

Ilisu HEP CoE

300833.01
October 20, 2008



Ilisu Hydropower Project, Turkey

Report of the Sub-Committee on Cultural Heritage

Second Site Visit Aug. 10-21, 2008

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHAP	Cultural Heritage Action Plan
CoE	Committee of Experts
DSI	Ministry of Water Resources
ECA	Export Credit Agencies
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report, as published on the website
FAM	Agreed Minutes of the Final Assessment Meeting regarding Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project
GAP	South Eastern Anatolia Project
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
OeKB	Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft, Wien
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIU-CH	Project Implementation Unit Cultural Heritage
SC-CH	Sub-Committee Cultural Heritage
TOR	Terms of References
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose of the site visit

Between August 10th and 21st, 2008 a second site visit of the SC-CH took place.

The main objective of this second site visit was to evaluate and discuss adjustment of the Ilisu project to WB standards, and in particular for:

1. Archaeological surveys: state of activities, adjustment to project necessities
Survey of monuments: state of organization of activities
Ethnographic surveys: state of organization of activities
2. Archaeological excavations:
Scientific aims, administrative structures, budget requirements
3. Documentation of historical monuments:
State of organization of activities
4. Ilisu construction site area:
coordination of cultural heritage activities and construction necessities
5. Hasankeyf: state of planning and assessment studies
Collection of documentation and information
6. Structure and activities of PIU-CH
State and discussion of the detailed Cultural Heritage Action Plan

2. Important achievements

2.1. Information and documentation for SC-CH (Reference: TOR-CH 1)

A major and fundamental part of information and documentation is not available – obviously not only not available to SC-CH, but to PIU-CH as well, and it may not yet exist at all. Without this baseline data it is not possible to develop a comprehensive CHAP. A presentation of further information and documentation, however, was scheduled for Nov. 1st, 2008. Therefore, it would be premature to evaluate the situation within this report.

It must be stressed, however, that while some of the data can be collected after the start of the construction work, several other documents are crucial for evaluating the feasibility of the handling and preservation of cultural heritage within the Ilisu Hydropower Project as a whole and for adjusting time schedules between the consortium and the managers of the cultural heritage sector in particular.

One therefore has to insist on the availability of data from all kinds of cultural heritage surveys for the whole reservoir area (palaeolithic, archaeological, art historical, architectural, ethnographic surveys) and previous assessment studies **before the start of**

construction work as was already established in TOR-CH 1 and 2. This includes timely availability of the reports on cultural heritage surveys, evaluation of the reports by the entitled Turkish authorities as well as by SC-CH, and a decision on further steps for the documentation, preservation etc. of all listed cultural heritage. Furthermore, this includes prefeasibility and feasibility studies on documentation, preservation, restoration and relocation projects.

2.2. **PIU staff (Reference: FAM)**

PIU-CH has been recruited from different departments of MCT, regional museums and universities, DSI, GAP administration, and the Ilisu consortium. It consists of much more staff than recommended by WB. This has been explained as an attempt to adjust the requested structures to Turkish legal and administrative requirements. The adjustment to national legal structures is a necessity recognized by WB. The present staff of PIU-CH tries to follow the existing Turkish regulations and the directives of the different departments, directorates and administrative bodies, but still has difficulties with integrating WB requirements into the existing Turkish legal framework and especially communicating actions and necessary working steps to the different Turkish CH institutions that have to be involved in decision processes. While part of the staff is very much committed to the project and available full time (at the moment: two persons), other parts are involved in different projects and duties as well and cannot yet pay enough attention to the Ilisu Hydropower Project. In addition, several changes of staff prevent all members of PIU-CH from being fully informed about the objectives of the project and its international standards or having information and documents available for activities. Internal coordination of activities therefore still takes too much time and is not in line with the time schedule of the consortium.

Two possibilities can be thought of: either to adjust the Ilisu Hydropower Project and its ambitious time schedule to the actual necessities of Turkish authorities and administration or to develop measures to adapt the working structures of the private sector to PIU and Turkish CH institutions. The latter could be accomplished through consultancy by private agencies or by staffing experts familiar with WB projects for PIU.

We strongly recommend that the ECAs pay as much attention as possible to a fully committed, highly professional PIU-CH endowed with enough authority to be able to act fast and competently. CVs showing experience in international or large scale projects and skills in the English language should be presented for each member.

2.3. **Surveys (Reference TOR-CH 1, 8)**

Surveys are the basis for all cultural management planning of the projects. The availability of their results is urgent, and especially for the Ilisu construction area very urgent. This is very well understood by PIU-CH and obviously on the way to finalization.

Reportedly, archaeological surveys in A-category areas have been started in all areas in which no surveys had been carried out before. Results are expected to be available by Nov. 1st, 2008.

They are the basis for the comprehensive CHAP, to be expected for Nov. 1st, 2008 as well.

For one of the surveys, carried out in the area of the construction site in February 2008, results were available to SC-CH beginning of August 2008. It must be stressed that the survey, for unknown reasons, only covered the area of the construction site in a very restricted sense, instead of covering the whole affected area around the construction site as well. Since already for 2009 it is planned to interfere with part of this larger affected area by creating extraction areas and service roads for dam and coffer dam construction, immediate continuation of the archaeological survey in this area is the first priority. In addition, a palaeolithic survey of the whole area and a general ethnographic survey have to be carried out as well, before a decision can be reached on where to further document archaeological and anthropological data and vernacular architecture and items. **This has to be finished before the start of construction work.**

Two results of this survey are important for further decisions on the start or continuation of construction work:

1. The area determined for the diversion tunnel does not show cultural heritage remains. Official release of the area by the entitled Turkish authorities, however, should be provided first.
2. The surveyed area of the construction site revealed 50 cultural heritage sites. Prior to a start or continuation of construction work according to Turkish administrative regulations and international standards several steps have to be followed: 1st delivery of reports to PIU-CH, the Turkish authorities, scientific bodies, and SC-CH. 2nd evaluation of the reports, and 3rd decisions on further activities by the Turkish authorities to be evaluated by SC-CH. Only after the final decisions and the official release of the area can construction work be carried out. This had not been taken into consideration during the last months and construction work in the area has started. As, in addition, the chance find archaeologist was not present until the beginning of August, cultural heritage has possibly been destroyed without giving the responsible Turkish authorities a chance to take action.

Ethnographical surveys are under way for the village of Ilisu and planned for some regions of Mardin and Siirt provinces. However, a systematic general ethnographic survey has not yet been carried out which should be the basis for the CHAP and, further, more detailed ethnographic studies. Ethnographic surveys according to international standards have to be finished “timely before start of construction work or start of impounding” (TOR-CH 8) and therefore have to be undertaken immediately. In the construction site area they have to be carried out and finished urgently and should consist of different types of studies: anthropological surveys and the documentation of vernacular architecture and structures.

Construction work cannot be started without the completion of these ethnographic surveys.

2.4. Excavations (Reference TOR-CH 4)

At the moment, twelve archaeological excavations – nine excavations in the Bismil area, one in Hasankeyf, one in the Garzan area and one in the Botan valley – are being carried out. Usually an excavation season lasts for c. 60 days a year and the excavators of larger sites estimate that they will need the whole period of the project to achieve sufficient results. Further excavation activities are therefore needed, advertisement of the project and information to international institutions should be increased, and, additionally, support available for Turkish and foreign missions should be made public.

