

ASIA MINOR STUDIEN BAND 64

Forschungsstelle Asia Minor im Seminar für Alte Geschichte
der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster

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Band 64

Von Kummuh nach Telouch

Historische und archäologische Untersuchungen in Kommagene

Dolichener und Kommagenische Forschungen IV



2011

DR. RUDOLF HABELT GMBH · BONN

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herausgegeben von

Engelbert Winter



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VORWORT

1968 wurde die Forschungsstelle Asia Minor im Seminar für Alte Geschichte der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster von Friedrich Karl Dörner gegründet. Eines der von ihm verfolgten Ziele war die dauerhafte Förderung von Forschungen in Kommagene. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt hatte er sich bereits 30 Jahre lang mit dieser Landschaft beschäftigt. Den Beginn markierte eine Forschungsreise, die er 1938 gemeinsam mit Rudolf Naumann unternommen hatte und deren Ergebnisse bereits im folgenden Jahr als Band der Istanbuler Forschungen publiziert werden konnten. Es folgten in den 1950er und 1960er Jahren die großen Entdeckungen in Arsameia a. Nymphaios und gemeinsam mit Theresa Goell auf dem Nemrud Dağ. Im Umfeld dieser Arbeiten begannen auch seine Schüler eigene Forschungen, die ein breites Spektrum von der hellenistischen Zeit bis in das christliche Mittelalter abdeckten. Besonders hervorzuheben sind hier die Arbeiten Hansgerd Hellenkempers, Sencer Şahins, Elmar Schwertheims und Jörg Wagners.

Ein neues Kapitel der von der Forschungsstelle Asia Minor in Kommagene durchgeführten Arbeiten begann 30 Jahre nach ihrer Gründung 1998, als in der antiken Stadt Doliche mit den Grabungen in zwei dort entdeckten Mithräen begonnen wurde. Seit 2001 stellt das nahe der Stadt gelegene Zentralheiligtum des Iupiter Dolichenus auf dem Dülük Baba Tepesi einen neuen Forschungsschwerpunkt dar. Die Grabungen im Heiligtum dauern seitdem an und sind im Lauf der Zeit von einem kleinen Projekt mit wenigen Mitarbeitern zu einer Unternehmung angewachsen, an der im Jahr 2010 insgesamt 52 Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler, Studierende und Grabungshelfer beteiligt waren. Der vorliegende Band möchte zunächst Rechenschaft ablegen über die von 2007 bis 2009 durchgeführten Arbeiten und präsentiert ein breites Spektrum von Ergebnissen aus den einzelnen Arbeitsbereichen und Epochen der langen Geschichte dieses Kultplatzes (vgl. zu den jüngsten Resultaten www.doliche.de).

Darüber hinaus sind während der vergangenen Jahre im Umfeld der Dolichener Grabung Studien, Projekte und Forschungen zu verschiedenen Aspekten der Geschichte und Archäologie der gesamten Region realisiert worden. Einen neuen Schwerpunkt stellt dabei die wissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung der Bestände des Museums Adıyaman und insbesondere der Funde aus der Grabung in der Nekropole von Perrhe dar. Daneben sind landeskundliche Studien zu nennen, die regelmäßig in enger Kooperation mit den Museen Gaziantep und Adıyaman durchgeführt werden und immer wieder wichtige neue Denkmäler zu erschließen vermögen. Ergebnisse dieser Arbeiten sind ebenfalls in diesem Band vorgelegt, weitere Publikationen in Vorbereitung.

Ziel dieses Bandes ist es nicht nur, die eigenen Arbeiten zu dokumentieren. Er soll gleichzeitig eine Plattform für alle Forscher in Kommagene bieten, ihre Arbeiten vorzustellen. Hier ist vor allem das Zeugma-Projekt zu nennen, das unter der Leitung von Kutalmış Görkay (Ankara) in Kooperation mit türkischen und internationalen Forschern neben dem eigentlichen Stadtgebiet zunehmend auch die weitere Umgebung in seine Untersuchungen einbezieht.

ÖNSÖZ

1968 yılında Münster Westfalya Wilhelms Üniversitesi, Eski Çağ Tarihi bölümüne bağlı olarak Friedrich Karl Dörner tarafından Küçük Asya Araştırma Merkezi kurulmuştur. Dörner'in bu araştırma merkezini kurmasının hedeflerinden birisi de Kommagene bölgesinde sürekli gelişecek araştırmaların desteklenmesidir. Dörner bu kurumu kurduğu dönemde amade 30 yıldır bu bölgede araştırmalarını gerçekleştirmekteydi. Bu araştırmaların başlangıcını, 1938 yılında Rudolf Naumann ile beraber yapmış olduğu ve bunun sonuçlarının bir sonraki yılda İstanbul Araştırmaları'nda (Istanbul Forschungen) bütün bir cild olarak yayınlanmış olan araştırma gezisi damgalamıştır. Bunları 1950'li ve 1960'lı yıllarda Nymphaios Arsameia'sındaki ve Theresa Goell ile beraber Nemrut Dağı'ndaki büyük keşifleri takip etmiştir. Bu çalışmaların çerçevesinde öğrenciler de bölgede, Hellenistik döneminden Hıristiyanlığın Orta Çağına kadarki evreyi kapsayan, kendi araştırmalarına başlamışlardır. Burada özellikle değinilmesi gereken isimler Hansgerd Hellenkempers, Wolfram Hoepfners, Sencer Şahin, Elmar Schwertheim ve Jörg Wagner'dir.

Küçük Asya Araştırma Merkezi tarafından Kommagene'deki çalışmalarının yeni bir başlığını, kuruluşundan 30 yıl sonra, 1998 yılında antik kent Doliche'de keşfedilmiş iki Mithraeum kazısının yapılmasıyla oluşturmuştur. 2001 yılından beri antik kentin yakınında yer alan Dülük Baba Tepesi'ndeki Jüpiter Dolichenus'un merkezi kutsal alanı araştırmaların ağırlık noktasını kazanmıştır. Kutsal alandaki kazı çalışmaları bu tarihten günümüze dek devam etmekte ve zamanla az sayıdaki personele sahip küçük bir proje konumundan daha büyük bir müessese konumuna ulaşmıştır. 2010 yılında akademisyen, üniversite öğrencileri ve kazının fiziksel iş gücünü sağlayan elemanlarla toplam 52 kişilik bir ekip çalışmaları gerçekleştirmiştir. Önümüzdeki kitap öncelikle 2007'den 2009 yılına dek sürdürülmüş olunan çalışmalar hakkında bilgi vermekte ve bu kült alanında gerçekleştirilmiş her bir çalışma sahasına ve uzun tarihinin her bir evresine ait çeşitli sonuçlarını sunmaktadır (en genç neticler için bkz.: www.doliche.de).

Bunun ötesinde Doliche kazılarının kapsamında geçmiş yıllarda bilimsel incelemeler, projeler ve araştırmalar bölgede tarihi ve arkeolojik açıdan değişik değerlendirme şekilleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bunların arasında en önemli çalışma noktasını Adıyaman Müzesi'nde bulunan eserlerin ve özellikle Perrhe Nekropolü kazılarından gelen eserlerin bilimsel incelenip, belgelenme çalışmaları oluşturmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra devamlı Gaziantep Müzesi ve Adıyaman Müzesi ile yakın ilişkilerle gerçekleştirilen ve her seferinde önemli, yeni anıtları ortaya koyan, coğrafi araştırmalar da belirtilmelidir. Bu çalışmaların sonuçları da bu ciltte toplanmış olup, gelecek yayınlar ise hazırlanma aşamasındadır.

Fakat bu cildin amacı sadece kendi çalışmalarımızı belgelemek değildir. Aynı zamanda Kommagene'de bütün araştırmacıların çalışmalarını sunabilecekleri bir platform oluşturmak istenmiştir. Bu noktada özellikle Kutalmış Görkay (Ankara) başkanlığında Türk ve uluslararası araştırmacılarla beraber yürütülen, sadece kent içinde değil çevresinde de araştırmaları kapsayan,

Daneben hat ein neues Nemrud Dağ-Projekt der Middle East Technical University unter der Leitung von Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Ankara) damit begonnen, diese herausragende Kult- und Grabstätte Antiochos I. von Kommagene systematisch zu dokumentieren und zu konservieren sowie das Kerngebiet des kommagenischen Königreiches besser zu erschließen.

Insgesamt hoffen wir, einen Band vorlegen zu können, der ein umfangreiches Tableau neuer Forschungsergebnisse zu Kommagene präsentiert. Diese Vielfalt sollte sich auch im Titel des Bandes niederschlagen: »Von Kummuh nach Telouch«. Er drückt die große Bandbreite der hier versammelten Beiträge aus, die vom eisenzeitlichen Königreich Kummuh bis zum Doliche der mittelbyzantinischen Zeit reicht, als der Ort unter dem Namen Telouch bekannt war.

Angesichts der sich abzeichnenden weitreichenden Perspektiven sowohl für die Grabungen in Doliche als auch für die Vielzahl laufender wie geplanter Projekte in Kommagene erscheint es uns sinnvoll, innerhalb der etablierten Asia Minor Studien die Unterreihe 'Dolichener und Kommagenische Forschungen' zu begründen, die der regelmäßigen Veröffentlichung von Einzelstudien und Sammelbänden zur Geschichte und Archäologie Kommagenes verpflichtet ist. Da der vorliegende Band nach den Bänden 47 (2003), 52 (2004) und 60 (2008) bereits der vierte ist, der sich ausschließlich der Kommagene widmet, erscheint er nun als Band IV dieser neuen Reihe. Die drei vorangegangenen Bände werden rückwirkend in die Reihe eingebunden. Deren vorrangiges Ziel ist es, die wissenschaftliche Erforschung der Region zwischen Taurus und Euphrat zu fördern und wichtige Neufunde zeitnah der wissenschaftlichen Diskussion zugänglich zu machen. Allen Forschern, die zur Geschichte und Archäologie der Landschaft Kommagene arbeiten, soll auf diesem Wege die Möglichkeit geboten werden, ihre Ergebnisse in dieser Reihe zu veröffentlichen.

Abschließend ist es eine angenehme Pflicht, all denen zu danken, ohne deren Engagement die erfolgreiche Durchführung der Arbeiten vor Ort nicht möglich gewesen wäre. Hier sei zunächst allen Mitarbeitern der Grabung in Doliche und der weiteren von der Forschungsstelle Asia Minor initiierten Projekte in Kommagene gedankt, die mit großem Engagement den Erfolg der Grabung und auch der Forschungen in deren Umfeld erst möglich gemacht haben. Für die finanzielle Förderung gilt unser Dank insbesondere der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft, ebenso der Gerda Henkel Stiftung, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, der Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität zu Münster e. V., dem Exzellenzcluster „Religion und Politik in den Kulturen der Vormoderne und Moderne“ an der WWU Münster sowie dem Historisch-Archäologischen Freundeskreis Münster e. V. Die Generaldirektion für Kulturschätze und Museen im Kultusministerium der Republik Türkei erteilte uns dankenswerterweise kontinuierlich die Erlaubnis zu unseren Arbeiten in Kommagene. Darüber hinaus gilt unser Dank den Direktoren der Museen in Adyaman und Gaziantep, Fehmi Erarslan und Ahmet Denizhanoğulları für ihre Gastfreundschaft, ebenso allen weiteren Mitarbeitern der beiden genannten Museen. Ahmet Beyazlar (Gaziantep) und Memet Önal (Urfa), die mit eigenen Aufsätzen diesen Band bereichert haben, sowie Fatma Bulgan (Gaziantep) danken wir zudem

Zeugma-Projesi anılmalıdır. Bunun yanı sıra Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi tarafından Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Ankara) başkanlığında başlatılmış olunan yeni Nemrut Dağı-Projesi; Kommagene kraliyetinin merkezi alanını daha iyi değerlendirebilmek için, Kommagene'nin I. Antiochos'un muhteşem kült ve mezar alanını sistematik olarak belgelemeye ve koruma altına alınmaya başlanmıştır.

