from basalt aquifers and they are still being used today. Anzele Spring has 135 l/s, İçkale Spring has 80 l/s (1999 DSI measurements).



*Photo: 1. Women washing laundry on the front of Anzele springs (1928).*



It is possible to find information regarding these water springs in the historic literature. In his article for the Kara Amid magazine, M.Akif Tütenk (1956) mentions three sources within Suriçi, namely Ayn-ı Zülal (Anzele, Balıklı), Ali Dede and Kal'a water. There are two sources in Anzele. One is the spring that exists on the northeastern side due to natural water lines as underground water intersects with topography, and the second one is the reinforced and redirected northwestern spring. Having live fish on this source is a proof of it. In reality, Anzele sources were divided into two sections in the beginning, namely the Great and Small Anzele. One of the sources was found during the construction of the PTT building and was added to the Anzele source.

There is an event that confirms the route of this water. During a construction on the Lise Avenue's proximity, a brick water arch was found. But this water body possibly reaches İçkale as well (Kenan Özhal, verbal narration). The sources that feed Yalibahçe are those water sources that emerge from below the old PTT building.

There is a marble column in one of the Anzele sources. This column is told to be the remains of an old Church (Mar Zu'oro - Ayn-ı Zeura) in the area where the Sarı Saltuk shrine lies between the previous water source and Urfakapı. It can be said that this canalized water was a determinant of this church's position in the first place (Kenan Özhal, verbal narration).

Kal'a water refers to the İçkale spring. The source referred to as Ali Dede is a source in the city center and Grand Mosque and its proximity should've utilized this source. But the Travel book of Evliya Çelebi mentions that the waters of Grand Mosque were delivered from Alıpınar. The cistern structure below the Grand Mosque shows the storage of water that was brought in from these sources.

Another one of the Suriçi sources is the inscribed Arbedaş source that was supposedly built by Suleiman the Magnificent on the outside of the southern walls of İçkale. The Arbedaş source that Evliya Çelebi refers to as Ayn-ı Erba'ataş is on Nasuhpaşa square at the intersection point of the wall curtains on the road that goes to Saray Gate and it was written that it is taken from the İçkale spring. Furthermore, the Şakk-ül Acuz Spring (Ayn-ı Sakkıl Acuz) must be one of the water sources that fed the city (Yılmazçelik, 1995). But no mark of it remains after the urban structuring.

By taking the aerial photographs from 1936 and 1952 and the intra-city gardens and water discharge points outside the walls seen in these photos into account, existence other intra-city water sources that existed back then but are not visible today due to urban structuring can be speculated. These are the Yalibahçe on the eastern side of Anzele source and the Karadehliz gardens around Mardinkapı.

It can be said that these sources respond to the fundamental needs of a non-intense urban population. But as the city population grows, new water sources were procured and the requirements were fulfilled through the proximity. The sources procured from the proximity of the city are:

1. Alıpınar source
2. Kaynartepe and Payas water sources.

M.Akif Tütenk (1956) summed the external sources in four groups:

- 1.) Ulucami's Payas water;
- 2.) İbrahim Bey water brought from Kaynar;
- 3.) Özdemiroğlu Osman Paşa water brought from Payas
- 4.) Hamravat water brought from the Gözeli village by Bali Paşa, the governor of Diyarbakır between 1538-1541 by the decree of Suleiman the Magnificent

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> group, we observe the category of sources that are far away from the city. There are two lines that are brought in from the Gözeli sources that are known as Hamravat water. One of the water conveyance lines follows the contour lines of the valley and acts in lie with the topography. The second line below was created by disregarding the topography and was equipped with water structures like

headwalls, bridges, bends and is a distinct waterway. One of the lines arrives and end at Bağlar Dörtiyol. From here on, it was taken to underground iron pipes. The second line separates into two arms after the water storage. One of the arms feed the water tower in airport while the other one reaches the caisson wells in Sümer Carpet Factory and subsequently to the northwestern side of Anzele on the direction of the İnönü Primary School. While this may be a natural body of water, it can as well be the line brought by Suleiman (Figure 7).

The first water networks in Diyarbakır goes back to the 1930s. The network built by Foundations Administration Office is a font and its losses are high. The journalist Cahit Beğenç who visited Diyarbakır in 1949 writes his reflections in the Ulus newspaper. He provided details on his reflections on his book named Diyarbakır and Raman: `In 1928, Governor Nizamettin Ataker took the water brought in by Suleiman with an iron pipe. The source of the water flows at 160 liters per second. The Ministry of Public Works paid 1.841.184 lira in 1948. The water pipe that exceeds 3600 tons of weight was ordered in from Karabük Iron and Steel Factory. By dealing with the water issue in this manner will solve the needs of Diyarbakır's development for the next 50 years` (Beğenç, 1949).

The second line separates into two arms after the water storage (the Yeniköy region that currently has the cemetery). One of the arms feed the water tower in the airport, while the other goes to the railways caisson well via the spurs, and later to Sümer Carpet Factory's caisson wells, and subsequently to the northwestern Anzele through the İnönü Primary School. While this line may be the one brought in by Suleiman, it may as well be a natural line (Figure 7).

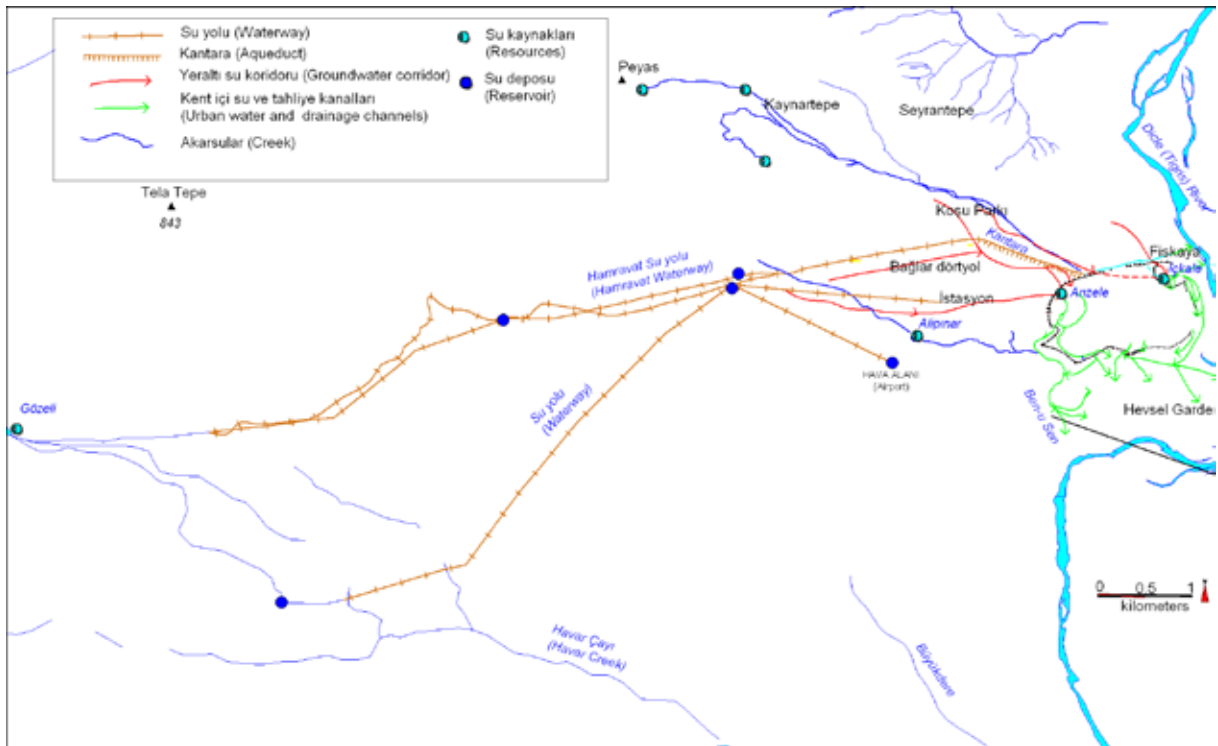


Figure 7: Water ways, routes and corridors that provide and convey water to Diyarbakır

The Travel Books of Evliya Çelebi writes the following regarding the procurement and distribution of the Hamrvat water from the Gözeli sources: *'The most beautiful of the waters in Diyarbekir is Ayn-I Hamra. It springs up from the underground in Karacadağ on western Diyarbekir and enters Amid Fortress through two stages via pipes and is delivered first to the Grand Mosque and later to other mosques, inns, imarets and bathhouses...'*

Hamrvat water was donated by Suleiman the Magnificent, so it was given to pious fountains, mosques, masjids and even houses in the poor parts of the town free of charge until the first years of the republic. The repairs and maintenance of waterways and fountains was done via foundations as well. The money required for this was either collected from merchants and traders or they were given by General Directorate of Foundations (Yılmazçelik, 1995).

We can group the nearby and far away water sources' deliverance to the city and their distribution systems in two groups:

1. Natural corridors found under the basalt layer (their formation was explained in the previous topic). There are significant fields and corridors in the basalts that surround Diyarbakır with underground water sources. The most important of these are Gözeli, Yeniköy and Aşağı Karakuyu village proximity and Aşağı Karakuyu-TMO-Yeniköy drinking water field –Airport Corridor, Renault service station on the Kayapınar-Siverek road -Yeniköy Drinking Water field-Airport Corridor, Yeniköy-Kuruçeşme-TMO Regional Directorates –Vocational School for Girls - Anzele Source Corridor, Airport-Alıpınar Source Corridor, Koşuyolu-Rızvanağa Street Provincial Bank – Central Post office corridor and Diyarbakır Museum-SSK-İçkale (Hz. Süleyman) Source Corridors. The work done by Cihat PARLAK investigated hundreds of wells and revealed the water corridors followed by productive wells (Figures:8-9, Parlak, 2009). DİSKİ identified a water corridor on the Yeniköy-DDY-Sümerpark-İnönü Primary School-Culture Center-Anzele area by using visual and audial investigation tools.



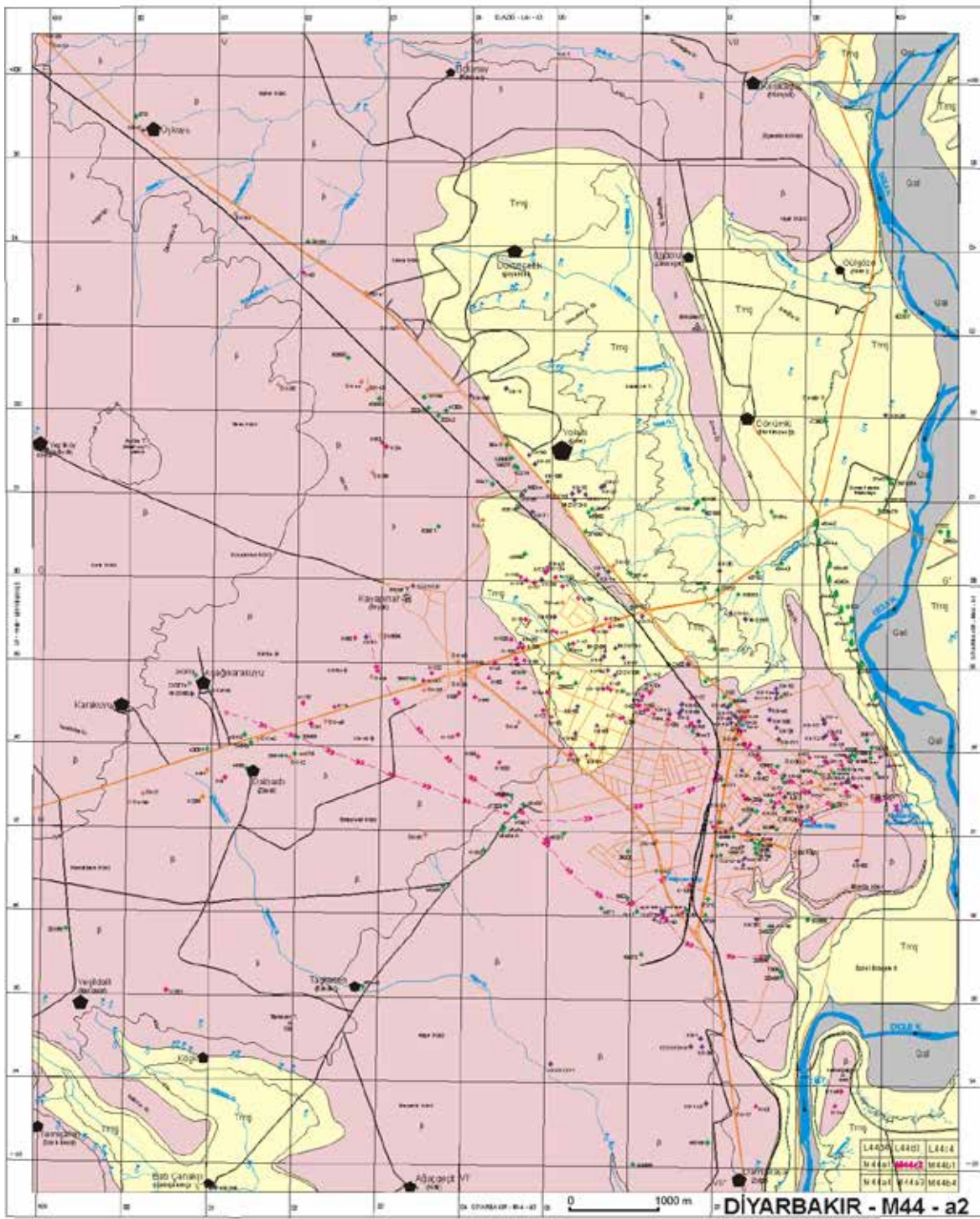


Figure :8 The hydrology map of Diyarbakir city and its neighborhoods (A.Cihat Parlak)

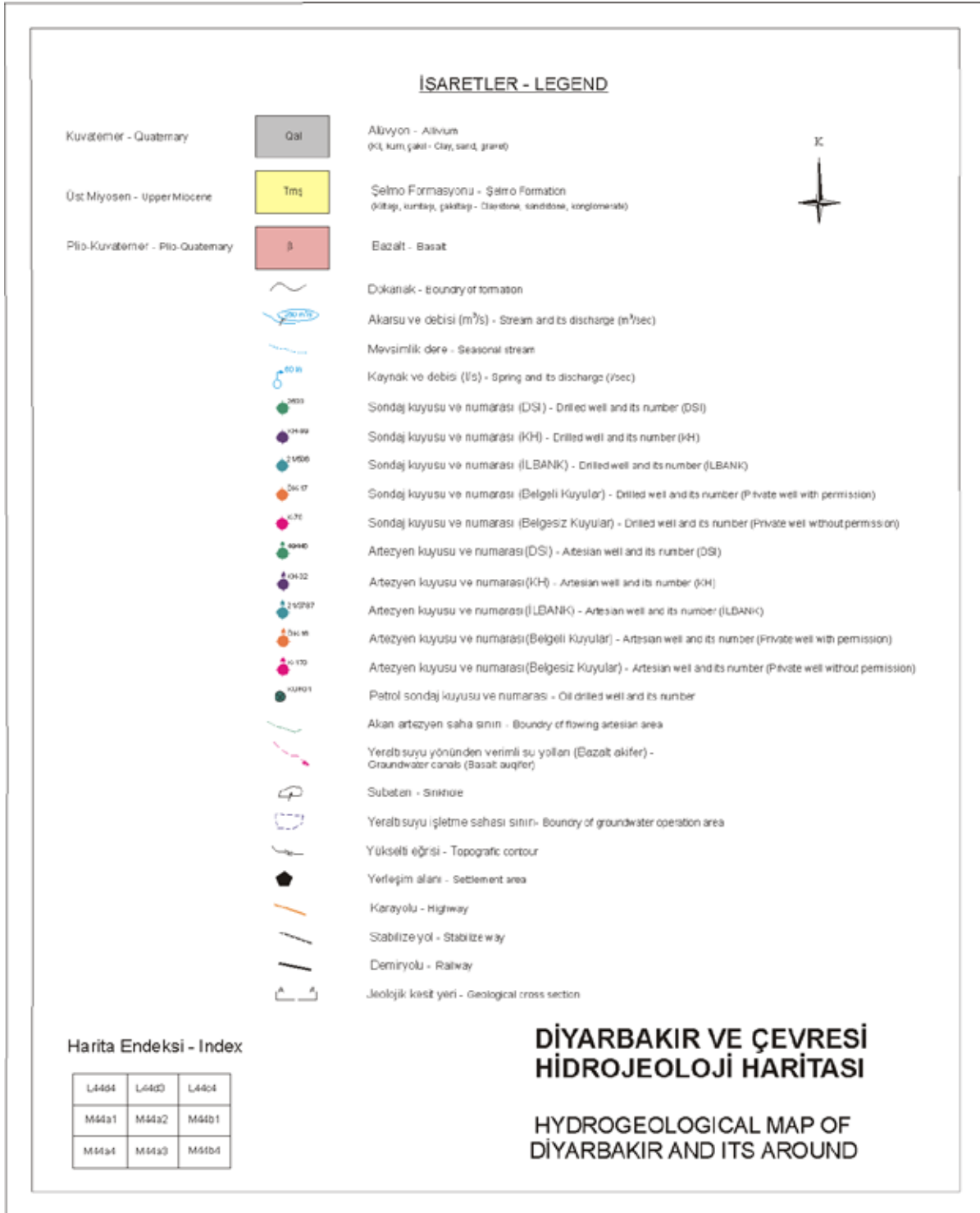


Figure :9 Legend of the hydrology map of Diyarbakir city and its neighborhoods (A.Cihat Parlak)

These corridors sometimes met with topographic surfaces to create intra-city and extra-city sources. These sources may have been reinforced with artificial subterranean water bodies or their locations may

have been altered (as it was the case in Arbedaş source). There are gradual depressions caused by basalt flows that enable the surfacing of subterranean water corridors that belong to the same phase on the topography that the old city lies on. One of these topographic steps is a threshold that the western walls of the city rest upon and has created a suitable environment for the creation of Anzele, old PTT (old Yalıbahçe) and Şakk-ul Acuz sources. The other one begins at the Arbedaş source and follows an arch that is parallel to the city's eastern walls and reaches Mardinkapı.

Subterranean water corridors were connected to each other via closed cups system in many locations inside the city to provide water to the water pumps on the yards of houses. By considering possible leakage due to urban water usage, the water pump water was only evaluated as water intended for usage purpose (verbal narration by Kenan Özhal).

2. Above ground creeks (excluding the Tigris River and its arms) are creeks that have their terrains completely on basalt plateau, that receives their initial flow through springs and feeds from the rain during the wet seasons. For example, Kaynartepe creek that receives its waters from Kaynartepe and Payas sources reaches the city around Dağkapı and used to meet the Tigris River via the İçkale valley that is its natural route. Yet its route was altered and it was made to flow from Fiskaya outside the walls to the Tigris River.

Another important surface water medium is the Benusen creek and valley on the western side of the city. The starting point of this creek is the Alıpınar creek. Historic sources mentions partial conveyance of the waters of this source to the city but it is certain that most of the waters of this creek that also collects rain water as well was used in the irrigation of Benusen and Hevsel Gardens.

Another system for delivering and conveying water is the channels and water arcs. The most important of these is undoubtedly the Hamrvat water ways and the water arcs called "Kantara" (Photo 2).



*Photo 2: The Kantara (aqueduct) that provided water delivery to the city via Gözeli water sources 1928*



The Kantara (aqueduct) built by using black volcanic rocks that were also used in the construction of the Diyarbakır walls were comprised of arcs on 27 independent feet. The Hamravat Water Arcs with closed water equipment that were built by Sinan the Architect's journeyman Kasım Çelebi of Kastamonu had been used until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century but since they were damaged so much within the course of time, delivery of water into the city was began to be done via a water network with iron pipes since 1930s.

Garden, who visited Diyarbakır in 1867 says the following about the Hamravat water *`... it arrives from the western direction and by a waterway from very far away distances. This waterway was constructed using stones that are tightly intertwined and are very well crafted. When it approaches the city, it goes through a kantara that is 3.5 and 4 feet wide. This kantara is built using black volcanic rocks and is set on 27 individual feet. It forms many semi-circular arcs. It enters the city from between Rum and Dağkapı (Yılmazçelik, 1995).*

Basri Konyar (1936) agrees with the same point of view and adds the following: *`Suleiman could not refrain himself from showing interest to the spreading fame of this water. He appointed the journeyman of Sinan the Architect, Kasım Çelebi from Kastamonu to accomplish this propitious task. This water, 14 kilometers from the city, was kept at an altitude and state that is thirty one meters higher than the location of the Governor's House, therefore enabling it to reach the highest floors of the highest houses by the most meticulous and deep calculations that still amaze the scientists of this day and tunnels were used so that it does not lose any strength or altitude when passing through bends and rises.`*

The Kantara that stood until the 1930's were torn down by that date following the utilization of iron pipes for the delivery of water.

Bedri Günkut (1937) tells about this incident in his work *`History of Diyarbekir`* :

While Hamravat water constitutes the most important source for the city of Diyarbakır, its median got greatly destroyed within the course of time. Although it was repaired between the dates of 1893-1902 (Islamic: 1311-1322), since another water was (Nehr-i Cedit) was connected to it, it lost its previous charm. Following this, the old waterway was completely torn down in 1930 and it was separated from Nehr-i Cedit water and was rebuilt. The new waterway arrived via iron pipes underground and is still feeding Diyarbakır.

According to Mustafa Akif Tütenk (1956), for a period of time, waters from other sources were mixed with Hamravat water, but Governor of Diyarbakır Nizameddin Bey enabled this water to be carried by using iron pipes in 1930, thus saving it from mixing with other waters. But this caused the destruction of the Kantara. It is understood that this water reaches all parts of Diyarbakır except for Yenikapı.

Sources and waterways can be categorized as such:

- Natural springs (Anzele, İçkale, Alıpınar)
- Artificial waterways (Payas, Hamravat, Alıpınar medium)
- Surface water creeks (Creeks that reach the Benusen valley, Northwestern creeks such as Kaynartepe Payas, Seyrantepe and other drainage creeks).

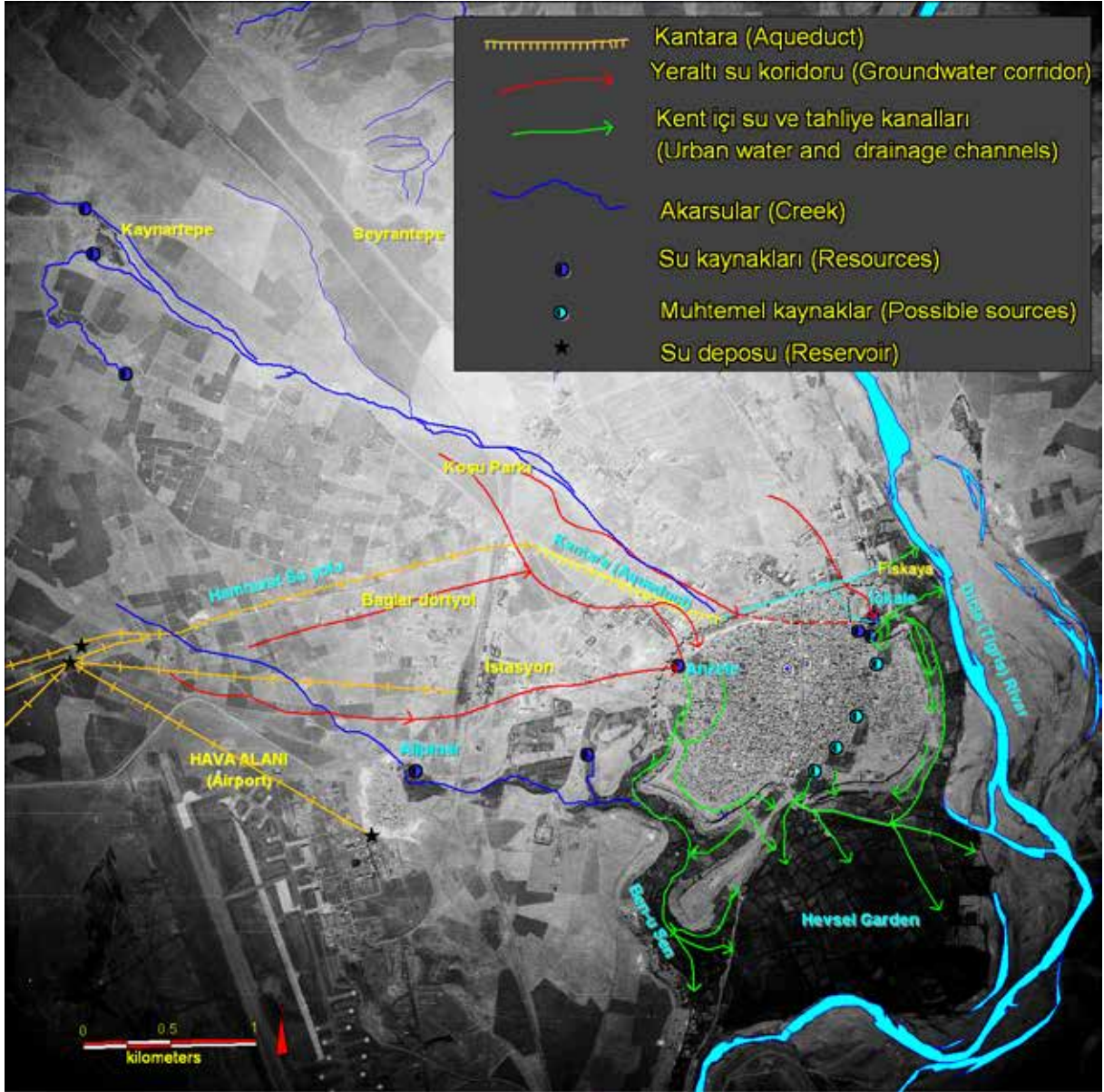


Figure 10: Diyarbakir water sources, procurement of water and conveyance-direction map based on the aerial photos from 1952

### Intra-city transmission, distribution, organization of the water and urban water structures

Investigation of old registry books found in Diyarbakir Land Deed Registry Office shows that the Hamravat Spring was made into a foundation by Suleiman the Magnificent, and the water that arrives in the city was provided to Iskender Pasha Mansion by 30 shares, to its mosque in 15 shares, to the bathhouse in 15 shares and 1 or 3 shares to the other houses. In his travel books, Evliya Çelebi states that the water is primarily distributed to the fortress first and subsequently to the Grand Mosque, the other mosques, the inn, bathhouse and imarets (Yeşilbaş, 2012). The high structures that were observed to be adjacent to the walls are no doubt structures relevant to the distribution of the Hamravat water (Photo 3).