For the ongoing excavations several structural difficulties have been analyzed and are mentioned below. PIU-CH is aware of the problems and seeks to solve them.

As mentioned already in our report on the first site visit it is recommended to create a coordination center in the region offering services for all excavation teams, such as a documentation center (maps, satellite imagery, aerial photography, photogrammetry) and technical support (geophysical survey service, equipment, etc.). This center could serve as an information center for the public as well.

Very urgent are several rescue excavations and the documentation of several historical monuments and vernacular architecture in the area of the construction site itself (Ilisu construction site). There, a special task force consisting of highly experienced field archaeologists from different archaeological professions, architects with specialization in building history and vernacular architecture, as well as palaeo-environmentalists from different fields should be created and enabled to work without interruption for 6-8 months in the area.

2.5. Documentation of historical monuments in the reservoir area (Ref. TOR-CH 4)

As no activity has been started yet to document historical monuments in the reservoir area, we restate our comment given in the report on the first site visit: All historical monuments in the reservoir area should be documented, first by comprehensive surveys and, second, by architectural documentation (drawings, photogrammetry, etc.), documentation of construction techniques and building history, descriptions, and photographs. In a subsequent assessment of the value for the history of the region and of Turkey, a decision should be taken as to whether the monument or a part of it should be preserved, i.e., relocated or taken to a museum.

2.6. Preservation of the cultural heritage of Hasankeyf (Ref. TOR-CH 1, 2, 4, 10-12)

The preservation of the cultural heritage of Hasankeyf remains one of the most demanding tasks of the Ilisu Hydropower Project. It is not only the outstanding location and historical situation of Hasankeyf which should be preserved as far as possible, but a large number of fragile architectural monuments as well. Several activities have not yet been started or completed which are necessary to be able to present a sensible plan of action and a budget proposal. We mentioned these activities in our report about the first site visit: a comprehensive discussion on the policies, aims, strategies and technical possibilities, i.e., a modern philosophy or principles of the preservation of cultural heritage at the site of large-scale dam projects, preferably organized in international and national conferences of experts; professional assessment studies of damage to

monuments and the start of salvage conservation work; the completion of scientific documentation of those monuments that will be lost through the Ilisu Hydropower Project, relocated, or endangered by collapse through geo-instability or their general state or preservation; professional assessment studies on the structural stability and the technical possibilities for the transport of monuments; a decision on where excavations should be continued.

Reportedly, excavation activities in those areas of the lower town which are public property are nearly finished. Expropriation of private property, necessary for a continuation in most areas of the town, has not been extensively started and not been coordinated with the different working units and experts for resettlement yet. For the time being there are, however, enough necessary tasks for the archaeological team to carry out: 1st additional limited stratigraphical and very detailed archaeological trenches, 2nd finalization of the detailed documentation of already completed excavation areas, 3rd documentation and a comprehensive historical analysis of historical monuments and 4th a detailed study of building techniques of monuments.

Urgent activities are the presentation and discussion of feasibility studies for the preservation, restoration and relocation of historical monuments in Hasankeyf as well as comprehensive prefeasibility studies for the selection of areas for the archaeological park, the cultural heritage park and the establishment of facilities for cultural tourism.

These tasks are prerequisites for establishing a Cultural Heritage Action Plan and have to be completed and made available for further analysis before the start of the project. While it will be, of course, not necessary to have the work completed for all monuments, the feasibility of necessary working steps, however, has to be checked. In our report on the first site visit we therefore proposed to analyze all possible and necessary measures for preservation and future presentation using the example of one or two monuments.

This still has to be done.

3. **Priority activities with regard to TORs**

All above-mentioned important achievements are closely connected to the TOR-CH. Priority should be given to the following activities.

TOR CH-1: The collection of baseline data should be given priority and completed as soon as possible. The data are the basis for the comprehensive CHAP (TOR CH-2).

TOR CH-2: A comprehensive Cultural Heritage Action Plan is prerequisite for professional coordination with all parties involved in the project. One of its main objectives is to correlate and coordinate activities according to the necessities of the time schedules and budgets of all parties. The CHAP is the result of comprehensive study and analysis of all available data, documents and feasibility studies. The definition of strategies and methodologies, technical feasibility studies and all kinds of prefeasibility studies regarding the planning of cultural heritage activities has to be integrated into the CHAP. As a concrete working instrument it in addition serves as a proof of feasibility and an announcement of all the cultural heritage activities necessary

for the project. **As requested by WB and expressed by the given deadlines for TOR CH-1 and 2, it has to be available before the start of construction work.**

TOR CH-4: Rescue excavations and the documentation of technical and historical monuments as well as vernacular architecture in the Ilisu dam construction site area have to be started immediately. We estimate a minimum duration of 6-8 months. **Especially in Ilisu village this has to be finished before the start of construction work.**

TOR CH-5: As already expressed in our report on the first site visit with regard to the partially fulfilled TOR CH-5, PIU-CH should ask the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for an amendment to letter B.16.0.KVM.200.11.02.02.1401.222 0.4 – 198457 of 27 Nov. 2007, making clear that the experts observing chance finds will be available full-time. The chance find archaeologists have to be informed about each step of construction work in advance and have to be present at the construction site whenever excavation work for construction is carried out.

TOR CH-8: General ethnographic surveys in the reservoir area have not been carried out yet and, at the moment, are announced only for part of the affected areas. They must start in all affected areas immediately. The incoming reports should be evaluated immediately and decisions should be taken on further and more detailed documentation of selected areas, villages and monuments.

All surveys and documentation work have to be completed before the evacuation of villages. The deadline for TOR CH-8 therefore is defined as “timely before start of construction work or start of impounding.”

TOR-CH 10: Meetings and planning of relocation and rebuilding started long ago and several ideas for the preservation of monuments, the relocation of selected monuments and the construction of a cultural park area in Hasankeyf have been discussed. There are, however, no concrete plans or detailed information available yet. They should be presented and/or missing feasibility studies carried out immediately.

Since the preservation and relocation of the monuments of Hasankeyf is one of the key issues of the Ilisu Hydropower Project, construction work cannot be started before the presentation of proof of technical feasibility and properly prepared touristic concepts.

TOR CH-12: Detailed planning for the cultural and archaeological park, a didactic concept, etc. have a strong influence on the structuring of the budget and time schedule of necessary work. It therefore was requested that this work be started as soon as possible. Until now, no structured activities or documents were presented to SC-CH. It is therefore not yet possible to provide guidance.

One major structural problem seems to be the highly complex nature of this task. It needs professional input not only by archaeologists, architects and restorers, but also by specialists in planning tourism concepts, specialists in resettlement and urban planning, etc., as well. We therefore recommend the creation of a special Board for the Management of the Cultural Heritage of Hasankeyf consisting of members selected from all already existing national and regional advisory committees and additional specialists.

REPORT ON THE SECOND SITE VISIT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General remarks

The second site visit of the SC-CH aimed at collecting information on the actual structure of the organization of cultural heritage activities within the project, observing ongoing activities, and evaluating documentation, activities and results according to international standards.

The main objectives of the work of the CoE were to evaluate:

1. Archaeological surveys: state of activities, adjustment to project necessities
Survey of monuments: state of organization of activities
Ethnographic surveys: state of organization of activities
2. Archaeological excavations:
scientific aims, administrative structures, budget requirements
3. Documentation of historical monuments:
State of organization of activities
4. Ilisu construction site area:
coordination of cultural heritage activities and construction necessities
5. Hasankeyf: state of planning and assessment studies
Collection of documentation and information
6. Structure and activities of PIU-CH
State and discussion of the detailed Cultural Heritage Action Plan

All mentioned cultural heritage issues were evaluated jointly, as every site or monument usually has several objectives which need the evaluation of each expert. The report is therefore to be understood also as a joint report. We would like to emphasize the very harmonious and committed working approach of all members of the CoE, who share the same understanding of WB international standards.