Böylelikle bütünüyle Kommagene'deki araştırmalarının sonuçlarını kapsamlı bir tablo halinde sunan bir cild yayınlatabilmeyi ümit etmekteyiz. Bu çeşitlilik kitabın başlığında da belirtilmeliydi. Başlık »Kummuh'tan Telouch'a« olarak seçildi ve böylelikle burada sunulan, Demir Çağının Kummuh Kraliyeti'nden; ismi bu dönemde Telouch olarak bilinen, Orta Bizans Dönemi Doliche'sine dek konulu makaleleri ifade etmektedir.

Hem Doliche'deki arkeolojik kazıların hem de Kommagene'de çok sayıdaki devam eden ve de planlanan projelerin uzun süreli perspektifinde bizim için kendine has bir yayın sırasının başlatılması mantıklı gelmektedir. Bu yayında, Kommagene'deki hem tekil çalışmalar hem de bölgenin tarihi ve arkeolojik çalışmalarının düzenli olarak yer alabilir. Böylelikle Asia Minor Studien yayın silsilesinin „Dolich ve Kommagene Araştırmaları“ başlığı altında bir alt yayın sırası kurulmuştur. Önümüzdeki kitap, 47 (2003), 52 (2004) ve 60 (2008) cildlerinden sonra tamamen Kommagene konulu dördüncü cild olduğundan bu yayın sırasının Cild IV olarak yayınlanmaktadır. Bundan önceki diğer üç cild de geriye dönük olarak bu sıraya bağlanacaktır. Bunların öncelikli hedefi; Toros ile Fırat arasındaki bölgede gerçekleştirilen bilimsel araştırmaları desteklemek ve önemli yeni buluntuları bilimsel tartışmaların güncelliğinde sunabilmektir. Kommagene coğrafyasında tarihi ve arkeolojik çalışmalarını yürüten bütün araştırmacılar için çalışmalarının sonuçlarını bu yayın sırasında yayınlatabilmelerine olasılık tanınması arzu edilmektedir.

Bu noktada son sözü mahhalinde yapılan çalışmalar esnasında angajmanı olmadan bu çalışmanın gerçekleşmeyeceği insanlara teşekkür etmek isterim. Burada ilk olarak, angajmanlarıyla kazı çalışmalarında ve çevresindeki araştırmaların gerçekleştirilebilmesi sağlanabildiği, Doliche Kazı Ekibine ve de Küçük Asya Araştırma Merkezi'nin ön ayak olmuş olduğu Kommagene projelerine takdirde bulunmaktadır. Maddi desteklerini sağladıkları için Alman Araştırma Kurumu'na, Gerda Henkel Vakfı'na, Fritz Thyssen Vakfı'na, Münster Westfalya-Wilhelms Üniversitesi'nin Destekleme Dernek'ine, WWU Münster'deki „Modern Öncesi ve Modern Kültürlerin Din ve Siyaset“ başlıklı Exzellenscluster'ine ve de Tarih-Arkeoloji Dostluk Birliği'ne takdirlerimizi sunmaktayız. T. C. Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü takdire şayan bir şekilde aralıksız olarak Kommagene'deki çalışmalarımız için izin yazılarını bize ulaştırmıştır. Bunun dışında teşekkürlerimiz misafirperverlikleri için Adıyaman ve Gaziantep Müzeleri'nin Müdürleri Fehmi Erarslan ve Ahmet Denizhanoğulları'nadır. Bu aynı şekilde iki müzenin de çalışanları için geçerlidir. Makaleleriyle yayınumıza zenginlik katmış olan Ahmet Beyazlar'a (Gaziantep) ve Mehmet Önal'a (Urfa); bütün yardımlarıyla her zaman Kommagene'de miras kalmış kültürlerin açıklanmasında bilimsel çabaları ile işbirliğine hazır olan Fatma Bulgan'a (Gaziantep)

für ihre Großzügigkeit und ihre Kooperationsbereitschaft bei dem gemeinsamen Bemühen um die wissenschaftliche Erschließung der kulturellen Hinterlassenschaften Kommagenes. Taner Atalay (Gaziantep), Mahmut Altunçan (Karaman) und Safinas Akbaş (Karamanmaraş) waren uns im Berichtszeitraum als zuständige Kommissare während der Grabungen auf dem Dülük Baba Tepesi stets eine große Hilfe. Dilek Çobanoğlu (Münster) und Aylin Tanrıöver (Münster) haben dankenswerterweise für den vorliegenden Band die in türkischer Sprache verfassten Beiträge ins Deutsche übertragen.

Münster im Januar 2011

Engelbert Winter

sonsuz Teşekkürlerimizi sunarız. Taner Atalay (Gaziantep), Mahmut Altunçan (Karaman) ve Safinaz Akbaş (Kahramanmaraş) Dülük Baba Tepesi'nde gerçekleştirilen kazı dönemlerinde bakanlık temsilcisi olarak kazı ekibi için büyük yardımlar sağlamışlardır. Dilek Çobanoğlu (Münster) ve Aylin Tanrıöver (Münster) takdire şayan bir şekilde önümüzdeki yayının Türkçe ve Almanca çevirilerini gerçekleştirmişlerdir.

Münster, Ocak 2011

Engelbert Winter

THE COMMAGENE NEMRUT CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO THE CONSERVATION PROBLEM OF NEMRUT DAĞ TUMULUS

(Pl. 46–48)

Introduction

The Nemrut Dağ Tumulus has been the focus of various excavations since its discovery in 1881. Despite the fact that these studies lasted over one hundred years, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus was not conserved or presented effectively. The Middle East Technical University (METU) developed the ‘Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program’ (CNCDP)¹ in 2005, which aims to address Nemrut’s preservation and presentation concerns as well as to conserve Nemrut in accordance with contemporary conservation criteria. In partnership with Turkey’s Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT), METU signed a protocol in August 2006 which was revised in March 2008 to launch the CNCDP. The CNCDP is expected to finish at the end of 2010 and serve as a model for similar archaeological conservation projects throughout Turkey. This article aims to introduce the CNCDP, which was developed through a series of complex processes specifically designed for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, due to the present nature of Turkey’s legal and administrative system.²

The first section of this article presents the background and scope of the CNCDP with a series of components justifying its scope, while the second section summarizes the projects completed between 2006 and 2009 and the stage of project the CNCDP reached by December 2009. The essay’s final section discusses an agenda that the CNCDP plans to realize by the end of 2010 and also gives a brief evaluation of the program’s continuation.

¹ The abbreviations specifically used in this article are given below:

CNCDP	Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program
CMP	Conservation Management Program
CN-TFR	Commagene Nemrut Tourism Focused Regeneration Project
ESEP	Entegre Stratejik Eylem Planı/Integrated Strategic Action Plan: Southeast Anatolian Region Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Development Plan
GAP	Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi/Southeast Anatolian Project
GAP-RTDP	Southeast Anatolian Regional Tourism Inventory and Development Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
METU	Middle East Technical University
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoPWS	Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
NDAASC	Nemrut Dağ Academic Advisory Steering Committee
NDNP	Nemrut Dağ National Park
NDNP-LTDP	Nemrut Dağ National Park Long Term Development Plan
NDT	Nemrut Dağ Tumulus
RC	Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage
WHA	World Heritage Area
WHL	World Heritage List

² The first version of this article ‘Evaluation of the Cultural Artefacts in Adıyaman: Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program (CNCDP)’ was presented at the second annual Adıyaman National Symposium ‘Adıyaman at the Crossroads of Civilization’ on October 12–13, 2008. See Şahin Güçhan 2008a and Bahçeci 2008.

The CNCDP: How should one handle the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus conservation problem?

While attempting to define the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus' conservation issues, the CNCDP thoroughly analyzed both the Tumulus and its surroundings and conducted a preliminary examination of the current legal framework. The following headings summarize the findings of the CNCDP's preliminary evaluations.

The legal and administrative framework

The Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and the other important cultural and historical sites in its vicinity were initially declared 1st Degree Archaeological Sites by the Supreme Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (SC), decree no. 2036 dated 13 March, 1986.

In 1987 the MoCT and the ICOMOS commission (ref no. 448) petitioned for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus to be added to the World Heritage List (WHL), due to »its location, structure, gigantic sculptures, cultural value, and unprecedented advanced technology utilized in its construction«. During its 11th meeting, the World Heritage Committee accepted the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus to the WHL on 20 January, 1988. The region expanded across 13,850 ha, encompassing other archaeological and natural sites surrounding Nemrut. The Council of Ministers decreed this defined area Nemrut Dağ National Park (NDNP) on 7 December, 1988.³ This decree added another condition for the World Heritage Area's (WHA) conservation, ensuring the preservation of a wider buffer region around the monument and its surroundings; thereby the national and international status of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus was identified.⁴

While preparations began for the 'Nemrut Dağ National Park Long Term Development Plan' (NDNP-LTDP), the Southeast Anatolian Regional Tourism Inventory and Development Plan (GAP-RTDP) was completed between the years 1998 and 1999. The NDNP-LTDP at a scale of 1 : 25 000 was prepared and approved in 2002.⁵ Since 2002 the approved NDNP-LTDP has become the primary legal and valid document within the NDNP's limits. According to the WHA criteria set by UNESCO, even the approval of the NDNP-LTDP plans was a considerable achievement. Though an additional obligation remained: the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus.⁶

During the same period, in 2005, the Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Development Plan in the Southeast Anatolian Region was prepared in partnership with the EU supported Cultural Heritage Development Program in the Southeast Anatolian Region. Briefly titled ESEP, this document was not a development plan, but a document including social and economic action proposals aiming to conserve the region's cultural heritage, referring to the Conservation Amendment Act 5226 enacted in 2004.

³ Council of Ministers Decree no. 88/3 572, Official Gazette no. 20052, 17 January, 1989.

⁴ At present, Turkish conservation legislation does not include a definition of 'cultural landscape', essential for the registration of areas as large as Nemrut Dağ National Park. For this reason, conservation of such areas is only possible under National Park status. The Turkish National Park legislation is mainly prepared by adopting the structure of National Parks in the United States. The MoEF on the other hand is not equipped with the required information and structures on the conservation of cultural artefacts of great value in these areas, which creates serious conflicts of power between the two institutions.

⁵ In this period, Adıyaman was under the jurisdiction of the Adana conservation council. Ref Adana Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, decision no. 4966, dated November 21, 2002.

⁶ UNESCO 2006.

Among the actions ESEP proposed, a CMP for the archaeological sites and primarily for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus was suggested. This suggestion was one of UNESCO's expectations for the works included in the WHL and for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, which the 2006 Monitoring Report Committee reiterated. Both the prevalent needs of the area as well as the evaluations and suggestions UNESCO proposed in the 2006 World Heritage Monitoring Report⁷ called for the preparation of an effective CMP for the conservation and development of the area after a series of procedures on both national and international levels.

