

EVOLUTION OF THE HISTORIC VALUE CONSERVATION CONCEPT IN TURKIYE

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of historic architectural conservation, which was formerly taken to be a museum-related phenomenon, has changed significantly over the years; it is now being interpreted as a process of revitalization and integration of the entities having historic, cultural and architectural values with a certain economic and functional potential.

The beginning and the evolution of this concept in Türkiye is not as old and comprehensive as that in Europe. Many valuable ancient monuments and artifacts were lost during the Ottoman Imperial Period because of the ignorance and apathy of the rulers and of the public in general. At the beginning of the 19th Century, a few enlightened people, apparently influenced by the trends in Europe, came out with some suggestions for the conservation of old items. These people, however did not receive enough attention and thus remained ineffective.

1. THE OTTOMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

The starting point of the historic conservation movement in Turkey was marked by the opening of the first museum in the St.Irene Church in 1846 by Fethi Ahmet Pasha.

The first legal measure in the field of historic conservation had been the enactment of the "First Regulation for Antiquities" in 1869, which had to be revised four times This first regulations, covered only the conservation items designated as "movable cultural values" from the ancient times which had been found in the archaeological excavations and which were assigned to the State to be kept.

In 1874, with the introduction of "The Second Regulations for Antiquities", the concept of conservation items was extended to comprise all man-made objects that had been inherited from the previous periods and considered to be "antiquities" and "State Property". However, this revised version of the regulations, stipulated that one third of the findings should be given to the finder, one third to the land owner and one third to the State. This system which was meant to help protect antiquities, unfortunately caused a large number of valuable historic entities to be taken out of the country legally and/or illegally.

"The Second Regulations for Antiquities" was amended in 1884 by Osman Hamdi Bey, who was one of the pioneers of the conservation movement in Turkey. With this new version, i.e. "The Third Regulation for Antiquities", the

principle of "dividing into three" was abolished and replaced by a principle stating that "essentially all antiquities are State Property".

In 1906, "The Fourth Regulations for Antiquities" was issued, which comprised the "Turkish-Islamic Cultural Values" worthy of conservation. The fourth regulations for antiquities extended the definition of immovable antiquities defining as State property all the monuments and all the movable or immovable entities that had been found or were to be found in all kinds of sites whether they belonged to individuals or to communities.

2. THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1923-1950

After the New Turkish Republic had been founded in 1923, Türkiye entered a period of rapid development and change. The efforts to modernize and westernize the country on the one hand, and the desire to erase the traces of the Ottoman culture on the other, influenced the approach taken towards conservation quite significantly. The new approach involved some efforts to determine and clarify the roots of the Turkish history and the Anatolian civilizations apart from those of the Ottoman Empire. Parallel to the efforts for clarifying the roots of Turkish history, the scope of the historic conservation movement was enlarged to encompass the ancient civilizations of Anatolia. The movable objects of value related to those civilizations were searched for, discovered and taken into museums. And under the guidance of Atatürk himself, a commission was established for the conservation of the historic architectural heritage of the whole country. The first attempt in this direction was made between 1933 and 1935; 3500 historic buildings were registered and restoration reports on them were prepared.

Again in 1933, with the "Act of Buildings and Roads" the concept of environmental conservation was introduced for the first time while urban development plans were also being drawn. All the museums and foundations were reorganized in 1934 and 1935, respectively, and the General Directorate of Foundations was set up in order to look after those Foundations put out of use after the Ottoman Empire had been abolished. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, two significant bodies came into operation, namely "The Board for the Preservation of Antiquities", which was in charge of the historic values in Istanbul, and the "Advisory Commission for Antiquities and Museums"; the task of both bodies was to promote the aesthetic and scientific values of the historic environment as well as their touristic potential.

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1950-1960

In the 1950s, the rapid change in the socio-economic structure of the country led to considerable unplanned urbanization and uncontrollable destruction not only in the urban texture but also, and particularly, in its natural and historic environment. With the aim of preventing the destruction of historic buildings and of safeguarding them, "The Supreme

Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (SCIAM)" was established by Act No 5805 in 1951. This Council tried to follow and adopt the international developments and decisions in this field, such as the 1963 Venetian By-Law. The conservation decisions taken by this Council, however always remained quite ineffective owing to the lack of funds, an efficient conservation policy and organisation. The efforts of this Council remained for a long time restricted to individual historic monumental buildings.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT PERIOD BETWEEN 1961-1994

In the 1960s, the most important event affecting the approaches to conservation was the fact that the 1961 Constitution, assigned the State, with its Clause No. 50, the task of protecting the historic and cultural values.

One important step in the 1970s in terms of conservation was the search for ways in which to provide subsidies for the owners of old buildings and to give 1/10 tax reduction to the listed historic buildings according to the Real Estate Tax Act No 1610/17.7.1972.

Act No 1605, which altered the Construction Act No 6785/1972, led to some new arrangements, however insufficient, in urban conservation with its Supplementary Clause No 6.

In 1973, as an improvement in the concept of conservation, the new "Act for Antiquities No. 1710" was put into force replacing the "Fourth Act for Antiquities". This act brought on new definitions for and new limitations to the values to be conserved; building complexes and natural or natural/man-made sites were also taken under the cover of conservation in addition to monuments of architectural value.

In the 1970s, Turkiye actively joined the "1975 European Architectural Heritage Year" campaign and thus the projects for Antalya, Goreme, and Istanbul were included among the European Pilot Projects. For the first time in 1976, the idea of "Emergency Replanning of Historic Cities" began to be discussed; and after 1977 the aims of conservation for town planning were modified to include not only ancient monuments but groups of buildings and historic sites as well.

In 1979 a new attempt was made by the related institutions in order to establish the goals, the objectives and the criteria for selecting items to be conserved as well as to determine the rights and duties of the owners and the responsibilities of the authorities. The Ministry of Tourism and Information, began to give loans parallel to its efforts of providing financial and technical aid for the conservation and safeguarding of the listed buildings which could not be repaired by their owners due to the lack of necessary finances. These were to be used exclusively adapting the listed buildings for touristic purposes. The Ministry of Culture also prepared the regulations dated 30.3.1979 for the "Financial and Technical Aid for The Repair of Individually or Publicly Owned Immovable Antiquities".