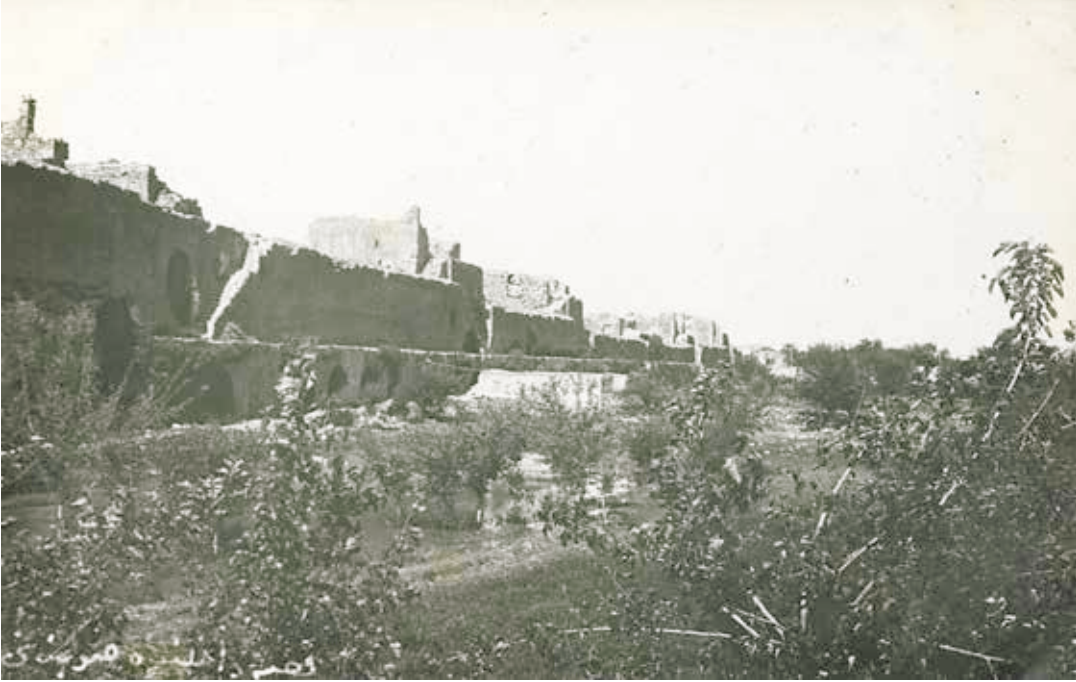


Photo 3: The water structures observed as adjacent to the walls in the internal section that are thought to be connected 1928

According to Garden, the Hamravat water that was repaired at least 5 times during the 19th century was being distributed to many marketplaces, bathhouses, mosques, masjids, madrasas, fountains and houses in various neighborhoods. This water is understood to be distributed to many locations inside the city, chiefly to the religious and social structures in Diyarbakır. Indeed Yılmazçelik (1995) states some locations that the Hamravat water reaches in accordance with Ab-ı Hamravat Evkaf Tezkireleri: Jews Marketplace, Pembeciler Marketplace, Sarraflar Marketplace, Eskiciler Marketplace and shops across the Grand Mosque, Tahte'l-Kal'a, Beyt Market, Onion Market as well as Kadı Bath, Melek Ahmet Pasha Bath, Behram Paspa Bath, Hamam-ı Kebir Bath, Hüsrev Pasha Bath, Ibrahim Beg Bath and Dere Bath all took their water from Hamravat. In addition to this, many mosques in Diyarbakır, chiefly the Grand Mosque, took its water via this road.

The water brought from the Tala/Kaynar region on the Payas village direction which belongs to the Ibrahim Bey Foundation is most probably brought during the construction of the Akkoyunlu Ibrahim Bey Mosque at the end of the XV. Century. This mosque also gives the name to the neighborhood it is in. it is being said that the water used during the 1960's is the water brought from Talay hill. Again Payas water brought to the Grand Mosque via Payas village was being used to carry out this mosque's needs. But it should not be forgotten that Hamravat water met the needs of this mosque (DISKİ 2009). It is being understood that Grand Mosque is fed via various sources and is connected with various sources.

İçkale spring that is among the high pressure sources of the city was not able to reach the residential areas of the city and therefore it was used towards meeting the needs of the neighboring gardens, pools (Küpeli pool, the Çift pools outside the wall) and mills.

According to Evliya Çelebi, although it is not possible to determine the age of the waters in the Fortress, to the best extent of the knowledge it is understood that the İçkale water goes way back in time and Artuqids who ruled Diyarbakır built a large pool in İçkale that also takes this water in. This water should have been a significantly large source as it is responding to the needs of the people and



livestock, gardens and mills inside the fortress. Mustafa Akif Tütenk states that on the other hand one arm of this water flows to the Dabanoğlu masjid via the Erba'ataş pool with the command of Suleiman the Magnificent, and from there to the Nasuh Pasha, Bıyıklı Mehmet Pasha, Arabian Sheik mosques and to the Yenikapı bathhouses (Diski 2009).

Tütenk (1956) continues his observations regarding the city's water sources with the following: Among the city's water springs, Ayn-ı zülal (aynzele) water is more abundant than İçkale water and it fulfills the needs of many mosques and reaches the Sultan Şuca fountain. If it is indeed correct that the Sultan Şuca fountain gets its water from this source, this sources should be dating way back as well. Ali Dede spring that sprouts from the pace called the Zir-i Zemin fulfills the water needs of the aforementioned neighborhood and it's surrounding districts by eastern and southern directed channels. While these waters sometimes fulfilled the water needs of the same mosque (e.g. Grand Mosque) and district (e.g. Ibrahim Bey), it cannot be said that they mix with each other. It is being understood that their distribution was done in a systematic manner. As Hamrvat water starts in Dağkapı and reaches the Grand Mosque where water is most needed, it is also known that it fulfills the water needs of Ibrahim Bey district as well. Although Ibrahim Bey gives the water to Behram Pasha Mosque via Ibrahim Bey Mosque, it was mostly watering the government buildings outside the fortress and the schools in Fiskaya. Ali Spring, also known as Camii-I Kebir water fulfilled the needs of the bathrooms and fountains of Grand Mosque. While Ayn-ı zülal (Anzele) spring mostly watered the mosques and districts on the western side of the city, the needs of the districts and mosques were met by İçkale. Ali Dede water met the needs of the districts in city center. And on the southern section of the city, to the best extent of our understanding, Ayn-ı zülal (Anzele), İçkale and Hamrvat waters were being delivered. The Diyarbakır fountains that received these spring waters were usually built within gate shaped arches inside mosques, mascids, madrasas or graveyards. Sometimes the waters of these fountains flew via a stone embedded in the wall directly into a small trough placed on the ground

An interesting element in the distribution of the Ayn-ı zülal (Anzele) water is the dual distribution channel of it. Indeed, one of the channels were taken underground after water needs of the slaughterhouse and tannery were met and was subsequently taken to the mills in the nearby Simar gate and later discharged to the Benusen creek. Another arm, after meeting the water needs of the Lalebey Mosque and Meryemana Church and the residential areas around the Ali Pasha Mosque, was given to the mills around Mardinkapı and subsequently to the Hevsel Gardens. This situation is a good example of obtaining the maximum from the utilized water by directing it towards the mills.

The important structures reached via the channels connected to the Ayn-ı zülal (Anzele) and Yalıbahçe (old PTT area) springs are interestingly in an arch shape and they are reflected on the settlement plan of the city. Intra city waterways play a major role in shaping up the arch shaped street organizations that are sometimes not understood properly. Furthermore, some of the street names that were not changed also give important tips about this tendency of these water structures (e.g. Büyükkakar-Largeflow Street).

Many structures in the old city of Diyarbakır are associated with water or have units that are complementary to water (Bathhouses, Mosques with Fountains, Fountains, inns, traditional houses with pools and fountains).

Another specification of the Diyarbakır city in the past was the large number of bathhouses. These structures with important standing among the social structures of the city can be said to be structured in almost every district for public use. Indeed this was also observed by travelers that visited the city and certain information about them were provided.

Evliya Çelebi, who visited Diyarbakır in 1654-1655 (Islamic Date: 1065) provides information about 12 baths. But Çelebi provides information about the cleanliness of Diyarbakır in those days as well as the baths (Yılmazçelik,1995).

During the Ottoman period, the strangers arriving in the city were forced to enter the baths to prevent spreading of diseases and to protect the people living in the city, and they were later permitted to enter the city. Therefore all 4 gates in Diyarbakır walls have baths near them. But most of these baths were destroyed due to lack of care, reckless applications during the opening of new roads or through damages and the number of baths in the city declined. The baths that were identified but could not reach our day were: Cimşid Bey Bathhouse, Ipekoğlu Bathhouse, Çarşı Bathhouse, Cadde Bathhouse, Bekir Paşa Bathhouse, Hüseyin Efendi Bathhouse, Dilaver Paşa Bathhouse, Kale Bathhouse in İçkale, Maristan Bathhouse, Yeni Kapı Bathhouse, Mirza Bathhouse and Suakar Bathhouse. Deva Bathhouse (1520-40), Paşa Bathhouse (1564-67), Melik Paşa Bathhouse(1567), Kadı Bathhouse, Küçük (Şensu) Bathhouse, Vahapağa Bathhouse (XVII. century), and Çardaklı Bathhouse still stand to this day although they have lost their original function (Yeşilbaş, 2012).

Most of the fountains were built during the Ottoman period. Travel books that cover the period after the 16th century talk about a total of 430 fountains, with 130 public and 300 private ones (Korkusuz, 2003). The fifth Diyarbakır Provincial Yearbook published in 1874 states that 130 fountains exist, yet since they were not documented, it is impossible today to find out which ones still exist (İzgöer, 1999). Only 33 of the fountains that were mentioned in historic sources exist today. Fountains that differ with respect to their location were built together with any houses, mosques, shrines, stores and gardens' wall.

27 of the 33 fountains in Diyarbakır city center fall into this category. These are: Tahtalı Katsal Street Fountain, Telgrafhane Street Fountain, Pamukçu Street Fountain, Ziya Gökalp Street Fountain, Yukarı Karataş Street Fountain, Yiğit Ahmet Street Fountain, Zağlı Street Fountain, Köylü Street Fountain, Binici Street Fountain, Talu Street Fountain, Ihsak Sukuti Street Fountain, Husrev Paşa Street Fountain, Develi Street Fountain, Karabulut Street Fountain, Altay Street Fountain. The fountains built with a mosque, madrasah, shrine, church wall behind them are: Lale Bey Fountain, Zinciriye Madrasah Fountain, Sahabe Pasha Fountain, İbrahim Bey Fountain, Arap Şeyh Mosque Fountain, Hasırlı Mosque Fountain, Meryem Ana Church Fountain, Sultan Şuca Fountain, Kavas-ı Sagir Fountain, Behram Paşa Mosque Fountain, Hanzade Mosque Fountain, Kadı Mosque Pass Fountain (Yeşilbaş, 2007).

On the other hand, Bağcılar Street Fountain, Hatun Kastal Fountain, Aslanlı Fountain, Çarıklı Fountain, Kurtoğlu Fountain fall into the category of independent fountains with no associated structure.

The gardens can be considered intra-city water elements as an intra-city landscaping or economic activity element. Old photographs show that the position of the gardens are distributed in association with water sources. Furthermore, they may give tips regarding water structures that are lost today.

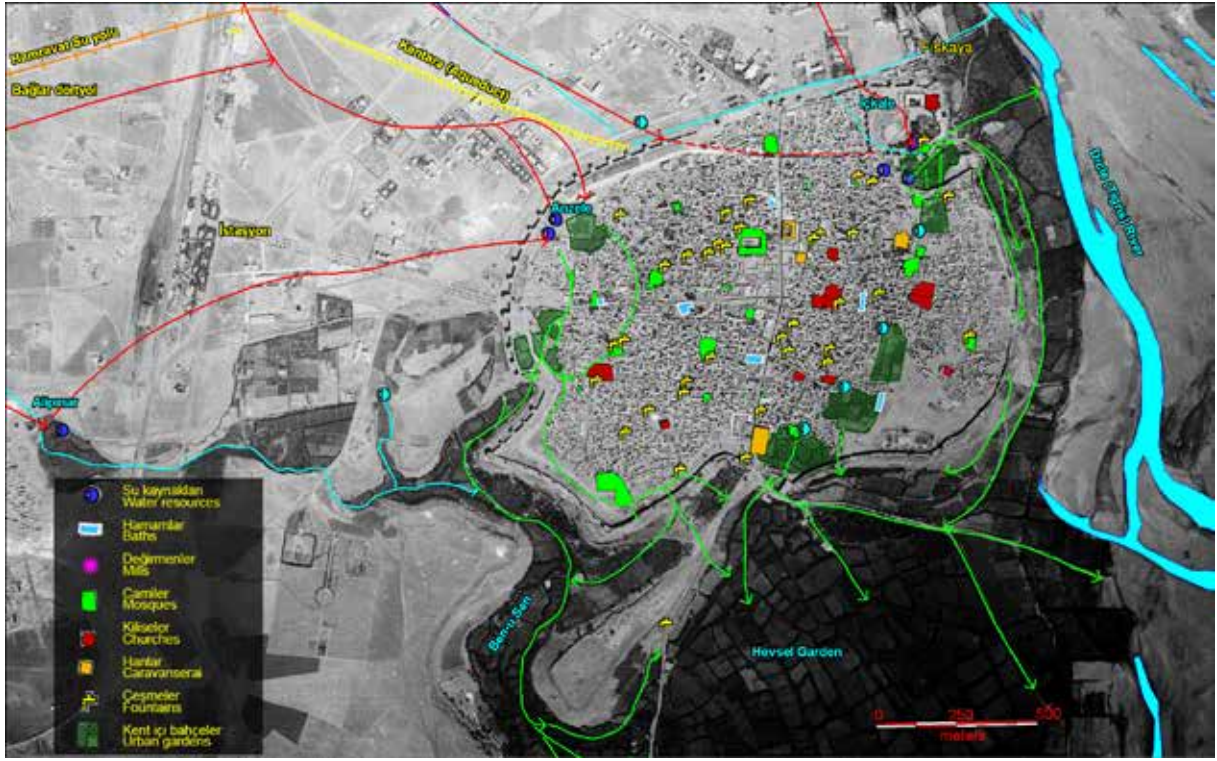
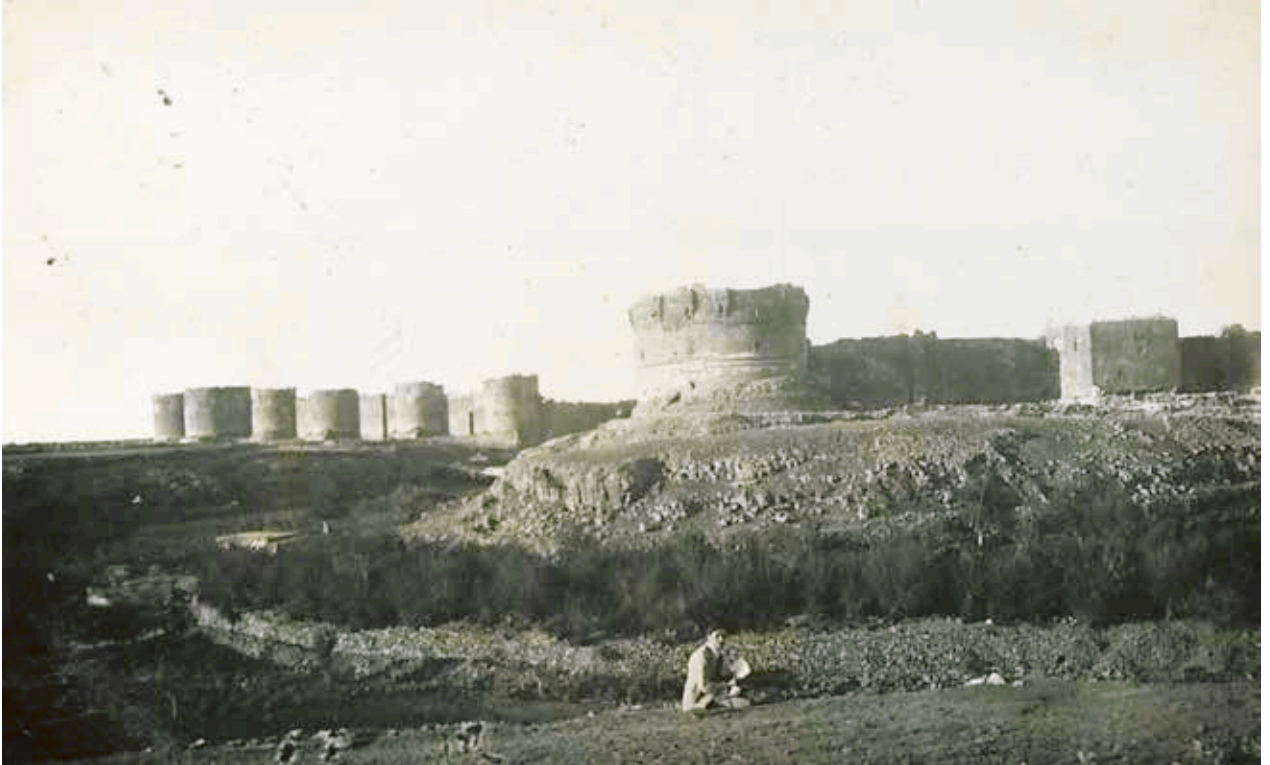


Figure 11: Diyarbakir City on an aerial photograph from 1952, water transmission and water structures map

### Evacuation of Urban and Spring waters, their usage in mills and Hevsel Gardens

First it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that clean water, usage water and waste water were being separately canalized in the transmission, distribution and even evacuation of intra city waters. The gardens were especially irrigated via creeks that are borne from springs and waters that somehow circulate the city and leave it or via source creeks. The most important of these creeks is the Benusen creek that is borne Alipinar source in the Peyas region. It can be seen in old sources that the Benusen valley and its slopes have multiple waterways (Photo 4). It was most probable that the channel on the top goes to the mills, the one on the slopes is towards irrigating gardens and the one in the valley is for discharging waste waters. The excess waters in the city were discharged via the Simar gate on the west, Mardinkapı on the south and the İçkale valley on the east. In order to prevent wasting the kinetic energy created by water in the Tigris valley and Benused valley slopes, watermills were built. These watermills are located on the discharge points that were mentioned. Especially Mardinkapı has at least three mills that reuses the waters from another mill (Photo 5).





*Photo 4: The waterways leaning towards the gardens from the Benusen valley via the slopes 1928*



*Photo 5: The old caravan route on the Mardinkapi, the mills under the wall 1928*

Another location for mills was the İçkale valley. In his work, Evliya Çelebi states that `This water should have been a significantly large source as it is responding to the needs of the people and livestock, gardens and mills inside the fortress.` Evliya Çelebi keeps describing İçkale with the following statements: `The waters that turns the mills in this İçkale sprout from a rock in İçkale by the will of the God. And the water rotates the mills (Asiyab). It passes via Bıyıklı Mehmet Paşa, leaves the fortress via an iron cage and after falling through the Fiskaya, it hits itself on one rock and then the other and flows to the Tigris river like Selsebil (in heaven). This source water of İçkale gives the taste of the pure water (of heaven)`. This description is in line with the Amid City miniature in Matrakçı's work. When this miniature is observed, we can see the water leaving İçkale (inner castle) and flowing to the river via outside castle. But if we consider the fact that Matrakçı drew the Tigris River on the wrong direction, we can naturally understand that he cannot assume where Fiskaya is. On the other hand, Tütenk (1956) states that one arm of this water flows to the Dabanoğlu masjid via the Erba'ataş pool with the command of Suleiman the Magnificent, and from there to the Nasuh Pasha, Bıyıklı Mehmet Pasha, Arabian Sheik mosques and to the Yenikapı bathhouses (Diski 2009).

The mills in Mardinkapı are rotated by another arm discharged from Anzele source, water discharged from Ulucami and the Karadehliz springs we estimate to exist in Mardinkapı, and later all these waters are distributed to the Hevsel Gardens via radial channels.

The waters that are evacuated from Anzele and Yalıbahçe springs are used in rotating the mills between UrfaKapı and Evlibeden (Ulu Beden) bastion and are later flowing into the Benusen creek.



*Photo 6: The water channels that are being used in Hevsel Gardens today 2014*

## Conclusion

When choosing for the settlement location of Diyarbakır, a very accurate and smart decision was made with respect to over and underground water sources, among other various things. The geological and geomorphological structure of the basin, especially the multiphase eruption of the basalts and their expansion, the route of the Tigris river and its paleotopographical development is significant in the abundance of over and underwater sources around the city. Therefore the aquifers around the city do not solely feed from the Karacadag water reserves but they also collect the waters of the basins northeastern side, that are the Maden mountains of the Southeastern Taurus mountains and those around the Ergani basin.

The functionality of the water structures in the old city's architecture, their richness and their glamour, as well as the collection, arrangement of the water, its transportation to the city, its inter-city distribution and management and also its evacuation through the irrigation of the Hevsel Gardens is the result of an awesome organization. The irrigation of Hevsel Gardens with only clean water, not touching the Tigris River's proximity shows the high level of awareness in preserving the ecosystem and the natural processes.

This work has the qualities of a pre-study towards raising the awareness for protection and documentation of the natural and cultural heritage that were destroyed in many sections. There is no doubt that there will be detailed and relevant scientific and projected work to be done for each and every separate subject.

The wins through the investigation and revelation and documentation of the city's water assets, its old water structures and their organization will be as such:

- Adding a new dimension to Anatolia and north Mesopotamia civilization's heritage
- Additions to water engineering
- At the very least documentation of the historic water civilization of ours that was destroyed with natural and artificial factors and to convey it to future generations in order to protect and preserve our cultural and natural heritage
- Announcing it to masses via scientific meetings; providing information to members of different scientific disciplines, guiding and assisting them
- Carrying out even more capable works by adding the knowledge and experience of different science and disciplinary branches
- Constructing different points of view towards the socioeconomic and cultural structure of the old population
- Applying modern methods to old structures to carry out regional calibrations and/or ensuring that new methods are developed
- Ensuring that the interest of people towards history is fulfilled, using it to identify certain structures that are yet to be known with respect to their functions
- Ensuring that the collaboration between different science branches and people is established and developed among water engineering, organization and management aspects and making sure that the water lines are handled, preserved, repaired and mapped while old cities are being repaired and improved
- Conveying the full scope of human history to future generations via physical acting and restructurings that will keep the history alive and constitute the past



Contribution and Thanks: We cordially thank Nejla Akdemir, Metin Karaman and Fatih Burtakal who are among the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Construction and Urbanization Office Area Management Unit staff and Kenan Özhal who verbally helped us for their contribution and efforts.

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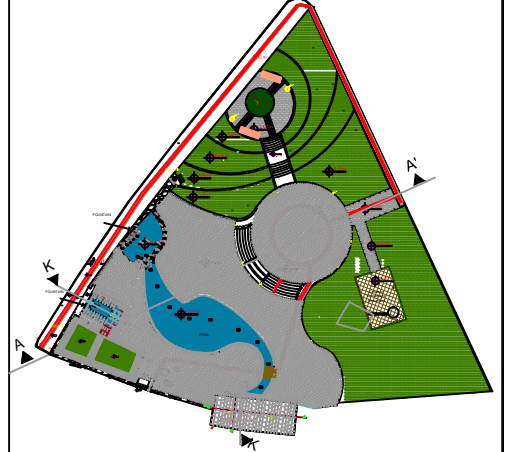
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**ANZELE PARKI YAPISAL PEYZAJ PROJESİ (REVİZE)**  
**ANZELE PARK STRUCTURAL LANDSCAPE PROJECT (REVISED)**



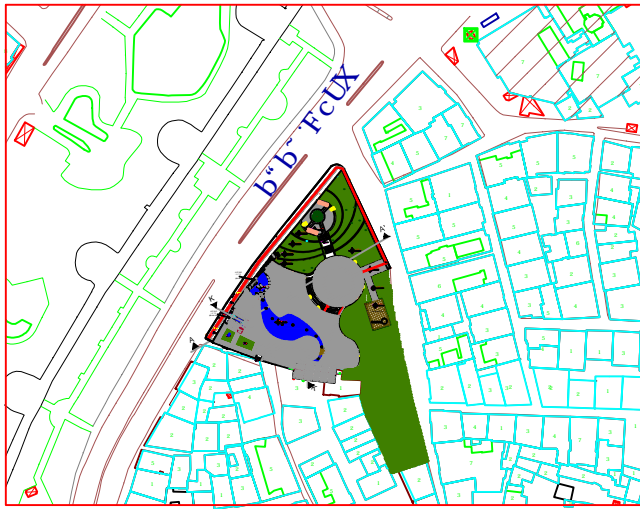
**LEJANDI LEJAND**

Simgə ICON	Cİ. NAME	Simgə ICON	Cİ. NAME
		↔	Kot imgesi lgcp'lo ci g
●	həgnif et vt k flower parter	■	Cj cr' h'rt A y qf gp'lt, f i g



J 5N MHD65B=x @19? .%#&SS

LAYOUT PLAN SCALE: 1/200



J 5N MHD65B=x @19? .%#&SS

LAYOUT PLAN SCALE: 1/200

T.C.  
 DİYARBAKIR  
 BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ  
 DİYARBAKIR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

A5F'J9' 9< F7 @?''''85 F9'65 ?5B@ =  
 ?I 896' I 69'Ay8yF@y y

ÖÜÜÜVT ÖP'VİÖP'UWÜ bÖ'Ö'ÖMÜÖÖP'ÖÖXÖSÜÖT ÖP'V  
 KUDEB BRANCH MANAGER

A A5F.  
 5F7< H97H

A'Y'a Y7U'u A9B'5F7<-4E7H  
 M'ü'ü'A99'7C @ 15F7<-4E7H

KONTROL:  
 CONTROL:

Orhan BALSAK- ARCHITECT  
 J'GY'a YX'5N NC @ 15F7<-4E7H

ONAY  
 CHECK

UYGUNDUR  
 SUITED FOR

?CFI A5'6x@ 9?I F1 @  
 PROTECTION BOARD

A1 F5H5@? A9B  
 T ÖE'ÖA ÖP ÖÖ S'S'ÖÖEÖÖ  
 ÖE SÖP-Q

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT  
 UÖP'UWÜ bÖ'Ö'ÖMÜÖÖP'  
 DEVELOPMENT

x @19? .%# SS  
 SCALE: 1/500








H5F < .%# '986' 85%  
 DATE: 17.11.2014



# DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



## MAP KEY

-  DIYARBAKIR FORTRESS
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  TIGRIS (DİCLE) RIVER