During this process a number of new definitions and tools were added to Turkey's agenda through the Conservation Amendment Act no. 5226 (2004). In the context of this article, the following are the most relevant additions:⁸

- (a) Preparation of 'Environmental Design Projects' to ensure the conservation of the potential of the archaeological sites and their presentation
- (b) Identification of 'Management Areas' and the definition of borders according to the involved administrative institutions to ensure the conservation of urban sites, archaeological sites, and buffer zones to their natural integrity through active participation of stakeholders
- (c) Preparation of 'Management Plans' to define conservation processes in Management Areas and reviewing the plans in five year intervals
- (d) Formation of 'Area Management and Steering' committees in the Management Areas and assignment of an 'Area Manager'
- (e) In 'Management Areas' outside of municipal borders, the authority and responsibility for the preparation of Area Management Plans remain with the MoCT

Conservation Amendment Law No. 5226 incorporates both conservation standards and definitions pertaining to UNESCO WHAs; yet, in an article of the same law, the inapplicability of the decree concerning 'Area Management in National Parks' is stated, hindering the utilization of these tools for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus. The decree aims to delegate the authority in National Parks solely to the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). However this decree conflicted with the legislation accepted by the Turkish Republic and/or with the bilateral international agreements and legislation Turkey signed. This problem, specific to the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, could be resolved using a decree in Law No. 4856⁹ as well as Agreement No. 2658¹⁰ and its addenda. The Area Management Plan's legal framework designed for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus was only resolved after the clarification of this conflict.

The aforementioned legal process reveals the intricacies and complications regarding the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus' legal status common to all sites in Turkey. It became evident that in order to effectively approach the problem, the CNCDP had to integrate the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and its surrounding environment. Despite the complications posed by the Turkish legal structure, the

⁷ UNESCO 2006.

⁸ Şahin Güçhan – Kurul 2009, 2005.

⁹ The Ministry of Environment and Forest Law which defines its organization and duties (Official Gazette no. 25102; date of promulgation: 08.05.2003) art. 13, paragraph (f).

¹⁰ The law approving the participation of the Turkish Republic in the Agreement pertaining to the Conservation of the World Cultural and Heritage (Official Gazette no. 17959, date of promulgation: 04.12.1983).

definitions and tools of current legislation enable a comprehensive approach for the development of multidimensional and inter-institutional programs and projects. Though, this collaboration and cooperation can only be realized if central and local institutions are provided with detailed information for every stage of the program's activity.

Defined in terms of national and international legislation, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus' status within current organizational structure can be determined as follows. In accordance with the legislation pertaining to Turkey's cultural assets, the MoCT is the authority directly responsible for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus.¹¹ Following the declaration of the NDNP, the area remaining within the limits of the National Park entered the jurisdiction area of MoEF Law No. 4856. According to the NCNP-LDTP decrees approved in 2002, the central authority for archaeological sites inside the National Park is the MoCT, while the authority for the ratification of all plans at all scales according to Turkey's planning legislation is the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (MoPWS). Given this scheme, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and a variety of the NDNP's functions are under the jurisdiction of both regional and local institutions besides the central authorities, including the MoEF, the MoCT, and the MoPWS.

The central, regional, and local institutions involved are organized as follows:

- MoPWS; responsible for smaller scale implementation plans of the Development and Implementation Plan prepared at 1 : 25 000 scale for NDNP-LTDP and related planning studies
- MoEF; General Directorate of Natural Protection and National Parks, responsible for the region
- MoCT; General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums, responsible for the registered cultural assets and archaeological sites that remain in the NDNP
- The Prime Ministry of the Turkish Republic; GAP Administrative Presidency, responsible for regional planning and development in the southeast Anatolia region (GAP) as the Adıyaman Province is part of it
- Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (RC), responsible for all interventions to the historic and cultural assets and projects for approval, located in the Adıyaman Province
- Sivas RC¹² which encompasses the Malatya Province, responsible for the Pötürge District in the National Park limits
- Kahta and Pötürge Provincial District Office (Kaymakamlık), under the governorship of Adıyaman and Malatya, responsible for the archaeological assets located in this northern district, despite the fact that the Governorship of Adıyaman is the sole authority for all assets within the limits of the NDNP

¹¹ Şahin Güçhan – Kurul 2009.

¹² In the 2008 workshop of ICOMOS Turkish National Committee held in Istanbul, evaluating the World Heritage Areas in Turkey, the authority problem confusion and the need for an integrated approach to the site was brought to the agenda by the METU-CNCDP Coordinator. Consequently, the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums decreed that the NDNP area, disregarding provincial borders, was the responsibility of the Şanlıurfa RC.

- Director of the Adiyaman Museum under Adiyaman Governorship, responsible for the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, which is defined as a 1st Degree Archaeological Site, and all other registered cultural assets and sites
- Natural Protection and National Parks Branch Office Directorate responsible for the NDNP outside the archaeological sites in the National Park

Until recently, conservation efforts directed at the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus could not be implemented efficiently and conflicts with service provision on site could not be resolved. Among the various reasons for these inefficiencies include the dispersion of authority, differing levels of expertise regarding the project, and various institutions' lack of experience in developing joint programs and projects effectively.

Despite certain legislation and organization conflicts at the national level, it is possible to develop specific phased programs for Nemrut within the present administrative structure and the available legal tools. It is of utmost importance that these programs are appropriated by the central and local institutions, that information is shared, and that coordination between parties is ensured. While viewing Nemrut from this top level and focusing on the physical problems and conditions encountered, the following problems were defined.

Evaluation of the present situation of the NDT and its environment

The Hierothesion of Nemrut Dağ is located on one of the most important crossing points of the Upper Euphrates Valley. It was constructed by King Antiochus I. (69–36 BC) who reigned over the Commagenian Kingdom during its 'golden' period, when the kingdom stretched from Kahramanmaraş in the West, to Malatya and the Taurus Mountains in the North.¹³ At present the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus is inside the district borders of Kahta, Adiyaman.

The Hierothesion expands over an area of approximately 2.6 ha (26 000 m²). It encompasses the conical tumulus with a 30–35 degree slant at the centre. Three terraces surround it in the East, West, and North. From the northeast and the southwest sacred ceremonial access roads lead to the cult center. The height of the Tumulus from its apex is 2 206 m and its diameter is approximately 145 m. While the organizations of the East and West terraces share similarities, the construction of the North terrace is completely different (pl. 46, 1).

On the East and West terraces, there are five divine limestone sculptures depicting the five deities with King Antiochus I. among them, all of which are facing away from the Tumulus. Both are flanked by two pairs of guardian animals – a lion (A and I) and an eagle (B and H) (pl. 46, 2–3). The order of deities on both terraces from left to right is: King Antiochus I. (C), Commagene/Tyche (D), Zeus/Oromasdes (E), Apollon/Mithras-Helios-Hermes (F), and Herakles/Artagnes-Ares (G). Behind the row of sculptures, identical on both terraces, the ancient inscription (*nomos*) with the will of King Antiochus I. is carved (pl. 46, 4). On this inscription, the Persian names of the Gods are given in addition to their Hellenistic appellation. This was important in regard to the strategic location of the Commagenian Kingdom during this period, located on both sides of the River Euphrates as the border between East and West.

¹³ Goell 1952; Goell 1961; Dörner – Goell 1963; Dörner 1990; Sanders 1996.

Besides the colossal sculptures, altars and stele pedestals can also be found on both terraces; those on the eastern terrace are located in a symmetrical order, and those on the narrower western terrace are located on the breadth. Also located on the West terrace are a series of steles depicting the famous handshake scene between Antiochus and his gods (Dexiosis) as well as the Lion Horoscope (pl. 46, 5)¹⁴, whose meaning is controversial. On the East terrace there is also a square platform, which T. Goell named a stepped pyramid, though other researchers define it as an altar.¹⁵

The North terrace, to the northeast of the Tumulus, is rectangular in form with a row of sandstone pedestals. Next to these pedestals, there are several steles, which have fallen over. These steles do not have inscriptions and relieves on them, which may be an indication that they were left incomplete. Between the rows of pedestals on the North terrace, there are two openings, and Goell interpreted the western opening as the entrance gate to the Sacred Ceremonial road.¹⁶

Since its discovery in 1881, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus has been studied by a number of teams under the direction of the following researchers in chronological order: Otto Puchstein and Karl Sester (1881), Osman Hamdi Bey and Osgan Effendi (1882), Karl Humann and Otto Puchstein (1882), Karl Dörner (1954–1958), Theresa Goell (1956–1973), Sencer Şahin (1987–1989), Herman A. G. Brijder, Eric M. Moormann and Maurice Crijns (2001–2003).¹⁷

One might say that the common goal of the hundred years' worth of research of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus was in an effort to understand the area and to discover the tomb of King Antiochus I. Until 2003 limited repairs and restorations had been undertaken, especially by Goell and Dörner.¹⁸ In 2003 a few site interventions at Nemrut were made, led by Brijder, Moormann and Crijns' team. Following these interventions, with the request and the decision¹⁹ of the Adana RC and with the approval of the MoCT, on 20 May, 2005 Nemrut Dağ Academic Advisory Steering Committee (NDAASC) was constituted. The Adana RC's approved decision is quoted below:

»Appropriate to the universal value and the grandeur of the work, a commission which is known by the international conservation organizations and environments, composed of academics who have accomplished works and are experienced in techniques of anastylosis, restoration, and materials will be formed by the Ministry and develop the essential policies and priorities related to the fieldwork to be undertaken in the area.«

The NDAASC, composed of top level Turkish experts in the conservation, archaeology, and sculpting fields,²⁰ defines the difficulties dealing with historical and cultural assets and the basic principles for interventions of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and its surroundings. These difficulties

¹⁴ Saygacı et al. 2008 and S. Heilen, Zur Deutung und Datierung des Löwenhoroskops auf dem Nemrut Dağı, *EpgrAnat* 38, 2005, 145–158.

¹⁵ Sanders 1996.

¹⁶ Sanders 1996.

¹⁷ Hamdy – Efendi 1883; Human – Puchstein 1890; Goell 1952; Goell 1961; Dörner 1990; Dörner 1991; Şahin 1991a. 1991b. 1998b; Sanders 1996; Brijder – Moormann 2004 and 2005; Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007a. 2007b.

¹⁸ Dörner 1991; Sanders 1996; Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007a.

¹⁹ Decree No. 557, dated: 28.04.2005, approval no. 67 881.

²⁰ NDAASC is composed of Prof. Dr. Cevat Erder and Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu, archaeologists; Prof. Dr. Zeynep Ahunbay and Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülsün Tanyeli, conservation architects, and Ali Osman Avşar, sculptor.

and principles are based on their analysis and findings as well as lessons learned from previous incorrect interventions. These are summarized as follows.²¹

Deterioration of the assets on Nemrut Dağı

The arrangements on Nemrut Dağı have been damaged and today remain highly vulnerable to severe climatic conditions such as the pressure snow applies on the steles during the winter months, earthquakes, as well as vandalism and previously faulty implementations. Consequently, the size and type of damage must be examined for each stone block using a systematic analysis; furthermore, any foreseeable vulnerability to the monument and proper intervention type should be determined, in order not to cause any damage in the long term. The most pressing problem on Nemrut Dağı is to somehow decelerate and eventually moderate future damage to the stone blocks. An effective long run intervention can only be maintained through well defined periodical monitoring and maintenance.

The absence of an NDT archive

Although the area has been studied extensively for over one hundred years, an archive of those scientific studies conducted remains unavailable in Turkey on neither a central nor local level. The experts who researched and excavated Nemrut kept archives, however those archives are unavailable to the public in Turkey. The archives are kept in countries like the United States, Germany, and the Netherlands, or are available in personal or private university or research institute collections²² such as Harvard University, Münster University, Berlin Museum, Amsterdam University and private archives of Maurice Crijns and Prof. Sencer Şahin.