In the late 1970s and 1980s SCIAM naturally acknowledged that, historic urban areas were being destroyed because of the economic value created by the increase in building height and in density allowed by the structure plans. Therefore, it began to designate urban sites in historic cities and to cancel those structure plans adverse to protection in specific areas. As an urgent solution, SCIAM then proposed that a decision be taken on the principles and the method of a conservation plan in cooperation with the related institutions.

Yet, despite of all these undertakings, a large number of court cases were opened as a result of the clash between conservation regulations, building permissions and personal interests. Thus, it was decided that the "Act for Antiquities No. 1710" and the other regulations related to conservation should all be rearranged since they were found to contain clauses adverse to the Constitution, the Civil Law and the Expropriation Law. Therefore the "Act for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities" No 2863/21.6.1983 came into force, replacing the two previous acts, "Act of Antiquities No 1710" and "The Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments Act" No 5805. With this act SCIAM was abolished and a new organisation, "The Supreme Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities (SCNE)", and its regional subcommittees, i.e. "Regional Councils of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Entities (RCNE)" were established.

With this act, some points were clarified in detail and the term "site" was redefined so as to cover the products of various civilisations from ancient times up to the present; the cities or city remains of cities representing the social, economic, architectural etc. characteristics of their times; the places where significant events had taken place and some other areas to be protected because of their definite natural characteristics^.

Another important step forward was taken with Act No 2863 regarding the Conservation and Development Planning; this act, adopted and made legal the conservation plan as a new type of planning by its Clause No.17. The principles of drawing the conservation plan were set within "The Technical Specifications for the Arrangement of Development Plans", which had been prepared by the Bank of Provinces according to Construction Act No. 3194 and its related regulations.

As far as the financial aspect of conservation is concerned, Act No.2863 provided the private owners two compensations as a solution to their financial problems. "The Fund for the Contribution to the Restoration of Immovable Cultural Entities", was established on 24.6.1985, and each year the State would provide funds to contribute to the restoration of listed buildings. In addition, listed monuments of first and second categories would automatically made exempt from all sorts of taxes after they have been registered.

Two significant improvements have been brought on by Act No. 3386/24.6.1987 (i.e. Act Concerning the Alterations of Some Clauses of Act No. 2863 for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities and Adding Some New

Clauses to the Said Act): first, conservation organisations have been decentralised and spread all over the country, thus a Supreme Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities and 15 local Conservation Councils have been established; and second local administrations have been included in the conservation process.

Conservation of the historic environment has been included in the sixth five year Development Plan according to the policies and principles defined under the titles of "Environment and Settlement: Settlement and Urbanisation", "Culture", and "Tourism".

In the Sixth Five Year Development Plan, the following view has been adopted regarding the conservation of cultural values within the scope of the policies and principles adopted for settlement and Urbanisation: "The physical plan should be closely adhered to at all stages of the settlement; the historical, cultural and natural values should be conserved when drawn the plans, and the existing urban population density should not be increased."

In the Sixth Five-year development Plan, the following policies and principles have been adopted under the title "Culture":

- The conservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the cultural values should be taken up giving priority to the Turkish and Islamic;
- Legal, administrative, financial, and practical arrangements should be made in order to improve and guarantee the maintenance, repair and preservation of the works belonging to the (religious) foundation;
- The inventory work for the historic Turkish works outside Türkiye, the preparation of measured drawings and the completion of restoration projects should be continued;

The municipalities, while carrying out the infrastructure work, should take care not to damage the historic urban pattern.

The following principle has also been included among the principles defined under the title "Culture": "in order to prevent the smuggling of historic antiquities out of the country the related institutions should work in cooperation with each other and efforts towards bringing back the smuggled antiquities to Türkiye should be continued."

And among the policies and principles defined under the title "Tourism" is included the following principle: "Values representing the cultural and natural heritage of the man-kind should be effectively conserved, tourism activities and investment should be planned and implemented observing the principles of not damaging the environment and cultural landscape."

The principle that "The conservation of the natural beauties and cultural values should be given priority and certain areas should be taken under conservation and opened to tourism use", has also been adopted.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HISTORIC VALUE CONSERVATION CONCEPT IN TÜRKİYE

A-OTTOMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

• FIRST CONSCIOUS EFFORTS TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY: COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF MOVABLE ANTIQUITIES BELONGING TO PRE-ISLAMIC CIVILISATIONS

1846 The emergence of the concept of protection in Türkiye: Fethi Ahmet Pasha established the first museum in the St.Irene Church; Western educated Turkish intellectuals brought back to Turkey the value judgements related with conservation.

1858 Penal Law (Ceza Kanunu): Clause No.133 stipulated that those destroying sacred and monumental constructions be fined.

February 13, 1869 The First Regulations for Antiquities (Birinci Asar-i Atika Nizamnamesi): The first regulations secured the collection and protection of ancient Greek and Roman works in museums, required a formal permit for the excavations to be carried out by foreigners, and prevented the findings from being smuggled out of the country.

December 28, 1873: The subject of the collection displayed in the first museum was enlarged and the museum was moved to Çinili Köşk within the Topkapi Palace.

• THE CONCEPT OF PROTECTION IN WHICH ALL KINDS OF INHERITED MAN- MADE WORKS WERE DEFINED AS "ANTIQUITIES"

April 7, 1874 The Second Regulations for Antiquities (ikinci Asar-i Atika Nizamnamesi): The second regulations defined all kinds of inherited man-made works as antiquities, stipulated state protection for "excellent buildings" as well as for movable antiquities, and adopted the principle of dividing the excavated antiquities as one third going to the finder, one third to the land owner and one third to the State.