## DATA ABOUT THE AREA

SITE MANAGEMENT AREA - (NP+BZ+BZ)	: 20.692.428,55 m <sup>2</sup>
NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP	: 5.212.388,44 m <sup>2</sup>
BUFFER ZONE - BZ (INSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS)	: 1.317.212,40 m <sup>2</sup>
BUFFER ZONE - BZ (OUTSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS)	: 14.162.827,71 m <sup>2</sup>

## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE NOMINATED PROPE

NP.1 -Longitude : 40° 13' 31.36" E Latitude : 37° 54' 26.69" N	(Westernmost Point)
NP.2 -Longitude : 40° 15' 1.69" E Latitude : 37° 55' 12.93" N	(Northernmost Point)
NP.3 -Longitude : 40° 15' 20.29" E Latitude : 37° 53' 52.95" N	(Easternmost Point)
NP.4 -Longitude : 40° 13' 38.69" E Latitude : 37° 53' 5.31" N	(Southernmost Point)
NP.5 -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.51" E Latitude : 37° 54' 11.16" N	(Central Point)

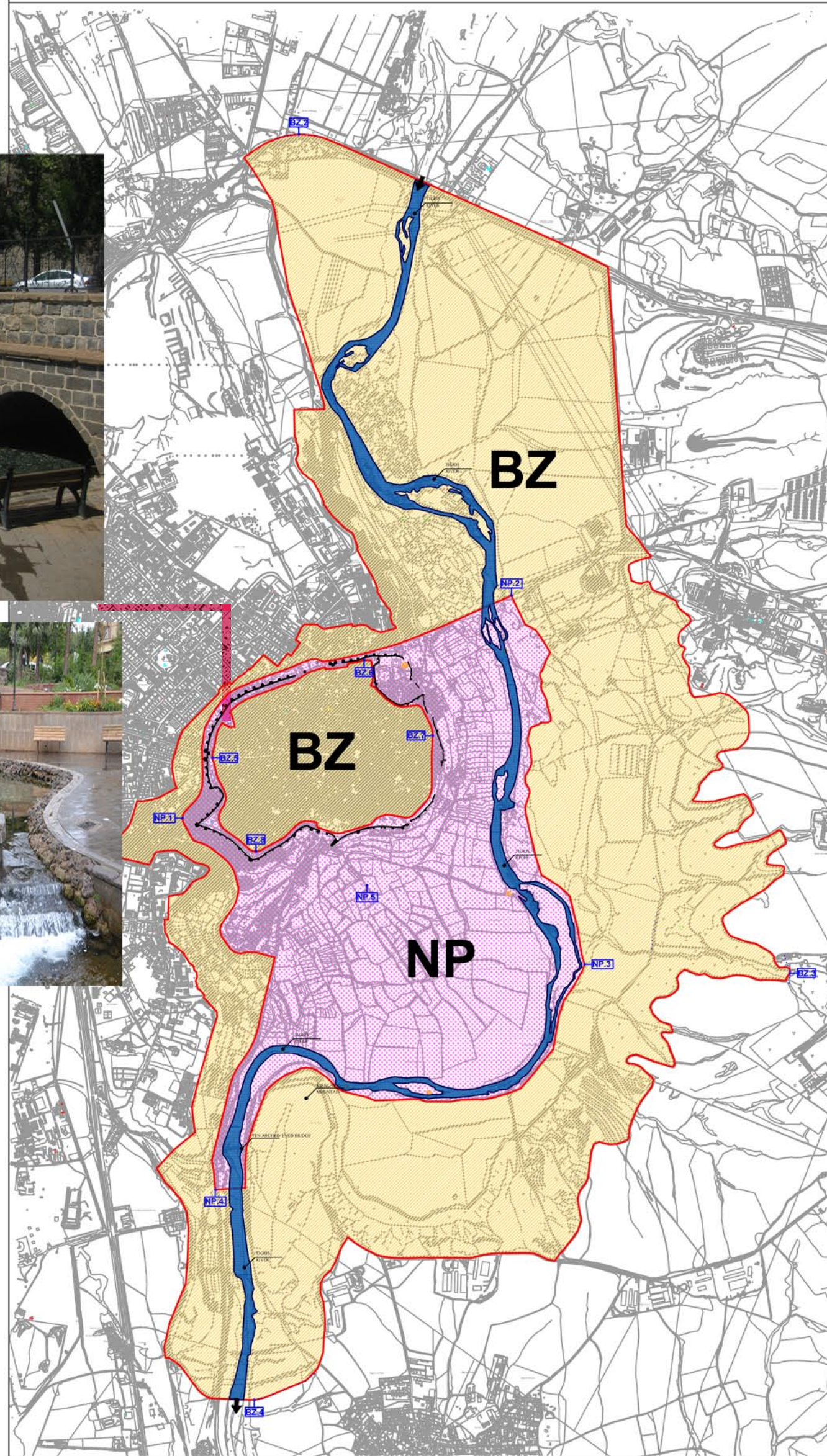
## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ<sub>OUT</sub>

BZ.1 -Longitude : 40° 13' 11.79" E Latitude : 37° 54' 19.61" N	(Westernmost Point)
BZ.2 -Longitude : 40° 14' 6.35" E Latitude : 37° 56' 53.24" N	(Northernmost Point)
BZ.3 -Longitude : 40° 16' 16.30" E Latitude : 37° 53' 50.47" N	(Easternmost Point)
BZ.4 -Longitude : 40° 13' 48.95" E Latitude : 37° 52' 19.73" N	(Southernmost Point)

## GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ<sub>INSIDE</sub>

BZ.5 -Longitude : 40° 13' 39.46" E Latitude : 37° 54' 38.60" N	(Westernmost Point)
BZ.6 -Longitude : 40° 14' 21.30" E Latitude : 37° 54' 59.36" N	(Northernmost Point)
BZ.7 -Longitude : 40° 14' 39.64" E Latitude : 37° 54' 42.98" N	(Easternmost Point)
BZ.8 -Longitude : 40° 13' 50.68" E Latitude : 38° 54' 18.32" N	(Southernmost Point)

## WATER RESOURCE OF ANZELE







THE PART BEING ADDED TO THE  
NOMINATED PROPERTY IS  
4757.17 m<sup>2</sup>

**BZ**

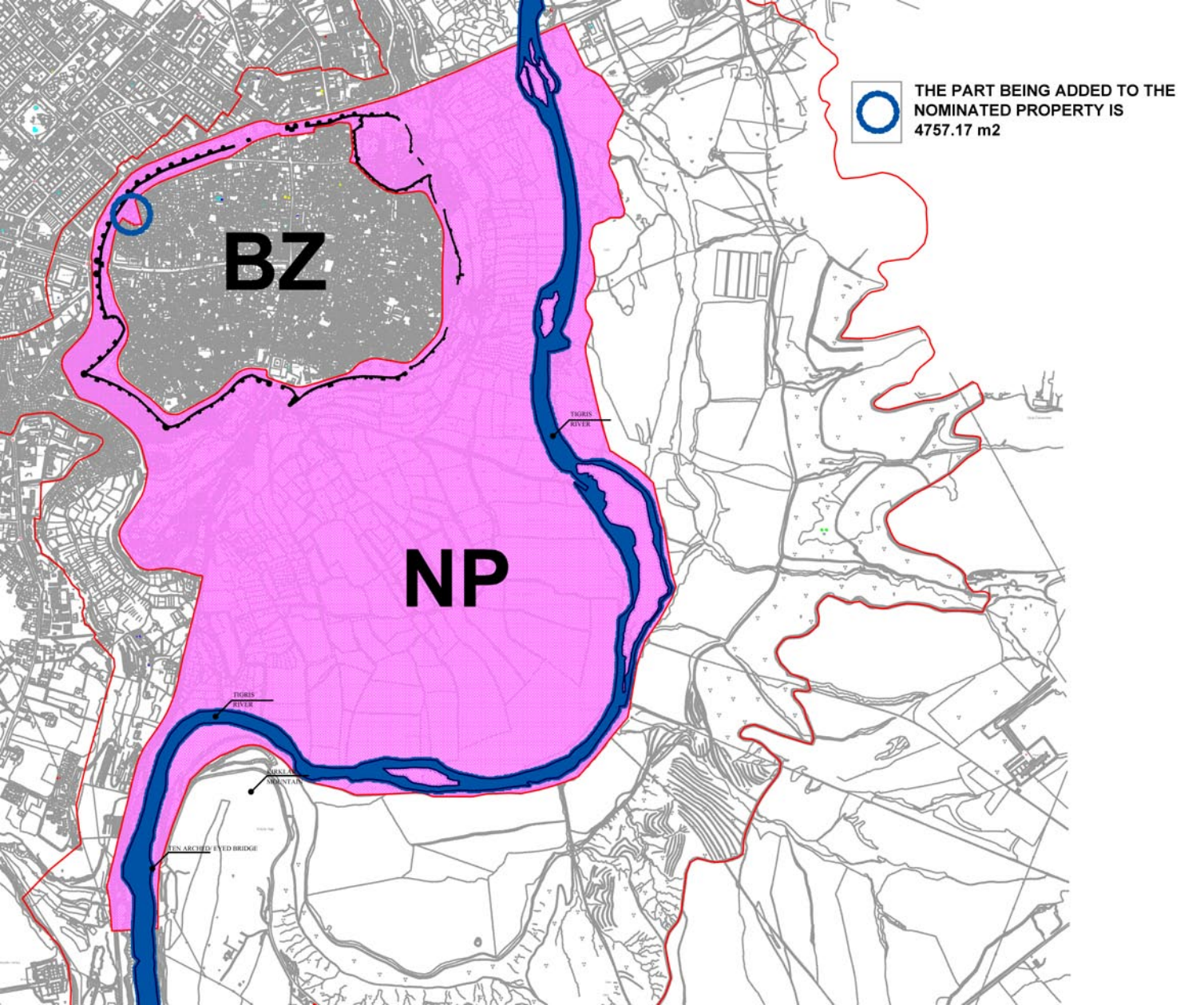
**NP**

TIGRIS  
COVER

TIGRIS  
RIVER

SEAL  
MOUNTAIN

TEN ARCHED EYED BRIDGE





T.C.  
DİYARBAKIR SU VE KANALİZASYON  
İDARESİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
Su Tesisleri Dairesi Başkanlığı

SU KONTROL LABORATUVARI  
Elazığ Yolu Üzeri 13.Km Kayapınar/D.BAKIR



DENEY RAPORU  
(Test Report)

Müşterinin Adı / Adresi : DİYARBAKIR BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ  
Customer name / Address

Kayıt/Rapor Numarası : 2014090011020  
Order No

Numunenin Adı ve Tarifi : Anzele Suyu  
Name and identity of test item İçme Suyu

Numunenin Kabul Tarihi : 15.09.2014  
The date of receipt of test item

Açıklamalar :  
Remarks

Deneyin Yapıldığı Tarih : 19.09.2014  
Date of Test

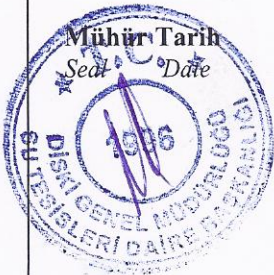
Raporun Sayfa Sayısı : 3  
Number of Pages of The Reports

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*The testing and/or measurement results, the uncertainties ( if applicable ) with confidence probability and test methods are given on the following pages which are part of this report.*



Deney Sorumlusu  
Person in charge of test

**İhsan ÖNER**  
Biyolog

Şube Müdürü  
Director of Department

**Mehmet SAĞIRDAĞ**  
Laboratuvarlar Şube Müdürü

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DİYARBAKIR SU VE KANALİZASYON  
İDARESİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
Su Tesisleri Dairesi Başkanlığı

SU KONTROL LABORATUVARI  
Elazığ Yolu Üzeri 13.Km Kayapınar/D.BAKIR



DENEY RAPORU  
(Test Report)

Kayıt /Rapor Numarası : 2014090011020  
Numunenin Tarifi : Anzele Suyu (İçme Suyu)  
Numunenin Kaynağı :  
Numuneyi alan Kişi :  
Numunenin alındığı Tarih : 15.09.2014  
Numune kabul Tarihi ve Saati : 15.09.2014 16:41  
Numunenin sonuçlanma Tarihi : 19.09.2014  
Numune Alma : Anlık

25999 Sayılı İçme suyu Elde Edilen veya Elde Edilmesi Planlanan Yüzeysel Suların Kalitesine Dair Yönetmelik Gereğince Kategorilere Göre Kalite Standartları

Parametre Adı	Birimi	Analiz Metodu Standart Adı	Analiz Sonucu	TS 266 (Nisan 2005)	A1 K	A1 Z	A2 K	A2 Z	A3 K	A3 Z
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**Bakteriyolojik Analiz (BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS)**

1	E.Coli <sup>1</sup>	KOB/100 ml	Membran Filtre TS EN ISO 9308-1/AC(2011)	>100	0					
2	Toplam Koliform <sup>1</sup>	KOB/100 ml	Membran Filtre SM 9222 B (2005)	>100	0	50	5000		50000	

**Fiziksel Analiz (PHYSICAL ANALYSIS)**

3	Bulanıklık <sup>1</sup>	NTU	Nefelometrik SM 2130-B (2005)	0,27	5						
4	İletkenlik <sup>1,2</sup>	µS/cm	Elektrokimyasal SM 2510 B (2005)	360	2500 (20 °C'de)	1000		1000		1000	
5	Renk	Pt-Co	Vis Spektrofotometrik SM 2120 C (2005)	4	20	10	20(İ)	50	100(İ)	50	200(İ)

**Kimyasal Analiz (CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)**

6	Amonyak Azotu	mg/L	Vis Spektrofotometrik TS 266 Nesslerizasyon Metodu	0	-	0,05		1	1,5	2	4
7	pH <sup>1,2</sup>		Elektrokimyasal elektrokimyasal method SM 4500-H+A(2005)	8,18	6,5<=ph=9,5	6,5-8,5		5,5-9		5,5-9	
8	Nitrit Azotu <sup>1</sup>	mg/l	UV Spektrofotometrik SM 4500-NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> B (2005)	<0,01	-	0,5					
9	Nitrat Azotu <sup>1</sup>	mg/l	UV Spektrofotometrik SM 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> B (2005)	3,61	-	25	50(İ)		50(İ)		50(İ)
10	Toplam Sertlik <sup>1</sup>	F°	Titrimetrik SM 2340-C EDTA (2005)	18,8	-						
11	Demir(kit)	mg/l	Vis Spektrofotometrik SM 3500-Fe D.(2005)	0,01	0,2	100	300	1000	2000	1000	
12	Klorür	mg/l	Titrimetrik SM 4500-Cl <sup>-</sup> B (2005)	21	250	200		200		200	

Analizi Sorumlusu  
Responsible for Analyses

Serhat AÇAN  
Biyolog

Analizi Sorumlusu  
Responsible for Analyses

Azat R. DEMİR  
Ziraat Mühendisi

Analizi Sorumlusu  
Responsible for Analyses

Laboratuvar Sorumlusu  
Head of Testing Laboratory

Ihsan ÖNER  
Biyolog

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 Deney tekrarı istenmesi halinde laboratuvarımızda numune kalmamıştır.
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4. İşaretli parametreler Çevre Orman Bakanlığı ön yeterlilik kapsamında olup, diğer parametreler kapsam dışıdır.
5. Raporla verilen ölçüm sonuçları sadece belirtilen kayıt numaralı numuneye ait olup, başka bir numune için kullanılamaz.

**Z= Zorunlu****K= Kılavuz****İ=İstisnai iklimsel yada coğrafik şartlar****Kategori A1:** Basit fiziksel arıtma ve dezenfeksiyon ile içilebilir suları,**Kategori A2:** Fiziksel arıtma, kimyasal arıtma ve dezenfeksiyon ile içilebilir suları,**Kategori A3:** Yoğun fiziksel ve kimyasal arıtma, ileri arıtma ve dezenfeksiyon ile içilebilir suları ifade eder.

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# 8 M5 F65 ? F : CFHF9GG AND HEVSEL GARDENS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



## MAP KEY

-  8 M5 F65 ? F : CFHF9GG
-  BOUNDARIES
-  NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE
-  H: F-G 7 @ LF-J9F

## DATA ABOUT THE AREA

SITE MANAGEMENT AREA - (NP+BZ+BZ)	: 20.692.428,55 m <sup>2</sup> (2.069,24 ha)
NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP	: 5.212.388,44 m <sup>2</sup> (521,23 ha)
BUFFER ZONE - BZ (INSIDE THE CITY WALLS)	: 1.317.212,40 m <sup>2</sup> (131,72 ha)
BUFFER ZONE - BZ (OUTSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS)	: 14.162.827,71 m <sup>2</sup> (1.416,28 ha)

### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY - NP

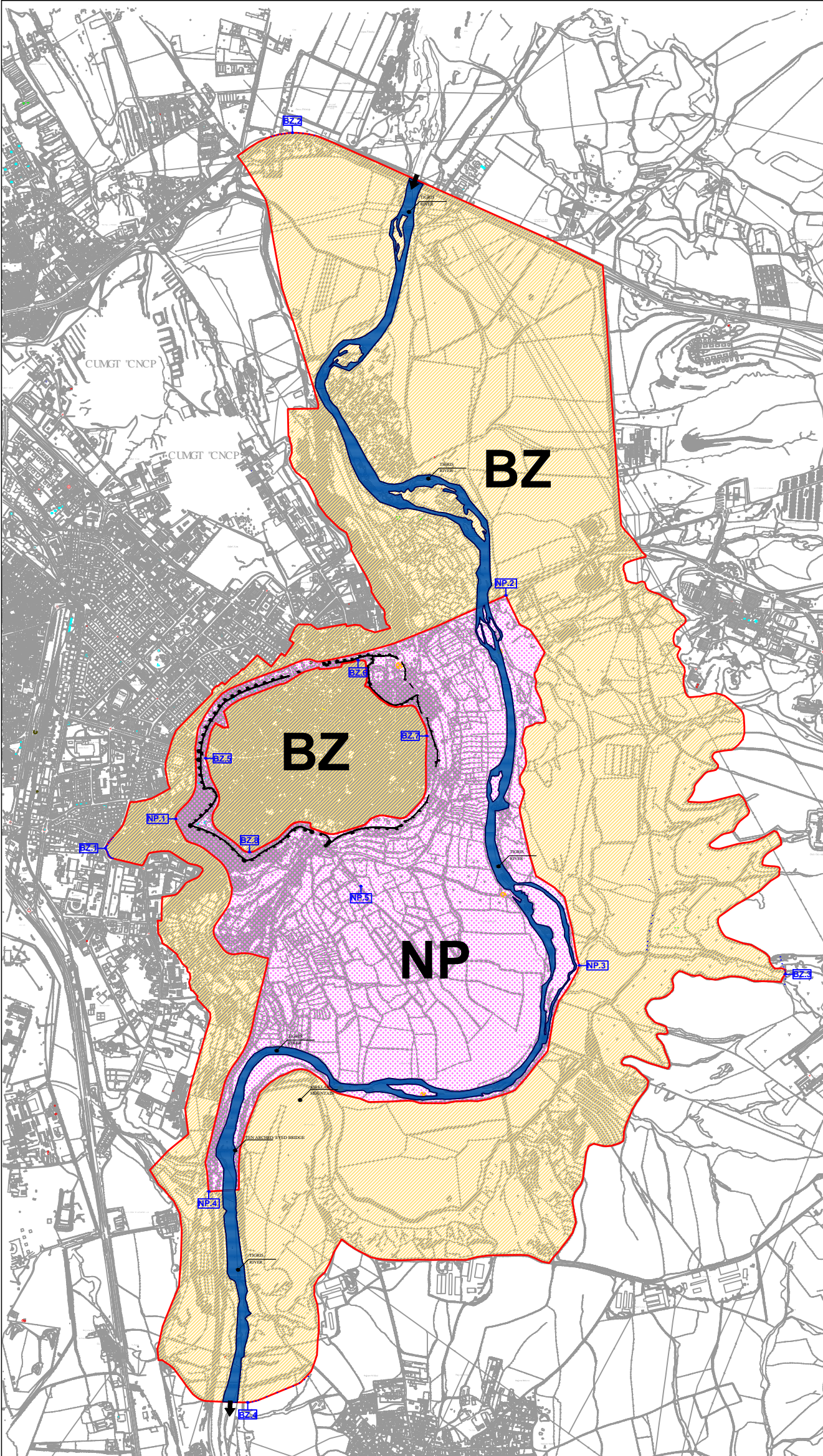
NP.1 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 31.36" E	(Westernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 26.69" N	
NP.2 -Longitude	: 40° 15' 1.69" E	(Northernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 55' 12.93" N	
NP.3 -Longitude	: 40° 15' 20.29" E	(Easternmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 53' 52.95" N	
NP.4 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 38.69" E	(Southernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 53' 5.31" N	
NP.5 -Longitude	: 40° 14' 21.51" E	(Central Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 11.16" N	

### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ (OUTSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS)

BZ.1 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 11.79" E	(Westernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 19.61" N	
BZ.2 -Longitude	: 40° 14' 6.35" E	(Northernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 56' 53.24" N	
BZ.3 -Longitude	: 40° 16' 16.30" E	(Easternmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 53' 50.47" N	
BZ.4 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 48.95" E	(Southernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 52' 19.73" N	

### GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF BUFFER ZONE - BZ (INSIDE THE CITY WALLS)

BZ.5 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 39.46" E	(Westernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 38.60" N	
BZ.6 -Longitude	: 40° 14' 21.30" E	(Northernmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 59.36" N	
BZ.7 -Longitude	: 40° 14' 39.64" E	(Easternmost Point)
Latitude	: 37° 54' 42.98" N	
BZ.8 -Longitude	: 40° 13' 50.68" E	(Southernmost Point)
Latitude	: 38° 54' 18.32" N	





## Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

### Additional Information-3

(February 2015)



## Table of Contents

1. Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone
  - a. Incorporation of the Historic Suriçi District to the Nominated Property
  - b. Expansion of the Boundaries of the Buffer Zone
2. Integrity: “Hydraulic and Agricultural Systems of the Nominated Property”
3. The Restoration of Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls
4. Monitoring:
  - a. Key Indicators for Measuring Implementation of the Management Plan
  - b. Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation of the Site
5. Management: Administrative Schema of the Nominated Property
6. List of Annexes

## **1. Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone**

### **a. Incorporation of the Historic Suriçi District to the Nominated Property**

The Nominated Property was included in the Tentative List in 2000 under the title of “The Citadel and the Walls of Diyarbakır” focusing solely on the military architecture. The decision to apply for UNESCO World Heritage List with the nomination file of “Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape” was taken at ICOFORT/ICOMOS Conference held in Diyarbakır in 2013, 11-12 April. During this conference, after the site visit, it was suggested that “Hevsel Gardens” to be incorporated to the Nominated Property as it formed an essential part of the landscape design created by the topographic and planning relationships of city walls with valley and Tigris River, as well as by the use of water springs. After the discussions and exchange sessions between international and local experts, representatives of public institutions and local authorities; a consensus has been reached to prepare nomination file concentrating mainly on the cultural landscape formed by the city walls, its relation with the Hevsel gardens and the Tigris river; only referring to the significance of the city and its monuments as the urban fabric of the city has been damaged by modern constructions. This proposal and other issues regarding the preservation of cultural heritage of Diyarbakır were approved by the locals, and thus accepted as the declaration of ICOFORT Conference (**Annex 1**).

Accordingly, “Historical Suriçi District” was designated as a buffer zone within the management site. Historical buildings within the Diyarbakır Suriçi are protected by the National Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (numbered, 2863). However, the integrity and authenticity of urban fabric has been damaged mainly due to modern development and influx of migration created by conflicts in the region for long period. In order to prevent further loss, the monuments and their surroundings within the buffer zone are protected within the Act 2863 and other plans (Conservation Plan prepared for area and the Site Management Plan).





Photo 1: A view from the west of the city walls and the Suriçi District



Photo 2: A view from the Urfa Gate to the Suriçi District





Photo 3: The old city centre around the Behram Paşa Mosque



Photo 4: A look into the old city from the southwestern direction

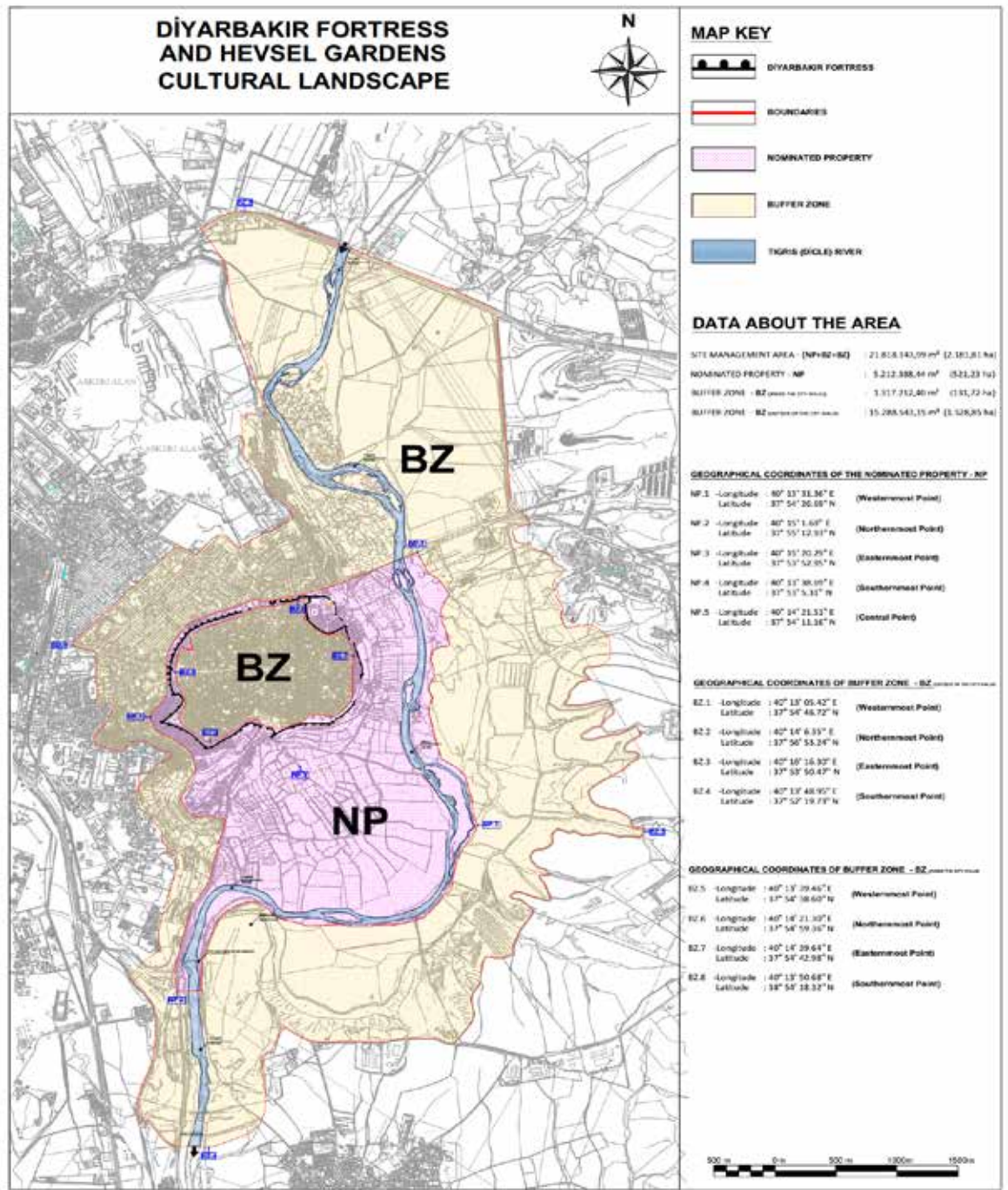
## b) Expansion of the Boundaries of the Buffer Zone

ICOMOS' proposal to extend the borders of the urban buffer zone 500 meters to the north in front of the fortress walls is considered beneficial for the further protection of the city walls. Therefore, the buffer zone of the property has been extended towards the north, following the main roads within urban areas. (**Map 1**)

In line with the request of ICOMOS the buffer zone has been extended within the urban area around 500 m to the north direction. In the previous management site area the north border was oriented along the walls. With this extending of the narrow area between the northern site border of the buffer zone and the heritage site it is intended to reduce the urban pressure on the nominated heritage area.