Scientific evaluation of the NDT

The Nemrut Dağı Tumulus is well assessed archaeologically, and its value is defined on an international level. However, the interventions and measures conducted in an effort to conserve the area have until this point been insignificant. The interventions made on site have not been conducted as required in both international and national conservation principles, neither in scope nor in detail. Until 1985 the interventions on the Nemrut Dağı Tumulus proved to have damaged the monuments in the long term given the technological limitations of the period. Moreover, the 2003 interventions were conducted with inadequate and faulty preliminary analysis.

Compared to the aforementioned damaging interventions on the Nemrut Dağı Tumulus, the archaeological assessments behind them provided sufficient and accurate information and reflected the meaning of the Nemrut Dağı Tumulus and the value of the site. Thus, when implementing these archaeological assessments with interventions on the Nemrut Dağı Tumulus, the faulty archaeological work materialized, for conservation processes adhering to Turkey's national conservation legislation were not utilized.

²¹ Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007a.

²² Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007b.

The archaeological assessments made on the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus provided sufficient and accurate information regarding the meaning and the value of the site. However, the interventions made on site are not based on international conservation principles and national legislation procedures.

Introduction and presentation of the area

Tourists flock to the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus only between the months of April and November, due to unfavourable weather conditions in the winter. This limits the visiting season to 8 months. During the season, most hope to see the extraordinary sunrise or sunset from the top of the mountain. Therefore the site is open 24 hours a day during visiting season; security guards work in twenty four hour shifts to accommodate these visitors and spend the night in barracks constructed for this purpose.

Receiving 50 000 visitors every year according to statistics taken in 2008, Nemrut Dağ Tumulus has serious problems related with presentation and improvement of site facilities (e.g. toilets, orientation, information) as well as protecting the statues both from the visitors' impact and weathering conditions (tab. 1).

YEAR	Local	Local%	Foreigner	Foreigner%	Total	Total %
1991	2 497	16	12 746	84	15 224	100
1992	1 322	7	19 007	93	20 329	100
1993	558	5	10 465	95	11 023	100
1994	245	11	1 989	89	2 234	100
1995	3 391	36	6 150	64	9 541	100
1996	7 218	43	9 644	57	16 862	100
1997	9 275	43	12 345	57	21 620	100
1998	11 459	44	14 692	56	26 151	100
1999	19 575	70	8 412	30	27 987	100
2000	25 262	66	12 783	34	38 045	100
2001	26 562	51	25 461	49	52 023	100
2002	22 003	45	27 351	55	49 354	100
2003	18 117	57	13 583	43	31 700	100
2004	36 690	68	17 475	32	54 165	100
2005	22 970	59	15 948	41	38 918	100
2006	21 972	83	4 392	17	26 364	100
2007	23 789	66	12 130	34	35 919	100
2008	18 317	72	7 115	28	25 432	100

Tab. 1: Number of tourists visiting Nemrut Dağ²³

Although not accommodating on site, provision of requirements of the researchers and excavation teams has always been a problem in Nemrut Dağ Tumulus. Besides safeguarding of the instruments of the research teams, daily supply of their requirements and transportation while working on the mountain has posed and continues to create serious problems.

²³ 2005 data were provided by the NDNP administration; the data for 2006 to 2007 were provided by the Adıyaman Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism; 2008 data pertain only to the months of June and July.

The Adıyaman governor's office organizes annual Nemrut Festivals for local citizens, during which the number of visitors to Nemrut increases dramatically. Due to Nemrut's sub par guest facilities, the needs of the visitors as well as the needs of the participating artists and organizations are not effectively met.

Considering these aforementioned usages and users, it should be mentioned that in terms of control and health, Nemrut is not adequately equipped to serve visitors' needs. Furthermore, the site is incapable of accommodating the diverse functions and events held at both Nemrut and the vicinity.

Currently, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus is presented to visitors along with other surrounding archaeological sites. The primary sites include only: Arsameia, the Karakuş Tumulus, Yeni Kahta, and the Roman period Cendere Bridge. Although these are important touristic sites, they do not represent the Commagenian Kingdom's heritage. Consequently the touristic potential of Adıyaman cannot be exploited properly, and the time that the tourists visiting the region spend in the area is generally limited to one night.

Within a wider historical and geographical context, Nemrut's presentation coupled with the presentation of the other historic and cultural Commagenian Kingdom sites, a culture unique to Anatolia and to a large extent concentrated in Adıyaman, are expected to greatly increase the province's touristic potential.

Importance of the area within Adıyaman Province

Most studies of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and the Commagenian culture have been conducted by foreign teams. However, the works these foreign teams conducted showed little impact on the conservation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and its monuments. Although Nemrut's existence should have contributed to the development of the Adıyaman area, up until this point previous planning decisions did not aid in realizing these results. Consequently Nemrut has not yet become a source of improvement for Adıyaman's social and economic environment.

From a local perspective, Nemrut is considered the most important cultural asset of the Adıyaman province; however it is listed among the last provinces for economic and social development in the GAP region. Due to Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP) interventions, eighty percent of all arable land in Adıyaman was lost in the catchments area of the Atatürk Dam. Furthermore, Adıyaman remains far behind similar WHAs in terms of the amount of visitors it receives annually (tab. 2).

Country	Place/Site	Number of Visitors
China	Forbidden City	7 000 000
Italy	Pompei	2 000 000
India	Taj Mahal	3 000 000
Greece	Acropolis	500 000
Spain	Alhambra Palace	2 200 000
Turkey	Nemrut	55 000

Tab. 2: Number of visitors in some of the important cultural sites around the world²⁴

²⁴ ROMIT Project 2004.

Instead of concentrating solely on the conservation of the tumulus and sculptures, one must take a more holistic approach to the development of the area as a whole, addressing both economic and social issues alongside those of development. This new approach must prioritize increasing tourism and touristic activities, creating employment opportunities, and conducting educational and social projects that the local population will participate in.

The conservation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, as previously mentioned, consists of a number of intricate components. Reducing its preservation to a short term project issue would perhaps enable the intervention of its conservation within the given legal and administrative structure, yet the sustainability of its conservation would hardly be possible. As in the past, conservation efforts in Nemrut did not show successful results because of the same sustainability issues.

To finally solve the complexity of this conservation issue, the CNCDP's first priority is to define the problems inherent in each stage and at different legal levels. Second, based on these definitions of the projects/works, phasing, procurement, intervention, responsibilities, and resources must be determined. The process must be directed and monitored as an integrated whole, and the participation of all stakeholders in the decision-making process must be realized. Previous experiences in Turkey demonstrate these problems can be solved with an integrated approach and powerful coordination.

Within this series of complications, the conservation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus undoubtedly takes first place. The relatively comprehensive archaeological studies and findings available neither contains the systematic information necessary for the conservation of the assets at Nemrut, nor do they provide information on the quality of interventions that have been undertaken. Put simply, the archaeological data available for Nemrut, despite being relatively sufficient, do not even provide a current measured drawing of the area. Furthermore, there is no systematic work on the petrographical characteristics of the construction materials, such as limestone and sandstone, a diagnosis of the types and processes of decay, the vulnerability to earthquake, or the impact of climatic conditions.

For a project like Nemrut, registered in the WHL, on-hand data regarding these potential issues must be known and well-defined before any type of intervention occurs. The primary goals are to ensure that interventions at Nemrut do not harm the assets in the long run, as happened in the past, that the speed of decay is decreased, and, if possible, to stop it. The majority of the work being conducted involves documenting the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, evaluating it from an architectural and archaeological standpoint, and determining its structural condition, the characteristics of the used materials, as well as the types and processes of stone deterioration. Finally, necessary survey and conservation projects must be prepared in accordance with current Turkish legislation, followed by interventions authorized by the responsible authorities.

Nemrut is one of nine WHAs in Turkey, and as it has approached the broad framework outlined above, a series of other activities and projects in addition to the conservation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus are required. The conservation project remains primary in importance, however considering Nemrut and the surrounding sites' importance for Adıyaman, it must be presented as a comprehensive project if the CNCDP hopes to emulate contemporary conservation and planning understanding. Such an approach will permit the development of specific area scenarios, which will potentially enable the presentation of the area as well as the other historic and cultural sites of the Commagenian Kingdom.

The scope of the CNCDP

The problems defined above and the brief evaluation indicate that the approach to the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and the whole process must not be defined in with short-term projects, but in long term projects concomitant to phased implementations developments. This can be realized with a program that consists of many sub-projects of varying characteristics and scales.

The METU developed the CNCDP in 2006 after a four-month preliminary study, which aimed to adopt a holistic approach. METU and the MoCT signed a protocol on August 15, 2006, which was later revised in March 2008, that instituted the CNCDP and established an end of December 2010 for the project. The primary goal of the CNCDP as defined in the signed protocol is quoted below:

»to conserve, the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus enlisted under the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage and the region withholding the monuments within the limits of the Nemrut Dağ National Park, the names of which are designated by a protocol²⁵ that belong to the Commagene Civilization, along the principles of the contemporary conservation principles, together with its architectural, archaeological, historic, economic, social, cultural, natural, and ecological assets as a whole and ensure its interpretation, presentation, and sustainability.«²⁶

The CNCDP team consists of forty people, organized by METU and Ankara University's Department of Classical Archaeology, and is composed of academics from the departments of restoration, architecture or archaeology, seismic engineering, geological engineering, city and regional planning, archaeometry, and industrial design.²⁷ Quite a few experts specifically working on Nemrut or in the Adıyaman province have accepted to work as honorary consultants to the CNCDP.²⁸ Considering the background mentioned above, the CNCDP handled the conservation problem of the Nemrut and Commagenian monuments and assets in two contexts defined the activities accordingly.²⁹ The two contexts are (fig. 1):

1. Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and its surroundings
2. Nemrut Dağ National Park and its surroundings

As the titles above demonstrate, the studies foreseen in the context of 'Nemrut Dağ and its surroundings consist of research studies aiming to primarily conserve the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, and the projects developed are based on the results of these studies and the requirements of the legislations. They encompass the documentation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus area, the urgent actions needed in the area, and a series of analysis and projects regarding the structure of monuments, seismic assessments, and material analyses to determine the most appropriate methods and materials for the restoration.

²⁵ The Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and its monuments, the antique city of Arsameia, Karakuş Tumulus, Cendere Bridge and environs, Eski Kahta-Yeni Kale and environs, the Pirin (Perre) ruins, Palanlı Cave, Haydaran Rockcut Tombs, Old Besni Settlement, Sofraz Tumulus, Özbağlar Rockcut Tombs, and the Sacred Area of Derik.

²⁶ Protocol for preparation of 'Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program'.

²⁷ For the complete list of the CNCDP team see the website <http://www.nemrut.org.tr> under 'team/METU' (20.01.2010).

²⁸ To name a few, we thank in the name of METU, Prof. Sencer Şahin (epigraphist/archaeologist), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Turgut Zeyrek (archaeologist), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talat Saygıç (astronomer), and Dr. Donald Sanders, who compiled the works of Th. Goell.

²⁹ See Appendix for details.