1877: The First Protection Committee: A Committee was established to make up the first cadre for the protection of antiquities.

• **THE CONCEPT OF PROTECTION INCLUDING IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF MUSEUMS**

February 9, 1884 The Third Regulations for Antiquities (Üçüncü Asar-I Atika Nizamnamesi): The third regulations expanded the old definition of antiquities, was limited to Greek and Roman remains, covered architectural works of artistic value like temples, palaces, theatres, castles and bridges as well as statues, abolished the principle of one-third division, prohibited antiquities to be taken out of the country and stipulated heavy fines and imprisonment.

May 13, 1889: The Regulations for the Imperial Museum (Müze-i Hümayun Nizamnamesi): A new regulation with 43 Clauses was issued to organise the administration and to define the tasks and responsibilities of the personnel to work in, the Imperial Museum, whose scope was enlarged to house the antiquities found in the excavations by Osman Hamdi Bey, the founder of the School of Fine Arts (Sanayii Nefise Mektebi).

1891 The Imperial Museum was opened to the public on its new premises; and efforts were made to spread concept of preservation all over the country.

1902 A second museum was established in Konya as the Anatolian branch of the Imperial Museum.

1904 A third museum was opened in Bursa as the second Anatolian branch of the Imperial Museum.

• **THE CONCEPT OF PROTECTION COMPRISING ANTIQUITIES OF TURKISH-ISLAMIC ART**

April 23, 1906 The fourth regulations for Antiquities (Dördüncü Asar-I Atika Nizamnamesi): The fourth regulations defined as state property all the monuments, all the movable and immovable entities owned by the state, by individuals or communities whether found or were to be found in all kinds of sites; it also took under protection the movable and immovable antiquities of Turkish-Islamic visual arts and thus enlarged the definition of immovable antiquities.

July 28, 1912 The regulations for the Protection of Monuments (Muhafaza-i Abidat Nizamnamesi): This regulation gave permission for the demolishing of monumental buildings which had to be pulled down for various reasons only after their decorations, inscriptions etc. had been recorded and/or documented. Containing some clauses which seemed to be allowing for demolition rather than protection, this regulation permitted municipalities to pull down old buildings or building parts for profitable causes.

1913 The establishment of the Museum of Islamic Foundations (Evkaf-i İslamiye Müzesi): Turkish-Islamic antiquities were taken under protection with the influence of the Movements of Turkism and Nationalism which came to the fore in the Second Constitutional Era.

January 31, 1915 Amendment to The Regulations for the Protection of Monuments: It became possible to leave the monuments and their plots, for which a demolition decision had been taken, to municipalities or to provinces.

1917 The Office of the Committee for the Protection of Antiquities (Muhafaza-i Asar-ı Atika Encümeni Dairesi): An office was established in Istanbul to carry out research on antiquities keeping the photographs and the documents in archives.

B- THE POST OTTOMAN AND THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

• THE CONCEPT OF CONSERVATION INFLUENCED BY THE EFFORTS TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE OTTOMAN TRADITION AND TO MODERNIZE

1920 The establishment of the Directorate of Turkish Antiquities (Türk Asar-i Atika Müdürlüğü): The collection and protection of national antiquities were included in the program prepared by the First Parliament.

November 5, 1922 Instructions for Museums and Antiquities (Müzeler ve Asar-i Atika Hakkında Talimat): A Decree was issued to collect national antiquities of archeological and ethnological value, to keep them in museums and to evaluate them scientifically.

August 14, 1923 The establishments of the Directorate of Culture (Hars Müdüriyeti): A decision was taken by the Parliament to include into the government plan collection of national antiquities and establishing national museums where necessary.

April 1, 1924 The Cabinet decision to convert the Topkapi Palace into a museum.

September 25, 1925-April 15, 1928 The establishment of the State Museum to keep the documents of Turkish culture by Atatürk's instructions. The Ethnographical Museum was opened in Ankara.

December 20, 1925 The Act for Closing down Convents, Cells and Tombs (Tekke ve Zaviyelerle Türbelerin Kapanması Hakkında Kanun): Antiquities collected from those institutions were put in local museums. The Mevlana Convent and Tomb in Konya was turned into The Konya Antiquities Museum. The Museums in Bursa, Adana, Manisa, İzmir, Kayseri, Afyon, Antalya and Bergama were improved.

1927 The Islamic Foundations Museum (Evkaf-ı İslamiye Müzesi) was re-arranged and re-named as the Turkish and Islamic Antiquities Museum (Türk ve İslam Eserleri Müzesi).

1927 The Imperial Museum of Istanbul (İstanbul Müze-i Hümayun) was reorganised as the Archeological Museums of Istanbul (İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri).

October 14, 1930: The Municipal Administrations were assigned the task of establishing local museums by Act for Municipalities No 1580.

**• THE CONCEPT OF CONSERVATION ASSIGNING FUNCTIONS TO IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES:
THE ALLOCATION OF OUT OF FUNCTION HISTORIC BUILDINGS TO VARIOUS PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS**

1924 After the Republic had been founded, the buildings out of function were taken under protection and assigned functions by being allocated to various state institutions.

March 3, 1924 Decree No 341 for the Foundation of National Palaces (Milli Saraylar Teşkiline Dair Kararname): All palaces were left to the National Estates.

March 3, 1924 Act No 430 for the Unity of Education (Tevhid-i Tedrisat Kanunu): Canonical Schools, Schools owned by Religious Foundations and by Private Foundations were handed over to the Ministry of Education.

September 3, 1925 Decree No 341: Some valuable tombs were left to the care of the Ministry of Education.

April 4, 1926 Act No 743 for the Civil Law (Medeni Kanun): Treasures and objects of scientific value were defined as the treasure belonging to the land owner and the object of scientific value belonging to the Treasury.

April 8, 1926 Act No 831: Monumental public foundations were handed over to the care of Municipal Boards or to Local Administrative Boards.