When preparing for the second site visit we had asked for the presence of the head of the PIU-CH and his deputy as well as the main architect-restorer of PIU-CH and the PIU expert for chance finds for the whole period. For Hasankeyf we asked for the presence of both the PIU-CH stress analyst and the expert for the management of the relocation of monuments.

The second site visit was accompanied by several members of PIU-CH, DSI, GAP and members of the MCT and the consortium as well as Dr. Werner Schmied, OeKB, as an observer. We very much appreciate the input of all persons involved and are grateful for the excellent organization of the site visit by PIU-CH.

1.2 Schedule of the Second Site Visit

The second site visit of the SC-CH was scheduled for August 10th to 21st, 2008. The program was proposed and organized as follows:

Table 1-1: Schedule of the SC-CH site visit

CoE / SC – CH Site Visit Program		
Date	Day	Activity
10-Aug-08	Sunday	Arrival in Ankara
11-Aug-08	Monday	Full day: Meeting DSI/PIU
12-Aug-08	Tuesday	Morning: Meeting DSI/PIU-CH
		Afternoon: CoE Coordination
13-Aug-08	Wednesday	Afternoon: Flight Ankara – Batman
		Evening: Meeting with local PIU/DSI
14-Aug-08	Thursday	Full day: Archaeological sites in the Bismil area
15-Aug-08	Friday	Full day: Archaeological sites in the Bismil area
16-Aug-08	Saturday	Full Day / Hasankeyf
17-Aug-08	Sunday	CoE Meeting
18-Aug-08	Monday	Full day: Archaeological sites in the Garzan and Botan valleys
19-Aug-08	Tuesday	Full day: Visit to the construction site in the Ilisu area
		Evening: CoE Meeting
20-Aug-08	Wednesday	Morning: Visit to the Mardin Museum
		Afternoon: Flight Mardin – Ankara
21-Aug-08	Thursday	Morning: Wrap up meeting with DSI/PIU
		Afternoon: Preparation of CoE Report
		Evening: Flight back

2 FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. Issues related to FAM protocol and PIU

2.1.1 PIU Staff

Observations: Between December 2007, when PIU presented lists of recruited staff for each PIU-SC, and August 2008 several members of PIU-CH were substituted. Information about the project, the agreed standards and the responsibilities of each member are not 100 % known to all members yet and obviously need to be explained to each member recruited anew.

The structure of PIU as agreed upon in the FAM protocol (FAM Annex 1.2) had been developed according to WB standards. Experienced personnel from involved Turkish authorities and other sources are required. If necessary, PIU will employ personnel who can meet the requirements. Experience in major cultural heritage projects as well as good skills in English for the leading personnel within the PIU-SC are prerequisite because of the requested professional and pro-active nature of PIU (see our report on the first site visit 1.4.2).

Activities of PIU-SC are not yet well coordinated for all tasks. While, for example, the organization of archaeological surveys and excavations receives high priority and seems to be on a good path, initiative for the urgent start of documentation of historical monuments and the development of activities for their preservation – in Hasankeyf as well as elsewhere – is not very pro-active. In other cases decisions and actions are too slow, for example in the area of the construction site near Ilisu where decisions and activities based on the results of the survey have not yet been initiated. The present structure cannot be considered to have reached the standard appropriate to the requirements of the Ilisu dam project as a whole yet.

The reasons for this are diverse: 1st Most of the staff is not yet working full time for the project – at the moment only two persons are fully committed to the project and therefore overburdened. 2nd Personnel have been mainly recruited from different departments of the MCT and seem to remain subject to directives from higher levels which obviously are not fully informed about the agreed standards of the project. 3rd The definition of administrative procedures within the project has not been finalized yet. 4th There is no functioning local PIU staff yet; its tasks are taken over by local DSI personnel instead, and they are not well experienced in CH requirements. 5th For several PIU-CH tasks, not only one person but two were nominated without defining clear responsibilities for them.

The head of PIU-CH is aware of these structural difficulties. One however tries to solve them within the existing Turkish administrative structures and adjust PIU to these structures without sufficiently taking into consideration the requirements of other parts of the project, for example the tough schedules of the consortium, or the necessary adjustment to international standards of cultural heritage preservation.

Recommendation: Within the Turkish authorities concerned here, the present structure of PIU-CH should be re-discussed and adjusted to the necessities of the project, i.e., a

pro-active, fully committed, highly professional PIU should be established, with the necessary authorization to enforce the required actions for the project as intended by the WB. The capability of PIU staff to communication through regular reporting in English should be asked for as well. This is a prerequisite for the timely and well-coordinated operability of all parts of the project (Construction, Resettlement, Environment and Cultural Heritage). A written structure should be supplied, not only including the recruited staff, but also a definition of the tasks and responsibilities of each member as well as detailed information about their experience in large scale cultural heritage projects. Local PIU should be installed immediately and procedures and formats should be defined for regular reporting to and consultation with PIU-CH in Ankara by all local PIU staff members.

2.1.2 Communication

Observation: Communication between PIU and PIU-CH as well as between DSI/PIU and the involved Turkish ministries and institutions is obviously slow and regular reporting structures on the progress of the project have not been established. Reportedly, the staff of the MCT, for instance, was informed about the start of construction work in the dam site area only two weeks before our second site visit, i.e., more than three months after the start of construction work. Necessary steps for the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage therefore were not initiated (see for instance 2.2.1 Special case Ilisu and 2.2.5).

Communication structures between PIU and ECA/CoE are weak. Reports and comments from the CoE did not reach the involved PIU-CH members in time. Therefore no activity / discussion or comment has been started, resulting in a lack of information on both sides.

Recommendation: Communication paths should be re-structured in a less hierarchical manner. For fast and direct exchange of views and project requirements the capacity of major PIU staff should include skills in English as well as experience in major international or WB projects. If for official documentation translations of texts from English to Turkish or vice versa are required, the necessary time has to be taken into consideration by all parties of the project, i.e., major decisions and activities within the project must be interrupted until the approved translations are ready for further discussion and decision. In addition, it is recommended to install an internal system of regular reporting between DSI and PIU, PIU and PIU-CH as well as to the involved Turkish ministries.

2.2 Issues related to TOR-CHs

2.2.1. TOR-CH 1

Item:	CHAP – part 1 baseline data
Task:	PIU will submit reliable baseline data regarding the finds in the RAP Annex C1 to C4, containing the name of the find, its

	position, basic information, an indication whether the find is fully affected, partly affected, or not affected, and which measures are to be taken.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Ciphers 4,6,7 in particular

General

A Cultural Heritage Action Plan according to WB standards is prerequisite for any decision to be taken regarding the project. It therefore must be developed and presented before the start of the project and it serves as the basis for all decisions on cultural heritage activities.

Baseline data are to be collected by the study and a compilation of already existing data (published, and unpublished but archived) prepared, by providing documents and by initiating the additional collection of data if necessary. Collection of data in the cultural heritage sector means carrying out field surveys, i.e., general ones to get a first impression of how much time and effort might be necessary and, in a second step, more detailed ones. The latter are the basis for decisions on further activities; in the case of cultural heritage issues the decision on whether and which monument / site will be documented or excavated in detail, preserved on location, relocated, or only documented. The special case of ethnographic surveys will be discussed in Section 2.2.8.