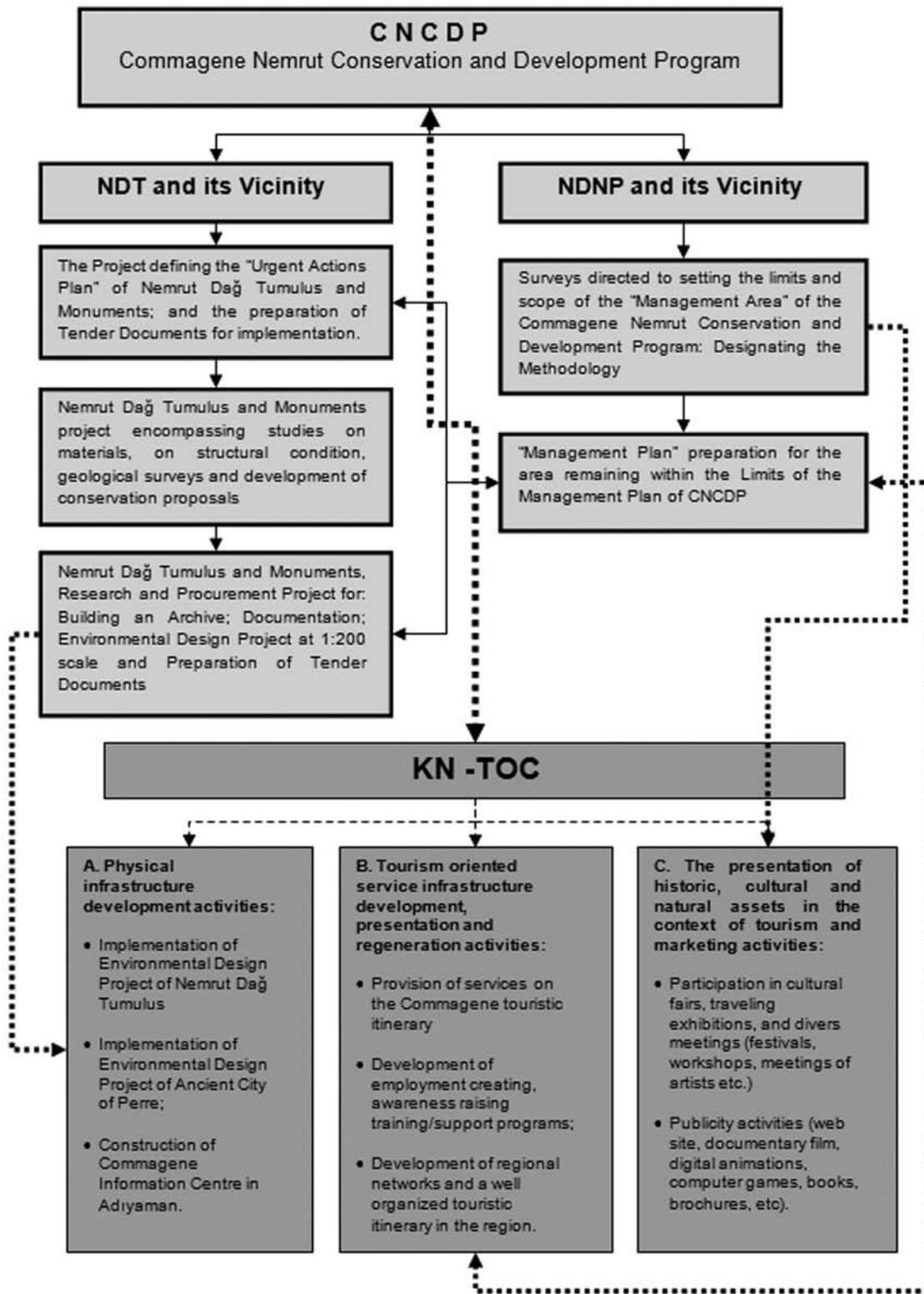


Fig. 1: Scheme showing the context of CNCDP and its relationship with CN-TFR

Concomitant to the documentation projects, the CNCDP includes the formation of a national Nemrut archive, the opening of a website, and the preparation of Preliminary Environmental Design Projects, which will enable to solve problems regarding the presentation and safety of the area, in accordance with Turkish legislation.³⁰

The second function of the CNCDP, the works defined under the heading ‘Nemrut Dağ National Park’ and its surroundings is to prepare a CMP, which will ensure an integrated conception of the characteristics of Commagenian Culture in Adiyaman. During the designation of the CMP’s boundaries, the aim was to utilize and increase Nemrut’s potential for the benefit of the Adiyaman province. Therefore, the main goal is not only to prepare a CMP as stated in the 2006 UNESCO Nemrut Monitoring Report,³¹ but also to include other archaeological cultural assets and areas in Adiyaman and evaluate them within the scope of the CNCDP.

While drawing the borders of the CMP, a sub-project was defined, which will make Nemrut and the ten locations mentioned in the protocol special destinations in an extensive tour within the GAP region. Drawn in 2006, the CMP’s framework overlapped the objectives of the MoCT’s ‘Brand for cities’-project presented in 2008, which aimed to increase the touristic potential of those designated cities. Adiyaman is among one of the cities that the MoCT chose for its ‘Brand for cities’-project, promoting its importance as a cultural tourism destination.

In order to draw the limits of the CNCDP Management Plan, a preliminary diagnostic survey of the cultural assets located in Adiyaman and their values, problems, and potential was drafted, whereby a Geographical Information System (GIS) based method was utilized. After the MoCT approved this method, the development of different scenarios setting the limits of the area was proposed. The MoCT and NDAASC were responsible for deciding the most suitable proposal, which would be decisive in setting the limits of the CMP. Thereafter the preparation of the CMP would resume.

Though not yet defined within the scope of the CNCDP, a team of experts focusing on social planning and various project implementations was incorporated into the program. The primary purpose of the team was to define social projects, for which financial resources have not yet been provided, but which will be realized and implemented in Adiyaman. Both national and international fundraising will find resources and stakeholders outside of the defined works and the CNCDP’s protocol, but in agreement with the aims of the CNCDP.

The CNCDP introduced a model where institutional coordinators designated different central and local institutions, which would eventually realize the program and would ensure institutional representation and sustainability through the participation of these people in the processes and projects.

This model is reflected in the CNCDP’s protocol as well. The institutional coordinators were designated with representational power, and were responsible for the communication and coordination among the different institutions involved in the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and the CNCDP. When complicated developments and problems arise, the CNCDP team and the

³⁰ Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007a; Şahin Güçhan 2008b.

³¹ State of conservation of World Heritage Properties in Europe: Turkey-Nemrut Dağ: Section II <<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/section2/448-summary.pdf>> (20.01.2010).

institutional coordinators face these problems in joint meetings. Periodic reports and projects are brought to the NDAASC's agenda, according to the official MoCT procedures, and discussed with coordinators, experts across nine different disciplines.³² The final decision is then presented to the Şanlıurfa RC for approval.

CNCDP studies conducted between 2006–2009

CNCDP work officially began in August 2006. Since then, numerous studies and projects have been completed; the contents and details of which are outlined in the Appendix. At the end of 2010, the CNCDP's projects, laboratory research, and experiments will have been completed, and in 2011 the first interventions and restoration projects at the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus are expected to begin.

Concomitant to this process, the CMP is expected to finish in 2010. In addition to Nemrut, the plan encompasses fifteen historical and cultural assets and/or areas³³ belonging to the Commagenian culture, located either in the Nemrut Dağ National Park or in its vicinity.

The phase the CNCDP reached in 2009, composed of numerous intermediary phases and three sub-projects specific to the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, each of which required separate surveys and presentations, as well as two sub-projects regarding the Nemrut Dağ National Park and its vicinity, is defined briefly below (fig. 1).

The Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and Monuments project encompassing studies on materials, on structural conditions, geological surveys, and development of conservation proposals

The primary objective of the laboratory research undertaken by the geological and conservation material survey teams including *in-situ*-measurements, experiments and simulations, is to determine the characteristics of materials (sandstone and limestone) used in the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and to prepare applicable solutions, mixtures, mortars and materials to be used in restoration oriented interventions.

Beginning with large blocks, the processes, types, and dimensions of deterioration of the stone monuments were measured and studied in the laboratory as well as on site by using non-destructive testing methods to understand the process of decay.³⁴ Since then the characteristics of stones were determined through experiments on identical samples on site. Compositions of various solutions and mortars were prepared and tested for compatibility under laboratory conditions.

During the July 2008 field study, these various mixtures were tested on 10 x 10 cm areas of the cultural objects. Some members of the MoCT and the NDAASC also attended this experiment. In summer 2009, the preliminary findings of the annual performances and interventions of these

³² See: <www.nemrut.org.tr under 'team/MoCT' for the coordinators> (20.01.2010).

³³ The assets and areas located in Adıyaman and remaining inside the limits of the Conservation Management Plan, to be completed by the end of 2010 are: Kahta District: 1. Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, 2. Antique City of Arsameia, 3. Karakuş Tumulus, 4. Cendere Bridge, 5. Yeni Kale (Eski Kahta); Centre District of Adıyaman: 6.

³⁴ Üstünkaya 2009, 2008; Camer – Akoğlu 2009

applications were found highly successful. In 2010 these implementations will continue being evaluated, and the most appropriate solutions/compositions and techniques will be determined according to the degree of the stone blocks' deterioration.

Ongoing work on the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus

Another research project directed at defining the area's interventions detects structural problems on cultural assets and determines their possible causes. The structural differences on the East and West terraces, the construction techniques of the sculptures, and the deterioration on these objects are studied in detail. Next to the outcomes of these studies, reverse engineering methods and simulations of the behaviour of sculpture models were applied, and the possible factors causing them to collapse (seismic activity, snow loading, wind loading, blast loading, or a combination of those) were detected.³⁵

Climatic studies that include long-term measurements of data, monitoring works, and dynamic measurements support this research. These studies are expected to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the structural condition of the historic and cultural monuments, helping to define the main approach in their conservation/restoration. This work is nearing completion and is expected to be finished with the collection of the 2010 data.

Although teams previously working on Nemrut created partial documentation, they did not provide detailed and current documentation pertaining to the entire area. First, basic maps (in 1 : 5000 and 1 : 1000 scales) are obtained, as required by Turkish legislation, and measured drawings (in 1 : 500, 1 : 200, and 1 : 50 scales) are prepared (pl. 47, 1. 48, 1). As an additional part of the documentation, measured drawings of 400 major stone blocks (1 : 20 and 1 : 10 scales) are completed, and decay maps showing the types and characteristic of deterioration on the blocks are prepared (pl. 47, 2).

The Restitution Project, defining the original situation of the area based on the assessment of the documentation studies and former archaeological studies, has reached its final stage. The Restoration Project is also planned to be completed in 2010, together with the conservation directed interventions defined in various experiments, observations, and research carried out by different CNCDP sub-teams.

The Project defining the NDT and Monuments' 'Urgent Actions Plan', and the preparation of tender documents for implementation

This phase, completed at the beginning of 2007, defined the urgent actions that needed to be taken at the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus. These measures cover the entire process until the completion of the CNCDP projects. However, the complex legislative and bureaucratic structure in regard to the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, as well as the lack of conservation expertise at the local level have been diagnosed as factors hindering the intervention of short term actions. When considering previously flawed interventions, the CNCDP must complete a primary evaluation of the causes of decay before any intervention on Nemrut Dağ and its cultural monuments occurs.

³⁵ Aktaş – Türer 2007; Türer et al. 2009.

Below are ten urgent actions to empower local organizations and raise awareness. These actions should be a guide to the procedures conducted on the areas assets.³⁶

- Action 1: Producing covers made of special material for the protection of the sandstone-sculptures
- Action 2: General upkeep and repair of roads in the region, especially the roads of Karadut, Arsameia – Kayadibi – Nemrut
- Action 3: Arrangement of the immediate area: removal of the storage caravan, clearing the remains of the toilets, and constructing a portable visitors WC
- Action 4: Constructing an information panel and warning-signs for visitors
- Action 5: Subcontracting a company for cleaning and maintenance activities
- Action 6: Forming a Committee for Coordination, Control, and Maintenance
- Action 7: Re-evaluation of the works of the NDNP-LTDP in the face of restoration and planning on the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus
- Action 8: Preparing basic maps of the cultural sites in the vicinity
- Action 9: Compilation of information and documents related to the area; obtaining Turkish translations of sources written in foreign languages
- Action 10: Developing social capacity programs and upgrading human resources in the area

Among these actions, the first³⁷ is a special project within the CNCDDP. During the September 2009 field study, some of the blocks were covered with materials previously tested under laboratory conditions and found applicable.