1926 Act No 765 The Turkish Penal Law (Türk Ceza Kanunu): Destruction of religious and/or monumental buildings would be fined or imprisoned.

August 12, 1928 Regulations related with Act No 831 were released.

June 2, 1929 Act No 1552 for Roads and Bridges (Şose ve Köprüler Kanunu): The protection of historic buildings were given to the Authority of Public Works.

1930 Actively used mosques, masjids, inns and public baths not owned privately or by the municipalities were given to the care of the Foundations.

1930 Unowned inns, public baths and caravanserais were given to the care of the Military Offices and to the Agricultural Products Office.

July 1, 1931 Regulations for Cemeteries (Mezarlıklar Nizamnamesi): All cemeteries were left to the care of the municipalities.

November 24, 1934 The Cabinet decision to turn St. Sophia into a museum.

• **SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES ON A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCALE TO THE CONSERVATION OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORIC CITIES**

October 21-30, 1931 The First International Conference of Architects and Technicians for the Conservation of Historic Monuments: International heritage and cooperation were taken up legally and scientifically for the first time; the principles relating to the techniques and methods of conservation the environment of the monuments was adopted; legal and administrative measures for conservation were discussed.

1933 International Congress of Contemporary Architects in Athens-The Athens Charter: It was emphasized that the historic and architectural values making up the identity of a city should definitely be conserved; some solutions were suggested and discussed for the problems of historic centers.

• **MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND OF THE LACK OF CARE ON THE PART OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

1930 Act No 1580 for Municipalities (Belediyeler Kanunu), Clause No.115: Municipalities were given authority for protection of historic old buildings.

1931 Establishment of the Special Inspection Committee: A Committee was established by Atatürk's dictum and a Cabinet decision given, to take measures for a better protection of the historic buildings which had been given to the use of various public institution since the establishment of the Republic.

1933 The establishment of the Board for the Protection of Monuments (Abideleri Muhafaza Heyeti): A board experts consisting of one archeologist, two architects, one photographer, one archivist and a secretary was established to take measures for the protection of antiquities damaged as a result of municipal construction activities and of the lack of care on the part of public institutions. The Board completed the designation, documentation and restoration work on 3500 historic buildings within two years.

June 5, 1935 Act No 2762 for the Foundations (Vakıflar Kanunu): All the foundations were to be reorganized.

• **EFFORTS TOWARDS DISCOVERING THE ORIGINS OF TURKISH CULTURAL HISTORY: SCIENTIFIC HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATIONS**

April 12, 1931 The Establishment of the Turkish Historical Society (Türk Tarih Kurumu) by Atatürk: Turkish history and civilization would be studied scientifically and the origins of Turkish Cultural History would be discovered.

1932 The Seminar for National Architecture: The first conscious and scientific approach to the protection of architectural works was suggested and discussed.

1933 Efforts towards discovering the cultural origins of the new Turkish Republic: Excavations at the Roman Public Bath, and at Ahlatlibel in Ankara.

1935 Excavations at Alacahöyük, Alishar and Boğazköy: Further efforts towards finding out the cultural origins of the Turkish cultural history.

June 21, 1934 Act No 2527 for Collecting Printed Materials and Works (Basma Yazı ve Eserleri Derleme Kanunu): Six Copies of each research paper published by foreign researchers would be sent to the Ministry of Culture and thus information related with antiquities would be collected.

June 24, 1934 Act No 2530 for Establishing Museums and observatory (Müzeler ve Rasathane Teşkilî Hakkında Kanun): Reorganisation of Museums.

• THE CONCEPT OF CONSERVATION STIPULATING THE PROTECTIONS OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES BY MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1932 The protection of monumental historic and architectural entities would be considered in preparing the development plans. The first significant approach to conservation was H. Jansen's report for Ankara Development Plan in 1932. The citadel would be preserved as the symbol of national history.

1932-1933 The first limited competition for Istanbul Development Plan: Discussion of the principles for designating the newly uncovered or non-excavated areas with antiquities; for constructing the new buildings in harmony with the existing order; for arranging the pedestrian and the vehicle traffic in so as to keep them separate; for taking care of the old and new cities to coexist without damaging each other; for carefully protecting the old monuments while carrying out new developments.

June 10, 1933 Act No 2290; The Municipal Law for Construction and Roads (Belediye Yapı ve Yollar Kanunu): Monumental old buildings, designated and listed buildings would be protected by allowing 10 meters space an all four sides.

1937 The Ankara Citadel and its vicinity were included in the scope of conservation for the first time.

1940 The Establishment of the Board for the Preservation of Antiquities (Eski Eserleri Koruma Encümeni): First efforts towards protecting monumental buildings while developing modernizing İstanbul.

1940 Efforts towards the protection of the existing urban areas while preparing and implementing development plans: The adaption of principles like preserving the historic core of the city as much as possible; arranging the roads to facilitate transportation and creating green areas wherever suitable; protecting the old buildings which have historic, aesthetic and artistic value.

1943 The first Turkish book on the preservation and restoration of monuments was published by Ali Sami Ülgen.

1944 The report of the First Advisory Council of Antiquities and Museums (Eski Eserler ve Müzeler I.Danışma Konseyi): A preliminary report for the listing and classification of antiquities and for the designation and classification of historic entities as to their aesthetic, scientific and touristic values.

• EFFORTS TOWARDS THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF RAPID URBANISATION AFTER THE 1950'S: THE SUPREME COWITTEE OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES AND MONUMENTS:

July 2, 1951 Act No 5805 for the Establishment and Tasks of the Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu Teşkiline ve Vazifelerine Dair Kanun): The Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (SCIAM) was established. A group of experts from related branches of various universities and also from related ministries and institutions would decide upon the principles and the programs for preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of immovable antiquities and monuments, would follow up and supervise the implementation of such work and would offer scientific counselling.

May 10, 1952 Instructions guiding the work of SCIAM was issued.

August 10, 1953 SCIAM adopted Principle No.155: Old buildings should be given a function to keep them alive.