Observations:

Documents and information about existing data:

In preparation of the first site visit as well as in addition to the report on the first site visit, SC-CH supported PIU-CH with lists of relevant documentation and proposals for formats according to international standards. Furthermore, information on the methodology and strategy for cultural heritage projects was requested. A major part of the information and documentation necessary for the development of a CHAP is not available yet or at least has not been presented yet to the SC-CH for evaluation.

Surveys:

Only c. 40 % of the project area has been surveyed in the past as to documentation of preserved cultural heritage (see EIAR Section 5.1.1). Additional surveys were set to be carried out and were scheduled for the year 2008. They are reportedly being carried out at present.

Special case of the Ilisu construction site:

Since construction work had been scheduled to start in 2008, cultural heritage surveys in the area became a very urgent task.

In February 2008 an archaeological survey was carried out in a limited area of the construction site near Ilisu village. It fulfilled all requirements for archaeological surveys according to international standards and revealed 50 not yet known

archaeological sites and historical monuments (www.antiquity.ac.uk/ProjCall/okse3/index.html). A survey of palaeolithic sites, however, has not been included yet and an ethnographical survey of Ilisu village is under way only now. In addition, it became clear that some parts of the affected area of the dam site have not been surveyed at all yet and that it would be difficult to carry out such a survey this year within the period of suitable weather conditions.

Construction work for the dam site, however, was started in spring 2008. Lack of communication prevented the MCT from asking the chance find archaeologist to be present on site before beginning of August 2008.

Special case of Hasankeyf:

A major part of fundamental baseline information on the historical monuments of Hasankeyf is not available yet. This is partly due to a pending court case, and partly because the necessary documentation and feasibility studies have not been carried out so far. As already mentioned in our report on the first site visit this refers mainly to 1st comprehensive information on the state of excavation and/or cleaning of a monument, 2nd the state of documentation of the architectural structures, its decors, etc., 3rd the state of scientific analysis of the building history, the analysis of construction techniques, etc., 4th the state of assessment studies of damage, 5th proposals for the conservation and/or strengthening of monuments, plans for restoration, 6th information about the current legal status (who is entitled to work on which monument), 7th plans and feasibility studies for a relocation, 8th future plans for documentation and study of areas where monuments were removed (Report 1st site visit, Annex A2.4).

During our field visit we received photogrammetric documentation of four monuments of Hasankeyf (Orta Kapı, Koç Camii, Historical Bridge, Zeynel Bey Türbesi), obviously carried out several years ago. All drawings were prepared by specialized companies but were not yet corrected by the excavators or involved scholars. This documentation is an important first step, but an analysis regarding the construction of a building, its building history, a damage assessment and necessary further activities still has to be started.

We received the information that a bidding process for photogrammetric documentation of 13 monuments has been started (step 1 according to our list of working steps). Results are not to be expected before the end of 2008.

In addition, there are no prefeasibility studies for the selection of a location for a future cultural heritage park available yet (for instance, for the assessment of touristic necessities and potential; a geological and archaeological assessment of proposed localities; an assessment of the feasibility of technical approaches to transporting the monuments with respect to distance, crossing the river, and differences in altitude). Without these studies it is not possible to properly estimate the different proposals for the preservation and/or relocation of monuments. In order to support PIU-CH we will prepare a separate list with comments and detailed suggestions for preparing a comprehensive CHAP (TOR-CH 2).

Recommendation:

Since additional documents and informations relevant for TOR-CH 1 are to be expected for Nov. 1st, 2008 it would be premature to evaluate the incomplete information available at the moment.

The same is true for the results of all remaining surveys and the collection and presentation of data according to international standards. Evaluation should be postponed until November 2008. We would, however, like to repeat the following reminder.

A definition of the geographical limits of A-category and B-category areas is still missing. This should be included in the definition of the strategy and methodology of the CHAP. Furthermore, for historical reasons and to prevent future destruction it is strongly recommended that B-category areas be included in the surveys as defined by the World Bank. The reason is that it is expected that the Ilisu Hydropower Project will have a great impact on B-category areas by initiating new construction of infrastructure (roads, canalization, etc.), new settlements, relocating agricultural activities, etc. The surveys will provide competency for future decisions for all bodies involved and will help to prepare the timely registration in the cadastre of sites worthy of future protection. It is recommended to use a formalized data sheet for all surveys in order to avoid lacks due to different scientific approaches, which would create difficulties for cultural heritage assessment studies.

Very urgent is the continuation of the archaeological, palaeolithic and ethnographic survey in the area of the dam site. Construction work has already destroyed, and will in the near future further destroy, potential cultural heritage sites there. Especially in this region it is urgently necessary to include B-category areas in the survey activities immediately, as the preparatory work for the construction site (new roads, facility areas, etc.) affects a much larger area than does the A-category area itself.

Surveys are only a first step. They are the basis for structured further activities. Closely connected to a survey are the following important steps: the immediate evaluation of the survey reports and its presentation to the relevant institutions and bodies who are entitled to make the decision on further cultural heritage activities in the concerned areas (MCT, Scientific Committee, CoE, etc.). **Only after a decision by the responsible bodies and its implementation into an activity can an area be considered as sufficiently prepared for the start of construction work!**

Especially for Hasankeyf it will, of course, not be necessary to have all the above mentioned information available for all monuments by Nov. 1st, 2008. It is, however, necessary to have all relevant working steps included in the comprehensive CHAP. Time and budget estimations are necessary. Therefore, we proposed some months ago to carry out feasibility studies for all steps, using the example of one or two historical monuments of architectural importance.

2.2.2 TOR-CH 2

Item:	CHAP – part 2 time schedule and budgets
Task:	PIU will submit a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Action Plan for all archaeological investigations (surveys & excavations) in the affected Tigris Area and in Hasankeyf including time schedule, responsible personnel, budgets and comprehensive calculations of the costs including calculation of chance finds, and the working plan.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Ciphers 4,6,7,9 in particular CHAP 3.1 page 14

General:

A comprehensive CHAP is derived after several steps of information gathering and other activities and usually consists of several parts (see WB OP 4.11 and OP 4.01). Its aim is to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources.

As an introduction to the comprehensive CHAP, general measures may be defined in order to explain the strategy of planned cultural heritage activities. The general CHAP describes several steps necessary for comprehensive documentation and preservation of cultural heritage and makes them public. It defines the measures and regulations under which cultural heritage activities are to be carried out and specifies the conditions for institutions and companies interested in being involved in cultural heritage activities.

A detailed CHAP on the basis of baseline data prepares the schedule and financial background for each step necessary for the defined cultural heritage activities. It coordinates its requirements with the schedules of other parties of the project and defines milestones to be fulfilled before the project as a whole can be allowed to proceed. To be able to set up such a detailed CHAP, as much accurate information as possible is necessary about the needed time span for each step of each cultural heritage project.

According to WB standards the CHAP should be available before the start of a project. This is absolutely necessary before being able to coordinate all parties of a project and clarifying important milestones in advance for everybody.

Observations:

A general CHAP has been prepared and is reported to be under revision by the concerned Turkish authorities at the moment. Its final version is to be expected for Nov. 1st, 2008.