The goal is to take systematic measurements of temperature and humidity through the sensors placed under the covers and to examine the condition for the material of the covered blocks in Spring 2010. If this on-site experiment provides positive results, all of the important blocks will be covered by the end of the season to prevent the impact of harsh winter conditions on them.

Regarding the other actions/measurements (Actions 2. 4. 8. 9 and 10), some have already been fulfilled, but conceiving the organization, the foreseen level has not yet been realized (Action 6). The Coordination Unit for conservation within the body of Adıyaman Special Provincial Administration has not yet been formed.

³⁶ Özgönül et al. 2007.

³⁷ At first, this intervention was regarded as an urgent action, however, later it sounded more reasonable to proceed with a preliminary experimental study. It was ascertained that the stones are exposed to freeze-thaw cycle, and to strong winds, which accelerate the drying and may slow down the decay-process. That initiated laboratory tests of impermeable materials, which do not allow water penetrate, but allow wind and steam to go through. After successful laboratory tests, the materials were tested on site.

NDT and monuments, research and procurement project for: building an archive, documentation, environmental design project at 1 : 200 scale, and preparation of tender documents for construction

In this sub-project, a Nemrut Archive is built that contains information relating to the historic and architectural characteristics of Nemrut as well as information regarding the periodical excavations and the research history since 1881.³⁸ This archive project was submitted to the MoCT in 2007; however, it will be transformed into a cultural centre in Adıyaman (K-Odak) and will be opened to the public.

A website was also designed and opened in 2008, which aims to give information about the Nemrut Archive and the CNCDP.³⁹ This site provides brief information on the worked conducted by the METU team and approved by the MoCT until present. Beyond that, various academics from different fields working for the CNCDP have published work on the site as PDFs.⁴⁰

METU completed a second work called the 'Preliminary Environmental Design Project at 1 : 200 scale'. This projects aims to present a safe site and ensure security for Nemrut's visitors until all interventions to the monuments and cultural monuments are finished and the conservation problems have been solved. This project was completed and submitted to the MoCT in November 2007 and approved by the Şanlıurfa RC in January 2008.⁴¹

The preliminary design projects of two separate Visitor Centres,⁴² one on the Adıyaman route and another on the Malatya route, as defined by the NDNP-LTDP, and the legally required development plan (at 1 : 5000 and 1 : 1000 scales) of the area, including these two units were prepared and completed within this framework as well (pl. 48, 1). The implementation of these plans depended on the property ownership transfer procedures from State Treasury to the concerned administrations. This allotment was made and property rights were clarified in 2009.

During the same year, the architectural implementation projects of the preliminary environmental project and Visitor Centres were tendered. The implementation projects were prepared and finalized by the SAYKA firm, under the surveillance of the advisory METU/CNCDP team. It was approved by the Şanlıurfa RC on 30 December, 2009 (pl. 48, 2).

The tender documents for the construction of the Adıyaman and Malatya Visitor Centres and for the implementation of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus Environmental Design Project were prepared during the same year and received the budget allotment.⁴³ The construction of the two centres and the Environmental Design Project are expected to start at the beginning of 2010.

³⁸ Şahin Güçhan – Kabasakal Coutignies 2007b.

³⁹ For details see: <www.nemrut.org.tr> (20.01.2010).

⁴⁰ For publications see: <www.nemrut.org.tr> under 'CNCDP Publications'

⁴¹ Şahin Güçhan 2008b.

⁴² Şahin Güçhan 2008c.

⁴³ In 2009, within the framework of an EU supported Regional Competitiveness Operational Program (RCOP) and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance-IPA, the 'Commagene Nemrut-Tourism Focused Regeneration Project' (CN-TFR) was prepared in the name of the Adıyaman Governorate and with the partnership of the MoCT and the Adıyaman Municipality by METU and was finally accepted. The Nemrut Dağ Tumulus Preliminary Environmental Design Project will be provided from this IPA project. Funding for the two visitor centres, on the other hand, has been provided from the 2010 MoCT budget.

In terms of their detailed analyses and design processes, these sub-projects⁴⁴ are subject to separate articles. Their implementation will solve the physical problems on the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus, primarily due to tourism related functions. It will meet the basic needs of the visitors and other users of the area and provide better conditions for the understanding of this site. The implementations will also ensure the protection of cultural/historic assets as well. Furthermore, special measures will be taken to avoid damages to the assets and the area by visitors.

Projects in the scope of the NDNP and its surroundings during 2006-2008

Surveys directed toward setting the limits and scope of the 'Management Area' of the CNCDP: Designated the Methodology

Although the CNCDP focused primarily on Nemrut Dağ and prepared the CMP, it will also encompass the Adıyaman Province with its special conditions and important assets. However, conservation and presentation of over 230 cultural assets in Adıyaman Province proved to be impossible to handle at the first stage. Thus, the selection of assets and areas to be included in the project has to be made. The selection criteria, aiming to conserve and present the areas, were defined considering applicability, rationality and the possibility for swift intervention.

A model will then be developed which will support decision-making by evaluating the assets on the basis of certain set criteria (natural, archaeological, historical, and architectural) next to the definitions and characteristics of assets, their potential and diagnosed problems. With the approval of the MoCT, over 230 assets located in the Adıyaman Province were studied using this model. Consequently, information on the characteristics and potential of the assets/areas was collected in field studies, and the evaluations were transferred to a Geographical Information System (GIS) database defined for this purpose.

The aim of this model, developed in context of the CNCDP project, was to determine the areas and assets, with prevailing characteristics and with potential for presentation and intervention. The areas being studied were grouped according to some criteria: architectural and geographical characteristics in terms of availability of previous research, its visibility, interventions required, accessibility, and availability of transportation opportunities, integrity of its natural environment, and thematic groupings. According to the different tourism scenarios (culture, nature, sports, etc.), questions were directed to define the borders of the 'Management Area'. This study, which can be the subject of a separate article, was submitted to the MoCT in December 2008 and approved in June 2009. Additionally, this database, which includes all cultural assets located in Adıyaman is compiled under the heading 'Adıyaman Provincial Cultural Inventory' and is presented in the developed website.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ The definition of the preliminary environmental design project and the two visitor centre projects, defining their legal framework and the finalization of their design, based on detailed surveys, is a long and tedious educative process, which ran parallel to the detailed studies of the natural, archaeological, historic, and architectural characteristics of the area specific to Nemrut. Two separate presentations of these preliminary design processes were presented in Adıyaman in 2008. These are published by Şahin Güçhan 2008b. 2008c.

⁴⁵ For the website of the 'Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program' see <www.nemrut.org.tr>(20.01.2010). Adıyaman's cultural inventory is available at district level from the title of assets/monuments or from district names under the following address: <http://www.nemrut.org.tr/Adıyaman_envanteri/index.html>(20.01.2010).

This study defined eight sub-regions having different characteristics within the Adiyaman Province. The first four, which comply with the previous settled criteria (such as the availability of historic, archaeological, and architectural potential for presentation and transportation opportunities) were determined as the 'Management Area' within the program (pl. 48, 3).

Using the Commagene theme became a decisive factor in determining the boundaries of the Management Area because most of the remaining assets belong to the Commagenian Kingdom. In addition to this, the other criteria for assets to be included in the boundaries are: forming an entity based on their natural environment and different cultural objects, exhibiting integrity, being accessible, having capacity for presentation on specific touristic itineraries, and being archaeologically well-assessed.

Thus, defined borders are shown in the maps in 1 : 25 000 scales at this stage. After the preparation of the current maps⁴⁶ at the second stage, the boundaries of the designated sites/ assets will be applied on maps in 1 : 1000 scales to constitute the basis of implementation decisions and related projects.

'Management Plan' preparation for the area remaining within the limits of the CMP of the CNCDP

In 2010, a CMP will be prepared for the Management Area defined according to the model developed in the preceding paragraph. This CMP will encompass a number of sub-projects next to the NDT. This work, together with the conservation project, which will define the interventions at the NDT and is directed by the CNCDP team, will provide the conservation and presentation of the Commagenian culture as an integrated whole. The CMP will define strategies for the MoCT's activities and the local administration at various levels. It will ensure Adiyaman's importance as a destination for tourists, while conserving its assets on one hand, and on the other, support the development of certain activities led ahead by ecological agriculture, which will provide for the gradual improvement in the local population's standard of living.

The CMP directed field studies in 2009 regarding the assets and the area as well as the interviews with the stakeholders. The phases of the CMP are defined in the protocol of the CNCDP briefly as follows:

- situation analysis
- area analysis
- determination of a vision for the area and development of major policies
- determination of the work program, timing and projects
- definition of the follow-up, evaluation and training processes

⁴⁶ One of the most important CNCDP problems has been the unavailability of the current base maps (scales 1 : 5 000 and 1 : 1.000) necessary for the production of projects and plans in all scales. Since the beginning of the program, great effort has been spent on solving this problem. Finally the Nemrut maps have been obtained. The tendering process for the procurement of maps (scales 1 : 5 000 and 1 : 1 000) was completed in 2009, and the maps are expected to arrive soon.

The current base maps, depicting the present situation of the assets and areas are in the final stages of completion; archive information on their different characteristics is also being collected and documented. Working with stakeholders has continued since 2006, utilizing participatory approaches.⁴⁷ These are planned in coordination with the CMP and will be completed in three-month phases.⁴⁸

This plan (CMP) will be the first of its kind to be prepared in accordance with the legislation developed after 2004 in Turkey, next to the difficult process of the implementation of the Pamukkale-Hierapolis Management Plan, due to the lack of relevant legal structure, and Çatalhöyük CMP that was finished shortly. Consequently, there is no doubt that the CMP will be a pioneering example for Turkey.

Likewise, since 2006, despite not having a completed document for the CMP, the CNCDP protocol provided a framework regarding its goal and scope, an upper level policy and some concrete objectives for the MoCT, METU, and all related parties. The different central and local institutions in Adıyaman are slowly adapting the conservation related interventions along the CNCDP's definitions, different from their usual practices. Together with the completion of the CMP, detailed definitions of works and responsibilities will become especially important steps toward public participation.

An intermediary evaluation of the CNCDP

The scope of the CNCDP as well as its characteristics and phases are described in terms of its sub-project, which runs in parallel processes. Even though the CNCDP is not finished yet, important phases have been realized in accordance with the administrative/legal procedures; planned research/surveys have either completed or reached their final phases. Because of bureaucratic hindrances, the CNCDP lasted for a longer period of time than first predicted; however, the project is planned to be completed in the end of 2010 and will then begin implementation of the completed projects.

Among those, the Environmental Design Project has been prepared to enable a comprehensive presentation of Nemrut, and the construction of the Visitor Centres in Adıyaman and Malatya should be completed in 2011. These implementations will solve the problems that visitors consistently face in the area, and will also provide security to prevent tourism's negative influences on the historic and cultural assets. During these implementations, METU, though not directly responsible for this process, will provide support within the framework of the CNCDP's objectives to the MoCT and the Governorate of Adıyaman and other institutions when needed.

The METU team's most important agenda during 2010 is to prepare the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus Conservation/Restoration Project, which includes the macro and micro level interventions for the conservation of assets on Nemrut Dağ Tumulus based on the diagnostic research continuing since 2006 and also the measures and precautions for structural stabilization. This project, once approved by the institutions involved, will be the beginning of a new process in conservation procedures regarding the MoCT and METU. According to the CNCDP, METU will undertake the training of the people performing conservation interventions on assets and define the monitoring

⁴⁷ Osmay – Ataöv 2008a.