The zoning plans for the nominated heritage area and the buffer zone will be revised in a comprehensive approach. In this sense the master zoning plan with a scale of 1:25.000, the zoning plans with a scale of 1:5.000 and the application zoning plans with a scale of 1:1.000 will be prepared.





Map 1: Nominated Property and Revised Buffer Zone

## **2. Integrity: “Hydraulic and Agricultural Systems of the Nominated Property”**

The Hevsel Gardens, which are an important part of the landscape area of the Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens, have met the city’s need for fruit and vegetables for a very long time. Agricultural activities are carried out over an area of around 4000 decares. That Hevsel Gardens have existed from the city’s foundation to the present day once again reveals their importance. The agricultural activities in the Hevsel Gardens and generally in the Tigris Valley have changed over time in line with the development of the city.

A team of scientists established by the Dicle University and the Metropolitan Municipality about the irrigation and agricultural systems used in the gardens has begun a research on soil and water analysis, irrigation systems and product diversity. These analyses started in December 2014 and will be carried out periodically. They produced a preliminary report on the diversity of agricultural production in the Hevsel Gardens (**Annex 2**). This research will continue on other subjects such as the cleaning of the soil and water used, and how to carry out agricultural activities in a healthier way.

Another scientific work has been carried out with on-site monitoring in order to identify the water supplies in Hevsel Gardens, and this work was sent as an appendix to ICOMOS in December 2014. In connection with this, preparatory work has also begun by the Metropolitan Municipality for a project to solve irrigation problems in Hevsel Gardens.

## **3. Restoration of Diyarbakır Fortress and City Walls**

As it was stated at the nomination dossier and previous additional information; all the documentation, measured drawings and restoration projects for the city walls should be officially approved by the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The implementation of these projects are supervised by the Regional Directorate of Surveying and Monuments.

After ICOMOS site evaluation; during which some concerns about the restoration works has been raised; an expert team from the Department of Restoration within the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums conducted a preliminary site inspection in order to determine whether implementation of restoration projects follow the approved projects and which parts of the restorations works seem to be problematic. It has

been reported that some of the ongoing restorations as well as those carried out in the past in the city walls appeared inappropriate in the use of material and pointing the joints of the city walls.

The state party has initiated series of a surveying and monitoring program for the state of conservation and restoration implementation. Firstly, all ongoing restoration works on the city walls has been officially halted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 2015 (**Annex 3**). Then, a Scientific Council has been established in order to ensure that current and future preservation efforts and practices including documentation, conservation and restoration are conducted under scientific guidance. The members of Scientific Council consists of university professors and individual experts on the architecture, archaeology, conservation and restoration. (**Annex 4**) They conducted an initial site inspection and produced a preliminary report for the procedures of documentation, restoration and choice of material. (**Annex 5**)

According to the mission statement of the Scientific Council, “City Wall Preservation Master Plan” needs to be first prepared. All documentation and actions on the city walls will be undertaken by the supervision of the Scientific Council. All interventions will be completed through planning and project-based. The Scientific Council will also monitor implementation of the conservation and restoration works. The state party also continue efforts to address a range of other protection and management issues including monitoring, management planning, and capacity building within the framework of the implementation of the management plan. For example, Union of Historical Towns will organize an event focusing on the nomination and management processes of Diyarbakır in 28-29 February 2015 with the participant of local and national authorities, universities, NGO’s, and related experts on the cultural heritage management.

#### **4. Monitoring**

In the Nomination Dossier, it has been stated that three hydro-electric power plants and regulators have been planned on the Tigris river, one remaining within the buffer zone. First of all, the hydro-electric power plant and regulator project number II, which falls directly within the buffer zone, has been cancelled approximately in the beginning of 2014.



It has been determined that the other two planned power plants would reduce the amount of water in the river and seriously harm the ecology of the Tigris Valley. For this reason, following correspondence, there were attempts to cancel the construction of these planned hydro-electric power plant and regulator projects numbers I and III. Following correspondence between the Metropolitan Municipality and the State Water Works (DSI) stated that for the two designed hydro-electric power plant and regulators no projects have been prepared. (**Annex 6**)

**a) Key Indicators for Measuring Implementation of the Management Plan**

<b>Management Plan Themes</b>	<b>no</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Monitored Sites</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Reports by</b>
1. An Integrated Management Plan for the Property	1	Budget and strategic plans for the preservation	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	- Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate - Metropolitan, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities
	2	Number of meetings, events, and workshops that the Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate has organized with other partner institutions and organizations	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	6-month	- Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate
2. Cultural Values,- Preservation and Planning	3	Number and budget of completed preservation and maintenance works	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone of the City Walls	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Preservation Board
	4	Number of essential restoration projects prepared	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone of the City Walls	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Preservation Board
	5	Number of completed essential restoration application	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone of the City Walls	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Preservation Board

	6	Number of decisions made by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone of the City Walls	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Preservation Board
	7	Number of Monitoring Commissions' Works in terms of Diyarbakir Fortress and City Walls' Vegetation, Salinization, Moistness	Nominated Property: The Section of Diyarbakir Fortress and City Walls	6-monthly	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board <b>Directorate</b> of Surveying and Monuments
	8	Documentation through periodic survey and photography	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality
3. Social – Economic – Environmental Arrangement – Quality of Life	9	Number of inhabited local people	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Neighborhood Mukhtarships, TURKSTAT
	10	Number of variety of agricultural products farmed in Hevsel	Nominated Property: The Section of Hevsel Gardens	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan (Head of Office of Local Economy



					Development), Sur Municipality and Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
	11	Number of households that farm at the Hevsel Gardens	Nominated Property: The Section of Hevsel Gardens	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan, Sur Municipality
	12	Number of registered vacant houses (Ruins)	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan and Sur Municipality, Preservation Board, Mukhta Forestry and Water Affairs rships
	13	Number of Landscape, Environmental Arrangement and Façade Improvement projects prepared	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities,
	14	Number of Landscape, Environmental Arrangement and Façade Improvement applications completed	Proposed Buffer Zone: The Section of City Walls	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities
4. Education and Awareness	15	Number of activities organized with students in the city on the topic of	Nominated Property and Proposed	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate,

Raising		UNESCO and Preservation Awareness	Buffer Zone		Metropolitan Municipality, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities
	16	Number of public meetings organized in the city on the topic of UNESCO and Preservation Awareness	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Management Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities
5. Accessibility - Transportation	17	Length of road maintained	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities,
	18	Number of People who Uses Public Transportation	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality,
	19	Number of people who uses parking lots	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	6-month	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality
	20	Number of interventions regarding accessibility towards disadvantaged groups	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Sur and Yenisehir Municipalities
6. Tourism - Promotion – Visitors Management	21	Number of people visiting the historic city walls and	Nominated Property and	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan

		Heritage Site	Proposed Buffer Zone		Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture, TURKSTAT data
	22	Number of (local and foreign) Tourists who are Lodged in Hotels with Ministry and Municipality License	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture
	23	Number of Museum visitors within the Management Site	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture
	24	Number of Travel Agencies within the Management Site	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture, TURSAB
	25	Number of Tourism Promotion materials distributed	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Site Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality
7. Emergency and Disaster Management	26	Fire Station Report Prepared (floor, fire) Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate	Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone	Annual	Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality



		(Earthquake )			
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**b) Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation of the Site**

<b>Features</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Ideal Situation</b>	<b>Report by</b>	<b>Report Frequency</b>
<b>State of Conservation of Diyarbakir Fortress and City Walls</b>	Moistness on the city walls and towers	Moisture levels in city walls and towers	Decreasing	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Diyarbakir City Walls Scientific Council	Annual evaluation
	Floral degradation on the city walls and towers	Extent of vegetation cover city walls and towers	Minimize	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Diyarbakir City Walls Scientific Council	Annual evaluation
	Human intervention on the city walls and towers	Extent of illegal use and visual pollution of the city walls and towers	Minimize	- Site Management City Walls Monitoring Commission - Archeology Museum - Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage	Monthly and Annual evaluation
	Traffic flow on the perimeters of the city	Effects of vibration and exhaust gas on city walls and towers	Decreasing	- Ministry of Culture and Tourism Diyarbakir City	Annual

	walls and gates			Walls Science Board - Regional Directorate of Surveying and Monuments	
	Misguided restoration works in the previous years.	Level of degradation on the city walls and towers	Minimize	- Ministry of Culture and Tourism Diyarbakir City Walls Science Board - Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board - Regional Directorate of Surveying and Monuments	Annual evaluation
	Illegal Housing within the Management Site	Number of unlicensed structures on the site	Decreasing	- Site Management City Walls and Hevsel Gardens Monitoring Commission - Sur, Yenisehir and Metropolitan Municipality Director of the Office of Structure Control	Annual evaluation
<b>State of</b>	Use of Waste Water in	Number of Soil and Water		-Dicle Univeristy, Faculty	Annual



<b>Conservation of Hevsel Gardens Cultural Lanscape</b>	Agriculture	analyses Reports		of Science Laboratories - Diyarbakır Water Utility ( DİSKİ)	
	Erroneous Irrigation Methods	Level of fertile soil loss	Minimize	Farmers education indicators Site Management Hevsel Gardens Monitoring Commission	Monthly data annual evaluation
	Pressure created by the adverse uses in the site	Extent of Land Conversion (transformation of vegetable gardens into groves)	Decreasing and minimize	-Agricultural Cooperatives -Metropolitan Municipality and Sur Municipality, -Site Management Directorate Hevsel Monitoring Commission	Annual
<b>Overall Condition of</b>	Cleanliness, maintenance and authentic use of the	Level of cleanliness and continuity of authentic use	Satisfaction of Visitors, locals living on the site,	Site Management Monitoring Commissions, Sur and Yenisehir	Annual

<b>the Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone</b>	site		and Hevsel Gardens Farmers	Municipalities, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Agriculture	
	Visitor Impact	Number of visitors to the Heritage Site Museum, Visitors statistics	Decreasing	Museums, Visitors Culture and Tourism Directorate	Daily data Annual evaluation
	Unregistered tangible or intangible heritage	Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality city museums inventory registry number	Decreasing	- Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation District Board  Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality City Museum	Annual evaluation
	Visitor safety and satisfaction	Survey forms on visitor's satisfaction	Increasing	-Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism  -Diyarbakır Museum	Annual

<b>Visitors Management</b>				Directorate	
	Accessibility	The incapacity of the tourism offices after the heritage site has been approved to the World heritage list	Increasing	- Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, - Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Annual
		Number of information sign and route information within the Site	Increasing	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality,	Annual
		Complaints from the visitors about safety	Decreasing	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Museum, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Annual
		Contentment of disabled visitors	Increasing	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Museum, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Daily data, Annual evaluation
		Need of the site for public transportation	Increasing	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Annual evaluation



		Parking area of visitors that access the site via private vehicles	Increasing	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality ,Museum	Daily data, Annual evaluation
	The recognition of the site	Number of participation to international fairs and activities	Various	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Diyarbakır Governorship	Annual
		Number of visible and printed material for recognition of the heritage site	Increased	Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality,Diyarbakır Governorship and local advertising organizations	Annual
<b>Promotion and Education</b>	The site being locally recognized	Number of website visitors	Increased	Directorate of Site Management	Monthly
		Number of tourism fairs attended	Increased	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism - Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality,	Annual
		Number of local people visiting the site	Increased	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Daily data Annual evaluation

		Number of visitors with educational purposes	Increased	-Site Management information and education commission  - Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Daily data Annual evaluation
	The educational use of the site	Number of educational kit and educational packages given out	Increased	- Site Management information and education commission,  - Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	Annual
<b>Scientific Works and Publications</b>	The scientific use of the site	Number of visitors with scientific purposes	Increased	Site Management  Governorship  Diyarbakır Metropolitan	Daily data Annual evaluation

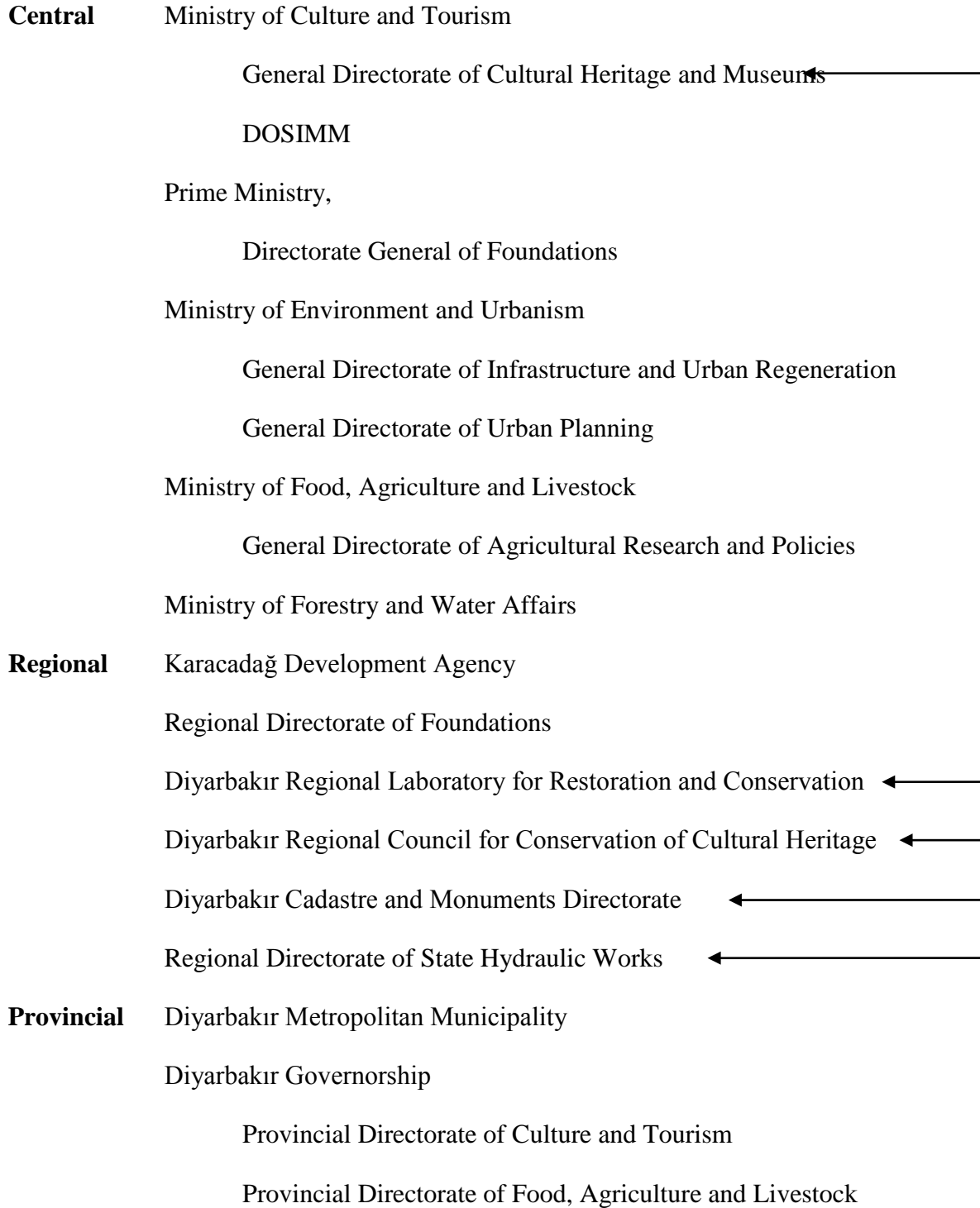
				Municipality, Dicle University	
		Number of scientific article	Increased	Site Management Directorate	Annual
	Cooperation	Number of organized scientific conference/seminars	At least once a year	Site Management Directorate Governorship , Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Dicle University	Annual
		Partner meetings organized within a year	Increasing	Site Management Directorate	Annual
		Number of management plan projects conducted	Increasing	Site Management Directorate Metropolitan Municipality	Annual
<b>Administrative Structure</b>		Site Management budget data	Increasing	Site Management Directorate	Annual



	Capacity Building	Number of projects conducted toward the improvement of the site	Increasing	Site Management Directorate	Annual
		Studies conducted by the Site Management Education, Science and Communication Commissions	Increasing	Site Management Directorate	Annual
		Number of permanent personnel assigned for the Site Management	Increasing	Site Management Directorate	Annual

## 5. Management: Administrative Schema of the Nominated Property

### ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEMA FOR CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN DIYARBAKIR



Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanism

Diyarbakır Museum Directorate



Dicle University

**Local**

Suriçi Municipality

Yenişehir Municipality

Site Management

**Ministry of Culture and Tourism**

→ General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

*-Gives permission for archaeological digs*

*- Finances teams on digs*

*-Produces environmental regulations*

*-Coordinates the work of the regional council*

*-Coordinates the operation of museums*

*-Coordinates on issues of world heritage*

*-Coordinates on issues of development*

→ Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage

*(responsible for urban and archaeological sites)*

*- Determines/revises the borders of protected areas*

*- Evaluates protection plans and projects*

→ Diyarbakır Cadastre and Monuments Directorate

*- Puts the Ministry's protection projects into practice*

→ Diyarbakır Regional Restoration and Protection Laboratory



- *Undertakes material analysis for restoration purposes*

→ Diyarbakır Museums Directorate

-*Registering archaeological discoveries*

-*Controlling museum visits/entry*

-*Supervising work on archaeological digs*

→ DOSIMM (Directorate of Revolving Funds)

-*Determines plans for site visits and entry*

-*Collects income from site visits*

General Directorate of Urban Planning

*Preparing and approving 1/100,000 scale plans*

Karacadağ Development Agency

- *Financially supporting development projects in the region (industrial, cultural, touristic, educational, research, etc.)*

Regional Directorate of Foundations

- *Audits property belonging to foundations (mosques, tombs, baths etc.)*

- *Prepares projects for the protection of property belonging to foundations*

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

-*Prepares and accepts 1/25,000 scale plans*

- *Prepares and accepts 1/5,000 scale protection plans*

- *Prepares management plans*

- *Establishes units for site management*

- *Appoints a Site President*

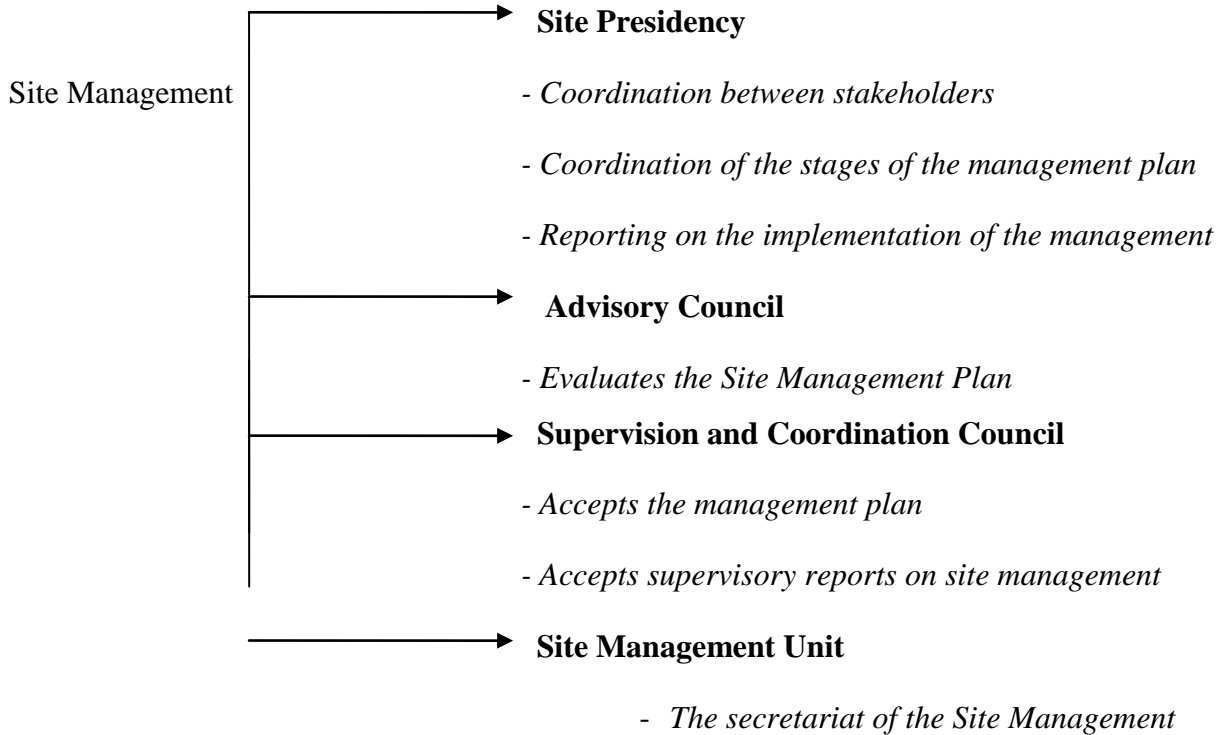
Diyarbakır Governorship

- *General coordination within the city*

- *Manages the distribution of funds from taxes on fixed assets (real estate) among protection projects*

#### Suriçi and Yenişehir Municipalities

- *Prepares/approves detailed protection plans*
- *Directs the basic affairs of the district*
- *Directs the services provided by the district*
- *Directs the urban development of the district*



## **6. List of Annexes:**

1. ICOMOS/ICOFORT Conference Declaration
2. Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Production Report
3. Official Letter for the Halt of Restoration Works
4. Official Letter for the Establishment of Scientific Council
5. Report of Scientific Council
6. Official Letter for Cancellation of Hydro-electric Power Plants



## **Annex-1: ICOMOS/ICOFORT Conference Declaration**

### Resolutions of the Diyarbakır Conference

Meeting in Diyarbakır between 11-12 April 2013 and discussing issues related to the historic city and its walls, their state of preservation and nomination to the World Heritage List,

International experts, academicians from Dicle University, members of public institutions and ICOMOS Turkey have decided that,

1. The attempts of the Metropolitan Municipality and the Governorship of Diyarbakır to return the city to its original splendor, the efforts to document and conduct research about the archaeology and the cultural heritage of the city are praiseworthy; in order to transfer the historic city and its significance to the future, it is essential to preserve the strong link with the landscape and to remove illegal and unsightly buildings,
2. Pointing out at the importance of collaboration among the different groups and NGO's to preserve the tangible and intangible heritage of Diyarbakır, it is proposed to have closer relations with the public, informing the inhabitants about the intentions of the authorities to preserve the city and its heritage, to get their support, connect them strongly to their heritage. In order to reach a sustainable success in urban conservation, it is of utmost importance to increase the appreciation of people regarding the heritage.
3. Because the urban tissue of the city has been damaged by modern constructions, the option for the World Heritage nomination to concentrate mainly on the cultural landscape formed by the city walls, its relation with the Hevsel gardens and the Tigris river; only referring to the significance of the city and its monuments. The importance of defining a buffer zone to protect the silhouette and the cultural landscape is of paramount importance and has to be taken as a priority. Very strong efforts need to be made to preserve the urban texture of the inner city.
4. Considering the increasing environmental problems in the world, it is important to preserve the rich agricultural land around the city and support the retention of green areas for farming; this will make it possible to preserve the greenery around the city. It is important to collaborate with members of the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers and other NGO's for reaching better solution to emerging problems.
5. In the application to World Heritage, the emphasis should be on the extraordinary, unique properties of Diyarbakır City Walls and the value of the natural landscape, the Tigris river surrounding it on its south and east sides. To complete the dossier, it is essential to carry out comparative studies; trying to find similar examples of fortifications in the Near East and around the Mediterranean.
6. It is important to formulate the "*Outstanding Universal Value*" of World Heritage sites; this has to be done for Diyarbakır. Similarly explanatory notes for the

authenticity and integrity criteria should be stated. The management system which has been set up to preserve the outstanding values of the site should be defined clearly. It is important to be careful about the quality of the repairs; thus it was proposed to form an interdisciplinary advisory committee to help the authorities and the contractors in taking good care of authenticity matters during the works.

7. In order to preserve the heritage for the future, it is essential to educate the young people about heritage, giving them a sensitive approach and a sense of responsibility for protection.
8. To carry out the necessary repairs to World Heritage properties, it is essential to form a maintenance team and train the technical staff. The technical staff responsible for the city walls and the natural environment surrounding it, should be informed about the World Heritage Convention, the basic principles about the conservation of authenticity; the importance of the property and the sustainability of its significance.
9. The authorities are encouraged to find more support from the local society and invite donors to protect the rich heritage of Diyarbakır. It is also important to find investors who can restore and convert some of the traditional houses into small hotels, returning them to their owners a defined period.
10. To use the model of the city as a tool for the better appreciation of the city is appreciated; it is recommended to use similar tools and develop further innovative ways to acquaint people more with their historic city and make them aware of its values.

**International experts and ICOMOS Turkey** believe that restrictions set by legislation can be overcome; it is important that all stakeholders are concerned with the preservation of the city and try to work together to achieve this result. Central and regional authorities should seek to have dialogue with the people and NGO's, trying to adopt a transparent policy in searching solutions, improving conditions.