1954 The adoption of the UNESCO Agreement for the Protection of Cultural Entities in Cases of Armed Assault.

1955 Suggestions for bringing antiquities into active relationship with tourism, for rearranging and improving the existing organisations.

March 19, 1956 SCIAM Decision No.466: Historic buildings would be repaired and maintained in spite of the danger of collapse.

June 6, 1956 SCIAM Decision No.506: The measured drawings of historic buildings should be submitted to SCIAM for keeping in archives even if they were not found worth conservation.

June 6, 1956 SCIAM Decision No 507: No loudspeakers and/or neon lights would be allowed on historic mosques.

July 16, 1956 Act No 6785 for Construction (İmar Kanunu): Clause No.25 stipulated that special regulation would be prepared to define the boundaries of historic buildings.

June 18, 1957 Construction Regulations (İmar Yönetmeliği): Clauses 39 and 40 defined the area to be taken under protection around historic buildings. The minimum distance of the new buildings from the historic buildings would be ten meters of and no new buildings would be allowed within a distance equal to the height of the historic building. No new buildings would be allowed within thirty meters of those archeological sites without development plans.

January 6, 1957 SCIAM Decision No.607: İstanbul City Walls (land walls) would be preserved.

August 6, 1957 SCIAM Decision No 407: İstanbul City Walls (sea walls) on the shore would be preserved.

September 13,1957 Act No.7044 for Handing over the Antiquities with Historic and Architectural Value with a Foundation Status to the General Directorate of Foundations (Aslında Vakıf Olan Tarihi ve Mimari Kıymeti Haiz Eski Eserlerin Vakıflar Umum Müdürlüğüne Devrine Dair Kanun): This Act stipulated the conservation of buildings originally owned by Foundations.

1959 Rearrangement of SCIAM Working Regulations.

• AS FROM 1960, THE STATE WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES WITH CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC VALUE. PROPERTY RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS TO USE THEIR IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES WOULD BE LIMITED.

November 29,1960 Act No.7463 for the Appropriation of Antiquities and Historic Monuments Owned by Individuals (Hususi Şahıslara Ait Eski Eserlerle Tarihi Abidelerin İstimlaki Hakkındaki Kanun): The State limited the statutory rights of individuals on the immovable antiquities they own; owners of immovable antiquities had to repair and restore the antiquities and monuments according to the principles and projects suggested; the owners did not abide by this decision their immovable antiquities would ill be expropriated and no legal objection could be made.

1961 The 1961 Constitution, Clause No.50, assigned to the State the task of conserving of the antiquities and monuments of historic and cultural value.

July 19, 1963 Act No.304 and Act No.7463 would be changed as they contained clauses adverse to the New Constitution; individuals objecting to SCIAM decisions could apply to the Supreme Court.

September 28, 1962 Rearrangement of SCIAM Working Regulations.

December 23, 1962 SCIAM Decision No 1800: Antiquities could not be divided into plots and no new construction would be permitted on them.

March 11, 1963 SCIAM Decision No.2052: Historic mosques could not be pulled down to be replaced by new ones.

June 12, 1964 SCIAM Decision No 2428: No posters and/or billboards spoiling the appearance of historic buildings and antiquities would be put on them.

February 16,1964 Regulations for Trading Antiquities (Eski Eser Ticaret Yönetmeliği): The terms for trading the movable antiquities which could allow to be sold according to Clause No.26 of the Fourth Regulations for Antiquities, were defined and prevent these antiquities from being smuggled out of the country.

June 26,1966 and November 5,1966 SCIAM Decision No.3296: No additions would later be made by development plans or by regulations to the buildings constructed according to SCIAM Decisions next to historic buildings.

November 26, 1967 SCIAM Decision No.3735 Measures would be taken to protect and preserve the archeological findings unearthed during excavations for construction.

• A CONTEMPORARY APPROACH TO CONSERVATION WAS ADOPTED; INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS WERE FOLLOWED UP; THE CONCEPT OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS WAS ENLARGED ON THE THEORETICAL LEVEL TO COMPRISE THE ENVIRONMENT

1964 II.International Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings in Venice: Venice Charter on International Restoration was adopted; and accepted that the concept of historic monument embraced not only a single architectural work but also the urban and rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilisation, significant development of an historic event; and that the conservation of monument is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose; in this charter the techniques and methods of repair have been defined.

September 24, 1967 SCIAM Decision No 3674. As a result of the adoption of the Venice Charter, the concept of historic monuments to be conserved was enlarged from a single building to the dimensions of the whole environment.

June 1965 The establishment of ICOMOS: With the adoption of the Venice Charter on an International scale, an organisation was established to coordinate the preservation and the restoration of historic monuments all over the world. Turkiye became a member.

1968-1972 The Second Five-Year Development Plan: In its policies the plan stipulated that legal measures be taken to better conserve those antiquities open to wear and tear and to other negative effects that

efforts be put up towards a better maintenance of these antiquities, necessary measures be taken to prevent smuggling of historic values out of the country.

March 14, 1970 SCIAM Decision No.5275: SCIAM's decision would be necessary any construction within 10 meters of the historic old buildings.

May 10 1970 SCIAM Decision No 5384: Historic buildings at the point of collapse would not be demolished, but conserved.

September 13, 1970 SCIAM Decision No.5550: Legal arrangements should be made to provide financial aid for the protection of antiquities in private ownership.

1970-1975 Türkiye took part in the activities for the European Architectural Heritage Year Campaign arranged by the European Council.

October 10, 1970 SCIAM Decision No.5595: The first decision for conserved historic houses in the Bosphorus Coastal Zone to be listed.

December 13, 1970 SCIAM Decision No.5632: Historic bridges would be repaired and conserved by the General Directorate of Highways.

July 10, 1971 SCIAM Decision No.5948: The pardon for illegal constructions to be issued by all the municipalities would not apply to constructions related with historic buildings.