⁴⁸ Osmay – Ataöv 2008b.

activities in the process, as well as take a role next to the MoCT during the conservation and monitoring activities. This process requires great precision in the restoration of each single block and necessitates regular monitoring and surveillance of assets in the area. This, however, can only be obtained by operating a detailed organizational model.

This organizational model, as a part of the CMP, aims to define and resolve the management and implementation issues primarily regarding the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and fifteen other assets/sites in Adıyaman. The CMP includes different types of research, projects, management and administrative models, work and activity programs, monitoring, evaluation and training processes and their related flow charts. The CMP's field survey was completed in September 2009. The CMP will be prepared in 2010 according to the defined work phases that began in January 2009.

If an intermediary evaluation were to be made, one might say that among the WHAs in Turkey, the CNCDP is the first applied research conducted with the support of the MoCT. The operations concerning the conservation of Nemrut, their research level, and multidisciplinary structure can be considered a first example toward an integrated conservation project. Yet the success of the program will be measured not only by the level of research, but also by its success in intervention. Therefore, it is highly important for Turkey that the works are put into practice.

The CNCDP adopted a participatory approach, highly uncommon in Turkey, by merging different stakeholders. This approach aims to produce decisions in close interaction with the local and central institutions as well as the local population, universities and NGOs. To ensure the sustainability of the CNCDP, it is important to pass down the information and experience to the local level, a relatively new phenomenon in Turkey. Local and central powers have ensured certain developments and changes regarding legislative tools. Unfortunately, local institutions have not been empowered sufficiently. 2010 is expected to be a turning point in this regard.

Next to the preparation of architectural projects and planning studies, and research, social projects have not been included, which were not considered to be under the direct responsibility of the MoCT. To ensure the success of the CNCDP, development of social projects aimed at strengthening the social structure, increasing local appropriation of activities and projects, as well as ensuring sustainability. A financial source created in the CNCDP enabled studies of social problems in the area. Thus, funds are being sought to strengthen the local economic conditions and the supporting activities.

'The Commagene Nemrut Tourism Focused Regeneration Project' (CN-TFR) was prepared under METU's leadership⁴⁹ in order to benefit from the EU supported Regional Competitiveness Operational Program (RCOP) and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). The proposed project has been selected for support, and as its title indicates, the aim of the project is to realize tourism based activities to stimulate economic development in Adıyaman.⁵⁰ Another

⁴⁹ This project is prepared under METU's leadership and the partnership of the MoCT and the Adıyaman Municipality for the Adıyaman Governorate.

⁵⁰ The total budget of the KN-TOC is 5 850 000 Euro. The planned activities are:

- A. Development of physical infrastructure: Environmental Design Projects of the Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and the Antique City of Perre as well as the construction of an Information Centre at the centre of Adıyaman which focuses on the Commagenian culture.
- B. Development of tourism oriented services, infrastructure, presentation, and regeneration activities: services at minimum level on the Commagene touristic route which will encompass Adıyaman, Gaziantep, and Kahraman Maras. The development of an employment-creating system, training programs which should

group of activities, not directly among the commitments of the CNCDP, are social projects in 2010. Project of the same type as CN-TFR, for the purpose of strengthening Adıyaman's social infrastructure, especially agriculture and crafts-based projects will be pursued.

confirm awareness raising for the importance of the cultural heritage and the development of regional networks and a well organized tourism system in the area.

- C. The presentation of historic, cultural, and natural assets for tourism and marketing activities: in order to develop the tourism potential of the region, the participation in cultural fairs, travelling exhibitions, and diverse meetings (festivals, workshops, meeting of artists, etc.) have to be increased as much as all kinds of publication (website, documentary film, digital animations, computer games, books, brochures, etc.) will be encouraged.

List of abbreviations

In addition to the abbreviations of the guidelines of the German Archaeological Institute 2006 (AA 2005/2, 314–399) the following abbreviations are used:

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Appendix

METU – CNCDP. The context of works and services, 2006–2009

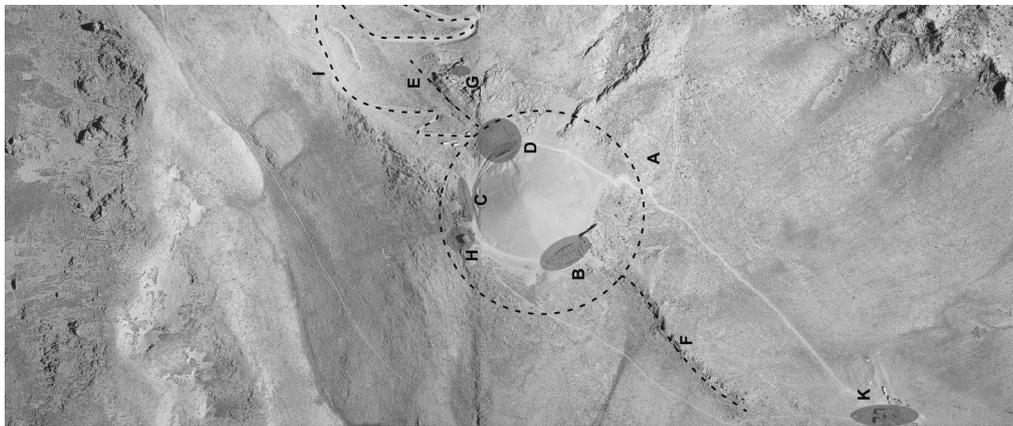
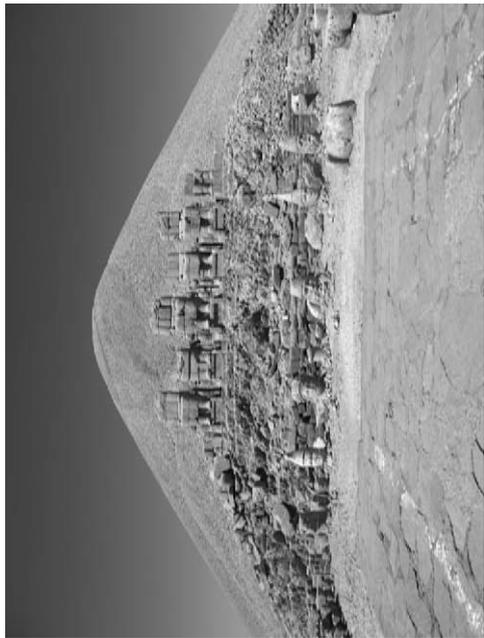
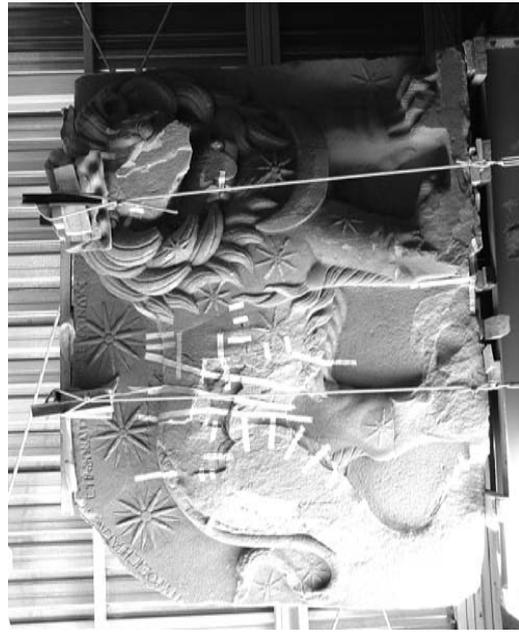
COMMAGENE NEMRUT CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	The Documents to be presented by METU
1. NEMRUT DAĞI TUMULUS AND VICINITY	
1.1. Nemrut mount and monuments materials structural state and geological analyses and development of proposals for conservation	
1.1.1. First diagnostic studies at the mount <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of the raw data in digital form gathered through the studies done at the site in September 2006 • Diagnosis of deterioration at monument scale • IR thermal analyses, • Ultrasonic velocity measurements 	Pre submission report of the site data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials conservation groups' report • Raw data of the ultrasonic and color measurements done on the monuments in digital form (DVD/CD); geological/ structural state researches reports • Collecting samples from the site to be used in the laboratories • Supply of measuring devices and their installation in the site
1.1.1. General diagnostic studies to be done at the site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation studies of the current situation at the monuments scale 	NDT measured drawings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumulus Site Plan 1 : 500 • East, west, north terrace plans, 1 : 50 • Section/Facade Drawings, 1 : 50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and diagnostic studies at the monuments scale • A. monuments scale (Macro Scale) • Mapping of visual weathering forms • Infrared thermal (IRT) image analyses, • Ultrasonic velocity measurement • B. Micro scale • Physical and physico mechanical tests • Micro analyses • Preparation and observation of cross sections • Observation of cross sections by optical microscopy and their SEMEDX analyses • FTIR, XRD, TGADTA analyses 	Materials researches 1st midreport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of visual weathering forms and their mapping at the monuments scale • Evaluation of IRT image analyses and ultrasonic velocity measurements that are done on the best representative of deteriorated stele and statues situated on east and west terraces (min. ten pieces) • First results of the physico-mechanical tests in micro scale and micro analyses done on the samples gathered from the site

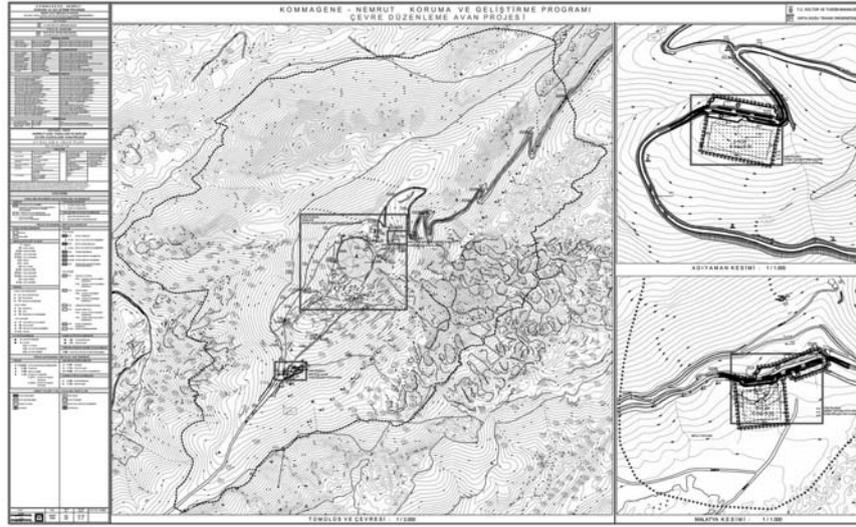
<p>1.1.2. Second stage of the geological research in the monuments surroundings, documentation and diagnostic studies of weathering at the monuments scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. geological researches: geological map/old stone quarries and sampling/mass and carrying cap/mineralogical, petrographical, chemical, physico-mechanical/natural weathering forms/aging experiments • B. documentation and diagnosis of deterioration at monuments Scale 2nd Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a. monuments' scale: mapping of visual weathering forms/infrared thermal image analyses/ultrasonic velocity measurements • b. micro scale: physical and physico-mechanical tests/micro analyses: a) optical microscopic observations and SEMEDX analyses of cross sections, b) FTIR analyses/XRD analyses/TGADTA analyses • C. trials of conservation treatments on the geological equivalents of stones in the site, and on the artificially and naturally deteriorated samples in the lab. • crack filling mortars/stone consolidation trials/calcinations and silicatization experiments • analyses to be done before and after applications of stone conservation interventions: infrared thermal image analyses/ultrasonic velocity; measurements/physical and physico mechanical tests/optical microscopic observation and SEMEDX analyses of cross sections/FTIR analyses/XRD analyses/TGADTA analyses 	<p>Materials researches 2nd mid report (experiments and first results)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. mid results of geological research and aging experiments that are done on the samples • B. documentation of and diagnosis of deterioration at the monuments' scale (2nd Stage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition and mapping of visual weathering forms at the monuments' scale (1 : 100 and/or 1 : 50 scaled plans) • infrared thermal image analyses and ultrasonic velocity measurements of 5 chosen samples of statue pieces and stellas on the east and west terraces • first results of the micro scale physical and physico mechanical tests and micro analyses • C. first results of stone conservation experiments
<p>1.1.3. Weathering conservation consolidation studies (Lab. ve Mon.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuation of conservation experiments • structural analyses • earthquake studies • proposals 	<p>Materials research: 3rd midreport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluation of stone conservation treatments on samples at lab and site with detailed diagnostic study • atmospheric measurements & their results of the site • results of earthquake studies/structural analyses • definition of urgent conservation interventions
<p>1.1.4. General survey of the tumulus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluation of the historic, archeological and architectural research findings and the interpretation of the monument in archeological terms: • the history of the monument and its archeological characteristics • definition and periods of the interventions made to the monument • archeological evaluation of the monument and its interpretation in comparison with its original condition 	<p>Nemrut Dağı Tumulus reconstitution project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconstitution report • measured drawings of the NDT at 1 : 100 1 : 50 scales • plans of the east, west and north terraces • east and west cross sections and elevations • digital copies