**Annex-2**

**REPORT ON THE  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF  
THE HEVSEL GARDENS**

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**Dr. Nese ÜZEN - Dicle University**

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**Sociologist Nuran ASLAN - D.Bakir Metropolitan Municipality**

**February 2015**

**Diyarbakir**

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We would like to thank the Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, DISKI General Directorate and Diyarbakir Fortress Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Site Management Directorate for their contribution in the actualization of this work.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Without a doubt, soil is an indispensable natural resource in terms of the maintenance of human life, development and prosperity of nations. Throughout history the development of civilizations and the life standards of humans have majorly influenced from the soil-human relationship, and this connection shaped the formation and development processes of civilizations. Within the framework of this bidirectional relationship, human beings had also very significant effects on the soil.

One of the most important problems of our days is the production of food resources that are necessary for the nourishment of the ever-growing world population in a reliable fashion without damaging the environment. Parallel to the environmental pollution, the food resources are also subjected to pollution and this may create critical health issues for humans.

The efficiency spike in agriculture, known as the green revolution, has succeeded especially with the wide usage of nitrogen fertilizer and pesticides. In order to satisfy people's need for food in our century, synthetic chemicals still play an influential part as an essential factor in production. While cultivated areas are not expanding, fertilizer and pesticide consumption against pests is increasing each and every day. The fact that the remnants that occur with this consumption contaminate soil, water, food and air, and as a result having an adverse effect on human health and natural balance are all environmental problems. Toxic substances that mix in with fertilization or can accumulate within the plant cause serious health and environmental problems in other living beings into which it penetrates through food chain.

Irrigation is extremely important in arid and sub-arid regions in terms of high agricultural efficiency and quality. However, erroneous and excessive irrigations; rise of ground water, salinity, deeper penetration of residual of fertilizer and chemical pesticides, the accumulation of trace elements in water resources, soil erosion introduce environmental problems that reach a crucial level such as formation of diseases and pests on living beings who utilize these waters and soil that contains residuals. Since 1981 world's cultivated areas have reduced 7% due to insufficient water, as well as environmental deterioration.

Rapid industrialization and traffic volume that increases day-by-day marks up the amount of heavy metals in the environment, along with many other pollutants. This situation causes several negative things in plants that do not have the ability to actively move, particularly yield loss (Munzuroglu and Gur, 2000).

High concentrations of some heavy metals are having adverse effects on plants and humans and animals that eat these plants. When the heavy metal concentrations that can be extracted from soil are above 1 mg/kg for Cd, 10 mg/kg for cobalt, 0,1 mg/kg for copper, 10 mg/kg for selenium, 0,5-1 mg/kg for vanadium, and 100 mg/kg for nickel, toxic effects may emerge. It is stated that among the heavy metals the ones with the most severe poisonous effect are Cd, Pb and Hg (Okcu et.al, 2009).

Heavy metals are generally in low densities over the surface of the oceans and they evaporate up from there to get blend in to the atmosphere. High densities emerge on the seacoasts and surface of river waters. Pollution meets the sewage exists in areas neighboring the city centers, but their level increases as they get closer to industrial areas (Okcu et.al, 2009).

Heavy metals that are poisonous in all respects are being distributed into the environment from various sources and today they make up one of the important causes of environmental pollution. The most significant industrial activities that are effective in the distribution of heavy metals into the environment are cement production, iron and steel industry, thermal power plants, glass production, garbage and sludge incineration facilities. Heavy metals are effective on plants, animals and humans via the industrial wastewaters mixing up with drinking waters or pollination of particles that are polluted with heavy metals.

Today, through industrial activities, exhaust of motor vehicles, mineral deposits and facilities, use of urban waste as fertilizers, chemical fertilizer and pesticide applications, wastewater irrigations, and the sewage sludge practices significant amounts of heavy metal is reaching into the soil.

Whether they are absolutely a necessary element for plant development, the excessive accumulation of heavy metals in the tissues and organs, negatively affects the development of vegetative and generative organs of plants. Due to these toxic effects of heavy metals, several physiological phenomena such as transpiration, stoma movements, water intake, photosynthesis, enzyme activity, germination, protein synthesis, membrane stability, and hormonal balance in plants are disrupted (Asri and Sönmez, .

The Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas that are the subject of this study, is located within the borders of Alipasa and Fatihpasa Neighborhoods of the district of Sur of Diyarbakir province, and its area is approximately 4000-4500 decares: 1000-15000 decares of which are grove areas, and the rest is used by farmers for vegetable growing (Güven, 2013). Hevsel Gardens, since the old times, have been catering the vegetable and a little bit of the fruit need of Diyarbakir province. Since the last 20-30 years, poplar farming has been practiced in areas close to the riverbed.

The concentration of population in cities has been putting a pressure on the agricultural production areas too. This pressure creates a situation where agricultural production areas and urban settlements are intertwined. Food habits have an important place in the social memory of societies. In that sense local bazaars have crucial functions.

Products of Hevsel Gardens are sold at the Asefciler Market, which has an old bazaar tradition, by the producer women. It is very important to preserve this tradition as a cultural heritage of the city. The sustainability of the aforementioned tradition is closely related to healthy soil, plant production and consumption.

With this study, the aim is to conduct heavy metal analyses in the soil, agricultural irrigation water as well as some of the products that are grown in the Hevsel Gardens, and to identify the agricultural potential of these areas, and the socio-economic conditions of the farmers who farm in these areas.

## 2. AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF DIYARBAKIR PROVINCE

Diyarbakir province is located in the Southeast Anatolian region. With a surface area of 15.355 km<sup>2</sup>, province of Diyarbakir is surrounded by Batman and Mus in the east, Sanliurfa, Adiyaman and Malatya in the west, Mardin in the south, and Elazig and Bingol in the north. Its natural borders are formed by the outer lines of Southeast Taurus mountains in the north, the Batman Stream in the east, Mardin sill in the south, Karacadag and Firat River in the west (Anonymous, 2015a). According to the 2012 Addressed-Based-Population-Registration-System (ADNKS) database of Diyarbakir province, the number of total population is 1.592.167, 1.155.258 of which is urban, and 43.909 of which reside in townships and villages.

### Climate

Southeast Anatolia's harsh continental climate dominates Diyarbakir province. Summer months are arid and very hot, while winters are extremely cold and wet. Precipitations are mostly in the winter months in the form of rain and snow, while it is mostly rainy in the spring. Especially the higher points in the north receive more rain. According to the Diyarbakir meteorology station records, the annual average temperature is 15.9° C. While the highest temperature is in the month of July with 31° C, the lowest temperature is recorded as 1.8° C in the month of January. The average annual precipitation is 498.8 mm in the city center. The average number of rainy days in Diyarbakir is 88. There is almost no rain during July and August. According to the Diyarbakir meteorology station records, the average relative humidity is 53%, while the evaporation is 2039 mm.

### Agricultural Structure

When looked at the general agricultural structure of Diyarbakir province (Anonymous, 2015a), a total land size of 1.555.527 hectares is seen. The 695.923 ha. (%46) of it is determined as cultivated area, 136.590 ha (%8) of it is lawn-meadow, 323.460 ha (%21) of it is forest, and 399.554 ha (%25) of it is nonarable area. (Chart 2.1).

Chart 2.1. Total land size and utilization groups in Diyarbakir Province

Type	Amount (Ha)	%
Cultivated Area	695.923	46
Lawn-Meadow	136.590	8
Forest	323.460	21
Nonarable Area	399.554	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.555.527</b>	<b>100</b>

When looked at the irrigated areas, only 23% of the total cultivated land size (161.971 ha) has irrigated farming. Among the total irrigated areas, the public irrigation area is 124.357 ha, while the state irrigation stays at 34.614 ha (Chart 2.2).

Chart 2.2. Irrigation status of the total cultivated areas in Diyarbakir Province

Status of Irrigation	Area (Ha)
Total Cultivated Area	695.923
Total Irrigated Area	161.971
State Irrigation	34.614



Wheat has a special place among the important agricultural products. 513.000 da of barley, 415.250 da of cotton, 362.535 da of lentil, and 207.400 da of corn follow 3.996.775 da of total cultivated area of wheat. When looked at the production values, wheat is 381 kg/da dry and 563 kg/da irrigated; barley is 374 kg/da dry, 431 kg/da irrigated; cotton is 482 kg; lentil is 179 kg/da dry, 210 kg/da irrigated; and corn is 1.279 kg/da. The total production is observed as 1.673.091 tons of wheat, 265.318 tons of corn, 200.067 tons of cotton, 193.882 tons of barley, and 64.875 tons of lentil (Chart 2.3).

Chart 2.3. Major agricultural productions and values in Diyarbakir Province

Product Name	Cultivated Area (Da)	Efficiency (Kg/Da)	Production (Ton)
Wheat (Irrigated)	3.996.775	381 (dry), 563 (irrigated)	1.673.091
Barley	513.000	374 (dry), 431 (irrigated)	193.882
Lentil	362.535	179 (dry), 210 (irrigated)	64.875
Cotton (Unseed)	415.250	482	200.067
Corn	207.400	1.279	265.318
Chickpea (Dry)	54.955	166	9.109
Paddy	19.704	486	9.581

Ovine breeding has a crucial place in livestock, which is one of the most important sources of living in the province. Sheep is placed on the top with a total number of 721.098. Following that comes 554.000 poultry, 339.887 cattle, 220.400 goats, 8.905 buffalos, and 74.993 hives (Chart 2.4).

Chart 2.4. Fauna of Diyarbakir Province

Type	Amount (figure)
Total cattle	339.887
Buffalo	8.905
Sheep	721.098
Goat	220.440
Poultry	554.000
Hive	74.993

### Diyarbakir Province Soil Structure

The surface area of the cultivated areas in the central districts of Diyarbakir province is 295.317 hectares. 60% of it is allocated to dry farming. Irrigated farming takes up 6,7%. The rest of the land size is lawn-meadow, forest, and heaths. The 24,6% of the central district land has a deep profile. The rest are middle, shallow, and very shallow soil.

Another noteworthy detail is the change in the usage of land. According to the 1968 data of Turkey's Map of Developed Land, the riverbeds are 17.226 hectares, while this goes down to 16.054 in 1983. This reduction can be explained with some land being put into agricultural use, like the Hevsel gardens.

Constituting a limited area at a national level and having a significant place in agricultural production due to their potentials, the first degree absolute farming land must be kept cultivated at all times. With their surface area of 355.368 hectares, the land in this group constitutes 24,0% of the total surface area of the province. 25.106 hectares of this land is being farmed with sufficient irrigation.

At the level of large land groups in the whole Diyarbakir province, the first class alluvial soil is of 27.935 hectares. The alluvial soil that has irrigated farming is of 13.218 hectares. Deep first-degree deep soil with irrigated farming is of 23.678 hectares.

Only the 8.083ha of the central district (Baglar, Kayapinar, Sur, Yenisehir) has alluvial soil characteristic. Considering the central district, the first-class areas of irrigation farming cover an area of 17.698 hectares. Even though Hevsel gardens takes up a very small place in this ratio, it has a huge importance in terms of the vegetable farming in the province.

The Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas, which are the subject of this study, are the young terraces of the Tigris River, and they have alluvial soil characteristics. Within the whole provincial borders, 27.935ha of this land is 1<sup>st</sup> class, 1.368ha of it is 2<sup>nd</sup> class, and 25ha of it is 3<sup>rd</sup> class areas. There are not salinity or alkalinity problems in this soil (Anonymous, 1994).

### 3. SOIL STRUCTURE OF HEVSEL GARDENS LAND

Even though Hevsel Gardens have maintained its existence since the foundation of the Diyarbakir province until today, it is not fully known where its borders start and end.

According to the Diyarbakir province total land size report and map (Anonymous, 1994), our work area has alluvial characteristics, it is flat-almost flat (with 0-2% slope) and it is defined as a well drained mid size area. While the irrigated farming areas are shown with green on the map, they are mapped as “Absolute Farming Land”\* with first-degree importance (Figure 3.1).



AKK Sınıfı (LUC Classı)	ARAZİ KULLANMA KABİLİYETİ SINIFLARININ ÖZELLİKLERİ
I	Böge iklimine uygun, her türlü buđ üretimine için elverişli topraklardır.
II	Hafif kısıtlayıcı faktörleri olmakla beraber, tarım için elverişli topraklardır.
III	Bir veya birden fazla orta-şiddetli tarım ve üretimi sınırlandıran faktörler vardır.
IV	İklimi seçimini sınırlandıran, önemli ölçüde toprak ve topografya gibi kısıtlayıcıları vardır.
V,VI VII,VIII	Bu sınıf toprakların iklimi üretimini engelleyen şiddetli kısıtlayıcıları vardır. Toprak işlemeye elverişsizdirler.

Figure 3.1. Status of Hevsel gardens according to the Provincial total land size

According to Anonymous, (2011), Hevsel Gardens’ elevation from sea level is measured as 560-600 meters; the farming areas are identified as flat-almost flat areas (Figure 3.2).

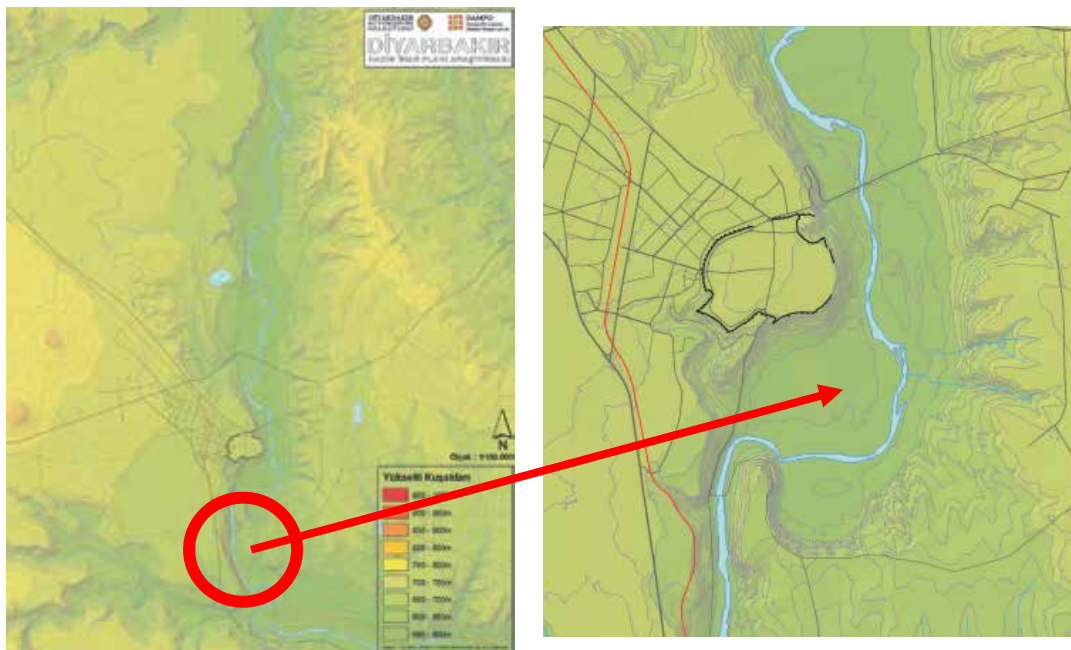




Figure 3.2. 1/100000 scale elevation belts in Diyarbakir province (Anonymous, 2011)

\* Within the scope of the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use No.5403 regarding the soil conservation and land use,

**Absolute Farming Land are defined as;**

- Ø Land with a minimum effective soil depth of 50cm,
- Ø With a general slope of 3% or 8% according to the region's annual average rainfall
- Ø Allowing the cropping of all kinds of plants that are adapted to the region, and cultivation of products in and above the region's average. With that said, the local areas with less than 50cm of soil depth, with higher slope and root region limitations are higher than those stated above, yet providing integrity in carrying out farming activities along with the Absolute Farming Areas, are also considered as absolute farming areas.

### 3. 1. The Current Status of the Hevsel Gardens Soils

In the study conducted to reveal the general characteristics of the land within the scope of the work area, most of the area is visited and sampling work is done at 5 different points, which is considered a sufficient number of sampling. Since the poplar-planted, very wide inner areas of the region, which are in the south of the work area and shown as dark green in the satellite image cannot be visited, samplings are collected from 5 different locations (Figure 3.3), which are thought to be the best representations of the work area, and from two different depths (surface and below surface).



Figure 3.3. Position and sampling points of Hevsel Gardens

These sampling points and their general characteristics are defined below.

1- Located on the point  $37^{\circ}53'46''\text{N}$  and  $40^{\circ}13'59''\text{E}$ , and currently cultivating winter cress, the borer based controls in the area discovered soil depth of more than 120cm, no rockiness on the surface and throughout the profile, however in depths more than 80cm partly brick pieces. The area that is presumably filled with material transported by human in a prior time has a B type slope (%2-6). Due to these characteristics, the land is classified as **IIe**. According to the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use, the land should be evaluated as an **Absolute Farming Area** (Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.4. Sampling point number 1

2- Located on the point  $37^{\circ}53'38''\text{N}$  and  $40^{\circ}14'1''\text{E}$ , and currently cultivating stinging nettle, the controls in the area discovered soil depth of more than 120cm. There is no rockiness on

the surface and throughout the profile. The land is flat-almost flat, and has an A type slope (% 0-2). Located in the region of Tigris River terrace, the texture is very different than the samples collected in other points; the area observations defined it as loamy sand. At this state, it has the features of a **1<sup>st</sup> Class** farming area, and according to the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use, the land should be evaluated as an Absolute Farming Area (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5. Sampling point number 2

3- Defined with the coordinates of  $37^{\circ}53'54''\text{N}$  and  $40^{\circ}14'17''\text{E}$ , the land controls showed that the land has a flat-almost flat slope (0-2%) depth profile. Previously the area witnessed poplar farming, and macro creatures in the size of earthworms in profile are observed on the above soil. This land with middle structure has the characteristics of a **1<sup>st</sup> Class** farming land, and the land, according to the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use, should be evaluated as an **Absolute Farming Area** (Figure 3.6).



Figure 3.6. Sampling point number 3

4- Defined with the coordinates of  $37^{\circ}54'7''\text{N}$  and  $40^{\circ}14'40''\text{E}$  horticulture is currently being practiced. However, it is observed that periodically winter cress and arugula farming are also practiced in the same land. According to the examinations in this land, it is defined as having a deep profile (deeper than 120cm). With no rockiness problem, the soil the land has a middle structure texture. Being flat-almost flat, the land is a **1<sup>st</sup> Class** farming area. The said land, according to the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use, should be evaluated as a **Cultivated Farming Area** or an **Absolute Farming Area** (Figure 3.7).





Figure 3.7. Sampling point number 4

5- Defined with the coordinates of 37°53'59"N and 40°14'53"E, poplar farming is currently being practiced in the area. It has a deep profile, and constitutes a flat close to flat slope. While the upper soil texture is thinner-mid size, the lower soil texture turns to mid size. Areas that demonstrate a lot of diffusion areas within the work area should be evaluated as **1<sup>st</sup> Class** farming areas, and, according to the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use, they should be evaluated as an **Absolute Farming Area** (Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.8. Sampling point number 5

### 3.2. Soil Analysis Results of the Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Production Areas

Salinity occurs when dissolvable salt, which mixes with underground water by being washed up especially in arid and semiarid regions, rises to the surface of the soil via capillarity and along with the high groundwater, and then water gets separated from the soil as a result of evaporation, and accumulates on the surface of the soil and on the section that is closer to the surface.

Dissolvable salt can easily be received by plants. Salt compounds that penetrates into plant's structure becomes harmful for the plant when it exceeds a certain concentration depending on the type and amount. They bring a poisonous effect on the plant by disrupting nourishment and metabolism. Furthermore, with the increase of salt concentration in the soil, it becomes difficult for the plant to get water from the soil, the structure of the soil deteriorates and this slows down or even stops plant growth (Kanber et.al, 1992). It is observed that despite the sufficient amount of water inside the soil, under certain conditions the plants start fading away. This situation is generally caused by the "physiological aridity" created by the high soil salinity. In the case of physiological aridity, plant roots are not able to get the existing water in the soil due to high osmotic pressure (Ayyildiz, 1990).

Hevsel gardens soil analysis report can be seen in Chart 3.1. According to the analysis results, the water saturation level ranges between 52% and 81%. The structure/texture of the soil samples are sandy, clayed, loamy and clayed loam. The high rates of water in the samples are due to the high moisture content of the soil at the time of the sampling (January 15, 2015). Salinity rate of the soil samples ranges from 0.04 to 0.29. The total salinity amount differs according to the sampling date (Chart 3.2). Therefore, it would be beneficial to repeat sampling in different periods of the year.

Chart 3.1. Soil analysis reports for Hevsel Gardens production area

Position	Depth	Water Saturation (%)	Texture	Total Salt (E.C%)	Lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (%)	pH	Organic Substance (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (kg/da)	K <sub>2</sub> O (kg/da)
1	0 – 30	70	Clayed loam	0.05	13.3	7.78	2.35	17.3	208
1	30 – 60	55	Loam	0.04	12.54	7.84	2.44	18.7	182
2	0 – 30	64	Loam	0.12	5.7	7.76	1.45	20.9	76
2	30 – 60	52	Loamy sand	0.04	7.22	7.80	0.58	8.75	30
3	0 – 30	81	Clay	0.06	3.8	7.72	4.00	25.5	382
3	30 – 60	80	Clay	0.29	3.8	7.70	2.38	16.5	267
4	0 – 30	77	Clay	0.06	3.42	7.40	2.73	24.7	237
4	30 – 60	76	Clay	0.06	4.94	7.52	2.73	24.7	293
5	0 – 30	68	Clayed loam	0.05	4.94	7.49	2.55	28.1	280
5	30 – 60	63	Loam	0.05	4.18	7.58	1.68	16.5	175

\* Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock – Soil Analysis Report (2015)

The optimum pH values that should be observed in the cultivated soil are between 6.5-7.5. The pH values of the Hevsel gardens soil vary between 7.40 and 7.84. The pH of the soil shows alkalic character. The high rates of pH in the soil affect the nutrient intake of plants. One of the effective ways to reduce soil reaction is the application of sulphur.

Chart 3.2. Soil classification in terms of electrical conductivity (EC mS cm<sup>-1</sup>)

Electrical conductivity	Salinity Class	Description
0 – 0.075	Saltless	Harmless
0.075 – 0.15	Very brackish	Super sensitive plants may be damaged
0.15 – 0.35	Salty	Mostly plants are damaged
0.35 – 0.65	Very salty	Halophilous plants may breed
> 0.65	Extremely salty	Much less halophilous plants may breed

Chart 3.1 shows the analysis results of the soil samples that are taken from the depths of 0-30 and 30-60cms. Examining the chart, it looks like the sodium (Na) content of soil taken from different locations at a depth of 0-30cms varies from 8.589% – 11.288%. Similarly, the samples taken from a depth of 30-60cms, the values vary between 4.534% – 13.540%.

According to the soil analysis results, the soil's lime (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) content changes from 3.42% to 13.3%. From the examination of the chart, it is identified that the soil samples differ

according to where and what depth they are taken from, but the soils are generally limy at low and intermediate levels (Chart 3.3).

Chart 3.3. CaCO<sub>3</sub> content of soils and their classification (%)

Class	Amount (%)
Very low limy	> 1
Low limy	1-5
Intermediate limy	5-15
Very limy	15-25
Extremely limy	25 <

The soil’s organic substance content classification conducted according to international standards is shown below (Chart 3.4). According to the analysis results, Hevsel Gardens soils have organic substance content that ranges from 0.58% to 4.00%. Except for the samplings taken from the sampling point number 2, they are identified as soils with intermediate and rich levels of organic substance. In the sampling point number 2 with rougher texture (30-60cms) the lower soil organic substance is identified as 0.58%, and it is classified, in terms of organic substance, as poor.

Chart 3.4. Classification of soils according to organic substance content (Anonymous, 2014)

Organic Substance (%)	Classification	Organic Substance (%)	Classification
< 0.5	Very poor	5.0 – 10.0	Very rich
0.5 – 1.0	Poor	10.0 – 20.0	Extremely rich
1.0 – 2.0	Intermediate	20.0 – 50.0	Organic mineral soil
2.0 – 5.0	Rich	> 50	Peat

When the soils are evaluated in terms of phosphorus, which is a very important nutrient for plants, it is seen that the soils have good levels of phosphorus (Chart 3.5). A phosphorus level that ranges from 8,75 to 28,1 kg/da is identified.

Chart 3.5. Classification of soils according to P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> amounts

P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> amount (kg/da)	Classification
1-3	Poor
3-6	Intermediate
> 6	Good

When it is examined in terms of potassium that is included in the macro nutrient elements, Hevsel Gardens soils are identified in good condition (Chart 3.6). According to the analysis results that range from 30-382kg/da, it is determined that the region does not require potassium fertilization, except for the textured soils. However, in order to prevent the intermediate level potassium amount in the rough textured soils from creating problems in the plant’s nourishment, and considering the situation of the cultivated plant, fertilization may be recommended.



Chart 3.6. Classification of soils according to K<sub>2</sub>O amount

K <sub>2</sub> O amount (kg/da)	Classification
< 20	Poor
20 - 50	Intermediate
> 50	Good

### 3.3. Anion-Cation and Heavy Metal Contents of Some of the Products Grown in the Hevsel Gardens

The anion and cation amounts in the arugula, winter cress and stinging nettle cultivated in the Hevsel gardens are stated in Chart 3.7.

Chart 3.7. Anion and Cation Analysis Results of Some of the Products Cultivated in Hevsel Gardens (±%)

Products	Anions (%)					
	NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	PO <sub>4</sub> (%)	SO <sub>4</sub> (%)	F (%)	Cl (%)
Winter Cress	5136±1.42	1282±0.71	2.08±5.45	2.33±1.70	0.03±11.1	1.80±5.84
Arugula	7177±0.92	3701±0.89	2.29±2.76	2.81±0.63	0.05±2.99	1.48±0.69
Stinging nettle	4522±0.27	3781±0.13	0.45±0.72	0.92±0.14	0.1 % <	0.71±0.21
	Cations (%)					
	Na (%)	NH <sub>4</sub> (%)	K (%)	Mg (%)	Ca (%)	
Winter Cress	0.48±0.36	1.01±0.41	7.68±0.28	0.23±1.93	1.18±0.26	
Arugula	0.23±3.23	0.74±6.65	9.81±0.12	0.29±0.83	1.45±0.71	
Stinging nettle	0.52±0.19	0.49±0.59	8.87±0.15	0.24±0.88	0.77±0.92	

When the anion and cation values obtained from the study are compared with the reference values (Munson, 1988), the potassium values taken from arugula, winter cress and stinging nettle are considered to be high. While the average value of Mg obtained from arugula is found to be within normal values, the results for winter cress and stinging nettle are closer to the lower limit of the normal values. Ca results are within normal values.

The total N (NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>) that is obtained from the plants is found lower than the reference values. The P content in the plants is found at a sufficient level, the Cl content is determined extremely high (toxic) related to the agricultural practices used and the amount in the irrigation water.

The NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub> amounts that arugula, winter cress and stinging nettle plants contain are higher than the declared limit values for plants, and these analyses must be regularly repeated and they need to be reduced down to acceptable values by taking certain measures.

This study was conducted in January 2015, and samples were obtained for heavy metal analysis on dill, arugula and stinging nettle plants. However, the results are not provided since the analyses were not complete until the date the report was written.

In some of the studies conducted, the heavy metal content accumulation in plants is reported to have reached a threatening dimension for human health.

In his study in Sanliurfa Dogan (2003) where he investigated the toxic element accumulation in the onion plant, which was irrigated with the Karakoyun stream water where domestic and industrial wastewater that go through the city pours in, he determined that As, Cu and Cd elements in the wastewater used are higher than the limit values for irrigation water. The researcher has stated that the Cd amount accumulated in the onion plant is found to be at a damaging level for human health.

Karatas et.al. (2005) have investigated that the domestic and industrial wastewater originating from Izmir province were being used as irrigation water in the Menemen Plain rather than being discharged into the sea. For this purpose, the irrigation suitability of the Izmir domestic and industrial wastewater, which was processed through biological treatment, was examined in terms of some irrigation water quality parameters in light of the Water Pollution Control Regulations Technical Procedure Communication, as well as the relevant literature. The researchers stated that the Izmir urban refined wastewater has exceeded the tolerance limit of several plants in terms of total salt, EC, SDS (settleable dry substance), SAR (sodium absorption rate), CSR (changeable sodium rate), and Cl (chlorine), and therefore it is impossible to use this water as the way it is for irrigation.

The analyses regarding the heavy metal content in the plant and soil samples obtained in this study still continues. The analysis results will be provided later on in detail.

#### **4. HEVSEL GARDENS AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION WATER AND QUALITY STANDARDS**

Irrigation is very important for agricultural efficiency and quality in arid and semiarid regions. Each irrigation method has particular advantages and disadvantages, however as a result of erroneous application of irrigation methods serious environmental problems can occur. Groundwater raising, salinity, chemical fertilizer and pesticide residues penetrates deeper with water and increasing the salt concentration of water, polluting the underground and surface water, the trace elements accumulating in the water resources causing health problems in living beings, soil erosion, preparing the conditions for plants to generate diseases and pests, bringing extra cost for the business, and most importantly consumption of water resources are the fundamental environmental problems caused by erroneous irrigation.

The depth of (infiltrated) water that penetrates into the soil via surface irrigation methods (flooding, check flooding and row irrigation) changes in a field from one point to the other. Differences in infiltration speed are influenced by land slope, pressure degree, textural changes and soil chemistry. During infiltration, infiltration durations vary based on location. For instance, field locations that are closer to the water resource require longer periods of time for water infiltration. Higher points in the field take on lesser amount of water because being at a higher point means covered with less water and in a shorter duration.

More frequent irrigation in order to reduce water stress, as a result, will cause the soil to be under submersion longer and cause drainage problems. In order to prevent this, water sprinkling or drip irrigation methods can be switched to. However, these methods also have their own particular problems.

##### **Irrigation Water Quality**

The quality criteria for agricultural purposes must include information regarding the usability of this water for irrigation purposes. The criteria to consider while evaluating the quality and their appropriateness of irrigation water can be grouped in 4 main titles;

- Ø Total concentration of soluble salts
- Ø Relative ratio of sodium ion
- Ø Special ion toxicities
- Ø Other criteria

##### **Salinity**

Total concentration of soluble salts: While salt stress may cause the plant to die, it may also prevent growth, cause formation of greensick, necrotic spots, and reduction of efficiency and quality. It is known that the toxic effects of salt initially appear on the old leaves, it shows itself as greensick starting from the tips of these leaves and then moving on to the leaf blade and leaf stalk, and later on these parts become necrotic. Plants that grow under salty conditions have slower growth rates, and they exhibit dwarfish structure (Uzen, 2009)



## Sodium Rate

Another problem we may encounter related to irrigation water quality is the effects of waters that contain excessive amounts of Na<sup>+</sup> on the physical characteristics of soil. Because of this, Na<sup>+</sup> contents of waters are taken into consideration as a classification criterion.

The percentage value should not be more than 50-60 for the Na value to be not harmful for the soil and plant. However, in places where the soil has a high capacity for cation change, in cases where the irrigation water is not so much concentrated, the Na % values over 50 must be within safe limits (Ayyildiz, 1990).

## Special ion toxicity

Particular ions (sodium, chlorine or boron) may influence the plant by accumulation in a harmful way that may affect efficiency. In salinity levels that cause salt stress, the sodium and chlorine amounts are at a much higher level than what is needed by plants. Bohra and Doffling (1993) reported that a plant under salt stress suffer ion instability in its root region; that the increasing amounts of sodium intake is getting into competition with the intake of other mineral substances, causing malnourishment. It is stated that ion instability and deformation of cell membrane permeability affect the plant's nourishment regimen, prevents the intake of some fundamental elements that are used in metabolic phenomena, and that this will cause physiological problems to occur (Villora et.al, 1997). Chlorine is the other ion that exist the most under salty conditions aside from sodium, and even though it is an element that is fundamental for all plants, sodium ion is an important element only for halophyte plants (Minns and Termaat, 1986) and some C4 plants (Johnson et.al, 1983).

## Infiltration rate of water

Excessive amounts of sodium or proportionately low levels of calcium in water or soil do not allow the amount of moist that should be collected for the plant to get sufficient amount of water from the soil until the next irrigation.

Chart 4.1. Irrigation water classes (Schofield, 1936)

Classes	EC X 10 <sup>6</sup> 25°C	%Na	Cl <sup>-</sup> Meq/1	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>=</sup> Meq/1
1 Perfect	< 250	< 20	< 4	< 4
2 Good	250 – 750	20 – 40	4 – 7	4 – 7
3 Permissible	750 – 2000	40 – 60	7 – 12	7 – 12
4 Suspicious	2000 – 3000	60 – 80	12 – 20	12 – 20
5 Inappropriate	> 3000	> 80	> 20	> 20

Chart 4.2. Permissible limits for SAR, SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, and CI in the agricultural irrigation water (Anonymous, 1991)

	I. Class (very good)	II. Class (good)	III. Class (usable)	IV. Class (suspicious)	V. Class (harmful)
SAR	< 10	10 - 18	18 - 26	> 26	-
SO <sub>4</sub> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	0 - 192	192 - 336	336 - 575	575 - 960	> 960
NO <sub>3</sub> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 30	30 - 50	> 50
Cl (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	0 - 142	142 - 249	249 - 426	426 - 710	> 710

The quality of water to be used in any area may vary depending on several factors that influence its purpose of use. Water that will be used as drinking water has to be at a quality level that will not damage human health. If the Na element in drinking water exceeds 20mg/l, Na will have a toxic effect.

In the event that the total salt concentration in irrigation water is known;

- Ø It is possible to determine the salt amount that is probably going to accumulate in the plant's root zone,
- Ø And the need for wash water that allows for the occurrence of safe salt concentrations that guarantees the growth and development of plant under normal conditions.

#### 4.1. Agricultural Irrigation at the Hevsel Gardens

In Diyarbakir and its neighboring area, important springs have formed as a result of underground water levels intersecting the topography and these springs have catered the drinking water needs of the city since the day it was founded (Figure 4.1.). These are Gozeli Spring, Anzele Spring, Alipinar Spring, and Ickale Spring (Karadogan, 2014).



Figure 4.1. Hevsel Gardens agricultural irrigation water resources (left: spring water, right: well water)

The domestic water that comes down from dip slopes is utilized initially in water mills before they reach gardens and river. Today these mills are functionless and wracked.

In his travel books, Evliya Celebi talks about how the irrigation needs of gardens are met via the canals that were drawn from the river. Aside from that, it is stated that the Hamravat Water was also being poured here and used in irrigation. Other than these resources identified

in the irrigation of Hevsel Gardens, there are records that state how the city's wastewater, that is the dirt water, is also reaching the gardens. So much so that the producers have seen the interruption of these wastewaters with the excuse of protecting human health, an obstacle to production, and their complaints and lawsuits can be found in documents dating back to 1893 (Gumus, 2014). Similar complaints continue to this day.

#### 4.2. Anion-Canion and Heavy Metal Content of the Irrigation Water Used in the Hevsel Gardens Cultivated Areas

Irrigation water for the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas is supplied from 5 different resources. These water resources are Suleyman Water, Benusen water, Anzele water, Natural spring water, and domestic wastewater. Analysis results of samples from these irrigation water resources are stated in Chart 4.3.

Chart 4.3. Anion Content of Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Irrigation Water

Location	Parameters (ppm) ± Sdev (%)						
	EC (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	NO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>3</sub>	PO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub>	F	Cl
Suleyman Water	292	-	7.41 ±0.24	6.57 ±13.47	48.42 ±0.15	0.02±17.7	32.60 ±0.46
Benusen (Spring Water)	709	-	19.38 ±3.32	-	91.07 ±0.11	-	25.47 ±0.95
Anzele	411	-	24.21 ±2.54	-	34.38 ±1.97	-	13.36 ±2.53
Spring Water	203	50.18 ±0.01	55.46 ±1.63	-	150.54 ±1.30	0.14±4.59	56.42 ±1.36
Domestic Wastewater	615	49.80 ±0.12	22.28 ±1.87	4.87 ±2.08	96.62 ±0.67	-	52.94 ±0.23

According to Chart 4.3 and Figure 4.2, since the spring water in terms of salinity content is found at the expected levels of < 250 mS cm<sup>-1</sup>, it is considered a 1<sup>st</sup> class water. The salinity levels of Suleyman and Anzele waters are determined as 292 mS cm<sup>-1</sup> and 411 mS cm<sup>-1</sup> respectively, and they are classified as II. Class water. Benusen and Domestic Wastewater resources have the quality of a III. Class water (Chart 4.3. and Figure 4.2).

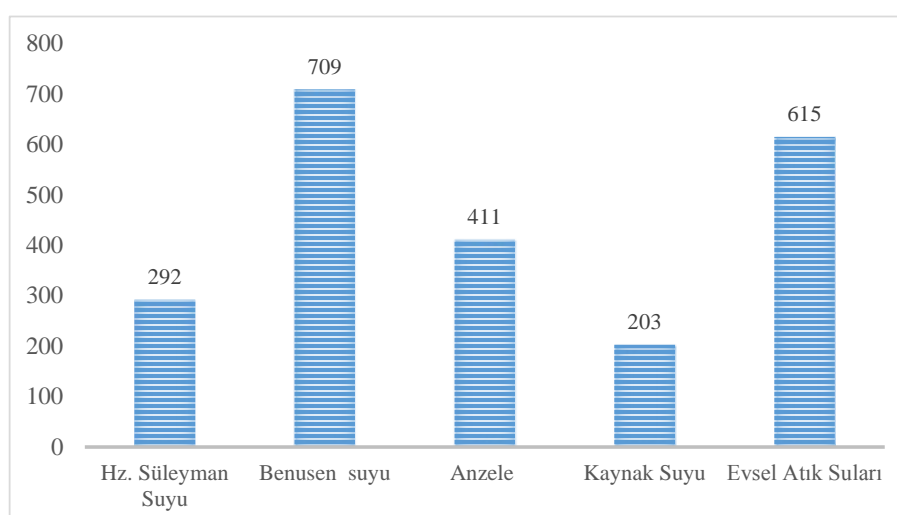


Figure 4.2. Hevsel Gardens Salinity Levels of the Agricultural Irrigation Water (mS cm<sup>-1</sup>)

In figure 4.3, the nitrite content in terms of anion content of spring water and domestic wastewater is determined as 50.18 and 49.80 ppm, respectively.



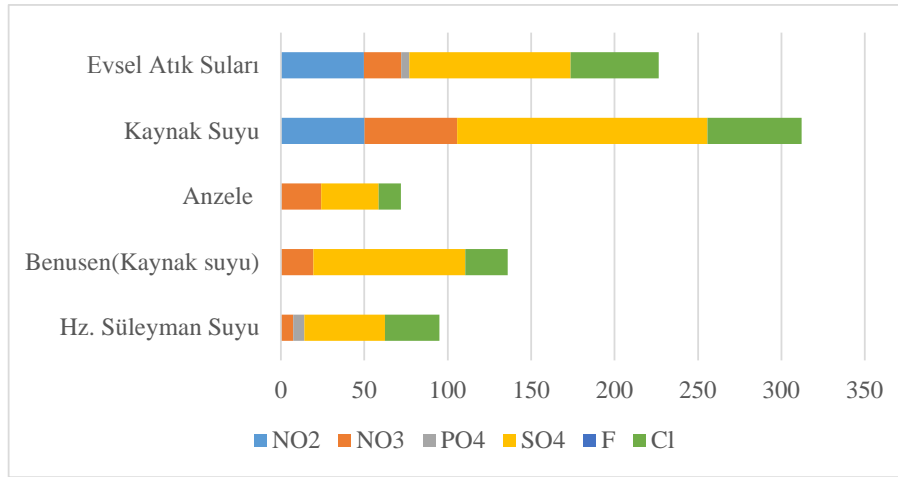


Figure 4.3 Anion Content of Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Irrigation Water (ppm)

The nitrate content of the irrigation waters vary from 7.41 to 55.46. The lowest value was obtained from the Suleyman irrigation water, while the highest value 55.46 ppm came from the spring water. When they are analyzed according to the quality standards of nitrate within acceptable limits, water samples taken from the Suleyman location are considered to be II. Class quality in terms of  $\text{NO}_3$ , while samples from Benusen-Spring Water, Anzele water, and Domestic Wastewater are considered III. Class. Spring water samples, on the other hand, are at a level of  $>50 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  and because of that classified as V. class quality, and unusable (Anonymous, 1991).

In Chart 4.3, the  $\text{PO}_4$  content of spring water and domestic wastewater in terms of anion content is 6.57 and 4.87 ppm, respectively.

The lowest level of  $\text{SO}_4$  content of irrigation water is obtained from Suleyman water with 48.42 ppm, while the highest came from natural spring water with 150.54 ppm. The lowest value in terms of Cl content is obtained from Anzele water, while the highest value came from the natural spring water with 56.42 ppm. When all the water samples are analyzed in terms of  $\text{SO}_4^-$  they are considered I. class due to the fact that they all meet the condition of 0-192  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$  (Anonymous, 1991).

When the  $\text{Cl}^-$  content is analyzed in the samples, the lowest content is obtained from Anzele water with 13.36 ppm, while the highest content comes from the Natural water with 56.42 ppm. 5 different water resources that form a basis for agricultural irrigation are considered I. class due to the fact that they meet the 0-142 ppm level, and that they can be used in irrigation without a problem (Anonymous, 1991).

Chart 4.4. Cation Content of Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Irrigation Water

Location	Parameters (ppm)
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	Na	NH <sub>4</sub>	K	Mg	Ca	SAR
Suleyman Water	36.37 ± 3.04	21.22 ±3.55	10.03 ±10.49	18.74 ±9.38	45.87 ±6.07	6.22-6.72
Benusen (Spring Water)	24.41 ±2.90	-	-	24.99 ±7.55	103.03 ±2.93	2.80-3.28
Anzele	19.67 ±2.05	-	-	16.90 ±7.43	85.81 ±2.46	2.59-2.89
Spring Water	43.41 ±2.59	-	-	38.47 ±3.66	126.78 ±1.15	4.55-4.99
Domestic Wastewater	48.26 ±1.76	8.94 ±7.09	2.52 ±30.39	29.72 ±5.57	32.47 ±3.83	8.36-8.88

When the Hevsel Gardens irrigation water is assessed in terms of their cation content (Chart 4.4; Figure 4.4.), the lowest Na content is obtained from Anzele with 1967 ppm, while the highest value came from the domestic wastewater with 48.26 ppm. Considering the fact that the Na<sup>+</sup> content in the irrigation water is between 50-60 ppm, the Na values obtained are within acceptable limits.

When considered in terms of irrigation water cation content Hevsel Gardens have the lowest Ca content of 32.47 ppm with the domestic wastewater resource, the highest value of 126.78 ppm from the spring water samples. Considering the fact that the Ca<sup>+</sup> content of irrigation water is between 32-127 ppm, the obtained Ca<sup>+</sup> values, depending on the applied irrigation method time to time, and considering that Diyarbakir province exhibit semiarid climate especially in the summer, it can be suggested that some sort of technical precautions should be taken before it is used. However, having Ca<sup>+</sup> cation more than Na<sup>+</sup> cation, is a significant and positive feature for Hevsel Gardens location with known borders. In terms of being an obstacle to the alkalinity in the soil, there is a positive effect, and furthermore it won't render the soil structure into the unwanted monolithic type, on the contrary it ensures the formation of good structuring by allowing aggregation.

Ammonium cation was not detected in Benusen, Anzele and natural spring water. While the NH<sub>4</sub> amount in the domestic wastewater is 8.94 ppm, it was determined as 21.22 ppm in the Suleyman water.

When the water samples are analyzed in terms of potassium content, the domestic wastewater samples gave the lowest result with 2.52 ppm, while the highest level of 1.03 ppm was observed in the Suleyman water. It was not detected in the Benusen, Anzele, and natural spring water.

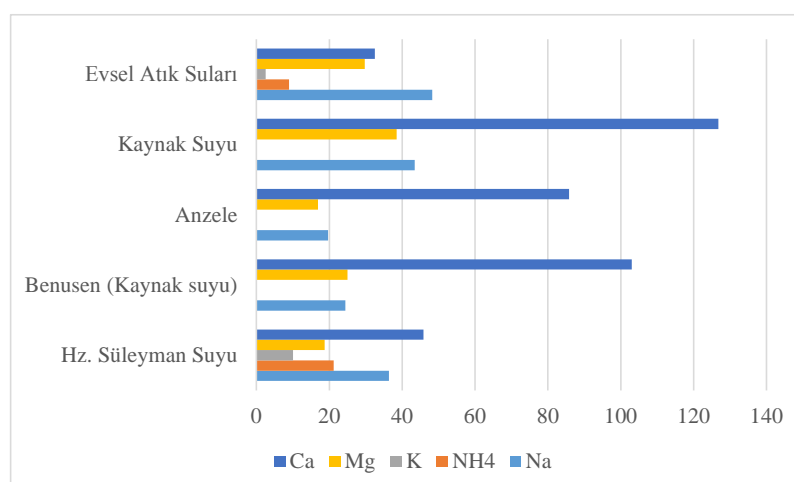


Figure 4.4. Cation Content of Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Irrigation Water (ppm)

Even though the Na, Ca and Mg contents give some ideas regarding the quality of water, while forming irrigation water quality classes, Sodium Adsorption Rate (SAR) is all by itself a more important parameter. In the analyzed water samples, the lowest SAR values were observed in the Anzele water with 2.59 – 2.89 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>. Similarly the SAR values in the Benusen-Spring water are observed at a level of 2.80-3.28 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>. As expected, the highest SAR levels came from the domestic wastewater samples with 8.36 – 8.88 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 4.5). According to these results, it can be said that the SAR values in all water samples are I. class quality (very good<10) according to the Anonymous (1991) Technical Procedure Communication.

According to FAO (1985), in terms of the joint effect of SAR and EC on infiltration, there is no restraint problem in terms of its use as irrigation water. However, in terms of the damaging effect of NA, it can be said that according to the SAR value it will restrict its use in surface irrigation at ‘low-intermediate’ level, and its use in sprinkler irrigation methods at a “high” level. Because water with SAR levels between 4.0-8.0 are damaging plants that are sensitive to sodium (Munsuz and Unver, 1995).

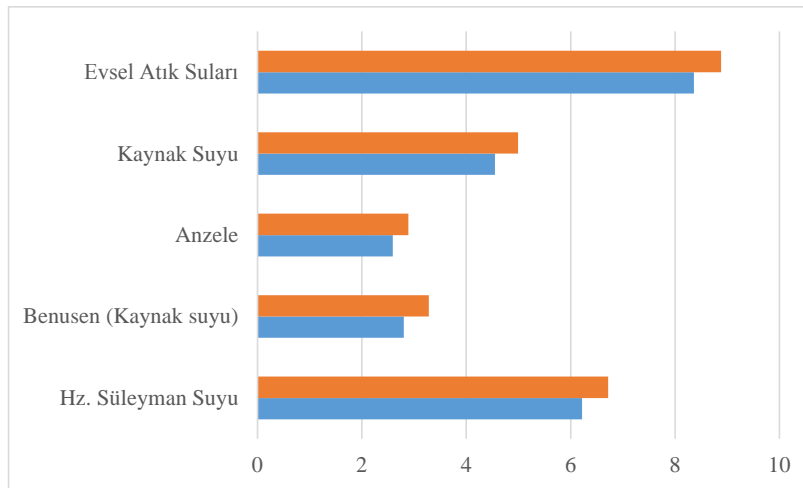


Figure 4.5. SAR Content of Agricultural Irrigation Water used in Hevsel Gardens (mmol L<sup>-1</sup>)

Additionally, trace element and heavy metal analyses were conducted on the water samples obtained from the 5 different resources that supply irrigation water to the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area. Data from these analyses are shown in Chart 4.5 and Figure 4.6.

Chart 4.5. Trace Element and Heavy Metal Content of the Hevsel Gardens Agricultural Irrigation Water

Location	Parameters (ppm)								
	Ni	Zn	Se	Pb	Cu	Fe	Cr	Cd	Mn
Suleyman water	0.00152	0.00886	Tr	0.00447	0.00522	0.01337	0.05	0.00872	0.03924
Benusen (Spring)	0.00087	0.00572	Tr	0.00063	Tr	0.00015	0.03791	0.00028	0.00016
Domestic wastewater	0.00102	0.00305	0.00007	0.00887	0.00786	0.00275	0.01198	0.04936	0.05374
Spring water	0.00315	0.00897	0.00344	0.00312	0.0109	0.00486	0.01659	0.06146	0.0042



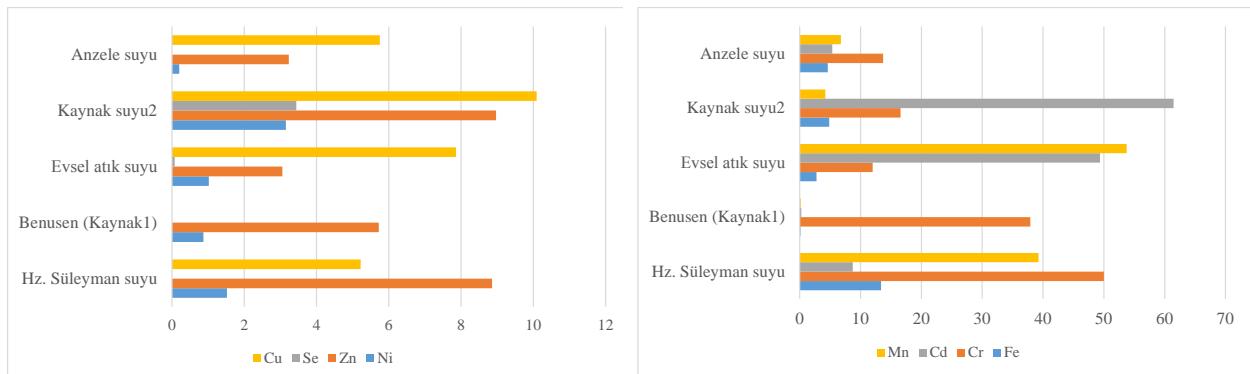


Figure 4.6. Heavy Metal Content of Agricultural Irrigation Water used in Hevsel Gardens  
 Chart 4.6. Concentrations of some permissible heavy metals in the agricultural irrigation water (Anonymous, 1991)

Element	Value (ppm)
Ni	2.0
Zn	10.0
Se	0.02
Pb	10.0
Cu	5.0
Fe	20.0
Cr	1.0
Cd	0.05
Mn	10.0

When the irrigation water analyzed is investigated in terms of their Ni heavy metal content, the lowest content is obtained from the Anzele water (0.0002 ppm), as opposed to the highest content in the Spring water (0.00315 ppm) (Chart 4.5). Considering the Anonymous (1991), it is seen that it can be found in irrigation water between 0.2-2.0 ppm, that this content change is related to the pH of the soil, whether there is constant irrigation or not, duration of irrigation, and soil structure. Considering the Ni content, all waters are non-problematic regarding irrigation (Anonymous, 1991).

In terms of the zinc content of water samples, the lowest Zn content is found in the domestic wastewater at a level of 0.00305 ppm, and the highest Zn content is found in the Spring water at a level of 0.00897 ppm. Zinc content in Suleyman, Benusen-Spring water, and Anzele water are 0.00886 ppm, 0.00572 ppm and 0.00323 ppm respectively (Chart 4.5, Figure 4.6). When the Water Pollution Control Regulation Technical Procedure Communication (Anonymous, 1991) is examined, it is seen that the Zn content allowed for irrigation water varies between 2.0-10 ppm depending on the climate, soil, and irrigation conditions. Therefore, there is no restricting situation in the resources that supply water to Hevsel Gardens in terms of their Zn content.

In terms of the Selenium content of the irrigation water, Suleyman, Benusen and Anzele waters have trace quantities. According to the domestic wastewater resources analysis results, the Selenium content is 0.07 ppm, and the Spring Water has 0.00344 ppm, as they consist the

highest levels. However, according to the Water Pollution Control Regulation Technical Procedure Communication (Anonymous, 1991) the maximum permissible Selenium amount is 0.02 ppm. Therefore, the irrigation water supplied from the irrigation water resources are appropriate for irrigation considering their Selenium contents.

The Pb content in the irrigation waters varies between 0.00063- 0.01089 ppm. While the lowest Pb amount is observed in the Benusen water resource, the highest Pb level found in the Anzele water with 0.01089 ppm (Chart 4.5, Figure 4.6). However, according to Anonymous (1991), the maximum permissible Pb values in irrigation waters, it is seen that there is no limiting factors with regards to irrigation water.

Among the analyzed irrigation waters, the Cu content in the water samples, except for the Benusen water resource, varies between 0.00522 – 0.0109 ppm. According to the Anonymous (1991) the permissible Cu contents in irrigation waters is between 0.2 – 5.0 ppm. Therefore, when the Cu contents are individually analyzed in the irrigation waters supplied from Suleyman, Anzele, Domestic wastewater, and Spring water, it is determined that 190 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which is the maximum total Cu amount that can be added to the soil, will not be exceeded, and that this will not cause accumulation neither in the soil nor in the plant, and therefore it is possible to say that it will not have damaging effects on human health.

When looked at another heavy metal, Fe, contents, Suleyman, Benusen, Domestic Wastewater, Spring water, and Anzele water have 0.01337, 0.00015, 0.00275, 0.00486 and 0.00462 ppm respectively (Chart 4.5, Figure 4.6). When the Water Pollution Control Regulation Technical Procedure Communication (Anonymous, 1991) is analyzed, it is seen that the permissible Fe content in irrigation water is between 5.0 – 20.0 ppm. In light of this information, it is seen that the Fe contents are not restrictive on irrigation.