July 19,1972 SCIAM Decision No.6555: Any historic building burnt down collapsed or demolished, whether intentionally or by accident would be replaced by a new building of the same size and the same form on the same plot.

• EFFORTS TOWARDS DEFINING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONSERVATION AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY ATTITUDE

July 7, 1972 Act No.1610 for Real Estate Tax (Emlak Vergisi Kanunu): Listed historic buildings to be conserved would be given 1/10 tax reduction.

July 20,1972 Additional Clause No.6 of Act No.1605, bringing some changes to Act No.6785 for Construction (imar Kanunu): New arrangements were made for urban conservation according to which the right to expropriate and/or to provide financial and technical aid for historic buildings and their close environments, that belonged only to the Ministry of Education formerly would also be given to for other related institutions, namely the Ministry of Tourism and Information, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Housing and Construction and the General Directorate of Foundations.

May 6, 1973 Act No 1710 for Antiquities (Eski Eserler Kanunu) replaced the Forth Regulations for Antiquities dated 1906: New arrangements on the conservation of movable and immovable antiquities, and new definitions

and limitations for the values to be conserved were adopted; the concept of conservation was enlarged to comprise building complexes and natural or natural/man-made sites in addition to the monuments of architectural value. The act defined as monument all kinds of immovable architectural objects in which important historic events took place, which still retained certain archeological historic and artistic characteristics, and statues of similar quality which had to be conserved and brought back to life. Sites were defined as natural or natural/man-made topographical areas to be conserved and brought back into use in terms of their architecture, unity and contribution to the environment; classified they were also as historic, archeological and natural.

June 18, 1973 Act No. 5805 for the Establishment and Tasks of the Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments: Clauses Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the law concerning the election of members were rearranged.

May 6, 1974 Rearrangements of some other clauses of the SCIAM Regulations.

1973-1977 The Third-Five Year Development Plan: In the policies and principles of the plan, conservation would be limited to keeping archives and rearranging museums. Historic monuments, artistic objects, art works, ruins and other cultural remains would be conserved and improved so as to prevent them from being destroyed or smuggled out of the country.

February 13, 1976 SCIAM Decision No.8891 defined the term "urban site" which had not taken place in Act No. 1710 for Antiquities, as follows "those places which reflect homogenously the social, economic and cultural conditions in a certain part of lived-in cities during a certain period, and which should be protected and brought back into use in terms of their special properties or their historic, scientific, artistic, archeological, ethnographic, literary or legendary significance".

January 26, 1977 Circular Letter No.196 was issued by the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums: Designation and listing work would be extended all over Turkey.

January 14, 1978 SCIAM Decision No.10200: Buildings would be classified as Group 1, 2 and 3 in terms of the amount of the intervention needed.

January 14, 1978 SCIAM Decision No.10201: Woods and greens on the Bosphorus would be conserved.

June 9, 1978 SCIAM Decision No.10374: Cities with areas to be conserved would be given priority to ask the Ministry of Local Administration for funds.

September 25,1978 SCIAM Decision No.A1012: Public buildings would be put into use by means of repairs and alterations instead of being demolished and replaced by new buildings.

• **BRINGING BACK INTO USE AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATED CONSERVATION**

1979-1983 The Fourth-Five Year Development Plan: The plan assigned more importance to the principles of planning and conservation of the cultural heritage within the scope of "cultural policies", "the social targets of the plan", "urbanisation and municipalities" and tried to establish a relationship between conservation and other sectors, especially tourism.

1979 Joint work carried out by the Ministry of Culture with other related ministries: Efforts towards establishing relations between the Act for Antiquities and the Construction Law and Regulations; the practice of conservation was brought into the scope of conservation planning to find solutions for conservation problems.

March 30, 1979 The Ministry of Culture undertook some efforts to provide financial, technical and material aid for the repair of the individually owned immovable antiquities and also for listed buildings owned by individuals.

1930 The Ministry of Tourism, decided to issue credits through the Tourism Bank to be invested for the adaptation of listed buildings for touristic purposes.

1931 UNESCO General Assembly took a decision in Belgrade to the following effect: In Istanbul the Süleymaniye Mosque and its environment, the Topkapi and the Yıldız Palaces, the Land Walls, the Zeyrek and the Bozdoğan Aqueducts and the Golden Horn Coast would be taken under conservation; and in Göreme/Cappadoccia the Open Air Museum, the Caves of Çavusin and Zelve and the Zelve Valley would also be conserved.

January 1, 1982 With Decree No.4901, dated November 25, 1981, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism and Information were joined as the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the units related with conservation of cultural values were attached to the Undersecretary of this Ministry.

May 10, 1983 Mr. Amadou M'Bow, the General Secretary of UNESCO, started the international campaign in Istanbul for the conservation of Cappadoccia and Istanbul.

• **THE CREATION OF A LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL AND NATURAL ENTITIES; THE ADOPTATION OF THE IDEAS OF "URBAN SITE" AND "DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR CONSERVATION" AS LEGAL CONCEPTS**

July 21, 1983 Act No 2863 for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities: Act No.1710 for Antiquities and Act No.5805 for Immovable Monuments and Antiquities were cancelled and replaced by Act No.2863 for the "Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities" (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu). Thus SCIAM was abolished to be

replaced by "The Supreme Council for the Immovable Cultural and Natural Entities (SCICNE)" as a central office in Ankara, and "Regional Subcouncils for the Immovable Cultural and Natural Entities (RCICNE)" were established in places chosen by the Ministry. The concepts of Urban Site and Development Plan for Conservation emerged and put into the related laws.

July 22, 1983 The first Master Plan for the Conservation of the Bosphorus in Istanbul, with the scale of 1/5000 and the Development Plans for the Conservation of the Forefront and the Coastal Zones, with the scale of 1/1000 were approved.

August 9, 1983 Act No.2872 for the Protection of the Environment (Çevre Kanunu): Rural and urban areas would be conserved together with their natural resources and historic values.