A detailed CHAP can only be drawn up if all baseline data (TOR-CH 1) are available and analyzed. For this reason the evaluation of TOR-CH 2 had been adjusted to that of TOR-CH 1, and is thus postponed until Nov. 1st, 2008 as well.

Special case of Hasankeyf

The preservation and future presentation of Hasankeyf has been defined as one of the central components of the Ilisu Hydropower Project. It is the most demanding and ambitious part of the cultural heritage part of the project and needs early and careful preparation. The excavation of the city and monuments, the documentation of the well-known medieval architectural monuments as well as the preservation and relocation of selected monuments were decided upon from the beginning of the project and were the major preconditions for involvement of the ECAs. **A feasibility assessment is therefore essential and must be available before the start of the project.**

Several involved institutions and committees are discussing plans for Hasankeyf at the moment. There is a large number of interesting ideas and proposals on how to deal with the several problems of Hasankeyf, which include: 1st the continuation of excavations, 2nd the impact of water on the bedrock formation of the upper city and the caves, 3rd activities for the documentation, preservation, restoration and relocation of monuments.

At the moment, none of the important feasibility studies are available. Our proposal to carry out a feasibility study for one or two major monuments in order to tell whether and how it would be possible to relocate them has not yet been started.

Recommendations:

It is highly recommended to complete and, where necessary, to initiate prefeasibility and feasibility studies for all relevant cultural heritage activities. They have to be the basis for a meticulous time and budget estimate as well as a complete compendium of necessary working steps as needed for a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Action Plan.

2.2.3 TOR-CH 3

Item:	CHAP – part 3 involved institutions
Task:	PIU will submit a list of all involved institutions (involved universities, etc.) and their responsibilities. PIU will organize that all groups are equally informed of the project and will offer to coordinate the national and international (actual and planned) projects in the area and the treatment of the results of the investigations.

Observation:

Since time is running short for the execution of excavations, documentation of cultural heritage, restoration of monuments, and relocation, it is highly recommended that all institutions already involved in cultural heritage projects affected by the reservoir be contacted and requested to continue their projects. In addition, it is also highly recommended that they be informed that financial support will be provided through PIU in the future. This applies to national as well as international teams.

Recommendation:

A list of involved institutions, submitted to SC-CH on April 30th, 2008 should be amended by those institutions involved in the salvage projects of the Ilisu Hydropower Project prior to 2004 and those institutions should be informed about the progress and provisions of the project as well.

2.2.4 TOR-CH 4

Item:	CHAP – part 4 tumuli excavation organization
Task:	PIU will submit a plan for the investigation and excavation of the tumuli in the reservoir area and for arranging that at all times at least 5-6 heads of excavation will be available.
Source:	RAP chapter 2, page 89ff.

General

Excavations are one method to uncover and analyze human settlement activities of long bygone periods. Usually archaeologists excavate archaeological remains now buried underground. The excavation of mounds (tumuli) is typical for the region of the Ilisu Hydropower Project.

There are, however, other historical structures and monuments to be analyzed by excavation as well: The documentation of historical buildings and monuments such as bridges, khans, religious monuments and other structures whose upper structures are still visible quite often requires the careful cleaning and/or excavation of their lower structures and foundations. This needs a team of different persons and a certain number of involved workmen.

While the first survey and documentation of these cases will be commented under TOR-CH 1, their more detailed analysis will be mentioned under this TOR-CH 4.

Observations:

At the moment, twelve excavations are active. Nine of them are working in the Bismil area, three in the eastern Tigris, specifically Garzan and Botan valley area. Ten excavations have been running for several years, two are the result of recent promotion of the MCT and PIU-CH. Two sites lie in B-category areas (Ziyaret Tepe, Sumahihüyük). During our second site visit we were able to visit nine ongoing excavations. We took the opportunity not only to understand the scientific approach and results of the investigations but also to ask the directors of excavations questions regarding the structure, organization and problems of their projects (see Annex A1). The results can be summarized as follows. All excavations, both those under the direction of Turkish and those under the direction of international colleagues, are carried out for c. two months during summertime. This is due to the academic obligations of the directors of excavations and – for the Turkish colleagues – the official restrictions on scholars concerning absence from their university. All teams we met during our site visit were highly committed to their research and ready to continue excavations until the end of the Ilisu Hydropower Project. Those who are working in small scale sites would take over another site; those excavating large mounds hope to continue their work there as long as possible. The budget for excavations is allocated for Turkish colleagues through the Ilisu Hydropower Project. Foreigners at the moment have to obtain their budgets from abroad but might receive some technical support through the Ilisu Hydropower Project. Budgets allocated by the Ilisu Hydropower Project have to be divided into several partial payments – two for this year’s ongoing excavations. As the excavation period for Turkish colleagues is restricted by the academic year, i.e., scholars have to be back at university in September, and because of a delay of administrative processes on the other hand, most of the excavations did not receive the second part of the requested budget and either had to stop excavations after having spent the first part of the budget or had to reduce planned activities. According to the information submitted by the directors of excavations the budget covers all activities during the excavation period: housing, food, local transport, equipment, salaries for workmen and specialists (restorers, etc.). It does not cover activities during the remaining year, such as salaries for students or specialists for the documentation and study of material, transport of material to universities, or publication of results. Analysis of the team structures as presented in Annex A1 might reflect the situation (but the low number of cases and sometimes rather approximative information on the number of team members must be taken into consideration). Most of the excavations under Turkish lead involve a high number of students for training while the number of experienced and specialized scholars is limited, most probably because of limited availability. Foreign expeditions act the opposite way: they have many experienced members and a small number of students – most probably because of administrative difficulties associated with visas and high travel costs. All excavation teams prefer to clean, conserve, document, and study excavated material locally and to store finds which do not receive inventory numbers for museum storage either locally or for study at their home universities. This is firstly to achieve faster accessibility to the material and secondly because of the shortage of storage facilities in the responsible museums. Plans for additional capacities are under consideration for Diyarbakır museum, whereas this is not yet the case for Mardin museum.

The documentation of historical monuments has – beside the research done in Hasankeyf – not been started yet in the reservoir area.

All structural difficulties and inefficiencies have been discussed during our site visit. PIU-CH is aware of these problems and ready to find solutions as fast as possible.

Special case of Hasankeyf

Excavations in all locations which are public property have been reported to us as to be completed in the near future. Additional excavations are planned for all the rest of the lower town as soon as the expropriation of private property has been settled. Expropriation is planned to be started soon but has not been coordinated yet between the different parties involved and has not been evaluated yet by the CoE-R; therefore, when it will be possible to continue large-scale archaeological research remains unknown.

The special historical setting of Hasankeyf demands large-scale excavations of the affected lower town. They will take time and timely completion within the remaining period of project time very much depends on the progress of expropriation measures. For the time being, however, there is no need for hasty excavation activities in the areas already under archaeological examination. They only result in an unnecessary and unacceptable loss of detailed historical information. Even in the lower town the focus can still be laid on well-aimed and high standard archaeological excavations involving specialists from different archaeological disciplines.

Special case of Ilisu construction site

Results of the survey in the dam site area were communicated rather late to the scientific bodies in Turkey responsible for recommending further activities and to the SC-CH. On a surveyed area of 1,300 ha, 50 sites with cultural heritage relevance have been registered. Eleven archaeological sites and some traditional technical buildings (mills, etc.) as well as vernacular architecture in two villages have been recommended for further documentation. Some of the sites will not be affected by construction work and can be protected by fences, for instance. A small number of others sites have to be analyzed and documented in more detail, as for example the site of Ilisu village itself which is built on top of a settlement obviously going back to the Neolithic period. In discussions with some of the involved bodies a preliminary list has been compiled of those sites and monuments which require further scientific research either through excavation or architectural documentation.