The chrome (Cr) contents in irrigation waters, according to the Water Pollution Control Regulation Technical Procedure Communication (Anonymous, 1991), are found extremely high. The Cr contents in Suleyman, Benusen, Domestic Wastewater, Spring water and Anzele water are 0.05, 0.03791, 0.01198, 0.01659 and 0.01373 ppm respectively (Chart 4.5, Figure 4.6). The permissible maximum Cr amounts vary between 0.1-1.0 ppm. Considering this situation, all five resources are recommended to be used in irrigation.

When looked at the Cadmium (Cd) values, whose existence constitute a significant problem, the Cd contents in Suleyman, Benusen, Domestic Wastewater, Spring water and Anzele water are found as 0.00872, 0.00028, 0.04936, 0.06146 and 0.00535 ppm, respectively. The permissible maximum Cr amounts vary between 0.01-0.05 ppm (Anonymous, 1991). The Cd content in the spring water is found a little bit over the limit value. Therefore, its use in irrigation constitutes a problem in terms of its accumulation in the plant's structure, as well as human health. Cd that is found in the earth crust in trace quantities is found in batteries, steel lining, paint industry, PVC production, electronic industry, pesticides, and the structure of phosphoric fertilizers. Koleli and Kanter (2005) have reported that the limit value for cadmium in soil is 3 mg/kg, that the composite fertilizers, and especially the phosphoric fertilizers are increasing the cadmium level of soil. Cevik et.al. (2009) have found in their

study that the high Cd level that they identified in the Seyhan Dam Reservoir sediment originates from the agricultural practices.

Cadmium is one of the most toxic environmental pollutant and even its low concentrations have significantly damaging effects on water creatures. It is observed that fish, which are important parts of the food chain especially in the waters where environmental pollution is observed, collect cadmium and that this creates damaging toxic effects in various levels (Katalay and Parlak, 2004).

In regions with irrigation problems in our country, vegetable growing with wastewater is frequently practiced. In a study where toxic accumulation in onions that are irrigated with the waters of Karakoyun stream that runs through the Sanliurfa city center, and the effect of fertilization to this accumulation, it is observed that the heavy metal amounts seem to be increasing 1,5-2 times in terms of the control regarding the subject where organic and inorganic fertilizer is used, and in terms of the subject where wastewater and organic and inorganic fertilizer is used, the increase is 4-5 times. In the study, the highest Cd value in the onion plant that is grown by using wastewater+fertilizer is found 6.15 µg/g. While it is stated that Cd higher than 1.00 ppm in the structure of a plant has a toxic effect on plants, and it has a poisonous effect in human beings who regularly consume plants that contain more than 3 ppm of Cd, it is also detected that a Cd accumulation at a level of 6.15 µg/g may cause serious damages in terms of human health (Dogan, 2003).

In a study conducted by the Tokatli et.al. (2011) on the determination of macro and micro elements in the Porsuk dam reservoir, they have identified the aluminum, boron, selenium, lead, and chrome concentrations as 4. Class water quality according to the Intra-Continental Water Resources Criteria. Aluminum, calcium, sodium, silver, iron, potassium, phosphorus, sulphur, zinc, boron, cadmium, chrome, copper, manganese, nickel, lead, and selenium levels in water are identified to be at a higher concentration compared to the Gurleyik Streamlet resource.

According to a World Health Organization (WHO) statement, weekly amount of 0.4-0.5 mg (for a 60 kg person) is tolerable. 3-8% of the cadmium taken into the body shows accumulation especially in liver and kidneys. This amount of Cd comprises of approximately 50% of what is in the whole body. As a result of the half-life of cadmium in humans being long (19-38 years), the cadmium amount found in liver and kidneys increase related to age. Therefore, kidney diseases caused by high levels of Cd are usually seen in people over fifty of age (Ozbek et.al, 1995).

According to the Water Pollution Control Regulation Technical Procedure Communication (Anonymous, 1991), the Manganese (Mn) that should be between 0.2 – 10.0 ppm are found in Suleyman, Benusen, Domestic Wastewater, Spring water and Anzele water at the levels 0.03924, 0.00016, 0.05374, 0.0042 and 0.00678 ppm, respectively. In this case, in all irrigation waters that are analyzed, they are found appropriate for irrigation based on their Manganese content.



Heavy metal accumulation in waters affect fishing, but other than that there are significantly negative effects on the health of plants that are irrigated with these water, animals and humans that are fed these plants.

In a study conducted by Gutierrez et.al. (1995) in order to determine the heavy metal accumulation in areas in Mexico City where wastewater is used, they have found out that the Pb, Cd, Cu, and Zn levels in the soils irrigated with wastewater and the plants farmed in these soils did not exceed critical values, however they have found that these metals have the tendency to accumulate in the lower levels of the soil. In a study conducted by Al-laham et.al. (2007) about refined domestic wastewater and open farm tomatoes in raw irrigation, they have found out that the Cu, Mn and Fe that is found in wastewater irrigation and the same elements in soil show an increase. They have observed that the pH and EC levels of soil also increased. In fruit analyses, Fe, Cu, Ni, Mn and Zn showed an increase, while Cd and Pb did not seem to make any accumulation.

The recently increasing industrial activities, extreme and insensible chemical fertilization and pesticide practices, mixing wastewater into water resources and their use as irrigation water, increase the heavy metal content of soil and water. The increase in heavy metal level in soil and water has affected water creatures, soil efficiency and ecosystem activities, as well as many metabolic activities such as photosynthesis, respiration, ion intake, growth and development by penetrating into the structure of the plant. By having an influence over the metabolic activities, it causes reduction in efficiency and quality.

## **5. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCERS IN THE HEVSEL GARDENS**

The area that is called Hevsel Gardens comprises of the domains by the riverbank of the Tigris River basin area region starting from the On Gozlu Bridge where there is intensive agricultural production (Figure 5.1) until the Silvan Bridge. From the borders of the garden to the inner areas, settlements that seem to be disturbing the general integrity are increasing day by day (Figure 5.2). This situation is negatively influencing the sustainable use of the gardens.



Figure 5.1. Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas



Figure 5.2. View from the settlement around the Hevsel Gardens

Aside from these, there are summer resorts, excursion spots and promenades around the Hevsel Gardens, as well. It is an important necessity to preserve such locations (Figure 5.3)



Figure 5.3. Cemetary around the Hevsel Gardens (left) and a view of the gardens from the city walls (right)

According to previously published reports, there were 42 islands and 343 parcels of land in total in Hevsel gardens and Benusen; and there were 80-100 farmer families making a living in these areas. (Güven, 2013).

The survey covers 49 producers that owned about 2500da of land. Hevsel Gardens land can be identified as having a gentle slope towards the river on the hillside section of Tigris River, with a deep profile.

Farming lands are classified according to the effective soil depth classification as:

- Ø 0-20 cm
- Ø 20-50 cm
- Ø 50-90 cm
- Ø and more than 90 cm.

The soil depth that is favorable for all kinds of plant farming is the field with 90cm or more depth. Hevsel Gardens farming land is considered in the group of deep profile soil, and they are first class terrains that are “Absolute Farming Land”.

Most of the soil has clayed-loamy soil structure in terms of texture. The fact that these soils have a deep profile allows the excessive amounts of nitrated fertilizers that are fed into the

soil to mix in with the Tigris River via the subsurface waters. This situation is negatively affecting the living flora of the river.

Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas show a very fragmental structure. Most of the producers within this fragmented structure own lands between 0 – 10 and 10 – 20da. They comprise 79.6% of lands in such size (Figure 5.4).

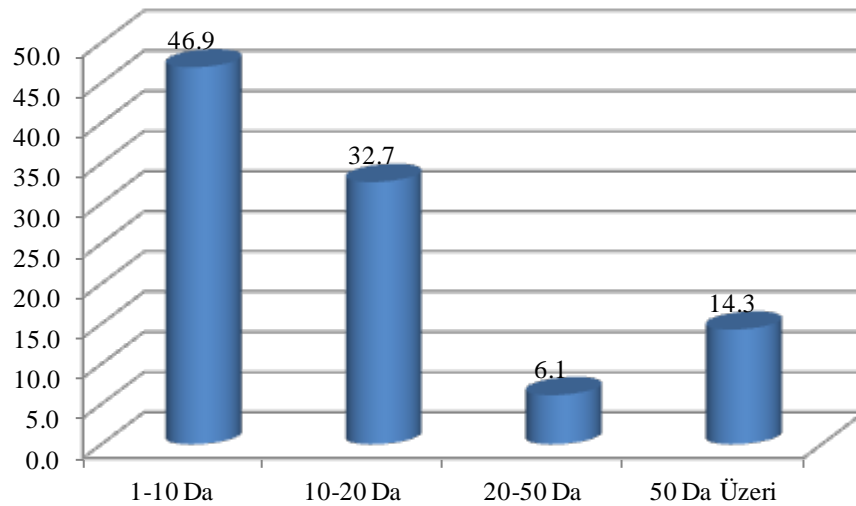


Figure 5.4. Size of the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

When asked whether they have the ownership of the agricultural areas, 83.3% of the producers have stated that their land is private-registered, and the rest have said they have no deeds or they are renting it out (Figure 5.5).

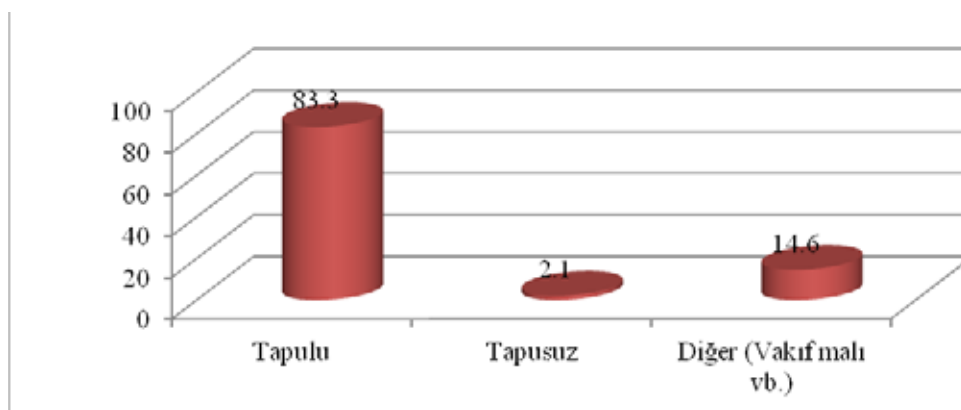


Figure 5.5. Ownership status of the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

Hevsel Gardens show a very fragmented structure. One of the main reasons for this is the division of field due to law of inheritance. The ratio of producers who had stated in the survey



that they had joint land deeds was 64.3% (Figure 5.6). This data shows that most of the producer families are not the sole owners of these fields.

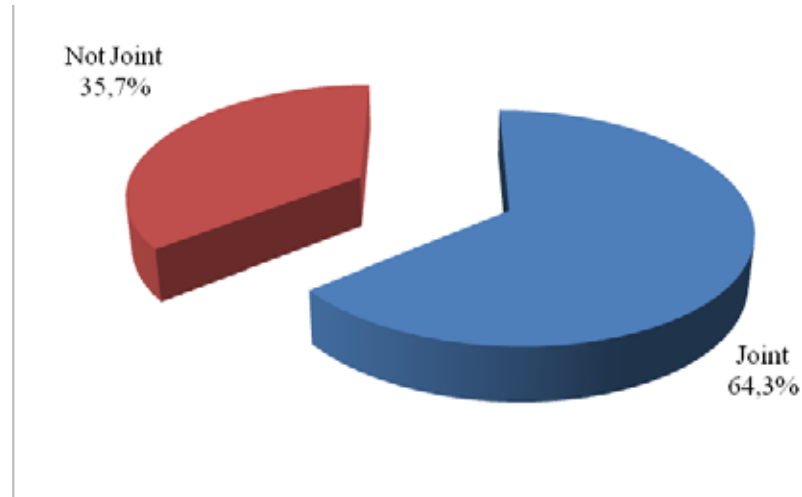


Figure 5.6. Partnership status of the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

Generally in Hevsel Gardens, vegetables whose fruits, leaves and roots are consumed are produced. Vegetables whose fruits are consumed are tomato, pepper, eggplant, cucumber, zucchini, okra; vegetables whose leaves are consumed are cabbage, lettuce, spinach, arugula, parsley, parsley, winter cress, basil and mint; legume vegetables are green beans, onion; and vegetables whose sprouts are consumed are onion (green), leak; and vegetables whose underground root is consumed are mainly radish (Figure 5.7, Figure 5.8).

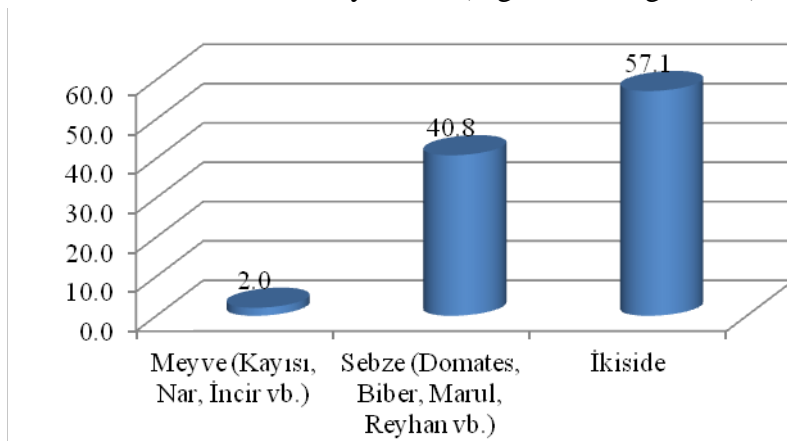


Figure 5.7. Hevsel Gardens diversity of agricultural production



Figure 5.8. Low tunnels and lettuce seedling production in the Hevsel Gardens

There hasn't been much production in terms of fruit production. According to the survey conducted, the producers are farming plum, apricot, pomegranate, fig, apple, pear, quince, peach, grape, walnut, mulberry. These fruits are mostly to cater family needs rather than commercial production. Many producers have stated that they do not farm fruits. Among the fruits mentioned, plum is the one that is marketed commercially.

Products that are farmed require irrigation water. Spring water and wastewater are used for irrigation (Figure 5.9). There are certain issues related to the quality of this irrigation water. The producers are not paying for the irrigation water. 100% of the irrigations are row style. The producers have stated that they have been supplying their irrigation water from Anzele, Suleyman Water and wastewater irrigation.

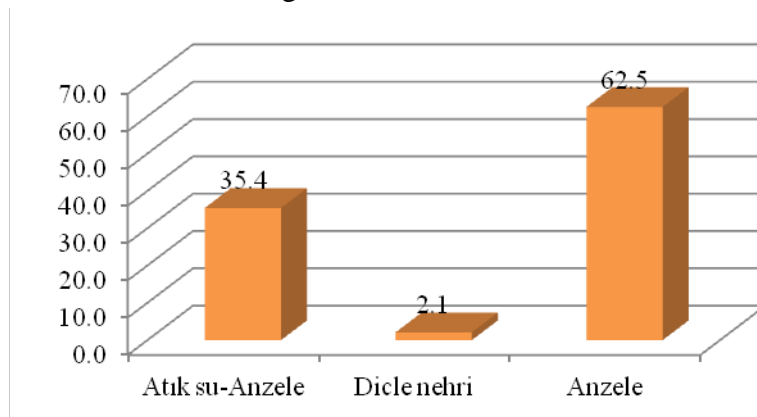


Figure 5.9. Irrigation water resource of the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

The producers refuse to pay a fee for the irrigation water because it raises the costs (Figure 5.11). The topographic structure of Hevsel Gardens allows the irrigation water to get to the field through gravity irrigation (Figure 5.11). Some of the producers have been confirmed to have dug up their own wells for irrigation purposes.

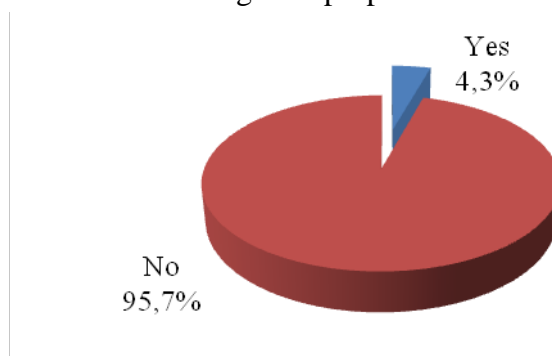


Figure 5.10. Energy utilization status for irrigation water provided to the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

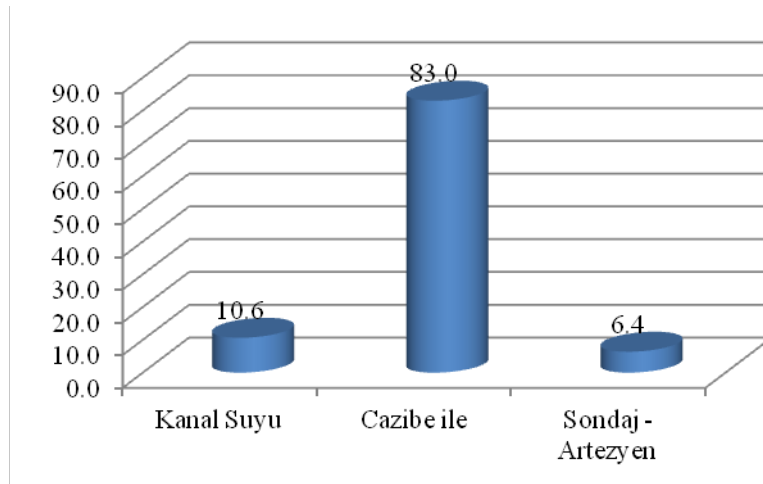


Figure 5.11. Mode of reception of the irrigation water in the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area

Hevsel Gardens producers have been marketing their own products at the Metropolitan Municipality Bazaar (Figure 5.12). With the improvement of the product quality, the added value and the selectivity of products will increase by forming markets for specifically these products that come from this particular area. Some of the producers have been marketing their products at the local bazaar known as the “Asefciler Market” (Figure 5.13).

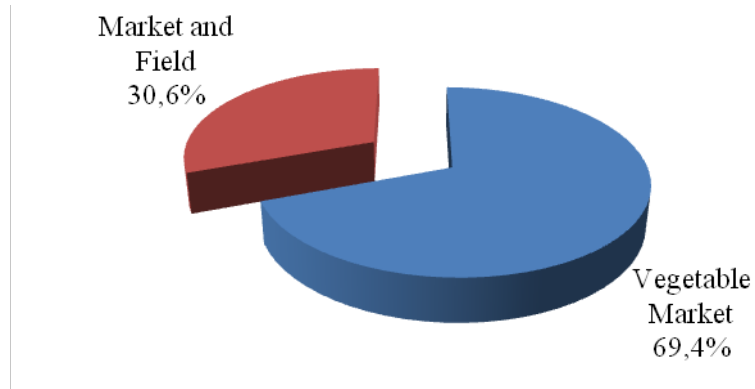


Figure 5.12. Mode of product marketing of the producers who do the agricultural production





Figure 5.13. Asefciler Market where some of the products, which are produced and picked in nature at the Hevsel Gardens, are sold

There have been producers among those who were surveyed, who stated that they have been producing since 1941-1960 (1%). Aside from this, the rate of ones who had started farming between the years of 1971-1990 is 51% (Figure 5.14).

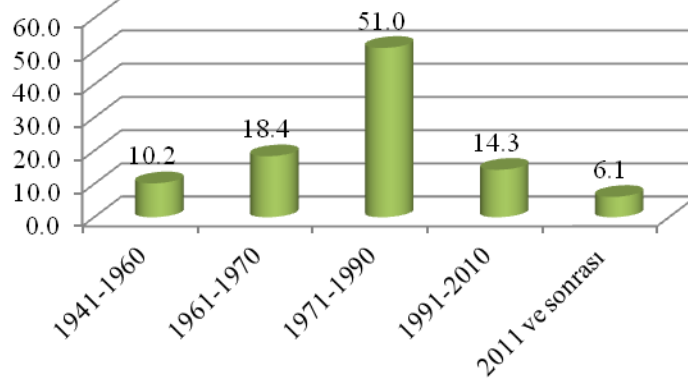


Figure 5.14. Production backgrounds of the producers who make agriculture production at the Hevsel Gardens

Seeds for the farmed products as well as agricultural consultancy services are provided by commercial companies (Figure 5.15; Figure 5.16). Instead of this, it is important to encourage using seeds that are indigenous to the region, seeds that can be farmed in the rural area, and can be considered local material.

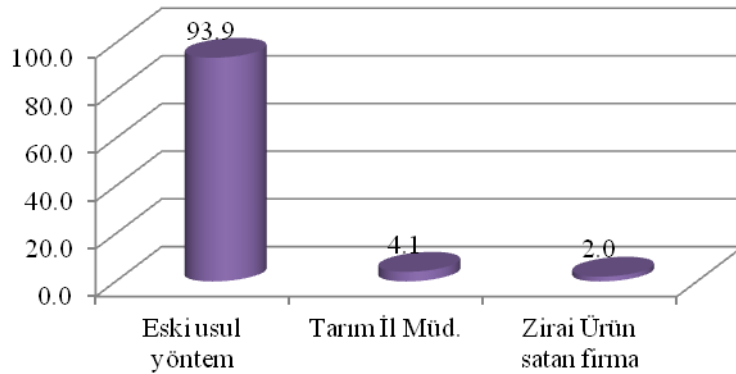


Figure 5.15. Agricultural consultancy service resources of producers who carry out agricultural production at Hevsel Gardens

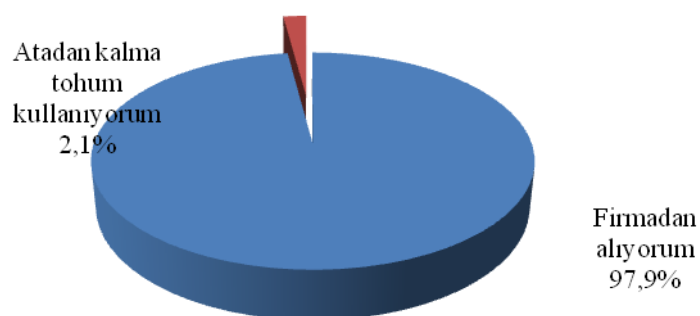


Figure 5.16. Supply sources for the seed material for agricultural production

Looking at the Regional Agricultural Directorate statistics on producers, the number of producers registered on the Farmer Registration System is extremely low. The main reasons for this are the division of lands through inheritance and the lack of state support for the production of vegetables and other green vegetation. Many producing farmers produce through renting land.

The majority of producers own either 0-10 or 10-20 fields. The owners of small amounts of land report that they are family enterprises using their own family labour.

Producers who have between 0 - 10 fields claim to be generally satisfied with their standards of life, though those who own 40 or more are seen to be generally dissatisfied. Among the top reasons for this is an expectation that their existing fields would have more value as building plots should construction permission be granted.

Producers in Hevsel Gardens are bereft of basic agricultural knowledge. Many producers gave the wrong answer to the question of what direction in which to work sloping fields (Figure 5.17). In a similar way, answers given to questions of whether a crop needed water and how to tell showed that producers choose to irrigate based on their own knowledge (Figure 5.18). The questionnaire also showed that one of the biggest mistakes made by producers was to misuse fertilizer. A large proportion of the producers of the region do not see soil analysis as necessary and do not do it (Figure 5.19).



Figure 5.17. Cropland preparation at Hevsel Gardens (January 2015)

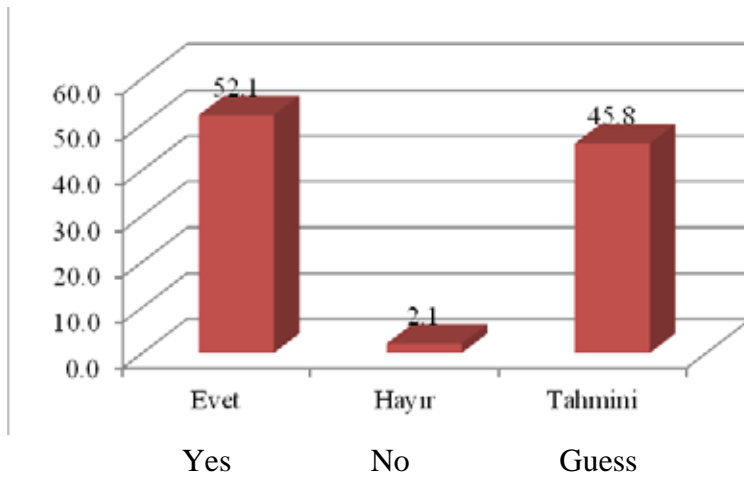


Figure 5.18. Water requirement of plants in agricultural production

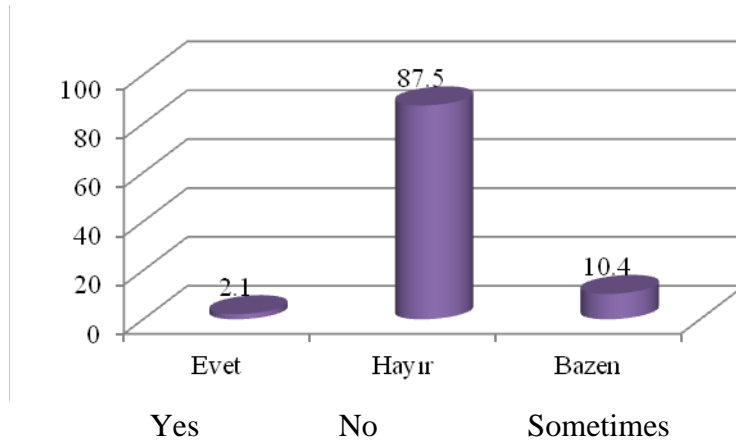


Figure 5.19. Rate of producers getting pre sowing/planting soil analysis done

Fertilizer in the form of nitrate-nitrogen is generally used for deficiencies in plant nutrition during crop cultivated. Base fertilizer is not used for vegetables and green vegetation during the spring and summer seasons when crops under cultivation are generally actively growing.

Producers own basic soil working tools such as ploughs, disk harrows and cultivators (Figure 5.20). Besides this, there are also producers who own tractors, but these are a very small proportion of the total.



Figure 5.20. Soil cultivation tools of the producers



Agricultural consultancy services are provided by the company that sells the farmers the seed. This is how farmers learn how much fertilizer and which pesticide should be used for what type of crop. According to questionnaire results, family size among Hevsel Gardens producers varies between 3 - 15 people (Figure 5.21). The number of working people in each family varies according to family size between 1 - 6 people. Producing families often have side incomes in addition to agricultural production, however small. It is reported also that women are regularly brought into the agricultural workforce. When a family's own labour power is insufficient, the discrepancy is met with hired labour (Figure 5.22, Figure 5.23). In these cases, women are worked even more often.