November 18, 1983 The list of conservation sites, to which Act No.2805, dated March 15, 1983 did not apply, was published in the Official Gazette.

November 22, 1983 Act No.2960 for the Bosphorus (Boğaziçi Kanunu): The first special act stipulated the conservation of the cultural, historical, natural values on the Bosphorus would be conserved. The construction of new houses was completely banned on the Coastal and the Forescene Zones.

February 16,1984 The Regulations for the Supreme Council and the Regional Sub-councils for the Immovable Cultural and Natural Entities (Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu ve Bölge Kurulları Yönetmeliği): The general principles for the functioning of the committees were laid down as stipulated by Act No.2863. The Ministry decided to establish its regional subcommittees in eleven centers: Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya and Kayseri to be brought into function immediately, Adana, Diyarbakır and Erzurum to be established as a second stage, and Trabzon, Bursa and Antalya finally.

February 16,1984 Regulations for Taking out of and Bringing into the Country the Movable Cultural and Natural Entities (Korunması Gerekli Taşınır Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Yurtdışına Çıkarılması ve Yurda Sokulması Hakkında Yönetmelik): The principles for sending the movable cultural and natural entities abroad for display purposes were laid down; certain procedures were adopted to define the customs regulations that would apply to embassies and international instructions taking out or bringing in cultural and natural values.

1984 Up to 1984, 98 urban sites, 45 historic sites, 120 natural sites and 547 archeological sites and a total number of 24500 examples of individual civilian architecture, (i.e. religious, cultural, administrative, military and industrial buildings) had been listed.

• **REVISION OF SCIAM'S DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SCICNE; THE RESETTING OF BOUNDARIES OF THE SITES AND OF THE LISTED BUILDINGS**

March 8, 1984 Clause No.6 of Act No.2981 for the Procedures to be Applied to the Constructions Built Against the Regulations of the Development Plans and the Squatter Settlements and for Altering one Clause of the Construction Act No.6785 (2981 Sayılı İmar ve Gecekondu Mevzuatına Aykırı Yapılara Uygulanacak Bazı İşlemler ve 6785 Sayılı İmar Kanununun bir Maddesinin Değiştirilmesi Hakkında Kanun) stipulated that the decisions which had been taken by SCIAM for the listed buildings and for the conservation areas and sites would be revised by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to Act No.2863 within a minimum of two years.

1984-1986 Out of the 811 listed sites 183 were surveyed in location; and out of this number, new boundaries were set for 93 sites by SCICNE; listed buildings remaining within these sites were reassessed.

June 8, 1984 Certain amendements were made in some clauses of Act No 2872 for the Environment.

August 10, 1984 Regulations for the Designation and Listing of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Entities to be Conserved (Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Tespiti ve Tescili Hakkında Yönetmelik): Methods, principles and prerequisites for designating and listing the entities were formally defined.

August 10, 1984 Regulations Setting the Principles for Carrying out the Excavation Work Related with Cultural and Natural Entities (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları ile İlgili Olarak Yapılacak Sondaj ve Kazılar Hakkındaki Esasları Belirleyen Yönetmelik) were set.

May 9, 1985 Some Clauses of Act No 2960 for the Bosphorus were amended by Clauses Nos. 46,47,48 and Provisional Clause 7 of Act No.3194 for Conservation. The construction of new houses as permitted in the Coastal and Forefront Zones; the new Bosphorus organisational scheme was abolished; illegally constructed buildings and squatter settlements were pardoned and accepted as legal.

October 19, 1985 3194 Regulations for the Application of Clauses Nos. 46, 47, 48 and Provisional Clause 7 of Act No 3194 Construction all of which were related with the Bosphorus was issued.

June 7, July 1986 Act No.3290 The Principles for the Application of the Building Pardon Act No 2981 in the Bosphorus area were set. Illegal buildings constructed up to October 10, 1985 were covered by the pardon.

July 23, 1986 Regulations for the Implementation of Act No.3290: Principles for the implementation of the Building Pardon on to the Bosphorus were set.

December 11, 1986 The Constitutional Court cancelled the implementation of the Building Pardon Act in the Bosphorus area.

1985-1989 The Fifth Five-Year Development Plan: Conservation Principles adopted under the title "National Policies of Culture": Necessary measures would be taken to maintain and to revive cultural values; public and private institutions of conservation would carry out their activities of designation, listing, repair and protection according to certain priorities adopted in keeping with the national cultural policy; incentives would be created for individuals to buy historic buildings with the aim of conservation; museums would be opened to such educational and cultural activities as exhibitions, lectures and seminars; new educational facilities would be created and encouraged for the training of such specialists as architects, restorers, decorators, technicians etc.

June 4, 1986 Certain amendments were made in some clauses of Act No 2872 for the Environment.

June 18, 1987 Certain amendments were made in some clauses of Act No 2872 for the Environment.

June 29, 1985 Regulations for The Fund for the Contribution to the Restoration of Immovable Cultural Entities to be Protected Owned by Individuals or Corporate Bodies Subject to Private Law (Özel Hukuka Tabi Gerçek ve Tüzel Kişilerin Mülkiyetinde Bulunan Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onarımına Katkı Fonu Yönetmeliği) regulations dated March 30, 1979. : A new set of methods and principles were adopted for the cash, material and technical aid and for the loans to be issued for the maintenance and restoration of the cultural entities listed according to Act No.2863

1986 Technical Specifications for the Preparation of Development Plans (imar Planlarının Düzenlenmesi ile İlgili Teknik Şartlaşma): issued by the Bank of Provinces according to Act No. 3194 and its related Regulations: Development Plans for Conservation were defined and principles for their preparation were set.

**• DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE CONSERVATION PROCESS;
THE TRANSFER OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TAKING AND SUPERVISING CONSERVATION
DECISIONS FROM CENTRAL ORGANISATION TO LOCAL ORGANISATIONS**

June 24, 1987 Act No 3386 Altering Some Clauses of Act No.2863 Stipulating the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities and Adding Some New Clauses to the Said Act (3386 Sayılı 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanununun Bazı Maddelerinin Değiştirilmesi ve Bu Kanuna Bazı Maddeler Eklenmesi Hakkındaki Kanun): The Supreme Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities SCNE consisting of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Assistant Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry, the Assistant Undersecretary of the Ministry, the General Director of Antiquities

and Museums, the General Director of Tourism, the related General Director of the Ministry of Development and Settlement, the General Director of Forestry, the General Director of Foundations or his Assistant, and six members chosen by the Ministry among the heads of the conservation sub-councils. Sub-councils RCNE consisted of five members, three of which were chosen by the Ministry among the experts on art history, archeology, museums, architecture and city planning and two of which were chosen by YÖK (The Supreme Council for University Education) among the academicians; if/when the issue concerned remained within the municipal borders, the Mayor or his representative technician would be a residing member of the said sub-council; if/when the issue remained outside the municipal borders, a representative technician chosen by the Governor would be a residing member; if/when the issue concerned the Ministry of Development and Settlement, two representatives from the said Ministry would be residing members and if/when it concerned the General Directory of Foundations, then the Regional Directory or his technical representative would reside the sub-council meetings.

October 21, 1987 As stipulated by Clause No. 11 of Act No.3386 (The Supreme Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities) was formed and the 15 Sub-Councils were established in the following centers taking into consideration the intensity of the immovable cultural and natural entities and the existence of the related departments of local universities:

November 25, 1987: Sub-Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Entities took office by the official Approval No. 6797 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism replacing the Regional Sub- Councils.

December 2, 1987: With Decree No. 11162 issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the methods and principles for the operation of Conservation councils were laid down.

December 4, 1987: With Decree No.11285 issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the principles of appointing members to the conservation councils and defining their tasks were laid down.

December 10, 1987: Regulations for the Protection of Acquired Rights Encountered While Listing and Designating the Immovable Cultural and Natural Entities and Sites to be Conserved: (Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Tespit-Tescili ve Sit Alanı İlanı Sırasındaki Müktesep Hakların Korunması ile İlgili Yönetmelik) the standards for designation and the documents to be drawn after designation were defined; the legend to be used in the conservation plan were defined.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.6 of SCNE defining the prerequisites for the protection of archeological sites: In Archeological Sites of Class I, no building permission would be given; any permission that had been issued would only apply to excavations geared towards preservation. In Archeological Sites of Class II, no permission would be given for

new constructions, but conservation committees would define the methods and standards of the functions of the existing buildings; and in Archeological Sites of Class III, conservation committee would control the new constructions in terms of the decisions taken for conservation, functional use and development.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.7 of SCNE: Regulations for A Development Plan for Conservation would be prepared to provide common ground for planners.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.10 of SCNE Principles for Simple and Fundemantal Repairs and Alterations to be Made in Sites and in Cultural and Natural Entities and in their Environment.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.11 of SCNE: Prerequisites for the new constructions to be made in Urban sites and within the conservation areas belonging to the cultural and natural entities.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.14 of SCNE: Decision No.61 dated Jan. 6, 1984 was revised, which decision had been adopted Decision No.102000 of SCIAM, dated Jan. 14, 1978). The new decision classified the immovable cultural and natural entities to be conserved in four groups in terms of the amount of intervention needed on them.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.15 of SCNE: Immovable cultural and natural entities could not be demolished on the excuse that they were in danger of collapse.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.16 of SCNE: Those causing cultural and natural entities to be destroyed in any way would be liable, (construction would only be permitted on old building on condition that the former facade and the former building height could be re-constructed according to the documents if they were available; if they were not, the building would be reconstructed as suggested by the related conservation committee.

March 4, 1988 Decision No.18 of SCNE: Bridges with architectural and historic value situated along the highways would be maintained and repaired by the State Highways Department.

June, 28 1988 Decision No.22 of SCNE: Repair and Restoration work to be carried out on such cultural entities as mosques, small mosques and tombs was defined.

June 28, 1988 Decision No.23 of SCNE: Immovable cultural entities being used by public institutions and award winning buildings in national and international competitions could not be demolished.

June, 28 1988 Decision No.24 of SCNE: Prerequisites for the protection of the natural sites were defined: Natural Sites of Class I would be preserved except for scientific intervention geared towards protection. In Natural Sites of Class II tourism and service facilities

would be allowed for the public under supervision on condition that the natural structure would not be damaged or deteriorated; no private dwellings would be allowed.

June, 28 1988 Decision No.25 of SCNE: Monumental trees to be protected were defined and the prerequisites were decided.

June, 28 1988 Decision No.28 of SCNE: 14 areas were chosen to constitute the 8th Group of Tourism Centers: For any development activity to be undertaken in these areas, permission from the related conservation committee would be required.

1989-1994 The Sixth Five-Year Development Plan: The plan assigned more importance to the policies and principles of conservation of the cultural heritage within the scope of "Settlement and Urbanisation", "Culture", "Tourism". Conservation policies and principles adopted under the title "Settlement" and "Urbanisation": The physical plan should be closely adhere to all stages of the settlement; historical, cultural and natural values should be conserved when the plans are drawn and the existing population density should not be increased. Under the title "Culture": The conservation, maintenance, repair and restoration of the cultural values should be taken up giving priority to the Turkish and Islamic Art; Legal, administrative, financial, and practical arrangements should be made in order to improve and guarantee the maintenance, repair and preservation of the works belonging to the (religious) foundation; The inventory work for the historic Turkish works outside Turkiye, the preparation of measured architectural drawings and the completion of restoration projects should be continued. In order to prevent the smuggling of historic antiquities out of the country the related institutions should work in cooperation with each other and efforts towards bringing back the smuggled antiquities to Turkiye should be continued. Under the title "Tourism": Values representing the cultural and natural heritage of the man-kind should be effectively conserved, tourism activities and investment should be planned and implemented observing the principles of not damaging the environment and cultural landscape.

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