Recommendations:

Excavations and documentation of monuments in general

A definition of criteria according to international standards for the selection of sites and architectural structures to be excavated or documented should be developed and presented.

On the basis of these criteria detailed documentation of historical monuments in the whole reservoir area (bridges, khans, religious buildings, etc.) should be announced and started as soon as possible.

On the basis of these criteria the number of excavations should be increased as soon as possible by a pro-active selection of excavations in each major geographical area of the reservoir area. Only based on a proper sample strategy is it possible to document the

cultural diversity of the region. Excavations take time; most of them will need a minimum of three years, but rather five to seven years on average. Unexpected findings and archaeological surprises of high historic importance cannot be excluded and have to be taken into consideration when planning time schedules. Most probably it will not be easy to find the necessary number of institutions to carry out the required number of excavations. It is therefore highly recommended to develop more creative ways of soliciting the participation of scholars from academic communities and contacting more international institutions. For the latter, attractive support by the Ilisu Hydropower Project is required to enable them to contribute to the project as much as possible within the remaining period of time. The focus should be on A-category sites. While research at B-category sites is necessary for the historical understanding of the region as well and therefore should not be excluded, it cannot serve as a substitute for the necessary research at A-category sites.

All excavations are in the professional hands of university professors and scholars. Legal requirements as defined by the Turkish Antiquities Law have been fully recognized. It seems to be necessary, however, to install a review board of professionals representing all archaeological fields which analyzes and adjusts appropriate excavations methodologies and budget requests. The time allotted for this project is too short to allow self-regulation of problems.

Two examples: Excavations at Salattepe have applied excavation methodologies of high scientific standard. By increasing the budget slightly the team would be enabled to obtain the help of additional specialized personnel such as a restorers, etc. For the excavations at Körtiktepe on the other hand the allocated high budget reflects the structural problems of the work. In this excavation of spectacular Neolithic structures the focus is laid on the art historical and mental approach to this early culture – an interesting and understandable approach for the head of excavation, a specialist in classical archaeology. The excavation technology, however, is not adjusted to the very fragile architectural remains and settlement debris of this site. A much smaller team, including more specialists in the excavation techniques of Neolithic settlements and in paleo-environmental studies, would be more appropriate.

Excavation teams could be further supported by the creation of an institution or special unit offering equipment, documents and professional service which are of interest for every research team but are usually needed only for a limited period of time, such as: detailed topographical maps of the region, geological maps, satellite imagery, geophysical survey services, photogrammetric documentation, aerial photography for documentation of monuments and excavation areas, etc.

Only through publication and presentation of findings will the excavated sites of the reservoir area survive inundation. Support for the study of material throughout the year as well as financial support for publications – preliminary and final ones – should be taken into consideration and organized as has been done in the past for GAP projects.

Special case Hasankeyf

In addition to our recommendations presented in the report about the first site visit (for example, a geophysical survey of larger areas of the lower town) we repeat our proposal to determine a limited sector for each large-scale excavation area where slow, well

controlled stratigraphical trenches will be dug following the highest standards of archaeological excavation techniques. Only by this means will it be possible not only to get an overview of the urban layout and architectural features of monuments, but also information about the standards of human life and the development of settlement and techniques for the different historical periods of this town as well. In addition, during the present period of stagnation of large-scale excavations the completion of detailed documentation and scientific analysis of each monument and excavation area should receive highest priority.

Special case Ilisu construction site

The area of the construction site has to serve as a pilot project for the whole Ilisu Hydropower Project as it is the first cultural heritage emergency case under the premise of respecting international standards within the project. A high number of sites have been detected, some of which are of great importance for the history of the region. On the other hand, construction work for the dam is scheduled to start soon. It is necessary, therefore, to immediately create a field research unit comprised of archaeologists, specialists in paleo-environment and specialists in building history and vernacular architecture to work for six to eight months in the area. As a prerequisite, the immediate establishment of a special management plan is important. All members should be professionals in their respective fields and should have long field experience. The team needs the technical, financial and logistic support of all bodies involved in the Ilisu Hydropower Project.

2.2.5 TOR-CH 5

Item:	Chance finds and archaeological expert
Task:	PIU will arrange that an archaeological expert as permanent contact person including deputy whom the construction company can contact whenever they discover chance finds and who is part of the PIU will be available all the time during construction work.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Cipher 9 in particular

Observations:

Two persons have been nominated by letter of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism B.16.0.KVM.200.11.02.02.1401.222 0.4 – 198457 of 27 Nov. 2007. Still lacking is an amendment of the letter of nomination stating that the chance find archaeologists have to be available all the time during construction work. Information about the experience of both appointed archaeologist regarding survey and excavation methodologies has to be provided as well.

Work on and around the construction site near Ilisu village as well as the improvement of existing roads and the construction of new roads between Dargeçit and the construction site has been started. Furthermore, several camps and logistic areas have been created using heavy machinery without the MCT being informed and thus being able to prepare for the presence of the chance find archaeologist. Since only a very limited part of the construction site itself has been surveyed beforehand it is not known what impact this construction work has had on cultural heritage. Within the surveyed area one archaeological site has been completely destroyed.

It therefore has to be stated that TOR-CH 5 was not respected until the beginning of August 2008.

Recommendations:

MCT should be informed about each construction activity beforehand. PIU-CH and all appointed experts must have guaranteed access to the affected areas at all times. The chance find archaeologists should receive guidance by PIU-CH regarding a formalized and regular system of documentation and reporting.

2.2.6 TOR-CH 6

Item:	Income restoration
Task:	PIU will prove that a minimum of 50% of the workers needed for cultural heritage related tasks are recruited from PAPs.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.12 in general; formal confirmation from Prof. Dr. Eroğlu to the ECAs dated July 21, 2006, page 3

Ordinarily, in cultural heritage activities this requirement for workmen is fulfilled.

Recommendation:

PIU-CH should make sure that the recruitment of PAPs has been documented and can be presented to the ECAs at any time.

2.2.7 TOR-CH 7

Item:	Legal basis for relocation of monuments
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Task:	PIU will provide the written confirmation by the Turkish Ministry of Culture or by the relevant authorities that the Ministry or the authorities agree to transport the affected monuments to the new Cultural Park. PIU will prove that the legal basis for the relocation is settled.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Ciphers 3,9 in particular

Fulfilled by document B.16.0.KVM.0.11.13.00/209379 of 20 Dec. 2006.

2.2.8 TOR-CH 8

Item:	Ethnographic studies
Task:	PIU will submit complementary ethnographic studies as recommended in the EIAR. PIU will conduct interviews with the population and will prepare a documentation (photographs, etc.) of the villages and houses to ensure that the history of the villages and the stories of the people will not be forgotten.
Source:	EIAR (Environmental Impact Assessment Report: chapter 5, page 6)
Commencement:	Timely before start of construction work or start of impounding

General:

Most parts of ethnographical surveys only make sense as long as a society remains intact. They have to be carried out before the start of major alterations to a region. The deadline for the TOR-CH therefore has been defined as to be completed before the start of construction work.