<p>1.1.5.a. Definition of conservation interventions determined by the conservation consolidation studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deterioration conservation consolidation studies (laboratory + monument) repair mortars stone consolidation studies durability and compatibility experiments (on mortars and consolidated samples) trials of conservation intervention on the emergent places of the monuments and its environs compatibility and durability monitoring of interventions on the emergent places of monuments and its environs 	<p>Materials research: final report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stone conservation and intervention program at the monuments' scale detailed definition of stone conservation intervention and definition and training of the team of conservators to make the applications of conservation that are defined mapping of interventions on the monuments at the site definition and process of monitoring
<p>1.1.5b. Preparation of the implementation directed restoration project, based on the conservation stabilization techniques adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. conservation of assets on site: mapping the types of interventions adopted on the assets/identifying the interventions for the structural stabilization of assets b. conservation of assets outside the tumulus: mapping the interventions on the assets prior to/setting conditions and criteria for transportation 	<p>restoration project of Nemrut Dağı Tumulus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plans of east, west and north terraces, 1 : 50 section and façade drawings of east & west terraces report on the restoration project (in reference with the final materials analyses report)
<p>1.2. Urgent action plan for Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and monuments; terms of contract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> definition of urgent and temporary measures/actions to be taken for Nemrut Dağı Tumulus and monuments 	<p>Urgent action plan report</p>
<p>1.3. Monuments and Nemrut Dağ Tumulus research project; the archive project; documentation project; environmental design project at the 1 : 200 scale and the service provision related to the technical tendering document of the architectural conservation project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preliminary surveys and evaluations for the environmental design project of Nemrut Dağı Tumulus and monuments collection and evaluation of stakeholders views and proposals regarding Nemrut Dağı Tumulus and monuments 	<p>Preliminary report: field data submission/ report on environmental design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental design preliminary project (EDPSP) EDPSP report/technical specifications plans at 1 : 5000 and 1 : 1000 scales and architectural projects in 1 : 500; 1 : 200 scales, geological survey report of EDPSP/ annexes of reports/digital copies
<p>2. Nemrut Dağı National Park and vicinity</p>	
<p>2.1. Surveys directed to setting limits and the scope of the CNCDP management area</p>	
<p>2.1.1. Preliminary surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information collection regarding the limits of management area to be defined and making a control list prior to field survey 	

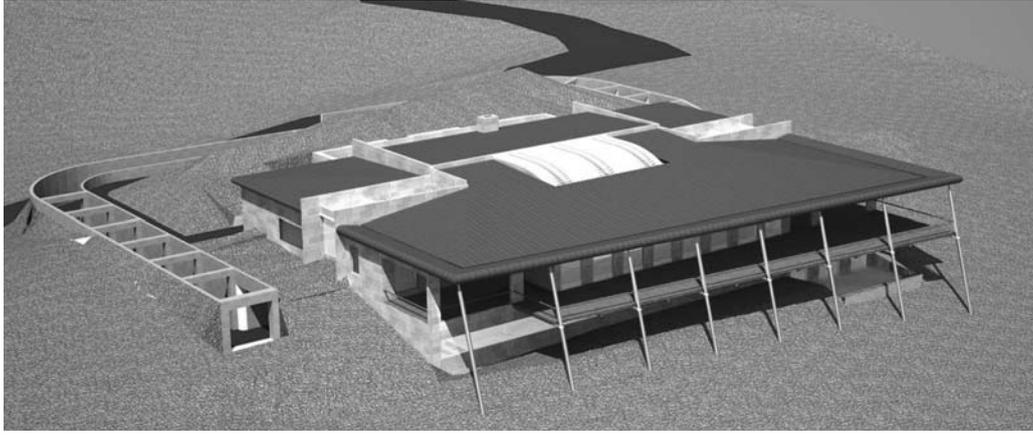
<p>2.1.1 Field survey and methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field survey, directed to limitation of the management area: Adiyaman based recorded observations and photographic surveys, localization of information with GPS and preparation of individual index cards • organization of materials essential for historic research • organization of upper scale planning works at the provincial level (Adiyaman) and surveying the area for this purpose • social planning and participation oriented activities in the context of CNCDP • introducing the CNCDP • first stakeholder meeting • Besni education foundation meeting • definition of methodology: defining the criteria for limiting the area, defining the cultural assets and areas in the context of the criteria, specific to the assets listed under item 4.2; transfer of the data on GBS and reporting • webpage of the Commagene Nemrut Conservation and Development Program: designing a web page that includes all works in this context; presentation of the webpage encompassing only those works approved and accepted by the MCT at present 	<p>Preliminary report: data collected in the area/research report on management area limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field survey index cards (III) • digital copies of photographic survey • coordinates of cultural objects and areas (GPS points) • preliminary data submission report of the historical and archeological group • preliminary data submission report of the planning and management group • preliminary data submission report of the social planning and participation group • preliminary research report on management area limits • report on the methodology, scope and methodological examples • annexes <p>Activation of the webpage</p>
<p>2.1.2. Field survey: survey studies in the management area; continuation of photographic surveys of cultural objects and areas and recorded observations; localization of information with GPS.</p>	
<p>2.1.3. Determination of the stakeholder map, views and propositions.</p>	
<p>2.1.4. Evaluation of stakeholder views and propositions; minimum two meetings with two different groups of stakeholders, on site; reports of stakeholder meetings, their conclusions and evaluations</p>	<p>Report : evaluation of stakeholder views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minutes of meetings
<p>2.1.5. The proposal on management area limits, its presentation and approval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparation of index cards for all cultural/historic assets in the Adiyaman province, in accordance with the research methods directed to the definition of management plan limits, stated in item 2.1.1 and approved by the MCT • transfer of data on all assets and areas determined, to GBS and reporting. • development of alternative propositions for the designated management area limits, in accordance with the cultural and geographic criteria developed • grouping the propositions developed showing their advantages and disadvantages 	<p>Report: limitation of management area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • index cards of all cultural/historic assets and areas in Adiyaman province • the maps of all cultural/historic assets and areas in Adiyaman province, using GBS • developing the 'border' definition proposals for the management area. • grouped propositions: the advantages and disadvantages
<p>2.2. Management plan to be prepared for the area defined in the CNCDP</p>	
<p>2.2.1. Situation analysis (Field Study)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • index cards of buildings/groups of structures, areas/archaeological areas, settlements that remain within the management area defined under item 4.2.1.5 and their present conditions 	<p>Preliminary report on management area surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • index cards/photographs/GPS points
<p>2.2.2. Area analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presentation of findings • distribution on the CBS • SWOT analysis results 	<p>Management area report No. 1: inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • files of historic/cultural assets on site • CBS maps of historic/cultural assets • stakeholder meetings: SWOT results

<p>2.2.3. Development of a vision for the area and major policies/ strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preliminary evaluation of the area; strengths, weaknesses, threats and potentials • determination of assets and problems in the area, and setting the priorities • determining the visions, objectives and main policies of the Management Plan 	<p>Management area report No. 2: evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • architectural and archaeological assets and areas, problems and potentials • preliminary evaluation of strengths/ weaknesses/threat/potentials of the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing the visions, objectives and main policies of the management plan focused on the conservation, use, tourism, presentation and advertisement of the area, with the stakeholders and getting their preliminary consent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity to be organized by the MCT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing the vision, and policies developed by the stakeholder groups with others and defining the participation based vision and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity to be organized by the MCT
<p>2.2.4. Work program, timing and formulation of projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority setting for problems defined according to the vision and policies envisaged; development of decisions regarding usage/ change for the purpose of tourism; formulation of subactivities, the project characteristics and the implementation and monitoring principles • setting short, medium and long term priorities for activities, definition of responsibilities, sources and cost estimates • development of management and administrative models • preparation of an action plan with a work program, including short, medium and long term activities 	<p>Management area report No. 3: definition of projects to be realized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition of sub-projects • developing management and administrative models for the projects • definition of the work program • action plans completed
<p>2.2.5. Definition of evaluation, monitoring and training processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determination of monitoring and evaluation processes of activities, • training activities for the realization and development of activities • definition of monitoring and evaluation processes, the responsibilities and the ‘sanctions’ 	<p>Final area management report: maintenance, evaluation and training processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flow chart: management and evaluation • training activities • sanctions
<p>Approval of the MCT and the NDAASC</p>	



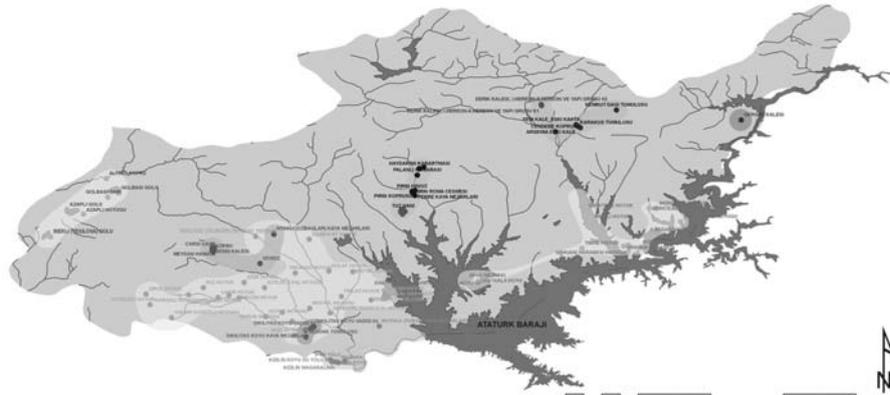


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KNKGP KOMMAGENE - NEMRUT KORUMA GELİŞTİRME PROGRAMI
YÖNETİM ALANI SINIRININ BELİRLENMESİ



YÖNETİM ALANI SINIRI ÖNERİLERİ VE ÖNCELİKLERİ

Bölgelemeler ve Öncelikleri

I	IV	VI
II	IVb	VII
III	V	VIII

Bölgeleme ve Önceliklerine Göre Kültür Varlıkları

• I	• III	• VI
• Ib	• IV	• VII
• II	• V	• VIII
• IIa	• Vb	

3