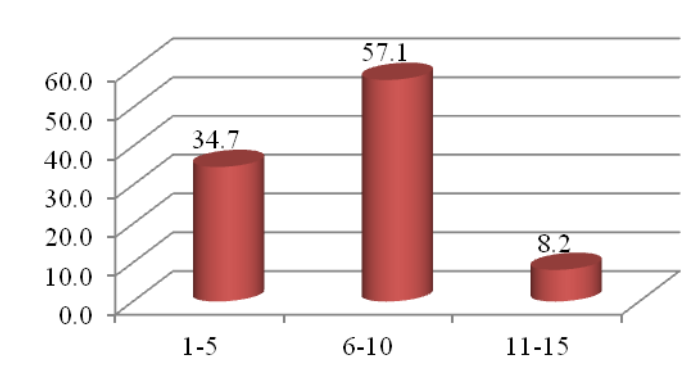


Figure 5.21. Number of members per household among Hevsel Gardens producers

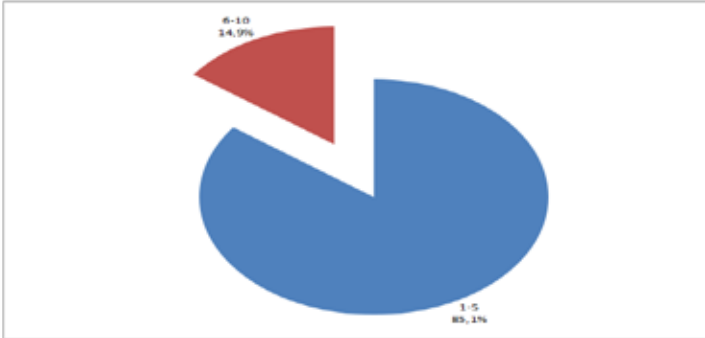


Figure 5.22. Number of members per household among Hevsel Gardens producers who work in agricultural production

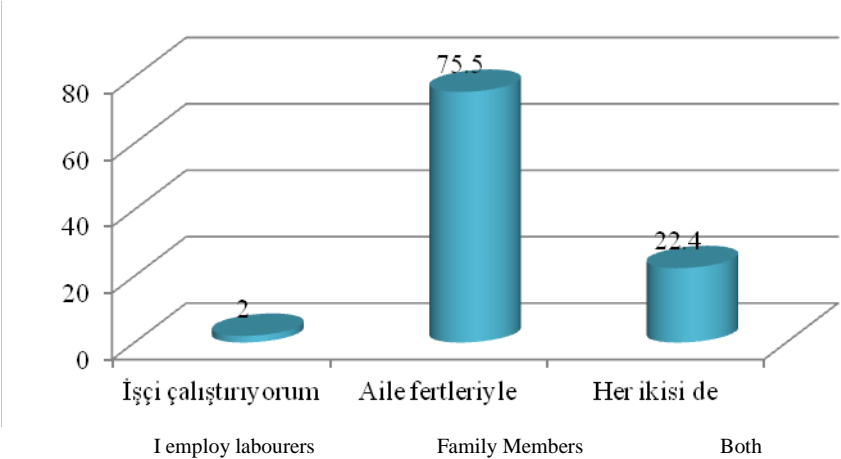


Figure 5.23. Supply of labor force in agricultural production

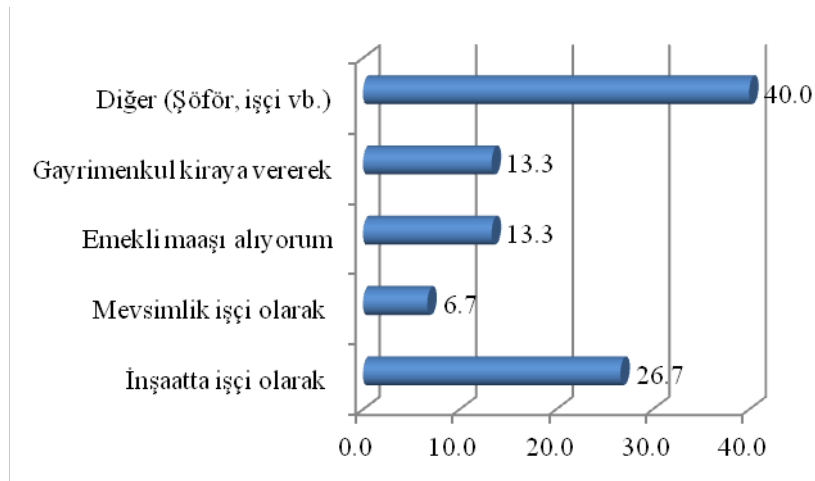
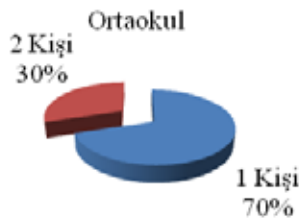
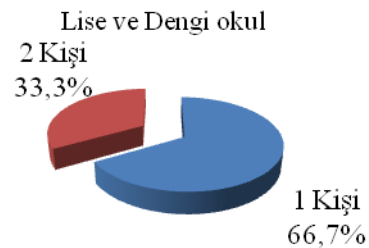


Figure 5.24. Non-agricultural production income of producers (top to bottom: Other (Driver, labourer etc.); Renting property; I draw a pension; I do seasonal work; I work as a construction labourer)

In terms of levels of education, producer families contain individuals who have completed middle school, high school, vocational high school and university (Figure 5.24). Along with the majority who either did not go to school or who only completed middle school, there are graduates of Tourism Vocational High Schools and besides university graduates in Construction Technology and Food Technology, there were also examples of university graduates who worked as Lawyers, Judges, Agricultural Engineers and Teachers. Individuals who had graduated from university were generally from families with 50 or more fields under cultivation.



Middle School



High School and Equivalent Schools

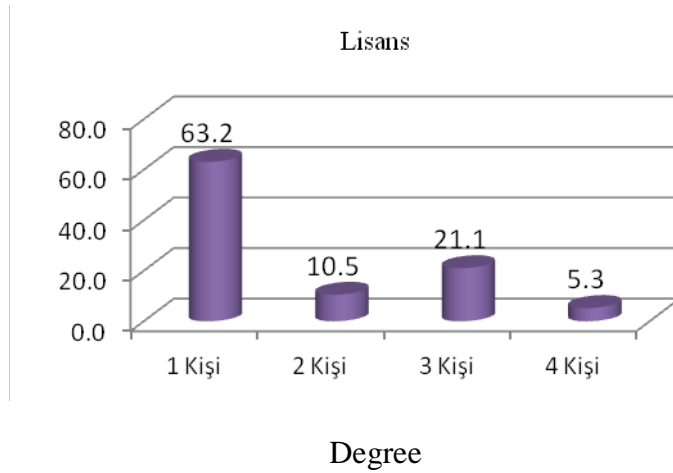


Figure 5.25. Education levels of family members engaged in agricultural production

Hevel Gardens is located in the southeast of the Diyarbakır region, on the road leading to Mardin region. This area has not had any multi-storey structures up until recent times. Furthermore, as a rural area attracting rural migrants, practices found among the rural population continue. Producers have been found not to raise either ovine or bovine animals. Existing animal barns were found to be empty.

90% of producers reported that they owned the house they lived in, while 10% rented their house. The great majority of these producers reported living in neighbourhoods within the walls, whilst another group lived in houses, thought to be illegally built, at the border of Hevsel Gardens.

Questionnaires carried out in the region have found that producing families receive most of their income from agricultural activities. Around 78% of producers claim to subsist solely on their agricultural income. Around 22% of producers have additional income from other employment (Figure 5.26).

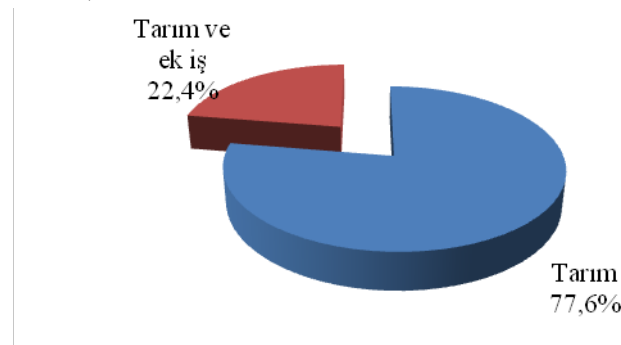


Figure 5.26. Sources of subsistence among producer families

The satisfaction levels of producers, a large proportion of whom are dependent on agriculture for their subsistence, are thought-provoking. A large proportion (49%) of producers say they are partially satisfied with their present situation. 18% of producers say they are unsatisfied. Meanwhile, around 32% of producers say they are satisfied with their present situation



(Figure 5.27). It is remarkable that those producers who say they are less satisfied tend to own more land.

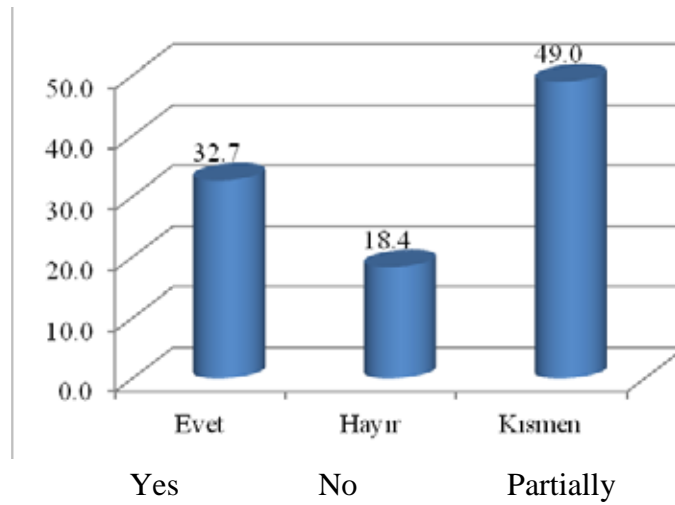


Figure 5.27. Satisfaction levels of producers who carry out agricultural production

For a variety of reasons, the number of producers who applied to the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Animal Husbandry through the Farmer Registration System and received support is very small (90% didn't get support). Only 10% of these farmers said they received this support (Figure 5.28). The most important obstacles are thought to be dialogue between farmers and trading firms and farmers having insufficient information about forms of support. In addition, farmers can be prevented from receiving support by issues surrounding the legal registration of their farms and other factors.

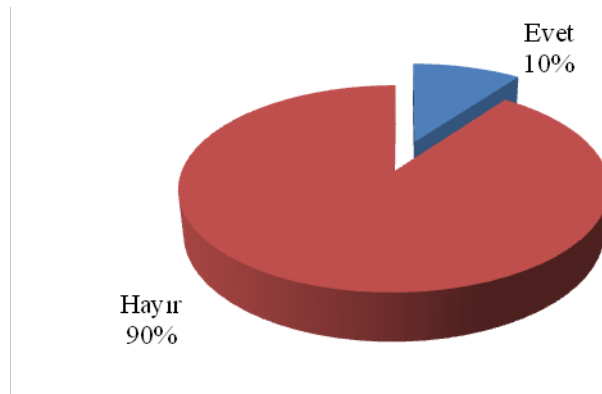


Figure 5.28. Producers who carry out agricultural production receiving support (Yes/No)

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The most important factors in heavy metal pollution of the food supply in our nation are: distorted urbanisation, uninformed use of agricultural pesticides and the direct release of waste by industrial plants without purification facilities into streams, canals and the atmosphere. Heavy metal ions are responsible for important health problems, and a continuous monitoring process across all foodstuffs and essential legal regulations must be brought in immediately.

Fresh fruit and green leafy vegetables, which are very popular with consumers today due to being consumable fresh with no preparation, cheap and easy to supply, are more likely than other foodstuffs to have had the water in the fields they grew in come from polluted sources. This situation increases the likelihood of disease for those who consume this food. Hevsel Gardens is at high risk from this perspective.

As various examples from developed countries show, plants whose leaves are consumed such as lettuce and spinach can cause outbreaks of *Escherichia coli* and result in deaths. The cause of this is household waste water mixing with surface water and being used for irrigation.

Within the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area, heavy amounts of commercial fertilizer and household waste water are used. Precautions are necessary to encourage a reduction in their usage. In the short term, it would be possible to implement the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, which promotes a model of agricultural production that aims to ensure transparency, sustainability and food security in agriculture while protecting natural resources and not damaging the environment, nor the health of humans or animals. This type of agricultural production both produces health food and leaves a healthy environment and natural resources for future generations.

The co-operative organisation of producers may make both production and marketing easier.

Very few producers use their own ancestral seed. The seed used is supply bought from seed companies on the market. Production using regionally acclaimed seed supply must be promoted, e.g. Lice tomatoes.

Hevsel Gardens are also one of the areas where the female workforce is used most efficiently. It has an important social function in this sense. A large proportion of producer families also have incomes from other types of work. The products the producers produce may gain added value and they may earn more profit from these endeavours. Hence, both the agricultural products they produce and alternative products may be produced. For example, sun dried tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and okra are products with high added value. In addition to this, the production of seedlings and saplings may also be promoted.

In addition to the production of local varieties of crop in Hevsel Gardens, the sale of these products in local markets such as “Aşefçiler Market” must be promoted. In Aşefçiler Market

and other local markets/similar places where there is a high level of female employment, the continuation of local cultural practices must be supported by local authorities.

Construction must be prohibited within the Hevsel Gardens agricultural production area, and those houses constructed without registration ought to be moved to more appropriate places and their owners allowed to register them. Hence first class agricultural land will be protected from household waste and construction.

The water purification unit of the General Directorate of DİSKİ (the Diyarbakır Water and Sewerage Authority) has the necessary laboratory infrastructure and equipment. It must undertake routine analyses of factors which pose a risk in irrigation water, soil and plants and warn public authorities to take necessary precautions with regard to the results.

In addition, the following recommended precautions need to be taken with regards the security of soil, irrigation water and food in Hevsel Gardens. These are;

### **Necessary Precautions in order to Sustain Agricultural Soils**

- Ø There is a serious salinity problem in the soil of Hevsel Gardens. Most of the soil is in the “slightly salty” class. This situation may be periodical: that is, it may stem from the period in which the analysis was carried out. For this reason, it would be beneficial to carry out analyses throughout different periods over the year.
- Ø If this salinity cannot be reduced nor the soil recovered, it is recommended that salt-resistant plants be grown. Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas are at risk of erosion as they have a slight slope. To prevent this, it is recommended that appropriate soil working tools are used, that soil work is undertaken at the correct times and that irrigation methods are utilised.
- Ø Large amounts of nitrate-based fertilizer are being used in order to increase production yields. This creates a nitrate build-up in the soil and plants and has negative effects on human health. For this reason, educational seminars are required in order to inform producers.
- Ø Hevsel Gardens agricultural production areas are split into very small parts. The consolidation of land would reduce the amounts of energy required in in-field work including the efficient and economic working of agricultural production areas/fields and their protection and development.

### **Recommendations in relation to Water Used for Irrigation in Agricultural Production Areas**

- Ø Around 11km of irrigation canals fed by the Deve Geçidi Dam should be built and put into operation in order to provide clean and healthy agricultural irrigation water.
- Ø The heavy metals in irrigation water build up over time, so building complex structures can negatively affect humans, animals and plants.



- Ø Agricultural irrigation water quality must be improved. With this aim, the usability of existing water must be determined and this water must be brought to the fields in a closed system.
- Ø Crops, the soil and the irrigation water must be routinely analysed for pesticides.
- Ø It must be ensured that the drainage is sufficient to control levels of salinity.
- Ø The quality of irrigation water also affects the salinity of the soil, since most of the salt is carried in the irrigation water.
- Ø To prevent the buildup of salinity the only other measure is to ensure that water can move from the top to the bottom of the soil.
- Ø The Ministry of Agriculture should give a grant to producers to allow them to change their in-field irrigation systems to closed, pressurised systems.
- Ø Household waste water must be brought to the river through closed pipes.

### **Matters Of Food Security Requiring Attention Related to Crops**

- Ø Vegetables show a difference in nitrate concentrations according to their type and variety. Beyond these differences, the state of maturity at harvest and soil type also affect nitrate concentrations.
- Ø For this reason, every plant in Hevsel Gardens must be tested for nitrate and nitrite levels during the active cultivation periods before being brought to market.
- Ø Crops must be stored appropriately before consumption.
- Ø The preferred form of nitrates must be fertilizer with ammonia.
- Ø The total amount of nitrogen used is recommended to be spread out over several uses rather than used all at once.
- Ø The motorway right next to Hevsel Gardens is a busy road. Cd, Pb, S and other heavy metals come out of the exhausts of vehicles on the motorway. These toxic elements form an especial risk to leafy crops. For this reason, precautions need to be taken to reduce traffic flow along this road.
- Ø A mechanism must be established for the monitoring of microbial pollutants, which can come from irrigation water or soil, in vegetables whose leaves are consumed

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**Annex-3**

**T.R.**  
**GOVERNORSHIP OF DIYARBAKIR**  
**Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism**

No: 51121785-165/368

30/01/2015

Subject: Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens  
Cultural Landscape Area Candidacy File

TO THE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF DIYARBAKIR

In accordance with the evaluations conducted by the ICOMOS experts during the Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area UNESCO World Heritage List Candidacy, the directives of our Ministry's General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums no.13310 dated 22.01.2015 regarding the suspension of the restoration works and all kinds of construction activities that are currently in progress at the Castle of Diyarbakir and Walls are sent in the attachment.

Kindly submitted for your attention.

Mustafa CAN  
A. Governor  
Deputy Governor

**APPENDIXES:**

1. Letter (1. page)

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- To the Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality / DIYARBAKIR
- To the Walls District Governorship / DIYARBAKIR
- To the Yenisehir District Governorship / DIYARBAKIR

**T.R.**

DIYARBAKIR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY  
DOCUMENT REGISTRY DIRECTORATE  
DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTION and CITY AFFAIRS  
DATE: 30/01/2015  
NO: 1548

Address: Inaloglu Ave. Cahit Sitki Taranci Cultural Art Center Yenisehir/ DIYARBAKIR  
Telephone: 0.412.228 22 15 Extension: (110) Fax: 0.412.2231580  
Website: [www.diyarbakirkulturturizm.gov.tr](http://www.diyarbakirkulturturizm.gov.tr) For more info.: N. BUTUN

T.R.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM  
General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums

URGENT

January 22, 2015

No: 99902397-176.99 13310  
Subject: "Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens  
Cultural Landscape Area" Candidacy File

TO THE GOVERNORSHIP OF DIYARBAKIR  
(Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism)

Concern: The electronic e-mail dated 23.12.2014 of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

The ICOMOS e-mail dated December 23, 2014 and recorded in the concern regarding additional information and documents requested, as well as the demands following the on-site examinations conducted by the ICOMOS experts within the scope of the investigation of the "Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area" UNESCO World Heritage List Candidacy File, has been analyzed.

The aforementioned electronic mail states that, it has been determined that the restoration works on some of the walls are being conducted without sufficient documentation and any scientific guidance, and as a result some of the restoration works are observed to be inappropriate, and in order to protect the walls from any more damage, scientific restoration and documentation methods shall be developed, and that it would be a pleasure to officially suspend the restoration works in order to allow for the determination of the materials to be used.

I kindly request you to take necessary action regarding the suspension of the restoration works and all kinds of construction activities that are currently in progress at the Castle of Diyarbakir and Walls in accordance with the aforementioned evaluations conducted by the ICOMOS experts during the Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area UNESCO World Heritage List Candidacy.

Mustafa BOZDEMIR  
A. Minister  
Vice General Director

DISTRIBUTION:

- To the Diyarbakir Governorship  
(Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism)
- To the Diyarbakir Directorate of Surveying and Monuments



Telephone: 0 (312) 508 6225 Fax: 0 (312) 508 6212

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For detailed information, contact: Defne OZALP Culture and Tourism Expert

**Annex-4**

**TURKISH REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM  
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums**

**Number :** 99902397-176.99 -9518

*16.01.2015*

**Subject :** Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area

**TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY**

Following the submission of the Nominee File entitled “Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area” to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and as an outcome of the 25-28 August examination of the area by ICOMOS experts, an Expert Commission was established to direct this work on 06 January 2015 through Ministry Office Approval number 1581.

Following the course thought proper by our office, we ask your Approval for ICOMOS member Dr. Yıldız SALMAN (Istanbul Technical University - Restorational Architect) and UNESCO Turkey National Committee Concrete Cultural Heritage Specialist Committee Member Dr. Mehmet Fevzi UGURYOL (Yıldız Technical University - National Palaces and Historical Structures Vocational High School) to be added to the aforementioned delegation and registered to have their travel (including air) and accommodation expenses met by the Ministry.

I offer my assent.

.../.../ 2015

Ali Şahin

Deputy Undersecretary  
(Signature)

Abdullah KOCAPINAR  
General Director  
(Signature)

**APPROVAL**

.../.../2015

Prof. Dr. A. Haluk DURSUN  
Undersecretary

**TURKISH REPUBLIC**  
**MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
**General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums**

**Number :** 99902397-176.99-1581

06.01.2015

**Subject :** Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area

**TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY**

Our Minister has forwarded the application dossier prepared by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality entitled 'Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area' to the Centre for World Heritage. ICOMOS experts carried out a technical visit between 25-28 August 2014 in order to evaluate the candidacy dossier and have informed us of the need for an expert delegation to direct work on the restoration of historical structures.

Following the course thought proper by our office, we ask your Approval for Prof. Dr. Ayse SAGSOZ (Architect) from the Architecture Department of Karadeniz Technical University, Adnan NABIKOGLU (Architect) who is a lecturer at Dicle University Restoration Department, Dr. Neslihan DALKILIC (Architect) of Dicle University Restoration Department, Dr. Irfan Yildiz (Historian of Art) who is a lecturer at Dicle University, Prof. Dr. Vecihi OZKAYA (Archaeologist) who is head of department at Dicle University Archaeology Department and Our Ministry's General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums Restoration Department Head Bahadır SABAH (and, in cases where he is unable to attend, Restoration Branch Head Nermin UZUNALI) to form an Expert Commission for the Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area and be registered to have their travel (including air) and accommodation expenses met by the Ministry.

Abdullah KOCAPINAR  
General Director  
(Signature)

I offer my assent.  
.../.../ 2014  
Ali Şahin  
Deputy Undersecretary  
(Signature)

APPROVAL  
.../.../2014  
Prof. Dr. A. Haluk DURSUN  
Ministry  
Undersecretary





## **Annex-5**

30.01.2015

**To the Ministry of Culture and Tourism,**

**Subject:** Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area Expert Commission 1st Meeting report

Meeting Place - **Date:** Diyarbakır Governorship Meeting Hall - 29.01.2015, 14.00.

The first meeting of the Expert Commission directing work to be done in relation to the **UNESCO World Heritage candidate “Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape”** was held on 29 January 2015 at the Diyarbakır Governorship. Representatives of the Diyarbakır Governorship, the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, the Directorate of Reliefs and Monuments, the Diyarbakır Regional Directorate of Culture and Tourism, the Directorate of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Protecting Cultural Heritage, the Diyarbakır Museums Directorate, the Diyarbakır Walls and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape Area Administration Presidency joined committee members for the meeting.

At the meeting decisions taken were:

1. That it was necessary to preparing a Conservation Master Plan for the area first of all,
2. That it was necessary to determine the present situation of the area and all work undertaken up to the present day (project and implementation),
3. That it was necessary for expert consultancy services to be procured in order to carry out the work in clauses one and two (immediately above),
4. That it was necessary for the Expert Commission to immediately give their views on the technical specifications for the expert consultancy services,
5. That it was appropriate to halt all continuing current practices in relation to the Diyarbakır walls,
6. That it was necessary to provide the Expert Commission with the dossier

containing all of the previous work done regarding the Diyarbakır Walls (to be included in the dossier to be presented to UNESCO) for informational purposes,

7. That it was necessary that no new practices be put into operation with regards any form of currently continuing project without conforming to the Conservation Master Plan, even when those projects are presented to and approved by the Expert Commission then forwarded on and approved by the Regional Conservation Council,
8. That it was necessary to hire a construction engineer expert in the geotechnic field and a construction engineer expert in the field of cultural heritage restoration to the management formed by the expert commission,
9. That it was necessary for the management of the Expert Commission to outline its role and how frequently meetings would be held and to inform stakeholders in writing,
10. That it was necessary for the Expert Commission to inform each participant of the decisions contained herein through individual copies of this minute,

Bahadır Sabah

General Directorate of Cultural Heritage  
and Museums

Restoration Department Head

(Signature)

Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sağsöz

(Signature)

Prof. Dr. Vecihi Özkaya

(Signature)

Dr. Neslihan Dalkılıç

(Signature)

Dr. İrfan Yıldız

(Signature)

Master Architect Adnan Nabikoğlu

Regional Culture and Tourism Directorate

(Signature)



Asst. Dr. Yıldız Salman

(Signature)

Asst. Dr. Mehmet F. Uğuryol

(Signature)

**Annex-6**

**T.R.**  
**GOVERNORSHIP OF DIYARBAKIR**  
**Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism**

No: 51121785-165/407  
Subject: HES Planning

02/02/2015

TO THE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY  
(Field Management Directorate)  
DIYARBAKIR

The General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, the 10th Regional Directorate's letter no.39813 dated 20.01.2015 regarding the fact that there is not any existing or planned HES projects within the Borders of the Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Field Management.

Kindly submitted for your information.

Sukru DURSUN  
Ass. Manager of Provincial Directorate  
of Culture and Tourism  
(Signature)

**APPENDIXES:**

1. Letter (1 page)

**T.R.**  
**DIYARBAKIR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**  
**DOCUMENT REGISTRY DIRECTORATE**  
**DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS**  
**DATE: 03/02/2015**  
**NO: 1661**

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**T.R.**

**MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WATER AFFAIRS  
General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, 10th Regional Directorate**

No: 7861 1991-110-**39813**  
Subject: HES Planning

20.01.2015

**TO THE GOVERNORSHIP OF DIYARBAKIR  
(Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism)**

**Concern:** Your letter no.121 dated 13.01.2015.

Your relevant letter inquires whether there is any HES Projects within the Borders of the Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Field Management.

The Dicle-II Regulator and the HES Project that previously existed in the region have been canceled, and we do not have any existing or planned HES projects in the aforementioned region.

Kindly submitted for your attention.

Veysi KANAT  
Deputy Regional Manager

5315  
January 26 2015

Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism  
A. Governor  
Deputy Governor

Safe Electronic Signature  
Same as Original  
21/01/2015  
Mehmet Resit SELCUK