Observation:

General ethnographical surveys have not yet commenced. At the moment a limited survey is carried out which focuses on the village of Ilisu only. It covers only the anthropological part of an ethnographic survey. The documentation of vernacular architecture has not yet been started. Results are to be expected for evaluation on Nov. 1st, 2008.

Recommendation:

The Ilisu Hydropower Project affects a huge area which is the living space of several different tribal societies with different traditions and habits. Large scale ethnographic surveys consisting of different types of survey techniques and aims (anthropological surveys, surveys of vernacular architecture, and others) have not been undertaken yet and should be started immediately. On the basis of these surveys selected villages or areas should be chosen for more detailed studies and documentation (interviews of the population concerning their habits, beliefs and stories; documentation of villages, traditional land use and architecture; activities concerning graveyards and other personal property).

The results and recommendations of the more general ethnographic survey have to be part of the CHAP.

Coordination and cooperation with several Turkish institutions and NGOs dealing with ethnographic studies in the reservoir area should be provided by PIU-CH.

On the basis of the general ethnographic survey decisions are urgently needed on where and how to continue ethnographic studies in the construction site area.

Construction work in the construction site area cannot be continued without completion, reporting and evaluation of these surveys by the involved Turkish authorities, PIU-CH and the CoE. As the SC-CH has no expert in ethnography it will ask for an external evaluation of the report.

2.2.9 TOR-CH 9

Item:	CH Monitoring of survey and excavations in the Project Area
Task:	PIU will provide annual monitoring reports as well as a final report regarding the surveys and excavations in the project area.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Cipher 9 in particular
Commencement:	one year after the start of the surveys and excavations in the project area, followed by annual reports

Not relevant for this report.

2.2.10 TOR-CH 10

Item:	CH Relocation and Rebuilding Monitoring
Task:	PIU will provide annual monitoring reports regarding planning of the relocation, relocation of the monuments, rebuilding and construction of the Cultural Park Area and the Archaeological Park & Open Museum Area.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Cipher 9 in particular
Commencement:	Start of meetings and planning of relocation and rebuilding, followed by annual reports.

General:

This TOR-CH refers mainly to the special situation of historical monuments of Hasankeyf. However, it might be relevant for other historical monuments in the reservoir area as well, if surveys prove their importance for the history of the region. The list of monuments has to be prepared by PIU-CH and presented for decision and approval to the entitled Turkish authorities as well as to the SC-CH for evaluation.

Observations:

Meetings and planning of relocation and rebuilding were started a long time ago and several ideas for the preservation of monuments, for the relocation of selected monuments, and for the construction of a cultural park area close to Hasankeyf have been discussed. There are, however, no concrete plans or detailed information available yet.

Recommendations:

Feasibility studies based on concrete plans are prerequisite for a comprehensive CHAP and therefore have to be delivered as soon as possible. These comprise feasibility studies on the legal situation of different possible areas for the cultural park area, on the geological formation and suitability for such a park, on archaeological and other cultural heritage surveys, as well as pre-feasibility studies regarding the potential of the different areas for the development of tourism and income restoration for the inhabitants of Hasankeyf.

Since the preservation and relocation of the monuments of Hasankeyf is one of the key issues of the Iisu Hydropower Project, construction work cannot be started before the presentation and proof of technical feasibility and properly prepared concepts for cultural tourism.

2.2.11 TOR-CH 11

Item:	CH Cultural and Archaeological Park Monitoring
Task:	PIU will provide annual monitoring reports regarding the operation of the Cultural Park Area and the Archaeological Park & Open Museum Area (including numbers of visitors, acceptance by the affected population, feedback, effects on tourism in Hasankeyf and in the affected region, etc.)
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Cipher 9 in particular
Commencement:	opening of the parks

Not relevant for this report.

2.2.12 TOR-CH 12

Item:	Park concept
Task:	PIU will plan the concept for the Cultural Park Area and the Archaeological Park & Open Museum Area in Hasankeyf. CoE will provide guidance to plan the concept for the Cultural Park Area and the Archaeological Park & Open Museum Area in Hasankeyf.
Source:	World Bank Operation Manual OP 4.11 in general, and Ciphers 4,8,9 in particular
Commencement:	As soon as possible

General:

Closely related to TOR-CH 10.

Observations:

Since no detailed plans and documents on the areas for the cultural park area, or concepts regarding the archaeological park and open museum area are available yet, it is not possible for SC-CH to comment on or provide guidance concerning the concepts.

Recommendations:

As mentioned above (TOR-CH 10), feasibility studies for all aspects of the planned cultural park, archaeological park and open museum area have to be presented as soon as possible. Most urgent are prefeasibility studies concerning concepts of cultural tourism and urban planning of the region both north and south of the Tigris valley.

As mentioned already in our report on the first site visit, the authentic and outstanding attraction of Hasankeyf is the combination of its setting in the escarpment and its historical monuments. As soon as the lower town is inundated the upper town will remain the focus for visitors. It needs maintenance, tourist facilities and people to provide this. The proposed integration of the northern bank of the Tigris into the concept of cultural heritage parks creates a number of additional tasks: It requires convincing concepts on how to integrate an artificial assembly of relocated monuments, which are now presented at the northern bank of the lake, into touristic tours through the preserved archaeological and historical part of Hasankeyf on the southern bank. The Ilisu Hydropower Project aims at producing electricity. Regular changes in the height of the lake surface are necessary and will reach approx. 40 m. The creation of a regularly functioning and attractive transfer service as well as attractive tourist facilities on the northern bank of the Tigris will be rather difficult and would require careful planning and maintenance. It is more probable that everybody has to use the new bridge over the Tigris east of Hasankeyf in order to have both parts of Hasankeyf integrated into visits to Hasankeyf – for organized tourism this would be too time consuming. We see the serious danger that the less attractive part of the parks will be ignored by tourists – without well coordinated concepts most probably the proposed cultural heritage park on the northern bank of the Tigris. All experience shows that this will endanger the long-term preservation of the monuments. Depending on the preliminary assessment of cultural heritage resources it seems that the upper city of Hasankeyf deserves to play a more active role in future archaeological park planning than any other component of Hasankeyf in a larger context.

ANNEXES

A 1 Questionnaire for ongoing excavations

Please note the small number of excavations visited. Percentage numbers are therefore highly approximative.

Questions asked	Results of Turkish excavations	Results of foreign excavations
Size of excavation	Mainly 1.5–2 ha; 2 sites over 25 ha	1 site: 2 ha, 1 site more than 25 ha
Working days / year	c. 60 days (sometimes 45 days excavations plus 15 days survey or study of material)	45–90 days
Limitations	Official regulations for academics; Hasankeyf: academics can be present at an excavation approx. 15 days (maximum: less than 1 month)	Depending on budget requirements and academic year
Estimation of duration of excavation	Smaller sites: 2–5 years; larger sites: entire period of dam project	Smaller sites: 2 years; larger sites: entire period of dam project
Specialization of head of excavation	Except for Körtiktepe all heads of excavations are specialists for the main archaeological period of their excavation site, i.e., Near Eastern archaeologists, prehistorians, Islamic art historians	Specialists in their fields: Near Eastern archaeologist, Near Eastern prehistorian
Percentage of team members with an archaeological degree (BA, MA, PhD)	Körtiktepe: 10 % Salattepe: 44 % Kavuşantepe: 16 % Hakemi Use: 9 % Müslüman-tepe: 11 % Hasankeyf: 21 % Sumahihüyük: 21 % Başurhöyük: 12.5 %	Salat Cami: 66 % Ziyaret Tepe: 83 %
Percentage of specialists (natural sciences, etc)* *depending on the type of excavation and archaeological period under research	Körtiktepe: c. 12.5 % Salattepe: included in previous entry Kavuşantepe: 8 % Hakemi Use: 18 % Müslüman-tepe: 11 % Hasankeyf: included in previous entry Sumahihüyük: 10 % Başurhöyük: -	Salat Cami: included in previous entry Ziyaret Tepe: included in previous entry
Percentage of involved students	Körtiktepe: 75 % Salattepe: 52 % Kavuşantepe: 72 % Hakemi Use: 68 % Müslüman-tepe: 74 % Hasankeyf: 77 %	Salat Cami: 17 % Ziyaret Tepe: 14 %

	Sumahihüyük: 63 % Başurhöyük: 83 %	
Percentage professionals - percentage students	Körtiktepe: 25 % – 75 % Salattepe: 48 % – 52 % Kavuşantepe: 28 % – 72 % Hakemi Use: 32 % – 68 % Müslümantepe: 26 % – 74 % Hasankeyf: 23 % – 77 % Sumahihüyük: 27 % – 63 % Başurhöyük: 17 % – 83 %	Salat Cami: 83 % – 17 % Ziyaret Tepe: 86 % – 14 %
Number of local workmen	50–70 (sometimes 100)	Salat Cami: 15 Ziyaret Tepe: 50–100
Budget distribution	Covering all excavation relevant issues during the excavation season: restorer sometime included or excluded	Salat Cami: 100 % foreign budget Ziyaret Tepe: mainly foreign budget
Storage of uninventorized objects	Usually in excavation facilities, pottery sherds sometimes at universities	Excavation facilities
Location and time period for documentation of objects	Usually during excavation season	Usually during excavation season and additional documentation seasons
Specialist for conservation of objects?	Usually yes, covered by the allocated budget (in two cases not covered; Körtiktepe: additional help available through museum of Diyarbakır)	Yes, through a foreign budget
Location for first aid conservation of objects	Excavation facilities	Excavation facilities
Time period for conservation work	Preferably during excavation season	Preferably during excavation season
Access to museum magazines for inventorized objects	In theory yes, but access administration is time consuming	In theory yes, but access administration is time consuming
Preliminary reports about the excavation	Regularly, usually through universities and international journals	Regularly, usually through universities and international journals
Organization of final publication	Except for Hasankeyf not solved yet; some scholars hope to be able to get budget through universities, others through international publication organs	Most probably through own university or international publication organ
Public presentation of excavation	Either regular public lectures or privately organized home pages	Home pages through universities; lectures
Parts of excavation not covered by the budget?	Hasankeyf: budget covers all activities year-round, including publication. All other sites: budget covers all activities during the excavation season. It does not cover the study of material throughout the year, nor transportation costs for transfer of material to universities, nor administrative fees	Budgeting through foreign institutions, difficult to achieve

	throughout the year. No possibility to pay draughtspersons, scientific analyses, students throughout the year	
Structural problems / proposals?	Payment of budget in two parts: administrative problems for the second part usually result in quitting the excavations after a time-period covered by the first part of the budget only; complex administrative requirements throughout the year: support by a local organization team has been proposed	Inflexible system of working visas requires final lists of team members already c. 9 months in advance. High administrative requirements: support by a local organization team has been proposed
Interested in excavating a second site?	All excavators involved in small scale excavations are interested in taking over a second excavation – preferably of the same archaeological period, for scientific comparison; all others involved in larger sites hope to continue their excavations as long as possible	Salat Cami: small excavation; would be interested in a second site Ziyaret Tepe: large excavation; will be continued for a longer period

A2 PHOTOS

All the pictures on the following pages were taken in August 2008.



Photo 1: Remains of Roman Bridge near KöprükÖy (Bismil area)

The remains of a Roman bridge are not very well preserved but indicate the important existence of a long-distance street. Detailed documentation of the remains is required.



Photo 2: Excavations at Salattepe (Bismil area)

Excavations at Salattepe revealed remains of a Middle Bronze Age town (2nd millennium BC). Salattepe was first settled in the Chalcolithic Period (6-5th millennium BC). Excavations should be continued as long as possible.



Photo 3: Müslümantepe (Bismil area)

Excavations at Müslümantepe revealed important remains of an early town, settled between the Neolithic era and the Middle Ages. Excavations should last as long as the Ilisu Hydropower Project allows.



Photo 4: Excavations 2008 at Hasankeyf

In 2008, large-scale archaeological interventions at Hasankeyf uncovered the remains of the Sahil Sarayı. Detailed stratigraphical analysis at limited sectors of the excavation should be initiated for these areas.



Photo 5: Confluence of Botan and Tigris rivers

The area of the confluence of the Botan and Tigris rivers has not yet been sufficiently surveyed. The historically important mound Çat-Tepe (right) overlooks the confluence of the rivers.



Photo 6: Çat-Tepe (confluence of Botan and Tigris rivers)

Çat-Tepe is the most promising mound in the region and most probably has had the function of a controlling and crossing point since historical times.



Photo 7: Post station of Sevgi Han (Botan valley)

For millennia the Botan valley has served as a border to eastern imperia. Its roads and road facilities played an important role for travellers throughout history. Roads, bridges, khans and post stations should be scientifically documented before inundation.



Photo 8: Road between Dargeçit and Ilisu construction site

The simple piste between Dargeçit and Ilisu is being enlarged. A second road is under construction. Since no cultural heritage surveys have been carried out in this B-category area all works must be accompanied and controlled by the chance find archaeologists.



Photo 9: Improvement of roads and stark alteration of hills near Ilisu construction site

Work at the construction site started in the springtime. The area near the Ilisu construction site has been altered severely. No cultural heritage surveys have been carried out in that B-category area. At least, the chance find archaeologists have to be present all the time during street enlargement and construction of logistics facilities.



Photo 10: Enlargement of street near Ilisu construction site



Photo 11: Right hand part of the archaeological site of Saruhan Köyü (Ilisu construction area)
The archaeological survey revealed remains of a settlement near Saruhan Köyü going back to the 5th millennium BC. It is endangered by the heavy vehicles passing nearby and should be marked or fenced for protection.



Photo 12: Archaeological site of Şorkey (Ilisu construction area)
The archaeological area of Şorkey is located near the recently installed logistics camp for the construction work. The site has been respected by the responsible engineers but should be protected by a fence or similar measures in addition.



Photo 13: Historical mill near Ilisu village

Several historical mills and other technical monuments have been preserved in the Ilisu construction site. They represent a rare type of technical installation and should be documented.



Photo 14: Tigris valley near Ilisu construction site

Only part of the affected area of the Tigris valley near the Ilisu construction site has been surveyed. Road construction and the installation of other logistics infrastructure, however, have been carried out without the presence of the chance find archaeologists. Surveys in the affected areas should be carried out immediately.



Photo 15: Construction site area. Location of the future diversion tunnel

No cultural heritage remains have been found in the area of the planned diversion tunnel on the eastern bank of the Tigris. Construction work there does not endanger cultural heritage.



Photo 16: Tigris valley near the planned diversion tunnel

The Tigris valley near the planned diversion tunnel has not been surveyed yet. Construction work and extraction of material from the Tigris banks is planned to start soon. Surveys and decisions on cultural heritage activities in that area have to be carried out beforehand, i.e., as soon as possible.